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FOCLOIR BEARLA-ḡAEḡITḡE

L A R G E R ENGLISH-IRISH DICTIONARY

(foclóir béarla-ḡaeilge)

BY

T. O'NEILL LANE ^A₁

NEW EDITION

Thoroughly Revised and Greatly Enlarged

ONALDRE IN CHUOB ONA OITREB

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I AGAIN DEDICATE THIS BOOK
TO THE
BISHOPS AND PRIESTS OF IRELAND,
WHO ONCE MORE
AND
WITH NO NIGGARD HAND
HAVE HELPED ME
TO CARRY OUT MY UNDERTAKING.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first edition of this work, which was published in 1904, did not go far enough in the direction I had intended, and the great mass of material collected by me during twenty years, at a cost of about £2,500, could not be fully utilized, owing to the fact that I had other onerous duties to perform in connection with the post I held in Paris at the time. Besides this there were financial difficulties, as I did not get anything like the support I anticipated.

The same want of support has followed me in the present undertaking, the magnitude of which may be to some extent estimated when I mention that during my travels through the Irish-speaking districts I had made notes on half a million slips of paper, which had to be arranged, collated, and co-ordinated before I could commence the text, and for each letter of the alphabet a fresh arrangement was necessary. The MS. of the new edition when completed ran to about 5,000 quarto pages. The book itself consists of 1,748 pages, and the printer's bill amounts to £1,200, in addition to £750 spent on compilation and in passing the dictionary through the press.

My great aim has been to supply students of Irish with an exhaustive guide to the various shades of meaning of each word, and, where possible, giving examples of its use drawn from the highest authorities,

and also from native speakers who are so lavish in the use of proverbs and wise old saws to drive their meaning home, thus giving a clear insight into the mental attitude of the people, together with some idea of their manners and customs, their character, and their philosophy of life.

In order that nothing should be wanting to secure accuracy I have had the proofs read by various **Irish** scholars. I am particularly indebted, in this respect, to the late Professor J. C. Ward, of St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny; Rev. Martin O'Donnell, Professor of Irish, St. Jarlath's College, Tuam; Rev. C. Short, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone; Τὰς Ὁ Δὸννέας (Τόπιν), and Patrick O'Kelly, N.T., who read all the proofs from beginning to end. I am also indebted to Dr. J. P. Henry, Rev. Thomas Boyle, J. P. Hannon, and Rev. Luke Donnellan, who read portion of the proofs. I beg specially to return thanks to Father Donnellan for the loan of the Books and MSS. referred to in the text, and from which I have drawn innumerable illustrative examples.

To those who have so generously helped me by donations I return my very sincere thanks, and especially to His Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne, the Rt. Hon. Lord O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.; Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Mr. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, Mr. W. J. Robertson, Manchester; Rev. C. Short, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Hutcheson Poë, Mr. Æneas O'Neill, Right Rev. Maurus O'Phelan, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray; Very Rev.

Wm. Delany, S.J.; Mr. R. S. Lepper, M.A., L.L.M., Carnalea, Co. Down, and Miss Mary A. Hollingworth.

I beg also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Webster's International Dictionary, upon which I have (with the sanction of the proprietors of the copyright) largely relied in the English portion of this work as the standard dictionary authority of the English Language.

T. O'NEILL LANE.

Tournafulla,
Co. Limerick.
1915.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS.

a.—Adjective.
acc.—Accusative.
ad.—Adverb.
comp.—Comparative.
cpd.—Compound.
cond.—Conditional.
conj.—Conjunction.
d.—Dative.
dem.—Demonstrative.
dem. pr.—Demonstrative pronoun.
emph.—Emphatic.
f.—Feminine.
fut.—Future.
gen.—Genitive.
gsf.—Genitive singular feminine.
imp.—Imperfect tense.
imper.—Imperative mood.
ind.—Indeclinable.
indef.—Indefinite.
inter.—Interjection.
m.—Masculine.

n.—Noun
nom.—Nominative.
ord.—Ordinal.
p.—Participle.
pp.—Past participle.
pers. pron.—Personal pronoun.
pl.—Plural.
poss. pr.—Possessive pronoun.
prep.—Preposition.
pron.—Pronoun.
prond.—Pronounced.
rel.—Relative.
sing.—Singular.
sub.—Subjunctive.
v.i.—Intransitive.
v.n.—Verbal noun.
v.t.—Transitive verb.
voc.—Vocative.
√.—Sign of Indo-European
root-words.

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ENGLISH-IRISH DICTIONARY.

(FOCLÓIR BÉARLA-GAEÖILGE.)

A

A (1) *Δ*ιτμ (the pine tree), the first letter of the Irish alphabet. It has two sounds—one long like *a* in *call* or *fall*, as *ι*άν, full; *ά*ρσ, high; but in *Don.* and *U.* generally like *a* in *far*; and the other short like *o* in odd as *mac*, son; *bac* hindrance; *ς*άσ *a* withe; *α*νάμ, soul; *ς*ίλρ, green; and sometimes like *a* in *fat* as *α*βάρ say, speak; *α*νοίρ now; *α*μάρ from the west. At the end of words it is pronounced obscurely like *a* in *tolerable*, as *ο*έαντα, done (in *Con.* *ο*έανταί) *ε*άρτα, crucified and like *u* in *full* as *ο*έανρσ *I* will do; *ρ*ανρσ *I* will stay and similar futures. Before *ο* or *ς* followed by a broad vowel or by *ι*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, *ε* or *ς*, *α* is pronounced like *eye*, except at the end of words of more than one syllable, where it is sounded like *a* in *general*, as *β*υλσάσ striking, in *M.* and *S. Con.*; in *N. Con.* *oo* in *too*; in *U* like short *o*; *ρ*εσάσ, a sin. Before *μ*, *β*, *ι*, *ν* and *ς* in monosyllables *α* is pronounced in *M.* and *Con.*, like *ow* in *how*, as *α*μ, time *ς*άβα, a smith, *β*άι, a member, *ρ*άμ, weak, *μ*ανς, a bag; but in the North it has its short sound, except in the case of *αβ*,

A

which is pronounced like *ó*, as *ς*άβάρ (*ς*όρ), a goat, but not always.

(2) In Irish *α* (short) has many significations:—(a) *poss. pron.*, his, her, its, their. As *his* it aspirates consonants but does not affect vowels, as *α* *ceann*, his head; *α* *anam*, his soul; as *her* it does not affect consonants but prefixes *n* to vowels, as *α* *ceann*, her head; *α* *hanam*, her soul; as *their* it eclipses consonants and prefixes *n*- to vowels, as *α* *ς*ceann, their heads, *α* *n*-anam, their souls.

It is used (i) idiomatically in expressions of *quantity*, *number*, *resemblance*, etc., as *'n*-*α* *sonar*, alone; his brother is dead and he is left alone, *τά α* *ο*εαρβ-*ρά*τάρ *μαρβ* *α*ςυρ *τά* *ρ*ερρεαν *'n*-*α* *sonar*; it is no miracle at all *νί* *μ*ίορβάιτε *έ*, *α* *β*εας *νό* *α* *μ*όρ (*β*εας *νά* *μ*όρ, *Con*) give me half; of it, *τα*βάρ *α* *τε*ατ *ο*ομ-*ρ*α; its equal, *α* *ρ*άμáι.

(ii) With independent numerals and representing *an* as *α* *h*áon, one; *α* *ο*ó, two. In *Con.* *an* *ο*ó *an* *τρί*.

(iii) With verbal nouns to express state, condition, etc., as *'n*-*α* *ρ*εαρám, standing (lit in his

standing); 'n-a tōp̄t, silent; 'n-a lūge, lying; 'n-a fūn̄de, sitting; 'n-a cōtlaō, asleep.

(iv) Meaning *his, their* and used idiomatically with the verb *to be*, to express state or condition and to ascribe a predicate to its subject:—τὰ πέ 'n-a f̄ear, he is a man (not a boy); ῑr f̄ear é means he is a man (not a woman or anything else); ūi πέ 'n-a p̄is̄ f̄aōō, he was a king long ago; ūeīτ 'n-a m̄ac m̄nā p̄ōp̄ta, to be a legitimate child. Also with other verbs: ḡaōam̄ neam̄ aḡur̄ talaam̄ 'n-a f̄iaōnaib̄, I take heaven and earth as witnesses—*P. and H.*, 2728.

(v) Instead of ōō, before verbal nouns to denote the subject in the case of intransitive verbs, as ῑr ḡnāc̄ac̄ ōōm̄-rā a ūeīτ m̄ar̄ p̄m̄, being in that condition is habitual with me; and the object in the case of transitive verbs, as bā m̄aīτ liom̄ a ōēanam̄, I would like to do it.

(b) *rel. pron.*, who, which, that, that which, all that; (i) eclipsing consonants when it means all that, all who, &c., and asp. that which, as a ōtūḡ πέ t̄eīr, all that he brought with him; ā t̄uḡ πέ t̄eīr, which he brought with him; ā ōtām̄ḡ, all who came; ar̄ ā m̄b̄ioō ōēantā aḡe, on all that he used to have done—*P. O'L.* (ii) Aspirating in the active voice, as the man who strikes, an f̄ear ā ūaatear̄. (iii) Prefixing n- to vowels, there was a lie in all they used to say, ōō ūioō ūp̄éaḡ ī nḡaō̄ f̄ocaī ō'ā n-ab̄p̄arōīr; all that he says, an-ab̄p̄ann̄ pé; *J.P.H.* every word which they used to

say, ḡaō̄ f̄ocaī ā ōear̄ōīr. *J.P.H.*

(iv) In the passive voice there is no change in consonants, as an f̄ear ā m̄oītaar̄, the man who is praised; but n is prefixed to vowels, as an f̄ear ā naōīacaō, the man who was buried, where a = ōō; ōō nōīaō an ōeoō. (v) Changed to ar̄ with past tense and meaning all who, all which, all that: ar̄ ā n̄oear̄narō πέ f̄eati, all on whom he worked treachery *J.P.H.*

(c) In place of the preposition i, in, as a-ūur̄, in this world, on this side; am' lām̄, in my hand; aō' ēporōe, in thy heart.

(d) As the sign of the vocative case aspirating ā f̄īr ūoīc̄t, Oh, poor man; ā ūean̄ ūoōc̄t, Oh, poor woman.

(e) As an auxiliary vowel after certain particles, as m̄ar̄ ā ūf̄uit̄ tū̄ anoir̄, where you are now.

(f) As ō, *from*, anoir̄, from below; anuar̄, from above; anatī from yonder or beyond; anoir̄, anroear̄, anīar̄, aōtuarō, from the east, south, west, north.

(g) In ar̄īr̄, ā c̄ioḡ, and before verbs it represents ōō.

There is no word in Irish for the indefinite article. It is always understood: īr̄ ceap̄c̄ ī, it is a hen.

Aback, *ad.*, to the rear, backward, ḡcūl̄, f̄ā cūl̄, ar̄ ḡcūl̄, cūm̄ cūl̄, r̄iar̄.

Abaft, *ad.*, towards the stern, ā r̄ḡaīf̄īr̄; ā ḡcūl̄; ar̄ a' ōtaōb̄ t̄iar̄; cūm̄ ōeīr̄ō.

Abandon, *v.t.* (1) t̄p̄éiḡm̄; -ean; -ḡm̄c̄; -ḡr̄m̄; ḡbeal̄ (*u*); *v.t.* (*a*) to abandon or quit absolutely, ōō t̄p̄éiḡ r̄ī é ḡo c̄iaon̄ ḡan̄ t̄aire: ōear̄ōōiḡḡīla, she wickedly abandoned him without pity—

B. O'H; (b) to forsake, *ir* *maire* a *éirígear* an *duine* *gnáit* ar *duine* *dá* *éirí* nó *éirí* (prov.), woe to him who abandons the old acquaintance for the new; (c) desert, *ná* *tréig* *do* *capaio* ar *do* *cuio* (prov.), do not desert your friend for thy portion:

Friend and worldly wealth will
abandon you,

And so will child and wife.

Tréigfir *do* *capaio* *asur* *do*
maim *faogail* *tú*

Tréigfir *do* *bean* *asur* *do* *clann*
féin *tú*.

(d) renounce, I will a—women and drink for ever (lit. till death), *tréigfeadh* *go* *héas* *na* *mná* *7* *an* *toilacáin*. (2) *Séanaim-ad*, *v.t.*, *ir* *oic* *féanao* *an* *éin* a *éirígear* a *héanlaic* *féin*, bad is the abandonment of the bird who abandons its own young. (3) *fásgaim* (*fásguaim*), *-úail*, *-áil*, *-aint*. *Uime* *rim* *fúigfir* *an* *feair* a *acair* *asur* a *mácair* *asur* *ceanglócar* *dá* *innaoi*. (4) *Cuim* *ruar* *do*.

Abandoned, *a.*, forsaken, deserted,

(1) *tréigte*; (2) *féanta* (denied, renounced) (3) *fágea*.

Abandoning, *n.*, the act of forsaking or deserting, *tréigean*, *-gim*, *m.* (Coneys); *-gime*, *f.* (Din); *a* women is not a habit with men *ní* *béar* *as* *na* *feair* *na* *mná* *do* *tréigean*; (2) *féanao-nta*, *m.*; (3) *fágan-ála*, *f.*

Abandonment, *tréigeanacht*, *f.*; *tréigeanar-air*, *m.*; *tabairt ruar*.

Abase, *v.t.*, degrade, debase, humble, (1) *irugim-ugao*, abase him that is high, *irug* *an* *té* *tá* *áir*—*cf.*, *Ezek.* 21, 26; (2) *uirpugim-ugao*, behold everyone that is proud and abase him, *féac* *gac*

don *duine* *uairpeac* *7* *uirpug* *é*
—*Job* 40, 11.

Abased, *a.*, lowered, humbled, *uirpeal*, *-ple*; *uirpugte*.

Abasement, *n.*, the state of being abased or humbled, humiliation, *uirple(aet)*; *f.*, *cup* *rior*.

Do *glacaó* *an* *omong* *ro* *mar* *poşam* . . . *uirpleaet* *i* *n-ait* *uaetapánaet* (*O'G.*).

Abash, *v.t.*, to put to shame, (1), *náirugim-ugao*; (2), *cuirim* *náire* with *ar*.

Abashed, *a.*, put to shame, *náirugte*; *pparpapac* (*barpapac*), *-aige* (*Din.*).

Abashment, *n.*, confusion from shame, *náirugeaet*, *-a*, *f.*; (2), *pparpap* (also *barpap*), *-air*, *m.* (*Din.*).

Abasing, *n.*, the act of bringing low, *irpugao*, *uir-irpugao*, *gen.*, *-igte*.

Abate, *v.t.*, to lessen, to diminish, (1) *lagougim*, *-ugao*; (2) *maicim-team*, (forgive, remit), *ní* *maicfeadh* *feóilung*, I will not abate a farthing; *ní* *maicfeadh* *fé* *óroia* *óó*, he would not abate an inch; (3) *irugim-ugao*, (come down), *d'irug* *an* *tanpaó*, the storm abated; (4) abating of snow, rain, etc., (a) *piolaim*, *-ao*, or *piolugim*, *-lao*, also to abate or cut down (*Con.*); (b) *taolaim*, *-ao*; (c) *tá* *aitteall* (*gen.*, *-a*, *m.*), *beas* *anoir* *ann*, the rain begins to abate (*m. v.*); *tá* *fé* *as* *eirge* *i* *n-aittealla*, *id.* (d) *maolugim-ugao* and *maolaim-ao*, the storm is abating, *tá* *an* *tanpaó* *as* *maolaó*; (5) *traoóaim*, *ao*, *v.t.*, *éir* *le* *gaot* *na* *mbeann* *go* *traoóar* *na* *huirgí*, listen to the wind of the peaks till the waters abate (*U. prov.*)—*H. M.*; (6) *lag-*

Abdess, *n.*, the superior of a convent of nuns, (1) μάταιη μαζ-

Abbreviation, *n.*, the form to which a word is reduced when abbreviated, (1) *noθ*, *-oθe*, *-a*, *f*; *οιςγε θαοι τινς-θεσγας*; *τειρ-θεσγας* *δο'η* *τραοι* *τρεοραδ*. *Tuigeann mac-léiginn leač-fochal*. 'S *ní beas* *nóθ* *δο'η* *eóιγac* (*St. Mal. MS.*). Much teaching is the due of the dunce. Little

that of the quick scholar. The student understands half a word (.i. requires but brief explanation), and an a. is sufficient for the expert.

Abbreviations, use of, *noḡaṛpeaḡt.*

Abbreviator, *n.*, one who abbreviates or shortens, (1) *aiṡ-ḡioṛṛaḡoḡiṛ*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*; (2) *noḡaṛpe*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -ṛí, *m.*

A B C, (1) *aibḡiṡiṛ*, *ṡpe f.* (2) *aibroil -oie f.* (3) *aibḡiṡiṛ -ṡpe f.*

Abdicate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to renounce or relinquish, (1) *ṡḡaṡim ṛuaṛ an éoṛóṡm*; *an éoṛóṡm ḡo ṡaḡaṛṡ ṛuaṛ (Or)*; (2) *cuṛim ṛuaṛ ḡe'n éoṛóṡm*; (3) *aṡnaṡim -aḡaḡ.*

Abdication, *n.*, the act of relinquishing high office voluntarily, (1) *aṡnaḡaḡ*, -ḡṡa, *m.*; *aṡnaḡaḡ ṛioḡ-éoṛóṡm*; (2) *ṡaḡaṛṡ ṛuaṛ.*

Abdomen, *n.*, the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis, (1) *boḡḡ*, *gen.*, *buiḡ m.* (belly); (2) *ḡaḡblean*, -im, *m.* (*Or.*), from *ḡaḡal*, the groin; (3) *ṡáṛṛ*, *gen.* *ṡáṛṛa*, *m.*, *cf. W. torr*; (4) *peṛcioll*, *m. gen.* -cill; (5) *cuḡaḡail-áḡa f.*, (*Cṛuaḡ éoṡaill*).
Abdominal, *a.*, ventral, (1) *boḡḡaḡ*, -aḡḡe, (2) *ṡáṛṛaḡ*, (3) *peṛciollaḡ -aḡḡe.*

Abdominous, *a.*, pot-bellied, *meaḡ-alaḡ*, -aḡḡe.

Abduct, *v.t.*, to kidnap, *ṛuaḡuiḡim*, -oḡḡ.

Abducted, *a.*, *ṛuaḡuiḡṡe.*

Abduction, *n.*, the act of kidnapping, *ṛuaḡaḡ*, -aḡḡ, *m.*; *ṛuaḡaḡ mná*, the a. of a woman.

Abductor, *n.*, one who abducts, *ṛuaḡuiḡṡeóṛiṛ*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*

Abed, *ad.*, in bed or on the bed, *i leabaṛo*, *aṛ leabaṛo.*

Aberrant, *a.* (1) *ṛeaḡṛánaḡ*, -aḡḡe (wandering); (2) exceptional or deviating from the ordinary

type, *neaḡ-éoiṡṡeaḡ*, -éinne.

Aberration, *n.* (1) departing from the usual path, *ṛeaḡṛánaḡ*; (2) mental derangement, (a) *ṛaḡoḡéancéille. J. P. H.* (b) *meaṛa-bail*, -aill, *m.*; (c) *neaḡ-meabaiṛ*, -óṛaḡ, *f.* (*Aran*); (d) *meaṛḡán meaṛaṛoḡ*; (e) *aṛ ṛeóro (Or).*

Abet, *v.t.*, to encourage by countenance in some bad act, (1) *ḡṛioṛ-aḡ*, -aḡ; (2) *ṛṛpeaḡaḡ*, -aḡ; (3) *ṛaiḡroim*, -oḡaḡ; (4) *bṛoṛṡuiḡim*, -uḡaḡ. These words mean rather incite than abet but they are the nearest there are.

Abetment, *n.*, the act of abetting. *See Abetting.*

Abetting, *n.*, the act of encouraging without actually helping, (1) *ḡṛioṛaḡ*, -ṛṡa, *m.*; (2) *ṛṛpeaḡaḡ*, -ḡṡa, *m.*; (3) *ṛaiḡoḡeḡ*, -oṛo, *m.*; (4) *bṛoṛṡuiḡaḡ*, -uiḡṡe, *m.*

Abettor, *n.*, one who abets, (1) *ḡṛioṛaḡoḡiṛ*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*; (2) *bṛoṛṡuiḡṡeóṛiṛ*, *m.*; (3) *miṛmiḡṡeóṛiṛ*, *m.*

Abeyance, *n.*, suspension, in a. (1) *aṛ ṛṡaḡ*; (2) *'n-a ṛeaṛaḡ*; (3) if anything remains in a., let it be the work, *má ṛeaṛuiḡeann aon ṛuo*, *ṛeaṛuiḡeḡ an obaiṛ.*

Abhor, *v.t.*, to loathe or detest, hate or abominate, (1) *ṛuaḡaḡ*, -aḡ (hate); (2) *ḡṛámiḡim*, -uiḡaḡ (detest); (3) *oḡṛṡeaḡaḡ*, -ṡeaḡ (loathe); (4) *aḡṛuaḡuiḡim* (abominate); (5) (idiom); (a) *iṛ oḡe liom é*; (b) *an ṛuo iṛ meaṛa leaṡ ná an báṛ ní ṛeaḡaṛ tú naḡ é báṛṛ ḡo leaṛa é*, what you abhor worse than death may, unknown to you, be the height of good luck; (c) *ṡá ḡṛáim aḡaḡ aṛ*; (d) *iṛ beaḡ oṛim é (P.O'L)*; (e) *ní lúḡa liom é ná an ṛioc.*

Abhorred, *p. a.*, *ṛuaḡuiḡṡe.*

Abhorrence, *n.*, extreme hatred or detestation, *ῥαῖς*, -*α*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαῖςμαίρε*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *ῥάμ*, -*e*, and -*ανὰς*, *f.*; (4) *ῥεῖρτεαν*, -*τιμ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥεαρῖ-ῥάμ*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *ῥοῦβ-ῥάμ*, -*e*, *f.*; (7) *ῥι-ῥάμ*, -*e*, *f.*

Abhorrent, *a.*, loathing, detesting, (1) *ῥεῖρτineas*, -*νίγε*; (2) *ῥάμ-eamail*, -*μίλ**a*; (3) *ῥαῖςμαίρ*, -*αίρε*; (4) *ῥάμνοα*, *ind.*; (5) *ῥαῖςταρὰς*, -*αίγε*.

Abhorrer, *n.*, one who abhors, *ῥαῖςαοόιρ*, *m.*

Abhorring, *n.*, the act of loathing or detesting, *ῥαῖςαῖ* (*ῥαῖςαῖςαῖ*).

Abidance, *n.*, the state of abiding, *κοινωνήσεας*, -*α*, *f.*

Abide, *v.i.*, (1) dwell or inhabit, *κοινωνοίμ*, -*οῖ*; this verb has the double sense of dwelling or remaining in a place and resting stable in the same state or condition; (2) remain, continue to be, *ῥανάμ*, -*αμάν*(*τ*), *v.n.*, also *ῥανάς*; abide with me *ῥαν ἀμ ῥοαίρ* (*Gen.* 29, 19); (3) *κοινωνίσμ-uḡas*, the place where everlasting joy abides, *ἀν ιοναῖ* *in a κοινωνίεαν ῥάμῖρ* *ῥαν ῥοίρ-εαν* (*S.L.C.* 2); (4) (idiom), good fortune abides with a fool, *ῥῖγεαν ῥοαίρ ἀρ ἀμαῖν*.

Abide by, (1) *ῥεαρῖμ τε* (maintain, adhere to, stand to); (2) *ἀο-νιῖσμ τε* (acquiesce in, conform to).

Abiding, *n.*, the act of dwelling, continuing or remaining, (1) *κοινωνοῖ*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ῥῖρ* *ῥῖρ*, -*τα*, *m.*; (3) *κοινωνῖα*; -*νίγε*, *m.* *ἵρ βαορῖαῖ ῥαν ῥορῖαῖ ῥο'ν ιοναῖ in a κοινωνίεαν ῥάμῖρ ῥαν ῥοίρ-εαν*, it is folly not to hasten to where joy without end abides (*S.L.C.*).

Abiding, *a.*, continuing, lasting, *κοινωνήσεας*, -*νίγε*, *ῥνάσεας*, -*αίγε*, *ῥοίρ-ῖαίρ* *ῥεας*, -*νίγε*, *ῥοαίρτα* = fixed.

Abigail, *n.*, a lady's maid, *ῥανκομῖ-ῥεας*, -*νίγε*, *pl. mnḡ-κομῖρ* *ῥεας*, *f.*

Ability, *n.*, power to perform in any sense, (1) *κομῖρ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*; *ῥαν κομῖρ αῖγε ἐπῖοῖ ῥο ἐπῖρ αῖρ*, without *a.* to finish it; (2) *κομῖς*, -*α*, *f.*; *ῥο ῥεῖρ ἀρ ῥκομῖς*, according to our *a.*; (3) *ἀβαίσεας*, -*α*, *f.* (*P. O'C*); (4) *ἀκομῖν*, *f.*, *gen. -νne*, *pl. -νneας*; *ῥο ῥḡς νεας ῥο ῥεῖρ α ἀκομῖν*, to each according to his *a.* (*Matt.* xxv. 15); (5) *ῥεῖρμ*, *f.*; *ἵρ μέ ἀμ ἐοῖα ῥο τῖομ ῥαν μέαῖρ ῥαν ῥεῖρμ* (*B.M.*); *ῥεῖρμ* or *εῖρμ* = ability of mind or intellect; (6) *ῥῖρτα*, *m.*; *ἵρ ῥομῖ ῥαν ῥῖρτα ῥαν εῖρ* *ῥῖρτα* *ῖ*; (7) *νεαρτ*, *g. νεῖρτ*, *νό νῖρτ m.*; (8) *ῥοῖρτῖ-εας*, -*α*, *f. cf. L. fortis*, able, strong.

Abject, *a.*, degraded, servile, despicable, (1) *ῥαῖς*, -*αίγε*; (2) *ῥεῖς ῥḡς*; (3) *κοῖρῖμας*, -*αίγε*; (4) *ῥῖβῖρ*, *cf. L. debilis*, weak, infirm, impotent, *εῖρῖρ*, *ind.*

Abjectness, *n.*, meanness, servility, (1) *ῥαῖς*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *εῖρῖρ-εας*, -*α*, *f.*

Abjectly, *ad.*, meanly, servilely; (1) *ῥο ῥαῖς*; (2) *ῥο ῥεῖρῖρ*; (3) *ῥο τῖρῖρ*.

Abjuration, *n.*, a renunciation on oath, (1) *κοῖρ-ῖομῖς*, -*νίγε*, *m.*; (2) *ῥοῖρ-ῖοῖρ*, -*τα*, *m.*; (3) *ῥεῖρ*, -*τα*, *m.*

Abjure, *v.t.*, to renounce on oath, to forswear, to disavow, (1) *κοῖρ-ῖομῖς*, -*νίγε*; (2) *ῥοῖρ-ῖοῖρ*, -*τα*; (3) *ῥεῖρ*, -*τα*; (4) *εῖρῖρ*, -*τα*.

Ablative, *Ablative case*, *an tuireat* *poircaíac*.

Ablaze, *ad.* and *a.*, on fire; (1) *ar* *larab*; (2) *ar* *báir-larab*; (3) *'n-a* *óóísteán*; (4) *le* *temró* (*Con*); (5) *tré* *temró*.

Able, *a.* (1) competent, qualified, capable, (*a*) *cumabac*, *-aíge*, I am not *a.* to carry you by myself alone, *ní'm-re* *cumabac* *ar* *buir* *n-ioncár* *uom* *péin* *am* *donar*; (*b*) *cumáctac*, *-aíge*; (*c*) *cumáctamail*, *-míla*; (*d*) *poirctile* *ef.*, *L. fortis*, able; (*e*) *acpumeac*, *-níge*, able men, *doime* *acpumeaca* (*Ex.* 18, 21); (*f*) *árráctac*, *-aíge*, *do* *fáradar* *rim* *'na* *noaimib* *árráctac* (*Gen.* vi. 4); (*g*) *rab*, *-aíbe*; (*h*) *ionn*, *-lumme*; (*i*) able to walk, *ar* *treac*, *-níge*; (*j*) *ábalta*, *ind.*, *cf.* *L. habilis*; able to do it *ábalta* *ar* *a* *óéanam*.

(2) Idiom, having sufficient power, strength, skill or means to do a thing, (*a*) I am *a.* to walk now, *ir* *péoir* *uom* *ruab* *anoir*; (*b*) *tis* *uom*, I am *a.*, "it comes with me"; he is not yet *a.* to go home, *ní* *tis* *teir* *out* *ábate* *pór*; no one shall be *a.* to stand before thee, *ní* *tiocpar* *le* *uime* *ar* *bié* *pearan* *rómac* (*Deut.* 8, 24); (*c*) *i* *n-an* (= *i* *n-ion*) also *i* *n-ann*; are you *a.* to do it, *bpuir* *i* *n-an* *a* *óéanta* (*M.* and *Con.*); *a.* to work, *i* *n-ion* *oibre*; are you *a.* to fight, *bpuir* *pé* *ionnat* *troda*; (*d*) *i* *muóct*; I am *a.* to help, *tám* *i* *muóct* *cábra* *do* *ábairt*; (*e*) *ar* *ron*; and without one of you being *a.* to defend himself while I should be away from you, *asur* *gan* *uime* *asab* *ar* *ron* *é* *péin* *a* *copnam* *an* *peab* *do* *beróinn-re* *uab* (*E.O.A.* 172); *asur* *tá* *so* *foill* *ar* *ron* *bíó*

do *caiteam*, and yet *a.* to take food (*P. L.*); *an* *bpuir* *tú* *ar* *ron* *ruab*, are you *a.* to walk? (*Or.*); (*f*) *i* *n-inne* *ruab* (*Don.*); *i* *n-innib* *peab*, *a.* to run (*U.* and *Con.*); (*g*) *ar* *cumar*, Thomas is not *a.* to go there, *ní'l* *pé* *ar* *cumar* *tomár* *out* *ann*. Note that all these idiomatic phrases are followed by a genitive and many of the old people translate them "fit" not "able."

-Able, affix = (1) *po-* prefix as *po-múnte*, teachable; (2) *m-* prefix as *ion-pórta*, marriageable. *ion-áctac* acceptable, worthy of acceptance; *m-freagar*, answerable.

Able-bodied, *rḡaranta ind*; an able-bodied man, *rtarair*, *pream*; *pear* *rḡabántac*, *orḡar* *nó* *teḡte* (*Aran*); an able-looking but useless man, *rtpear*; *orabair*, a huge lazy fellow; *ḡírt*, *g. id. pl.* *-ái, m.*

Abloom, *ad.* In bloom, *i* *mbíac*.

Abluent, *a.*, washing away, (1) *nḡteac*, *-tḡe*; (2) *ḡiantac*, *-aíge*; (3) *poḡac*, *-aíge*.

Ablush, *ad.* and *a.*, blushing, ruddy, *ar* *larab*; *ar* *larab* *le* *náire*, *a.* with shame.

Ablution, *n.*, the act of washing, (1) *nḡe*, *gen.* *ḡte, f.*; (2) *ḡianab*, *-nta, m.*; (3) *ionntab*, *-natca, m.*; (4) *poḡab*, *-ar, m.*

Ably, *ad.*, in an able manner, *so* *cumarab*.

Abnegate, *v.t.*, to deny and reject, (1) *oiúltam*, *-ab* also *oiúltuḡim* *-uḡab*; (2) *péanam* *-ab*.

Abnegation, *n.*, denial, renunciation, (1) *mianoiúltab*, *-ar, m.*; (2) *péanab*, *-nta, m.*

Abnegative, *a.* Tending to deny or renounce; (1) *oiúltac*, *-aíge*; (2) *péantac*, *-aíge*.

Abnormal, *a.*, not conformed to rule or system; (1) *neam-choitceann*, -*cinne*; (2) *neam-gháctamail*, -*míla*; (3) *neim-maḡalta*, *ind.*

Aboard, *ad.*, on board, *ar bórd lunge*.

Abode, *n.*, residence, dwelling, habitation, (1) *áitreadh*, -*eibh*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *(f)áras*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *áit comnuighe*, *gen.* *áite c.*, *pl.* *áiteanna*.

Aboiling, *ad.*, boiling, *ar fhucaḡ*.

Abolish, *v.t.*, to annul, to make void, *do cuir ar gcúl*; *deireadh do cuir leir*; *rḡmoraím vn. rḡmor*.

Abolishable, *a.*; (1) capable of being abolished, *ro-rḡmorta*; *ruo ir féidir do cuir ar gcúl nó do rḡmor amac*; (2) fit to be abolished, *ion-rḡmorta*.

Abolition, *n.*, the act of abolishing or annulling, *rḡmoraḡ*, -*rta*, *m.*; *cur ar gcúl*.

Abolitionist, *n.*, one who favours the abolition of any institution, *rḡmortaí*, -*óira*, -*mí*, *m.*

Abominable, *a.*, detestable, loathsome, (1) *aḡfuactmar*, -*aire*; (2) *ghámeamail*, -*míla*; (3) *fuactamail*, -*míla*; (4) *ghánna*, *ind.*; (5) *deirtimeac*, -*niḡe*; (6) *rḡreatac*, -*aiḡe*.

Abominableness, *n.*, the state or quality of being detestable, *aḡfuactmaract*, *f.*; *ghámeamlaḡt*, *f.*

Abominably, *ad.*, detestably, (1) *go haḡfuactmar*; (2) *go ghámeamail*.

Abominate, *v.t.*, to abhor, to loathe, (1) (a) *mórgḡaimiḡim*; (b) *duḡḡaimiḡim*, *nó deargḡaim do beir aḡ duine ar*; (c) *deargḡaimiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (2) *fuactuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *aḡ-fuactuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (4) *deirteanaim*, *vn.* *deirtean*.

Abomination, *n.*, loathing, abhorrence, (1) *ghámeamlaḡt*, *f.*; (2) *deirtean*, -*tin*, *m.*; (3) *aḡfuactmaract*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *fuactmarreadt*, -*a*, *f.* (5) *mórgḡaim*, -*e*, *f.*

Aboriginal, *n.*, an original inhabitant, *feair de'n bun-rtoḡ*; *don de'n céad treadh*.

Aboriginal, *a.*, of or relating to aborigines, *reanḡoirneac*.

Aborigines, *n.*, native races, (1) *reanḡoirne*, *f. (pl.)*; (2) *an céad treadh*; (3) *bun-rtoḡ*, *gen.*, -*tuic*, *m.* (the old stock); (4) *bun-luḡt nó príom-luḡt*, -*a*, *m.*; (5) *príom-muinnir*.

Abortion, *n.*, a miscarriage, (1) *anabairdeact*, *f. (f.l.)*; (2) *toircear anabairḡ*, *m.*; (3) *aimbreit f.*; (4) *toḡluairdeact*, -*a*, *f. (B.L.L. III. 550; P.H. 5155; Stokes Goid, 55)*; (5) *neim-iomcar*, -*air*, *m.*

Abortive, *a.*, (1) miscarrying, fruitless, *anabairḡ*; (2) failing in its effect, *neim-bḡiḡeac (a)*, *neim-éireactac (b)*.

Abortively, *ad.*, in an abortive manner, *go hanabairḡ*.

Abortiveness, *n.*, the quality of being abortive, *anabairdeact*, *f.*

Abound, *v.i.*, to be in great plenty, (1) *do beir lán de*; (2) *foir-líonaim*, -*aḡ*.

Abounding in, possessing in abundance, (1) *lán de*; (2) *foir-líonta le*.

About, *prep.*, (1) around, on every side of, (a) *timceall*, a. the stack, *t. na cruaiḡe*; a. my head, *t. mo ceann*; *coimḡiḡe Dé do timceall*, may the protection of God be about you; (b) *fá*, *fé (M.)*, *fó*, *faoi (Con. and U.)*; about her head, *fá n-a ceann*; bind them a. thy neck, *ceangail fá' bḡaḡaḡo iasḡ (Prov. 3, 3)*; *fá'n tḡ*, about the house

somewhere (*Or*) *im nó um*, *umaim nó iomam*, a. me; *umat*, a. thee; *uime*, a. him; *uimpe*, a. her; *umaimn*, a. us; *umaið*, a. you; *umpa nó iompa*, a. them.

(2) Through or over in various directions, (*a*) *rá*; a. Ireland, *rá Éirynn*; (*b*) *ar fúo*; running a. the place, *as iut ar fúo na háite*.

(3) Engaged in, intent on, (*a*) *mbun*; he came a. his own business, *táimís ré i mbun a shnóca féin*; (*b*) *i bferóit*; I am here a. my father's business, *táim ánnro i bferóit shnóca m'ácar*; (*c*) *rá n-a shnaithe féin (U.)*

(4) Near, of time, quantity, size, etc., (*a*) *timceall*; on his going out a. the third hour, *ar nout amac óo t. an tpearuair (Mat. 20, 3)*; a. midnight, *t. meadóim oróce (Ex. 11, 4)*; (*b*) *rá, fé, ró, raor*; to-morrow a. this time, *rá'n (nó tuairim an) amro amámac (Ex. 9, 18)*; (*c*) *im, um*; a. this time yesterday, *um an taca (an ama) ro moé*; (*d*) *as bofóáil (nó i noáil) le beic a. or near being. J.P.H.*

(5) In the act of, on the point of, (*a*) *ar cí*; when he was a. to open his mouth, *nuair a bí ré ar cí a béat o' orglao*; (*b*) *ar tob*; a. to do it, *ar tob a déanta (Con.)*; (*c*) *ar bpuac*; a. to fall, *ar bpuac tuitme*; (*d*) *as bofóáil coratca*, a. to fall asleep *Con*; (*e*) *cum*; he was a. to strike him, *bí ré cum a buaitte*.

(6) Concerning, in regard to, on account of, touching, (*a*) *i tcaob*; they were talking a. the man, *bíodar as camnt i tcaob an fíir*; a. it, *'n-a tcaob*; a. her, *'n-a tcaob*; a. him or it, *o'a*

tcaob; (*b*) *i ttimceall*; a question a. the purifying, *ceirt i ttimceall an glanta (John, 3, 25)*.

About, *ad.*, (1) on all sides, around, *timceall*; all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves a. with sparks, *a órong uite óeargar teme, noc timceallar rib féin timceall le oiméib (Isa. 50, 11)*.

(2) In a circuit, by a circuitous way, (*a*) *rá scuairt*; wandering a. from house to house, (*as*) *out rá scuairt ó tís go tís (1 Tim. 5, 13)*; (*b*) *tairt*; he was going about like a bull in a mist, *bí ré as out tairt mar óam i sceó*.

(3) Nearly, approximately with, close correspondence in quality, manner, degree, etc., also of quantity, number, time, (*a*) *timceall*; *timceall asur*; *timceall ir*; a. as high as, *timceall cóim háro asur*; there fell a. three thousand men, *oó tuit timceall trí míle fear*; give me about two and a half yards, *tabair óom timceall óá flat go leic*; (*b*) *i ttimceall*: about the space of two hours, *i ttimceall óá uair. Acts 19, 34* (*c*) *rá tuairim*; *tuairim ir*; t. le (*U.*); a. £10, *rá t. veic bpunt*; (*d*) idiom, (i) give me a. £7, *tabair óom readt bpunt nó mar rim*; (ii) it is a. twenty years since, *tá ré ruar le fice bliadan ó rom*.

(4) Idiomatic adverbial combinations having the force of *about*:—*About money*, *maroir le hairgeao*; what do those know a. *shame*, *cá bfiór dóib riúo cao a baim le náire (P. O'L.)*; I cannot understand how it could come a., *ní féadaim a*

(6) *ruar* *le céile*; (7) *cor ar cor*; (8) *taob ar taob*.

Abridge, v.t., (1) to make shorter, (a) *aiťgiorraim*, -aó; (b) *giorruigim*, -uǵaó; (2) to condense, *ať-cumairim*, -maim; (3) to deprive of, to cut off, *ciorruigim*, -uǵaó, also *ciorruaim*, -aó.

Abridged, a., made short, (1) *giorruigte*; (2) *ať-cumair*, -e; (3) *ciorruigte*, *ind.*; (4) *geairr*, *comp.*, *giorra*.

Abridger, n., one who abridges, (1) *aiť-giorraoóir*, -óir, -í, *m.*; (2) *noóaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -í, *m.*

Abridging, n., the act of making short, (1) *giorruigte*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *ciorruigte*, -uigte, *m.*

Abridgment, n., an epitome or compendium, (1) *aiťgiorrae*, -a, *f.*; (2) *aťcumaire*, -a, *f.*; (3) *geairr-foirm*, -e, *f.*

Abroad, ad., (1) outside one's house, *amuis*, *tearmuis*, with verb of rest; *amach*, with verb of motion; *out amach*, to go a.; *mapa rab gnódaige amach aca*, *beró a ráit gnódaige 'ra baile aca*, if they have no business a. (*i.e.*, away from home) they will have plenty at home (*U. prov., H. M.*); (2) to go outside one's own country, *out ear tear*; (3) before the public at large, *ór áro*; began . . . to blaze a. the matter, *ro' éionnaisam ré . . . an nío ro' éur ór áro* (*Mark i. 45*).

Abrogate, v.t., to annul or repeal, (1) *glaobaim ear n-air*; (2) *cuirim ar neimníó*; (3) *cuirim ar gcúl*; (4) *cuirim ar leať-taob*.

Abrogated, a., annulled, abolished or repealed, *cuirtea ar gcúl*.

Abrogation, repeal by authority, air-
šairim, -e, *f.*; *glaobac ear n-air*.

Abrupt, a., (1) precipitous, steep, *áro*, *g.s.f.*, *áirde*; (2) sudden, hasty, uncereemonious, (a) *obann*, -anne, also *tobann*; (b) *giorro*, *g.s.f.*, *giorro*; (c) *oiruig*, -e, *ir oiruig an tóime é rim*, *reacain tó réim*, that man has a bad temper, look out (*Aran*); (d) *ršunnae*, -aige.

Abruptly, ad., in an abrupt manner, suddenly, *šo nobann*, *nó šo tobann*, *šo giorro*, *šo priar*.

Abruptness, n., the state of being abrupt, (1) *oirneae*, -a, *f.*; (2) *oirne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *obanne*, *f.*, also *tobanne*; (4) *obanneae*; (5) *ršunnae*, -air, *m.*; (6) *ršunnaireae*, -a, *f.*

Abscess, n., a collection of pus in any tissue or organ of the body, (1) *earc*, *g.*, -a, *f.*; (2) *riac*, -a, *m.*, also *riac*; (3) *niortóro*, -e, -eae, *f.*, (*boil*); (4) *oear*, -air, *m.* (*ulcer*); *mammary a.*, *šabalt-earuť*, -oear, *m.* (*Con. and Din.*); *a. in the armpit*, *earc-aršail*, -e, *f.* (*p. l.*); *a. in the flank*, *loť léim*; *core of a.*, *máeari šuir*.

Abscind, v.t., to cut off, *geairraim nó ršruoraim amae*.

Abscission, n., the act of cutting off, (1) *rnoiřoóireae*, -a, *f.*; (2) *geairrao' de*; (3) *geairrao' nó tearšao amae*.

Abscond, v.i., to steal off clandestinely, (1) *teicim*, -eae; *ro' teic ré*, he ran away or absconded; (2) *éairuigim*, -iřó.

Absconding, n., the act of stealing off clandestinely (1) *éairó -uigte*, *m.* (*B.L.L. I. 88, 6*); (2) *teiceae*, -e, *m.*

Absence, n., the state of being absent, (f) *éasmar*, -e, *f.*; *am úpéasmar*, in my a.; *i nbar úpéasmar*, in your a.; not as in my presence only, but how

much more in my a., ní hé aínám dom' láťair-pe áťť anoip ʒo móp-móp ar mbeit' dom bup b'péasmuip (*Phil.* 2, 12); ió' (in o' more usual in *Con.*) f'oiup, -e, *f.*, in thy a. (*Con.*); ionʒnair, -e, *f.*; ip feáip puróe in-áice ná i n-ionʒnair, it is better to sit beside it than in its a.; earbaró (*M. & S. Con.*), earbaró (*U. and Con.*), *g.* and *pl.* b'á'á, *g. pl.* b'á'á, *f.*; oíot-láťair, -ť'peáť, *f.*

Absent, *a.*, not present, ar nó ó láťair, neám-láť'peáť, oíot-láť'peáť, n-á hearbaró, *a.* from her, ʒan beit' i láťair.; when we are *a.* one from the other, an uair bio'ám ʒan beit' i láťair á céile (*Gen.* 31, 49); for though I be *a.* in the flesh yet I am with you in the spirit, óip bio'ó náť b'puitim bup láťair pa ʒcolaimn, ʒróeá'ó áťáim bup láťair pa p'pioraro (*Coll.* 2, 5).

Absent, *v.t.*, to withdraw one's self to a distance or to remain away, cúil-imť'igim, -ť'eaťť; (2) p'an-áim ó.

Absentee, *n.*, one who absents himself from his country, especially a landlord, (1) cúilimť'igť'eóip, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (2) oíot-láť'p'róe, *g. id. m.*; (3) p'anuróe, *g. id. m.*

Absenteeism, *n.*, the state or practice of an absentee, (1) cúil-imť'eaťť, -á, *f.*; (2) oíot-láť'p'róeáťť, -á, *f.*

Absinthe, *n.*, a strong liqueur made from wormwood, b'p'mont, -á, *m.*

Absinthian, *a.*, of the nature of wormwood, b'p'montáť, -á'ʒe.

Absinthium, *n.*, the common wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*), tur na b'p'iaťť; (2) b'p'mont-á, *m.*; (3) busá'álán bán (nó l'áťť).

Absolute, *a.*, (1) complete in itself, iomlán, -áme; (2) not limited, restricted or controlled, neám-coim'p'igťe, the *a.* form (of the verb), an f'uiupm p'ʒarťá; (3) authoritative, á'p'o-ćumáťťáť, -á'ʒe (*C.*), l'áncumáťťáť; (4) positive, clear, certain, not doubtful, (*a.*) oemim, -mne; (*b.*) oearb'áťá, *ind.*; (*c.*) oionʒmá'łta, *ind.*

Absolutely, *ad.*, in a positive, independent or unconditional manner, ʒo miomlán, ʒo l'áncumáťťáť, ʒo oionʒmá'łta.

Absoluteness, *n.*, the quality of being absolute, (1) l'áncumáťťáťť, -á, *f.*; (2) oionʒmá'łťar, -áip, *m.*; (3) oionʒmá'łťáťť, -á, *f.*; (4) ioml'ámeáťť, -á, *f.*

Absolution, *n.*, absolving or freeing from the guilt of sin, (1) ma'ť'eamnar, -áip, *m.*, and ma'ť'eamn-áťar, *m.*; (2) á'p'oló'ro, -e, *f.* (*Lat.* absolutio); (3) earbaló'ro, -e, *f.*; (4) ma'ť'meáťar, -áip, *m.*; (5) pa'oi'p-b'p'eit', -e, *f.*; (6) pa'oi'p-b'p'eit'e-ámnar, -áip, *m.*

Absolutism, *n.*, despotism, ó'ʒ'p'ér'peáťť, -á, *f.*; (2) p'op-lám'ar, -áip, *m.*

Absolutist, *n.*, one who is in favour of an absolute or autocratic form of government, ó'ʒ'p'ér'peáť'óip, *m.*

Absolvable, *a.*, that may be absolved, (1) p'ó-lo'ʒťáť, -á'ʒe; (2) p'o-lo'ʒťá, *ind.*

Absolve, *v.t.*, (1) to pardon or remit as sin, (*a.*) tab'p'aim á'p'oló'ro; (*b.*) ma'ť'im-ť'eam; (2) to set free or release as from some obligation or responsibility, (*a.*) pa'op'aim, -á'ó; (*b.*) p'ʒao'itim, -leá'ó.

Absolving, *n.*, the act of releasing from something binding on the conscience or involving wrongdoing, ma'ť'eam, -ť'te, *m.*; (2) ʒ'łan'á'ó ó'ćoip; (3) pa'op'á'ó, -p'ťá, *m.*

Absorb, *v.t.*, (1) to swallow up, to engulf, *ῥύζαμ*, -αὐ with *ῥαῖ*; (2) to suck up, to drink in as a sponge, *ῥύζαμ*, -αὐ.

Absorbed, *a.*, sucked or swallowed up; (1) *ῥύζτε*, *ῥυίζτε* (*Or.*); (2) *ῥυίζτε*.

Absorbent, *a.*, swallowing, *ῥύζτεαὐ* -τιζε.

Absorbing, *n.*, the act of imbibing or sucking in anything, *ῥύζαὐ*, -ύζτε.

Absorption, *n.*, the process of sucking in anything, *ῥύζτεαὐ*, -α, *f.*

Abstain, *v.t.*, to refrain voluntarily, especially from indulgence of the appetites, (1) *ῥαοναίμ*, -αὐ; days of abstinence .i. days on which it is obligatory to abstain from meat, *λαέτε* *τρεάναιρ*, *ρέ* *ῥμ* *λαέτε* *αῖ* *α* *ἔφαι* *οἰβλῖοςάρο* *έμντε* *ῥαοναὐ* *ὁ* *ῥεὸν*; to abstain from servile work, *ῥαοναὐ* *ὁ* *οἰβρεαὐ* *ῥῖλᾶβυρὀεαὐ* (*J. F.*); (2) *αοίμ*, -νεαὐ (correctly, I fast); (3) *τροῖζαίμ*, -αὐ; (I fast), also *τροῖζμ*.

Abstaining, *n.*, act of, *ῥαοναὐ*, -ντα, *m.*; *τροῖζαὐ*, -ζτα, *m.*; *ταῖαιρ* *ὁ* *μὸ* *ῥυῖπέαιρ* *ῖ* *μὸ* *ῥομν* *ὀε'ν* *ἔαννε*, *ῖ* *ὀεάνῥαὐ* *μέ* *τροῖζαὐ* *να* *η* *αοίμ*, give him my supper and my share of the milk, and I will do the Friday's abstinence; *Or.* song; *τροῖζαὐ* *αν* *έυτ* *έεανν-ῥίμν* : *ίτμ* *ῥεὸν* *αὐ* *νί* *ὀλαιμ* *ἔαννε*.

Abstemious, *a.*, sparing in the use of food or drink, *μεῖῥαῖῥα*, *ind.*

Abstemiously, *ad.*, sparingly, with temperance, *ζο* *μεῖῥαῖῥα*.

Abstemiousness, *n.*, sparing in food or strong drinks, *μεῖῥαῖῥαὐ*, -α, *f.*

Absterge, *vt.*, to make clean by wiping, *cuimlím*, -μίτ.

Abstergent, *a.* serving to cleanse,

(1) *cuimilteac*, *τιζε* (*cumailteac*, *U.*); (2) *ζλανταὐ*, -αίγε.

Abstinence, *n.*, (1) the practice of abstaining from intoxicating drinks, *ῥαοναὐ*, -ντα, *m.*; total abstinence, *νιτε-ῥαοναὐ*, *m.*; total abstainer, *νιτε-ῥαοναὐ*, -αίς, *m.*; (2) self-denial, especially in the matter of meat, (a) *τρεάναιρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; *ζῖὸ* *ζυρ* *μαίτ* *τρεάναιρ* *ῖ* *τροῖζαὐ*, *ῖ* *εῖλᾶβὀ* *ζαν* *οῖναιῖ* *ἔρείγε*, *ὀ'* *αίμ-ὀεὸν* *ῥμ* *νιτε* *ῖ* *ῥεῖῥμ* *ὀαοναὐ* *ῖ* *ῥείτε*; (b) *αοίμ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ντε*, *f.*; I break Sabbath and abstinence, *ἔμῥμ* *ῥαοίῖ*, *ἔμῥμ* *αοίντε* (*D.A.* 337).

Abstinent, *a.*, refraining from the indulgence of the appetite; (1) *ῥαοναὐ*, -αίγε; (2) *τροῖζαὐ*, -αίγε; (3) *τροῖζαῖναι*, -μίλ.

Abstract, *n.*, a summary or epitome (1) *αίτζιοῖῥαὐ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ζεῖῥμ-ῥοίῥμ-e*, *f.*; (3) *αὐέcuμαίῥαὐ*, -α, *f.*

Abstract noun, *αίμ* *τεἰβῖε*.

Abstract, not concrete; *a.*, separated from other things, existing in the mind only, (1) *ῥζαῖῥα*, *ind.*; (2) *ὀεαίῖζτε*, *ind.*

Abstract, *v.t.*, to epitomize, to abridge, *αίτζιοῖῥαίμ*, -αὐ; *αὐ-cuμαίῥμ*, -μαίῖ.

Abstracted, *a.*, inattentive to surrounding objects, *νεαῖ-ῥαίῥαὐ*, -ῖῖ; also *νεαῖῥαίῥαὐ*.

Abstractedly, *ad.*, with absence of mind, *ζο* *νεαῖ-ῥαίῥαὐ*.

Abstraction, *n.*, inattention to present objects, *νεαῖ-ῥαίῖ*.

Abstractly, *ad.*, separately, by itself, *ῥά* *τεῖτ*, *αῖ* *τεῖτ*.

Abstruse, *a.*, difficult to be comprehended or understood, (1) *ὀνέῖῖ*, *opp.* of *ῥονέῖῖ*, plain; (2) *ὀῖῥα*; (3) *ῥονίῖζτε* (*εαὐ*); (4) *ὀαῖῥμ-e*.

Abstrusely, *ad.*, in an abstruse manner; (1) *σο νοιτέιρ*; (2) *σο νοιαμαιρ*.

Abtruseness, *n.*, difficulty of apprehension, (1) *νοιτέιρεατ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *νοιμνεατ*, -α, *f.*

Absurd, *a.*, inconsistent with common sense, nonsensical, ridiculous, (1) *τεαμ*, -ειμε; *νί έπερορεαθ* ατ *νουμε* *τεαμ* *έ*, only an absurd person would believe it (*B. O'H.*); (2) *αιπέιρεατ* (*P. O'L.*); (3) *αμαρθεατ*, -οιγε (*Or.*); (4) *βαοτ*, -οιτε; (5) *έιςέιλιθε*, *ind.*; (6) *αμαθάνταμαι*, -μίλα; (7) *σαν* *έειλλ*; (8) *ρεαθόρθεατ* (*νό* *ρεαθόρθεατ*) -οιγε.

Absurdity, *n.*, that which is inconsistent with obvious truth or common sense, (1) *μί-ρεαρόνταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) *μί-ρεαρόνταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) *μί-ρεαρόντατ*, -α, *f.*; (4) *αμαθάντατ*, -α, *f.*; (5) *βεατ-έιςε*, *g. id. f.*; (6) *οιτ-έειλλ* *g. id. f.*; (7) *ρεαθόρ* (*νό* *ρεαθόρ*) -ε-*i f.*

Absurdness. *See* Absurdity.

Abundance, *n.*, profusion, copious supply, overflowing fullness, great plenty, (1) *λάν*, -άμ, *m.*; *τά* *α* *λάν* *δε'ν* *νιτε* *νιθ* *αιγε*, he has a. of everything (lit. his fill); also *τά* *λάν* *α* *μάλα* *αιγε*; (2), (a) *μαθαιρε*, *g. id. f.* (*M. and Con.*); (b) *μαθαίρε*; (c) *περόρε*; (d) *πίρε*; (3) *φιύιρε*, *gen. id. f.* (*M.*), *cf.* *Gr. πληροῦν*, to fill; (4) *λιονήαιρε(ατ)*, *f.*; *λιονήαιρεατ* *να* *φαιριγε*, the a. of the sea; (5) *νεαρτ*, *g. ειρτ*, *γ* *νιρτ* *m.*, folld. by *gen. τά* *νεαρτ* *παρόβριρ* *αα*, they have a. of riches; (6) *ρσεό*, *τά* *τραοαθ* *αρ* *μο* *ίόξ*, *τά* *ρσιορ* *αρ* *μο* *ρσεό*, my good cheer is ebbing, my a. has ceased to flow (*S. Ó Neacáin, Hard. 2, p. 20*); (7)

ιομαθαμαιρ, -αιρ, *m.*, -ιατ, -α, *f.*, a. of all things 1. an uile neithe; (8) *τεανηάιτ*, -ε, *f.*; *τά* *μο* *έ*. *αγαν*, I have a.; (9) *ρουμε*, *g. id. f.*; (10) *ιομαθ*, -αρο, *m.*; *αρ* *ιομαθ* *μο* *θοιςιρ*, out of the a. of my grief; (11) *ιομαρκαθ*, -ε, *f.*; *αγυρ* *οο* *ρπιορραθ* *ιομαρκαθ* *μόρ*, and of spices a great a. (lit too much); (12) *αν-λάν*, -άμ, *m.*; *αρ* *α*. *αν* *έπορθε* *ιαθραρ* *αν* *βéal*, out of the a. of the heart the mouth speaketh (*Mat. 12, 34*); (13) *αεφυνν* *g. f.*; *ιοννυρ* *σο* *βρφοιρρεαθ* *α* *η-αεφυνν-ρεαν* *αρ* *βαρ* *μαετταναρ* *μαρ* *αν* *γσεάσνα*, that their a. also may supply your want (2 *Cor. 8, 14*); (14) *ιομ-λάιμε(ατ)*, *f.*; (15) *φορτάν*, -αμ, *m.*; (16) *ιολαρθατ*, -α, *f.*; (17) *ιλιθρατ*, -α, *f.*; (18) *ιομραθ*, -άρο, *m.*; (19) *τιυγάρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (20) *τορτάρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (21) *παυτεαρ*, -τιρ, *m.*; (22) *λεορ-θότάν*, -άνα, *f.*; (23) *τεοι(αρθρατ)*, -α, *f.*; (24) *φαιριριγε*, *g. id. f.*; (25) *ραεμυρ*, *νιρ*, *m.*

Abundant, *a.*, plentiful, in copious supply, (1) *μαθαίρεαμαι*, -μίλα; (2) *φιύιρεατ*, -ριγε; (3) *φλαίτ-εαμαι*, -μίλα, *βί* *βιαθ* *γ* *θεοτ* *σο* *ρ*. *αα*; (4) *λιονήαιρ*, -αιρε (5) *ιομαθαμαι*, -μίλα; (6) *φαιρι-ριγ*, -ε; *ιρ* *φαιριριγ* *ιντε* *μιλ* *ιρ* *φίον*, honey and wine are abundant there (*M. C.*).

Abundantly, *ad.*, amply, fully, plentifully, (1) *σο* *μαθαίρεαμαι*; (2) *σο* *φιύιρεατ*; (3) *σο* *ιόρ-μόρ*; (4) *σο* *λιονήαιρ*; (5) *σο* *φαιριριγ*; (6) *σο* *φραρ(ατ)*; (7) *η-α* *μβαρρα* *βαεαλλ* (*Con.*); (8) *σο* *φαρρα* *βαεαλλ* (*Conne-mara*).

Abuse, *v.t.*, (1) to misapply, *οροε-ύράρο* *οο* *θέανάμ* *δε*; (2) to

maltreat, (a) ὀποῦς-ὑπάρῳ το ἑαῶαιρε το; (b) ἑαῶαιρε, -αῶ (Tyr.); (3) (a) to revile, (i) cámm, -εαῶ; (ii) μαρτυγίμ, -υγῶ; (iii) αἰτίρμ (αἰτίγίμ), -υγῶ; (iv) διαβλαίμ -αῶ; (v) ταῶαιρε ῥά (J.P.H.); (vi) ταρ-
 κυρμγίμ, -υγῶ; (b) to reproach, to insult, (i) αἰμῦρᾶναιμ, -αῶ; (ii) αἰρῦμ, -ρῦρε; (c) to reproach coarsely, (i) τάρμγίμ, -υγῶ (M., P. O'L.); (ii) ῥγίλλαιμ, -αῶ (Aran); (iii) ῥπαλλαιμ, -αῶ.

Abuse, *n.*, (1) improper treatment or use, (a) ὀποῦς-ὑπάρῳ, -ε, *f.*; (b) mí-óiol, -α, *m.*; (2) (a) reviling, (i) cámeaῶ, -ντε, *m.*; (ii) μαρῶ, *g.* -αῶ, *m.*; (iii) αἰτίρ, -ε, *f.*; (iv) ταρκυρνε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) vituperative language, (i) com-ḥamnt, -ε, *f.*; (ii) ὀποῦς-ḥamnt; (iii) ῥπαλλεαῶ, -ιῶ, *m.*; (iv) óíoe and íoe, *gen. id.*, *f.* (M., P. O'L.); (v) ῥγᾶλλόρ, -ε, *f.*; (vi) ῥόβαιρε, ῥαῶαιρε, -αῶ, *f.*; (vii) ῥγίλλ-
 αῶεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (c) satirical language, τάρμειν, -ρῦν, *m.*

Abuser, *n.*, one who abuses in the various meanings of the word, (1) cámmteoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) αἰτίρεαῶ, -ρῖγ, *m.*; (3) ταρκυρμγί-
 τεoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (4) ῥγᾶμ-
 αῖρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Abusing (act of), *n.*, (1) reviling, μαρτυγῶ-υγῶ, *m.*; (2) scolding, (a) ῥγίλλεαῶ, -ιῶ, *m.*; (b) ῥγᾶλλεαῶ, -ιῶ, *m.*; (c) ἑγῖ ῥί ᾗῶαῶ na muc ἡ na μαῶρᾶί αῖρ (P. O'L) íoe na muc (Con., J.P.H.) .i. she heaped abuse on him, gave him a sound scolding; (d) in a scurrilous manner, τάρμγῶ, -γῶ, *m.*; (e) íoyῶ, -γῶ, *m.*; (f) ἑο-
 βαῖρε, -αῶ, *m.*; (g) cocaῖρεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (h) begin abusing now, τοῖμγ ὀρε ᾗῶ διαβῶ ᾗοῖρ, (M. M. R.).

Abusive, *a.*, vituperative, (1) αἰτίρ-
 εαῶ, -ρῖγ; (2) cámeaῶ, -ντε; (3) cámmteαῶ, -τῖγ; (4) μαρ-
 τυγῶεαῶ, -τῖγ; (5) ταρκυρ-
 νεαῶ, -ντε; (6) ῥπαλλεαῶ, -ιῖγ; (7) ῥγᾶμᾶ, -αῖγ; (8) íóiom-
 ῥᾶῶεαῶ, -τῖγ; (9) mí-óíoleαῶ, -αῖγ; (10) ῥγᾶλλόρᾶ, -οῖγ.

Abusiveness, *n.*, rudeness of lan-
 guage, (1) αἰτίρεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (2) cámmteαῶ, -α, *f.*; (3) ῥεαῖρ-
 ḥamntεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (4) ταρκυρ-
 νεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (5) μαρτυγῶεαῶ, -α, *f.*; (6) ῥγᾶμᾶ, -α, *f.*

Abut, *v.i.*, to project, to be con-
 tiguous, to meet, com-ποῦῶαιμ, -ῶαιμ.

Abutment, *n.*, that on or against
 which a body abuts or presses, (1) teannta, *gen. id. m.*; (2) cómm-ḥríoc, -íce, -α, *f.*

Abysmal, *a.*, bottomless, οὐῶ-αῖγ-
 émeαῶ.

Abyss, *n.*, a bottomless gulf or
 chasm, (1) οὐῶ-αῖγᾶν, -ém, *m.*; (2) οὐῶᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -ám, *m.*; formerly
 αῖγᾶν simply; (3) οὐῶᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -ám, *m.*; (4) οὐῶᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -ám, *m.*; (5) οὐῶᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -ám, *m.*; (6) εᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -ám, *m.*; éuarῶ an báῶ ῥo tóim
 εᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ (Or.); poll ῥan bun
 (Aran and Or.)

Academic, Academical, *a.*, belong-
 ing to an academy; (1) coláῖρε-
 amail-níᾗ; (2) acῶamail.

Academy, *n.*, a school which ranks
 lower than a college. (1) ápo-
 ῥῥoῖl, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) acῶamᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, *m.*; (3) coláῖρε, *gen. id.*,
pl. í, m. (a college).

Acanthus, *n.*, a species of herbace-
 ous prickly plants, (1) ῥóῖr
 neannta, *m.*; (2) ῥᾶλλῥóῦᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ *m.*

Acarpous, *a.*, unfruitful, neam-
 ḥtoῖῥᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗᾗ, -αῖγ.

Accede, *v.i.*, to agree, to assent, (1) *δοντιϋγim*, -*υγ*αὐ; (2) *ῥελλim*, -*ε*αὐ; (3) *ρτρίοcaim*, -*α*ὐ; (4) *τιγim* *λεατ*.

Acceding, *n.*, the act of assenting or agreeing, *δοντιγ*αὐ, -*υγ*τε, *m.*

Accelerate, *v.t.*, to cause to move faster, (1) *βπορτιγim*, -*υγ*αὐ; (2) *οειρπιγim*, -*υγ*αὐ; (3) *λυατιγim*, -*υγ*αὐ.

Accelerated, *a.*, made to move faster, (1) *βπορτιγτε*, *ind*; (2) *οειρπιγτε*, *ind*.

Acceleration, *n.*, increase of motion or action, (1) *βπορτιγ*αὐ, -*υγ*τε, *m.*; (2) *λυατιγ*αὐ, -*υγ*τε, *m.*; (3) *οειρπιγ*αὐ-*ιγ*τε, *m.*

Accelerative, *a.*, quickening, *βπορτιγτε*αὐ, -*τιγ*ε.

Accelerator, *n.*, one who accelerates, *βπορτιγτεοir*, -*οir*α, -*ρι*, *m.*

Accent, *n.*, (1) modulation of the voice in speaking, (a) *βέim* *γυ*α; (b) *αιceann*, *m.*; (2) pronunciation, *canaim*, -*inna*, *f.*; (3) peculiar or characteristic modulation, *βlar*, -*air*, *m.*; (4) mark of length, *pineav* *pa*α.

Accent, *v.t.*, to emphasise, (1) *punc-lav*paim, -*βair*τ; (2) *τπειr* *α* *cup* *air*.

Accenting, the art or science of, *n.*, *com-eolar*, -*air*, *m.*, *gl. prosodia*.

Accentuate, *v.t.*, to bring out distinctly, *φογαριγim*, -*υγ*αὐ.

Accentuated, *a.*, brought out distinctly, *φογαr*α, *ind*.

Accentuation, *n.*, the act of accentuating, *φογαριγ*αὐ, -*υγ*τε, *m.*

Accept, *v.t.*, to receive, (1) *γlacaim*, -*α*ὐ; *βéar*paim *mo* *comair*le *ouit* *oá* *máil* *leat* *α* *γlacav*, I'd give you my counsel should you care to accept it; (2) *τόγaim*, -*áil* and -*aint*; (3) *γav*aim, -*áil*; accept it, *γav* *le*; *ní* *γavann* *pé* *air*γeav *nó* *óir*, he (Death) ac-

cepts neither silver nor gold;

(4) Idiom, *ταlam* *rlán* *oo* *oéan*am *oe*, to accept a thing as a fact.

Acceptability, *n.*, the quality of being acceptable, *ταιrneam*ατ; -*α*, *f*; (2) *ionγlac*ατ, -*α*, *f*.

Acceptable, *a.*, (1) capable of being received, (a) *ro-γlac*α, *ind.*; (b) *ion-γav*α, *ind.*; (2) agreeable, (a) *ταιrneam*α, -*αιγ*ε; (b) *gean-am*ail, -*m*la; (c) *ro-γpá*oα, -*αιγ*ε; (3) welcome, *φοpáil*tea, -*τιγ*ε.

Acceptableness, *n.*, suitability to be favourably received, (1) *ταιrneam*ατ, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ro-γlac*ατ, -*α*, *f*.

Acceptably, *ad.*, in a manner to please or give satisfaction, *γo* *ταιrneam*α, -*αιγ*ε.

Acceptance, *n.*, the act of accepting; (1) *γlacav* (-*cta*, *m.*) *le* *oεaγ*-*coit*; they shall come up with acceptance on mine altar, *tioc*-*par* *ruar* *maile* *le* *mo* *oεaγ*-*coit-re* *ar* *m'ait*oir (*Isa.* 6, 7); (2) *γaváil*, *ála* *f.*, it is worthy of a. *ir* *píú* *é* *γaváil* *leir*; (3) *oεaγ*-*γaváil*, *f*.

Acceptation, *n.*, *ciatl* *nó* *bpíg* *fo*cail *mar* *γlac*ar *é*; (1) the meaning which a word or expression is in generally accepted; (2) acceptance *γaváil*-*ála*; this is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation *ar* *píunne*α *an* *páv* *γ* *ar* *píú* *é* *ár* *γac* *éanc*oir *γaváil* *uir*. (1 *Tim.* 1-15).

Acceptor, *n.*, one who accepts, *γlacav*oir, *m*.

Accepting, *n.*, the act of receiving what is offered, *γaváil*, -*ála*, *f.*; *í* *ngaváil* *na* *hoirpe* *reo*, in a this work.

Access, *n.*, the means or way by which a thing may be approached (1) *riγ*ε, -*ε*αὐ, -*γ*τε, *f.*; (2) *pa*oir-*tea*τ, *m.*; *ní* *pé*oir *le* *oume*

ῥαοιρ-ῥεαέτ ὁ ῥάῃαιλ εἰγε, no one can have access to him; (3) ῥοῤῥαιτ, -e, *f.*

Accessory, *a.*, aiding in a secondary way, contributory, δονταέ, -αιγε; (2) δοντουῖεαέ, -ῥῖγε (*Con.*); (3) κόμ-ῥάιρτεαέ, -τιῖγε; (4) conῥανταέ, -αιγε; (5) ῥανῥάιρτεαέ under penalty of being *a.* and guilty in the crimes of another, ῥέ εἰν δ βεῖτ ῥανῥάιρτεαέ αῤῥυρ cionntaé δ ῥκοιρῥεῖθ ὅυμε εἰτε.

Accessible, *a.*, easy of approach, ῥο-ῥοέταμ-e.

Accession, *n.*, coming to, ῥοέταμ, -ana, *f.*; (2) τεαέτ, *ind.*, *m.*

Accessories, *n.*, ῥλέαρ, -είρ, *m.* (*P. O'L.*).

Accessory, *n.*, one who without being present contributes to the commission of an offence, (1) κόμῥάιρῥε, *m.*; (2) conῥαντόιρ, *m.*; (3) ῥανῥάιρτεαέ, -τιῖ, -τιῖγε, *m.*

Accidence, *n.*, the rudiments of grammar, ῥραιεαέτ, -a, *f.*

Accident, *n.*, (1) chance, (a) cinn-eamam, -mna, *f.*; (b) τεαῤῥμαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) a sudden or unexpected afflictive or unfortunate event, (a) τυβαίρτε, *g. id.*, *f.*; good care prevents accidents, baimeann coiméad maíτ an ceann de'n τυβαίρτε (*Or.*); (b) tonnoῤῥ (also tionnoirῥ and teannoirῥ), oirῥe, -eada, *f.*; (c) báρῥan, -am, *m.*; (d) batalong, -umge, *f.* (*M.*); (e) τοιρμεαρῥ, -mῥῥ, *m.* (*Aran*); (f) ταῥός, οῖγε, -a, *f.* (*Con.*); (3) a mishap, (a) βαρῥ-ῥυρτε, *gen. id.*, *pl. li*, *m.*; (b) τυρῥme, *gen. id.*, *pl. -mí*, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) τῥmῥῥτ, -e, *f.* (*Con.*); (d) ciotuῥῥam, -e, -i, *f.* (*Wat.*).

Accidental, *a.*, casual or fortuitous, (1) cinn-eamnac, aiῖge; (2) τεαῤῥμαίρεαέ, -ῥῖγε; (3) τῥmῥῥτεαέ,

-τιῖγε (*Con.*); (4) ῥῥioῥῥamail, -mna (*Con.*); (5) τυβαίρτεαέ, -τιῖγε. Accidentally, *ad.*, in an accidental manner, (1) ῥο τεαῤῥmuίρεαέ; (2) ῥο cinn-eamnac.

Acclaim, *v.i.*, to shout applause, áρo-molaim, -aó; ῥάιρῥm (*Con.*).

Acclaim, *n.*, } loud applause;

Acclamation, *n.*, } (1) κόμ-ῥάιρ, -e, *f.*; (2) luῥῥáιρ, -e, *f.*; (3) ῥάιρ molta; (4) βαῥῥáιρ, -e, *f.*; (5) ῥeaῥáιρ, -e, *f.* (*Or.*). 'Sé mo ῥéαρ-ῥom tinnῥ ῥá ῥuῥ τεαρῥuῖῥ uainn ῥaeóil ῥῥe eoῥam, / αῤῥυρ oῖῥῥe an ῥeáóa ῥan ῥeaῥáιρ ῥaoi lias nac cóiρ, / ῥéaῥa ῥlan-ὀaῖῥῥe Néil ῥῥapaῖῥ nac ὀῥῥéῥῥeáó céoil, / ῥῥ cuῖρῥeáó éroeaó ῥá ῥoῥlaῖῥ aῥ na hollaim bíoó aῥ ῥéilleaó ὀóíθ (*Art McC.*, ῥῥ-ῥῥ an ῥreagam).

Acclamatory, *a.*, pertaining to or expressing approval by acclamation, luῥ-ῥáιρεαέ, -ῥῖγε, κόμ-ῥáιρεαέ-ῥῖγε.

Acclivity, *n.*, a slope, áρo.án (*m.*), ῥuar i n-aῥaró cnuic, *opp.* to a declivity, ῥánaó, ῥíor leῖρ an ῥenoc.

Accommodate, *v.t.*, (1) to render fit, oῖρεamnam, -aó; (2) to bring into agreement, beaῥῥnuῖῥim -iuῥaó; (3) to furnish with something desired, as lodgings, (a) ῥeῖρῥῥῥim-iuῥaó; (b) lóῖρῥín ὀo éadaῖρτ.

Accommodating, (a) (good-natured) náóúῥaé, -aiῖge.

Accommodation, *n.*, lodgings and food, (1) lóῖρῥín, *g. id. m.*; (2) ῥeῖρῥear, -ῥῥ, *m.* (ῥeῖρῥῥ, -e, -í, *f.*; ῥeῖρῥe, *f.*; (3) iorῥar, -aῖρ, *m.*); (4) oῖroeaéτ, -a, *f.*; iorῥar, oῖroeaéτ nó ῥeῖρῥear oῖroce, a night's accommodation or lodging; (2) space, límῥῥéar, -éῖρ, *m.*

Accompanier, *n.*, he who accompanies, (1) *ὑπαλαίρε*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *compánac*, -αιῖς, *m.*; (3) *εὐροεάκτιυρε*, *g. id. m.*

Accompaniment, *n.*, (1) something that attends or follows as a consequence, *ἡ βαλὺ βυαν τοῦ ἡ δοναρ ἀν νάιρε*, shame is a constant a. of poverty; (2) (*Mus.*), (a) *κόμμ-έεόλ*, -όιλ, *m.*; (b) *υἱτόμν*, -ομνε, -α, *f.*

Accompanist, *n.*, one who accompanies musically, *κόμμ-έεόλτιυρε*, *g. id. pl. -ότε, m.*

Accompany, *v.t.*, to go or associate with, (1) *εὐροεάκτιυῖμ-υῖαθ*; (2) *ἡμτίῖμ ἰ ῖεὐροεάκτα*; (3) *κομμ-έεἰμνῖῖμ-ιυῖαθ*; (4) *λεαναιμ*, -αἱμ, *m.*; *ἀν ὑπεδρότεακτ ἡ να κομάρταί α λεαν ἰ*, the illness and the symptoms that accompanied it (*P.O'L.*); (5) *κομ-λυαοραιμ-οαρ*; (6) *κομμ-ἡμτίῖμ-τέακτ*; (7) a person and especially a procession or funeral, *τιονντακαμ*, -καμ.

Accompanying, *n.*, (1) the act of going along with a funeral or procession, *τιονντακαμ*, -ακα, *f.*; (2) concurrent, *κομμ-έεἰμνεακ*, -μῖε; (3) accompanying voice, *ρεόλ-ῖυτ*, -ῖοτ, *m.*; (4) in company with (a) a. him, 'ἡ-α ἑρεο; (b) a. them, *αῖς οὐτ λεό*; (c) a. him, *αῖς οὐτ ἰ ὅτεανντα*; (d) with no one a. me but Thomas, *ῖαν ἡμ' ῖοκαίρ ἀκτ Τομάρ*.

Accomplice, *n.*, (1) associate, *κόμμ-έεἰτε*, *gen. id. pl.*, -τί, *m.*; *να ὁροκ-μιαῖςδεακα μαρ δον τε ἡ-α ῖκομμ-έεἰλῖβ ῖαν ὑπεακαθ*, prostitutes and their accomplices in sin (*P. L.*).

(2) Abettor, (a) *κομμ-αντόρ* (b) *καβαρτόρ* (assistant, *M.*); (c) *εὐροῖςτεόρ*, -όρα, -μί, *m.*

(3) Confederate, (a) partaker,

κόμμ-αίρτιρε, *gen. id. pl.*, -ότε, *m.*; (b) *οὐνε κομμ-έεἰμντακ*, *m.* (as a *noun* *κόμμ-έεἰμντακ* means co-respondent). Accomplices (associates), *κόμμ-υαορ*; *νῖ ἡαον τοῦ ἡ κομμ-υαορ ἑ ῖμ*, he is not one of the accomplices; *κομμ-έεἰρ α ῖκομμ-υαορ*, a man who accuses his accomplices.

Accomplish, *v.t.*, (1) complete or fulfil, (a) *κόμμ-ῖοναιμ*, -αθ; (b) *κομμ-ἡλῖμ*, -αλ; (c) *εὐροκ-νῖῖμ*, -υῖαθ.

(2) To bring to a successful issue, (a) *εὐρῖμ ἐμμ κομμ*; *μά τέρδεανν ῖε ὅροκε ἐμμ κομμ*; *μά τίς ῖε ἐμμ κομμ ῖο ὅεο*, if it ever be successfully accomplished; (b) *εὐροκ-νῖῖμ*, -υῖαθ; (c) *εὐρῖμ ἰ ἡῖνῖον* (*P. L.*); (d) *ταβραιμ* (*νό ὑεῖμ*) *ἐμμ εὐρε*.

Accomplished, *a.*, (1) completed or effected; (a) *εὐροκ-νῖῖτε*, *ind.*; (b) *κομμ-ῖοντα*, *ind.*; (c) (idiom), (i.) *τά ῖε εὐρτα ὅιον ῖα ὅερεαθ*, I have a. it at last; (ii.) *τά μέ ῖερό τεῖρ* (*ῖερό-τίςτε τεῖρ*, *Tyr.*), I have a. it; (iii.) *εὐρ ῖαθ ὅερεαθ τεῖρ ἀν οβαίρ*; (iv.) *ἡ ῖαθ ῖο ὑεῖρ-ῖεόκαθ ῖε οῖρεαθ ἡ ἑρεαθ μῖρε*, it will be long before he shall have accomplished as much as I have: *lit.* harrowed as much as I have ploughed (*Or. prov.*, *H. M.* 1076).

(2) Complete in acquirements, usually good; (a) learned (i) *ροῖμτα*, *ind.*; (ii) *τέρεαντα*, *ind.*, widely read; (iii) *μῖμτε*, *ind.*, especially in etiquette and experience; not accomplished till travelled, *νῖ μῖμτε ῖο κοῖεῖροκ* (*Con. prov.*, *T. Con.*); (b) clever, (i) *ῖεακα*, also

ῥευαμῶα, *ind.*; (ii) εὐρε, *ind.*; (c) cultured or refined, (i.) ὁαυρῶ(ν)αῖςτε; ὁεῖςβέ-
αρά, -αῖςτε; (d) generally a.,
τρεῖτεαῖ (and τρεῖαρεῖαῖ) an fear
τρεῖτεαῖ ὁ'ν τινι τοῖ, the a.
man from the eastern wave
(*Dinnd.* 255; τ. bb.) (in *Don.*,
fear τρεῖτεαῖ means a valiant
man, a man of deeds); (e) an
a. rogue, βρεῖαμναῖ ἡεῖαρεῖαῖ
(*M.*); (cρυῖατα and cρυῖοεῖαῖςτε,
Con.).

Accomplishing, *n.*, act of com-
pleting or effecting, (1) cῶm-
lionαῖ, -α, *m.*; (2) cρυῖο-
εῖαῖς, -αῖςτε, *m.*

Accomplishment, *n.*, (1) comple-
tion or fulfilment; (a) cῶm-
lionαῖ, -α, *f.*; (b) ἡοmῶαεῖαῖ, -α, *f.*

(2) Acquirements or attain-
ments, τρεῖτε and τρεῖαρεῖα, *pl.*
f. (*sing.* τρεῖτε, but only used
in *pl.*); ἡα τρεῖτε ὡῖςτεαῖ
ῶο ῥῶατε, the accomplishments
necessary for a prince (*Keat.*);
a well accomplished young
man, ὡῖαν ἡοmῶα 1 ὡτρεῖτεῖαῖ
(*O' Beg.*).

Accompt. *See* Account.

Accord, *n.*, (1) agreement of will,
mind, or opinion, (idiom) ἡ
ἡαον τοῖ αῖαμ, with one a.;
ὡῖαῖα ὡῖα ἡεῖα ἡα ἡεῖα,
they all said with one accord
(*Oss.* iv. 110, 5); ἡ ὡτοῖ ὡ
εῖα ἡ ἡ-α τοῖ ῥεμ, to accord
their will to His (Christ's) (*P.L.*).

(2) A spontaneous impulse, (a)
of our own a.; ὡεῖα, *f.*, ὡ'ἡ
ἡεῖα ῥεμ (*M.*), ὡ ἡο ὡεῖα
ῥεμ ὡῖαῖα me, of my own
accord I said; (b) τοῖ, -e, and
-οῖα, *pl.* -οῖα, *f.*; ὡ εῖαῖα ῥε
εῖαῖα ὡ'α τοῖ ῥεμ, he went to
you of his own accord, (ὡ'ἡ
ἡεῖα ῥεμ (*Con.*), ὡ'ἡ ὡῖαῖα

ῥεμ (*Don.*), ὡ'ἡ ὡῖαῖα ῥεμ
(*Or.*), corruptions of ὡ'ἡ ὡῖα
τοῖ ῥεμ; (c) ἡ ἡο ῥῶα ὡῖα
ῥεμ, what grows of its own
accord; ἡ ἡ-α τοῖ ῥεμ (*Or.*);
ὡῖα ῥεμ, of his own accord.

(3) (*Law*) An agreement be-
tween parties, (a) (i) ῥεῖαῖα,
-αῖς, -αῖςτε, *m.*; (ii) to be of one
mind, of one way of thinking
and usually followed by ἡ
cῶm-αονεῖαῖ, -αῖςτε, *m.*; (iii)
(idiom), ἡεῖαῖα (αῖαῖα, *M.*)
ῥῶα ἡ εῖα.

Accord, *v.t.*, to grant or concede,
ὡεῖαῖα, -αῖς.

Accord, *v.i.*, (1) agree, cῶm-
αονεῖαῖ, -αῖς; (2) assent,
τοῖαῖα, -αῖς.

Accordance, *n.*, (1) harmony, ac-
quiescence, τοῖαῖα, -α, *f.*;
(2) conformity, concordance,
mutual acquiescence, cῶm-
ῥεῖαῖα, -α, *f.*; (3) agree-
ment, αονεῖαῖ, -α, *f.*, αονεῖαῖ-
αῖα.

Accordant, *a.*, (1) cῶm-ῥεῖαῖα-
αῖα; (2) τοῖαῖα; (3) αονεῖαῖ,
-αῖς.

According as, according to, pre-
positional or adverbial phrases.

According as, ὡ ῥεῖα ἡα; ὡ
ῥεῖα ἡα ὡ ῖαῖα ῥε, according
as he promised; in *U.* somet.
ῥεῖα ἡα; in *Con.* and *U.*
often ῥεῖα; in *M.* somet. ῥε ἡα
(*P. O'L.*) and ῥῶα ἡα (*M. F. D.*).

According to, (1) ὡ ῥεῖα; ὡ
ῥεῖα ῥῶαῖα, a. to evidence;
ἡα ῥῶα ὡ ῥεῖα ὡ ὡῖα, do
not run (act) according to your
will (desires) (τ. ἡα ὡ); ὡ
εῖαῖα ὡῖα ὡῖα ὡ ῥεῖα ὡ
εῖαῖα, may God give to you
according to your heart (*Or.*
prov., *H. M.* 966); according
to your word, ὡ ῥεῖα ὡ

ḡrīaṣar-ṣa (*Gen.* xxx. 34). (2) Ṣar; ṣar liom, leaṣ, leiṣ, etc., according to me, you, him, etc. (3) laṣ; laṣ mbunaṣar, according to origin (*O'Don. Gram.* 308); laṣ an ṣara ṣiall, according to the 2nd dec. (*O'Nol.*).

Accordingly, *adv.*, (1) in accord with that, agreeably, ṣā réiṣ rīn; maṣ rīn (ṣe); amlarō rīn (*Kea.*); (2) because of that (therefore), ar an aṣḡar (nō aṣḡar, pron. our) rīn; maṣ rīn (ṣe); (3) in natural sequence, uime rīn.

Accost, *v.t.*, (1) to greet (welcome), fāilciṣim; beannuṣim ṣō; (2) to speak to "first," (a) laḡraim le; (b) cuṣim camnt ar; (c) cuṣi ré bléir nō pléir (camnte) oṣm; (d) cuṣi récarṣeṣ oṣm; (3) he struck up or made up to me in a free and easy way, buail ré ruar liom (*M.*); cuṣi ré forán oṣm (*Con.* and *Don.*).

Accostable, *a.*, foránac, -aṣe.

Accouchement, *n.*, (1) (a) luṣ-ṣeól, -óla, *f.* (*M.*); (b) luṣe-ṣeól (*Con.*), -óil, *m.*; (c) luṣe-ṣeólaḡ, -lca, *m.*; (2) timnear clomne.

Accoucheur, liaṣ na mban, nō liaṣ luṣṣeóla.

Accoucheuse, *n.*, (1) bean caḡarṣa (*M.*); (2) bean rṣuamṣa (nō rṣuama); (3) bean tuṣmrōe; (4) bean an deaḡarō (of the hurry, *W. Lím.* and *Ker.*); (5) bean ṣlúme (*Don.*); (6) bean cōṣanta.

Account, *n.*, (1) enumeration, (a) (i) reckoning, áipeam, -rīm, *m.*; (ii) cunnṣar, -ar, *m.*; pron. cūnṣar (*M.*); cunn'-ṣar (*Con.* and *U.*; in *Con.* it is often spelled and pron. cunnṣar); cunnṣar ṣlan fāṣar cáirṣe ṣo burṣeac,

a clear account leaves friends thankful (it also means a narrative of facts: lá an cunnṣar, the Day of Judgment; cunnṣar cleamṣar, "account of a match" or marriage arrangement); current account, cunnṣar ṣeaṣa (*T. Con.*); tá ré 'na ṣṣéal- (nō cunnṣar-) ṣeaṣa ṣrīṣ a' tíṣ ṣo ḡruil tú ṣo ṣóraḡ (*Tyr.*), it is a current account through the country that you are about to get married; fictitious a., c. ḡréiṣe (*T. Con.*); accurate a., c. beaṣṣ (*T. Con.*); a clear, distinct a. or narrative, cunnṣar cṣuim; beṣ c. cṣuim aḡaile uam, ṣo n-éaloḡarō an calín dear ṣar fāile liom (*M. song.*). He is on his account .i. at the point of death, tá ré ar a cunnṣar (*Don.*); caṣṣrō tú cunnṣar a ṣaḡarṣam, you must give me an a. —it may be a cash a/c or a statement of facts; (b) calculation, co-enumeration, cōmaṣream, -rīm, *m.*

(2) Statement of facts, (a) relation, narrative, ṣṣéal, -éil, -a, *m.*; also a message, as ṣṣéal cleamṣar, "account of a match" (b) tidings or description, (i) tuarṣarṣ, -e, *f.*; (ii) tuararṣḡáil, -ála, *f.*; (iii) fairnéir, -e, -í and -eaṣa, *f.* (airnéir, is the original form, the f being prosthetic; fāirṣar, *Con.*, see ḡréaṣa éipeann); aṣṣeairṣiṣ ṣeáirṣiṣ an fairnéir, best is the brief account (*T. Mac T.*); (iv) tárṣ, -a (*m. Din.*; *f. P. O'L.*); tárṣ is generally used when speaking of the dead, and tuarṣarṣ of the living; they got neither tale (of his death) nor tidings of him (alive), ní ḡruair

ριαθ τάρς ná τωαιμής αιρ; but *cf.* Σέαθνα: ní hí ριν αν τάρς ατά αμυήσ ορε, that is not the account that is abroad about you (*P. O'L.*); when this account or news went forth, αρ ηουτ βο'η τάρς ρο αμας (*cf. Acts, 2, 6.*)

(3) Importance, worth, ουμε ζαν άιρθ, ουμε ζαν ρυμ (*Don., Con., and Or.*); ουμε νας μόρ λε ράθ (*Con.*), a man of no account; ní μόρ λε ράθ έ, he is not of much account. *On account of*, (1) ο'α έιονν: ο'εαζία ζο η-έαςραμν ο'α έιονν, fearing I should die on account of it; ρά έιονν; ο'ιαρρ εατ ταρ έεανν α ρηνά (*Oss. iv., 88*); οο έιονν (*Oss. iv., 60, line 15*); (2) μαρ ζεαλλ αρ, μαρ ηγεαλλ αιρ (*Con.*), also ι ηγιου αιρ, all followed by dative; (3) αρ ρον: ιρ αρ οο ρον ο'ιαρραρ έ, it was on your account I requested it; (4) οε βάρρ; (5) οε τοιρς; (6) α λορ; α λορ α ροζιυμα (*Keat.*); (7) on account of it, ρά οταοθ οε; *On that account*, ο'α βάρρ ριν; ο'α έαιρθε ριν, αρ α ρον ριν (*Or.*); ρά η-α έιονν ριν; οά έιονν ριν; μαρ ζεαλλ αρ ριν; ο'α βιέμ ριν. Μαρ ριν οε: β'φείροιρ, μαρ ριν οε, ό αμ ζο ηαμ ζο β'φουλ ροκαλ νό ράθ, perhaps, on that account, there is from time to time a word or phrase (*Cnoc na ηζαβα, ix.*). *On any account*, ι η-δον έορ (*M.*); αρ δον έορ (*Con. and Or.*); αρ έορ αρ βιέ (*Con. U. and Or.*). *On all accounts*, αρ αν υιτε έορ. *To the account of*, to charge against, α leiτ, ι leiτ; οο έυιρ ρέ μα leiτ (*M.*); οο έυιρ ρέ 'η-α leiτ (*Con.*), he laid

it to his account. *Οά ζευιρμν ι οο leiτ έ, I would not lay it to your a/c, .i. attribute it to you. A strict account*, ζέαρ-έυννταρ.

Account, *v.i.*, to render an a/c. to, ταβραμ (νό βειρμ) cunnταρ.

Accountability, *n.*, liability to give an explanation, cause, or reason, ρρεαζαρέατ, *f.*

Accountable, *a.*, answerable, ρρεα-ζρας, -αιζε; ιρ τυρα ιρ ειονντας leiρ, you are accountable for it.

Accountableness, *n.*, responsibility, ρρεαζαρέαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) ουαλ-ζαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Accountant, *n.*, one skilled in keeping accounts, (1) cunnταρόιρ; (2) ελέιρεας, -ρις, *m.*; (3) άιρεαμας, -αις, -αιζε, *m.*

Accountantship, *n.*, the office or employment of an accountant, (1) cunnταρόιρεατ; (2) ελέιρεατ, -α, *f.*; (3) ελέιρεαςαρ -αιρ, *m.*

Account-book, *n.*, a book in which a/cs. are kept, λεαβαρ cunn-ταιρ, νό άιρμ, *m.*; λεαβαρ να ηυμμιρ (*Or.*).

Account-keeping, *n.* The business of keeping a/cs.; (1) ελέιρεαςαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) cunnταρςατ, -α, *f.*

Accoutre, *v.t.* To equip; (1) ζιέ-αραμ, -αθ; (2) to arm, αρμυιζιμ, -υζαθ; (3) to dress, έροιζιμ, -ιυζαθ; (4) εόιρυζιμ, -ιυζαθ; (5) harness, υζαμυιζιμ, -υζαθ; (6) λυθ-ρυζιμ, -ιυζαθ.

Accoutred, *v.a.* Equipped; (1) ζιέαρτα; (2) εόιρυζε; (3) αρμέα; (4) έροιζε.

Accoutrements, *n.*, equipments, τρεαλλαμ-αιμ, *m.*

Accredit, *v.t.*, to put or bring into credit, τορταοβαμ, -αθ.

cused him of murder, *do éirpead-
dair dúnmarbhadh 'n-a leit*; (6)
caraim te; not accusing you of
it, *ní 'a carad leat é*.

Accused, *a.*, charged with a fault,
(1) *coiríste*; (2) *éilíste*; (3)
cionntuiste.

Accuser, *n.*, one who accuses,
(1) *éilísteoir*, -órad, -rí, *m.*; (2)
coirísteoir; (3) *coiríteoir*, -órad,
-rí, *m.*; (4) *ionntuisteoir* (in-
former); *pl.*, *luict éilíste*; (2)
Tim.-3-3).

Accusing, *n.*, the act of charging
with an offence, (1) *cionntuistad*,
-uisté, *m.*; *é réim do cionntuistad*
ann *fad uile péasad*; (2) *éilíust-*
ad, -íste, *m.*; (3) (idiom) he
was *accusing* me of it, *bí ré*
ó'a carad oim; *bí ré ó'a éur*
im' leit; *bí ré ó'a éadad* (*nó*
caiteamh) *ruar liom*.

Accustom, *v.t.*, to make familiar
by use, (1) *cleactaim*, -ad; (2)
gnáctuim, -uistad; (3) *taicim*;
ní'l taicíste asam air, I am not
accustomed to it.

Accustomable, *a.*, habitual, custo-
mary, *gnáctad*, -aíste.

Accustomably, *ad.*, according to
custom, *so gnáctad*.

Accustomed, *a.*, familiar through
use, (1) *cleactad* *air*; (2)
gnáctad le; *ir gnáct liom cair-*
beánad *ó'pádaí*, I am a. to
have visions; (3) *taicístead le*.

Ace, *n.*, the card or die marked
with a single spot, (1) *an t-aon*;
(2) *ár nó ár* (*O'Gr.*). Cf. *L.*
as. a unit; when a good card
is turned up as trumps one
partner says to the other whom
he hopes has the ace entitling
him to the exposed trump,
fáinne óir oir; *ní corrócad*
ár níor ríad, I will not wag an
ace (go a step) further (*O' Bé.*)

Acephalous, *a.*, headless (1) *óicean-*
nac, -aíste; (2) *gan ceann*.

Acerbity, *s.*, (1) sourness, (*a*) *zéire*,
f.; (*b*) *zéiread*, *f.*; (*c*) *dom-*
blartaad, -a, *f.*

(2) Sourness of taste with
astringency, bitterness of temper
(*a*) *reirbe*, *g. id. f.*; (*b*) *rearbair*
7 rearbaidair, -air, *m.* Cf. *L.*
acerbitas; *W. cheverw*; *Corn.*
wherow; *Bret. c'houers*, bitter.

(3) Harshness of temper, *zair-*
ad, -a, *f.*, cf. *Gr. γοργός*, rough.

Ache, *n.*, continued pain, (1) *pián*,
gen. péime, *pl. -a*, and *pianta*, *f.*;
(2) *doi*, *g. -e*, *pl. te*, and *tead*,
f. (pr. dhy), *o. fíacail*, tooth-
ache; *doi* *bunt*, colic; (3) *tim-*
neap, -mí, *m.*, *timneap cinn*,
headache; *t. óromad*, backache;
(4) *diucair*, -craic, -craic, *f.*

Achievable, *a.*, *foróeanta*, capable
of being done.

Achieve, *v.t.*, to accomplish, (1)
óeanaim nó gnóim, *v. n. óeanam*;
(2) *gnóimaim*, -ad; (3) *gnóituim*,
-uistad; (4) *crióchnuim*, -uistad;
(5) *baim amad*.

Achieved, *a.*, accomplished, (1)
óeanta; (2) *gnóimíste*; (3)
imearta; (4) *he a. his purpose*,
tá aiste.

Achievement, *n.*, a feat, a great
deed, *éad*, -a, *m.*

Aching, *n.*, the act of paining con-
tinuously, (1) *piánad*, -nta, *m.*;
(2) *a. pains in the bones*,
teóntead, -a, *f.*; (3) *idiom*, my
heart is a., *tá mo óroirde as*
cuir oim.

Achromatic, *a.*, free from colour,
óioctadad-aíste.

Acid, *a.*, sour, sharp, tart, (1) *zéar*,
-éire; (2) *rearb*, -eirbe.

Acidify, *v.t.*, to make sour or tart,
(1) *zéaraim*, -ad; (2) *rearbaim*
-uistad.

Acidity, *n.*, sourness, tartness, (1)

ḡéipe *g. id.*; (2) rearḡar, -air, *m.*

Acidulate, *v.t.*, to make somewhat sour or acid, ḡéaraim, -aḡ.

Acknowledge, *v.t.*, (1) to recognise as a fact or truth, aḡmuisim, -máil; Judah acknowledged them, ḡ'aḡmuis Judah iao (*Gen.* 38, 26); I will acknowledge that I am wrong, aḡmeócaḡ ḡo ḡfuilim i n-eapráo; I acknowledge my transgressions, aḡmuisim mo cionnta (*Ps.* 51, 3).

(2) To admit the claims or authority of, aḡmuisim, -uḡaḡ; in all thy ways a. Him, ann ḡo ḡuḡcḡu uile aḡmuisḡirean (*Prov.* 3, 6).

Acknowledging, *a.*, tending to own or admit, aḡmálaḡ, -aḡḡe.

Acknowledging, Acknowledgment, *n.*, the act of admitting, avowing, owning or confessing, aḡmáil, -ála, *f.*, by the a. of every good thing, a n-aḡmáil na huile maiteara (*Philem.* 6); open a., ḡionn-aḡmáil, -ála, *f.*; *gl. professio.*

Acme, *n.*, the top or highest point, ḡior-múllaḡ, -aḡḡ, *m.*

Acolyte, *n.*, one who attends or assists, (1) aclaḡe, *g. id.* -ḡce, *m.* (*Ir. Gl.* 456); (2) comnleoḡ, -ḡra, -ḡí, *m.* (*K. M.*).

Aconite (wolfsbane or monkshood), (1) ḡácaḡa; (2) tácaḡa (genus aconitum, tribe hellebore).

Acorn, *n.*, the fruit of the oak, (1) meapḡs, -ḡíḡe, -ḡḡa, *f.*; (2) *coll.* meap na ḡapariḡe (*O' Beg.*); (3) ḡapcán, *m.*; (4) ḡeapcán, *m.*; (5) ḡíol ḡapac, *m.*

Acoustics, *n.*, the science of sounds, ḡuaim-eólar, -air, *m.*

Acquaint, *v.t.*, to inform, to make cognizant, (1) innḡim; (2) cuḡim i n-eólar; (3) cuḡim i ḡcéil;

(4) cuḡim i n-umáil (i n-iúl); acquaint now thyself with him, cuḡ ḡú ḡém i n-umáil ḡó-ran anoir (*Job* 22, 21); (5) cuḡim ḡḡeal cum; (6) ḡionnaḡcáim, -cáim, ar n-a ḡionnaḡcáim ḡim ḡo 'n tiḡearna, on acquainting the lord of that (*K.*).

Acquaintance, *n.*, (1) an intimate knowledge, but not friendship or intimacy, (a) aḡcne, *f. ind.*; eólar, -air, *m.*, ta aḡcne (nó eólar) aḡam air, I am acquainted with him; aḡcne ḡo cuḡ orḡ, to make your a.; i nḡaillim cuḡ mé eólar ar mo ḡráḡ, in Galway I made my love's a. (*old song*: Capaḡ an t-Súḡán); (c) aḡceantair, -air, *m.*; therefore receive no more money of your a., ar an aḡḡar-ḡom ná ḡlacarḡ níḡr mó ḡ'aḡḡioḡ ḡḡur n-aḡceantair (*2 Kings*, 12, 7); ḡuime ḡo m' aḡceantair, a man of my a.; (d) caḡcḡe, *gen. id. f.*: ní'l caḡcḡe aḡam air, I have no a. with him (*O' B.*); (e) carḡearm, -ḡim, *m.*; tá carḡearm aḡam air.

(2) The person with whom one is acquainted (a) carḡearmac, -aḡḡ, *m.*; (b) *coll.*, luḡt aḡceanta; (c) chance a. teap-máluḡe.

Slight a., meap-aḡcne, *f. ind.*
He struck up an a. with them, ḡuail ḡeaparteó. *Mutual acquaintance*, cóim-aḡcne, *f.* *Thorough acquaintance*, (1) ḡean-aḡcne, *f.*; (2) ḡean-eólar, -air, *m.*

Acquainted, *a.*, personally known, familiar, (1) eólaḡ, -aḡḡe; thou art a. with all my ways, tá ḡú eólaḡ ar mo ḡuḡcḡu uile; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, ḡuime ḡoitḡearac ḡ eólaḡ ar ḡḡḡḡon (*Isa.* 53, 3); (2) carḡearmac, -aḡḡe.

Acquainting, *n.*, informing, making cognizant, *ῥιονναῖσταιν*, -*ανα*, *f.*;

(2) *αἷς κυρ ἰ ν-ιύλ*.

Acquiesce, *v.i.*, to concur in or assent to, though usually not heartily; (1) *δονταῖσμι*, -*υῖαθ*; (2) *ῖεῖλλιμ*; (3) *τιῖσμι τε*.

Acquiescence, *n.*, a silent or passive assent, (1) *δονταῖσταιν*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖεῖλλεαθ*, -*ιτε*, *m.*; (3) *τοῖ-ῖεαῖσταιν*, -*α*, *f.*

Acquiescent, *a.*, resting satisfied or submissive, *δονταῖσταιν*, -*αῖσταιν*.

Acquiescing, *n.*, the act of assenting or consenting by silence, *δονταῖσταιν*, -*υῖσταιν*, *m.*

Acquirable, *a.*, capable of being acquired, *ρο-ῖολαῖσταιν*, *ind.*; (2) *ρο-ῖαῖσταιν*, *ind.*

Acquire, *v.t.*, to get as one's own, (1) *ῖολαῖσταιν*, -*ταῖν*; (2) *ῖαθ-αῖν*, -*βαῖν*; (3) *ῖοῖσταιν*, -*υῖαθ*.

Acquirement, *n.*, attainment, *ῖολαῖσταιν*, -*α*, *f.*

Acquiring, *n.*, the act of getting as one's own; (1) *ῖολαῖσταιν*; (2) *ῖαῖν*, -*αῖν*, *f.*; (3) *ῖοῖσταιν*, -*υῖσταιν*, *m.*

Acquisition, *n.*, the thing acquired or gained, (1) *ῖαῖν*, -*αῖν*, *m.*; (2) good, *ρο-ῖαῖν*; (3) trifling, *ῖοῖσταιν-ῖαῖν*, *αῖν*, *f.*

Acquisitive, *a.*, acquiring, *κυαρ-αῖσταιν*.

Acquisitiveness, *n.*, the desire of possessing, *ῖοῖν κυαρ-αῖσταιν*, *f.*

Acquit, *v.t.*, to set free or release from an obligation, liability or accusation, *ῖοῖν*, -*αθ*; the Lord will not at all acquit the wicked, *νί ῖοῖν ῖαῖν ῖε ἄρ δον ῖοῖν ἄν ῖοῖν-ῖοῖν* (*Nah.* i. 3); thou wilt not acquit me of mine iniquity, *νί ῖοῖν ῖαῖν τῖ μέ ῖοῖν ῖεῖσταιν* (*Job* 10, 14).

Acquittal, *n.*, discharge from accusation or obligation; (1) *ῖοῖν*-

αῖσταιν, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖοῖν-ῖοῖν* (*εἰσταιν*).

Acquittance, *n.*, release from debt or other liability, *ῖοῖν*, -*αῖν*, *f.*

Acquitting, *n.*, the act of releasing from liability or accusation, *ῖοῖν*, -*αῖν*, *m.*

Acquitting, *a.*, tending to release from liability or accusation, *ῖοῖν*, -*αῖν*.

Acre, *n.*, a piece of land containing 160 square perches or 4 roods, *αῖν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*αῖ*, *m.* *Cf.* Gr. *ἀγρος*; L. *ager*; Skr. *ajrá*, field.

Acred, *a.*, possessing landed property, *αῖν*, -*αῖν*.

Acrid, *a.*, bitter and hot to the taste, pungent, (1) *ῖεῖν*, -*ῖε*; (2) *ῖεῖν*, -*ῖε*.

Acridity, *n.*, the quality of being pungent, (1) *ῖεῖσταιν*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖεῖν*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Acrimonious, *a.*, bitter-tempered, (1) *ῖεῖν*, -*αῖν*; (2) *ῖεῖν*, -*ῖε*; (3) *ῖοῖν*, -*ε*.

Acrimoniously, *ad.*, in an acrimonious manner, *ῖοῖν ῖεῖσταιν*.

Acrimony, *n.*, sharpness or severity of language or temper, (1) *ῖεῖσταιν*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖεῖν*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ῖεῖν*, -*αῖν*, *m.*

Acrobat, *n.*, one who practices rope-dancing or other difficult gymnastic feats; (1) *ῖεῖν-ῖεῖν*; (2) *ῖεῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῖε*, *m.*; (3) *Coll.*, *ῖεῖν ῖεῖν* (*P. O' L.*).

Across, *prep.*, from side to side, quite over, crosswise, *ταῖν*; *prep.* pronouns, *ταῖν*, *ταῖν*, *ταῖν* *m.*, *ταῖν* ἢ *ταῖν*, *f.*, *ταῖν* *αῖν*, *ταῖν*, *a.* me, you, etc.; *ῖεῖν ῖεῖν ῖεῖν ῖεῖν*, he leaped a. the river; *ῖεῖν* *mo ῖεῖν ῖεῖν*, I stretched

my hand a. him; cúip a láma
 tar a céile, put his hands
 a. each other (*K.*); (2) *trapa*,
trapa, *tappa*: ar pad asur
 ar *tappa* lengthwise and a.;
piap-tappa, across diagonally.

Across, *ad.*, from side to side, ob-
 liquely. (a) *pá'n*; buail pé pá'n
 (nó *trapa* an) *béat é*, he
 struck him across the mouth;
 (b) *anonn*: tá pé cóim maic
 asam buailt anonn cúige. I
 might as well step across to
 him (*D. p.*); (c) ó taob go taob.

Act, *n.*, (1) that which is done or
 doing. *gníom*. -a, *pl. id.* and
 -apta, *m.*; do punne tú *gníoma*
om-pa ná cóir a *déanam* (*cf.*
Gen. 20. 9); *puas* ar an *innsoi*
reo pa gníom péim, this woman
 was taken in the very a., *John 8-*
4; ná bíod do *gníom* óo *ceasas*.
 let not your a. be from your
 tongue (*Taob Mac Dáire, Gael.*
Soc. Trans. 230).

(2) Edict, law, decree, award.
act. -a, -anna, *m.*

(3) deed, (a) *peart*, -a, *m.*; *pearta péile*, acts of generosity;
 (b) *beart*, *g.*, -eipte, *pl. id.* and
 -a, *f.*; no a. is malicious but
 treachery, ní hóc son *beart*
 go mba *peall* (*Con. prov., T.*
Con.); (c) *éact*, -a, *m.*; (d)
déansas, -a, *m.*; (e) unlucky
 a., *bután* (*botán*). -úm, *m.*

Act *v.i.* (1) to perform actions, (a)
gníomúisim, -uís, (b) *déanam*,
 -nam; *éasóir a déanam*, to
 act unjustly.

(2) To produce an effect,
oibpúisim, -uís; his stomach
 acted, *o'uibpúis a shíle*.

Acting, *n.*, operating in any way,
 (1) *gníomúas*, -uís, *m.*; (2)
oibpúas, -uís, *m.*; tá an
leigear as oibpúas, the medi-

cine is acting. (*Don.*)

Action, *n.*, (1) thing done, act, (a)
gníom, -a, *pl. id.* and -apta, *m.*;
 7 *leirean meartar na gníomapta*,
 and by Him all actions are
 weighed (1 *Sam. 2-3*); (b) good
 a., *veis nó roí-gníom*; (c) mighty
 a., *móirgníom*, see also Act (3);
 (d) *beart*, -eipte, -a, *f.*; bíod do
beart u'a *péim*, let your action
 be in accordance; (e) evil a.,
am-bheart, *am-bheart*, *doibheart*,
o'poie-beart, -eipte, -a, *f.*

(2) The effect produced by
 one body or element on another,
oibpúas, -uís; *oibpúas an*
lán mara, na *saorite*, na *habann*,
 an *leisir*, the action of the tide,
 the wind, the river, the medicine.

(3) Enterprise, *éacta*, *g. id.*,
pl. -ái, m.

(4) Military or naval engage-
 ment, (a) *cait*, -a, *m.*; (b) *cómpac*,
 -aic, *m.*; *cait coitdeam*, a general
 action or engagement.

(5) (*Mech.*). Regular motion,
 (a) *sluairéact*, -a, *f.*; (b) *im-*
chéact, -a, *f.*

(6) (*Law*). Judicial proceeding,
éileam, -úm, *m.*; civil a., *éileam*
cúitighe; criminal a., *éileam*
cionntuighe; right of a., *ceart*
éilim.

Actionable, a., (*Law*), *méitighe*.

Active, a., (1) quick in physical
 movement, (a) *tapar*, -e; (b)
lútmair, -aire; (c) *aiséanta*,
ind. (*Con.*, *Don.* and *Or.*); mo
machar bí *cpoideamail*, *aisé-*
anta, liomta, my young men who
 were hearty, active and swift
 (*Or. song*); (d) *rúobailta*, *ind.*;
 (e) *rúolita*, *ind.*; (f) *brosanta*,
ind.; (g) *ppab*, -peibe; (h)
uómail, -aille (*Mea.*), also *uó-*
mailta.

(2) Brisk lively, (a) *éap̄saiō*, -e; (b) *bpiop̄s*, -iŕŕe; (c) *beōōa*, *ind.*; (d) *meap̄*, *g. s. f. mipe*; (e) *ŕpōō*, -p̄iŕe; (f) *p̄m̄iōp̄am̄ail*, -m̄la; (g) *b̄iōōŕam̄ail*, -m̄la; (h) *leis̄te ind.*; (i) *b̄p̄ap̄* (*p̄p̄ap̄*, *p̄p̄ap̄*); (j) *beō-iŕaēt*, -aite; (k) *im̄eal̄ta*, *ind.*

(3) Producing action in others, *p̄p̄eas̄am̄ail*, -m̄la; (b) *p̄ŕap̄anta*, *ind. (Or.)*; (c) *p̄aōb̄p̄aēt*, -aite; (d) *p̄olus̄im̄neac̄*, -niŕe.

(4) Busy, diligent, (a) *ŕniōm̄ac̄*, -aite; (b) *ŕnōēac̄*, -aite.

(5) Forceful, energetic, (a) *oian*, *g. s. f. oēme*; (b) *p̄um̄neam̄ac̄*, -aite; (c) *p̄us̄op̄ac̄*, -aite; (d) *p̄p̄ais̄eas̄m̄ail*, -m̄la; (e) *p̄p̄iōm̄am̄ail*, -m̄la; (f) *p̄ŕap̄t̄eam̄ail*, -m̄la; (g) *b̄p̄iōŕac̄*, -aite; (h) *beōŕaiaēt*, -aite; (i) *oip̄ŕip̄*, -ŕpe; (j) *p̄oip̄team̄ail*, -m̄la (*cf. L. fortis*); (k) *op̄ŕap̄ōa*, *ind.*

(6) Resourceful, (a) *c̄ip̄te*, *ind.*; (b) *beap̄taēt*, -aite; (c) *p̄eap̄taēt*, -aite; (d) *bannaēt*, -aite.

(7) (*Gram.*). Active verb, *b̄p̄iaēt̄ap̄ ŕniōm̄a*.

Active man, *a.*, *ŕap̄taipe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -p̄i. m.*; *b̄p̄oŕanaēt*, -aite, *m.*; (c) *b̄p̄oŕantaēt*, -aite, *m.*

Activity, *n.*, the state or quality of being active, (1) *lūt*, -ūt, *m.*; *ŕp̄e iōm̄aō lūt a c̄up̄ip̄*, by his great activity of body; *le lūt āp̄ lām̄ (P. M. 160)*; also *lūt̄maipe (aēt)*, *f.*; (2) *ŕap̄arō*, -e, *f.*; also *ŕap̄aēt* and *ŕap̄arōeac̄*, *f.*; (3) *l̄uad̄ap̄*, -aip̄, *m.*; *oō ēl̄aon mo l̄uad̄ap̄*, my activity gave way; (4) *l̄onnaēt*, -a, *f.*; (5) *b̄eō-l̄uaite*, *f.*; (6) *ŕp̄ice (aēt)*, *f.*; (7) *beōōaēt* + *beōōam̄laēt*, -a, *f.*; (8) *im̄eal̄taēt*, -a, *f.*; (9) *uō-m̄ail̄te*, *f.*; (10) *b̄iōōŕam̄laēt*, -a, *f.*

Actor, *n.*, (1) (in a play), (a)

cles̄p̄uōe, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōēe. m.*; (b) *c̄iuiēt̄eōip̄*, -ōp̄a, -p̄i, *m.*; (c) *aip̄t̄eōip̄*, *m.*; (d) *p̄p̄aip̄t̄eōip̄*, *m.*; (e) *l̄eip̄ŕeas̄c̄*, -ŕiŕ, *m.*; (f) *p̄eāō-p̄aōaēt*, -aite, *m. (Din.)*; (g) *burlesque, farce, mimic, p̄up̄p̄ipe*, *m. (N.)*, *p̄up̄p̄eōip̄*, *m. (Din.)*; (h) *juggler, p̄ēm̄*, *m. (Din.)*.

(2) An agent, (a) *ŕniōm̄t̄ōip̄*, -ōp̄a, -p̄i, *m.*; (b) *ŕniōm̄ōip̄*, *m.*; (c) *ŕniōm̄aipe*, *g. id.*, -p̄i, *m.*; (d) *ŕniōm̄aōōip̄*, -ōp̄a, -p̄i, *m.*

Actress, *n.*, a female stage-player,

(1) *cles̄p̄ōŕ*, -ōŕe, -a, *f.*, *gl. mima*; (2) *b̄am̄t̄cles̄p̄uōe*, *f.*; (3) *l̄eip̄ŕeōŕ*; (4) *p̄p̄aip̄t̄eōŕ*, -ōŕe, -a, *f.*

Actual, *a.*, existing in reality or fact, (1) *c̄im̄te*, *ind.*; (2) *oēap̄ōēts*, *ind.*; (3) *oēm̄m̄*, -m̄ne; (4) *p̄iōp̄*, -ipe.

Actuality, *n.*, reality, *c̄im̄teas̄c̄*, -a, *f.*

Actually, *ad.*, really, in truth, *oā p̄iōp̄*.

Actuary, *n.*, *c̄l̄eip̄eas̄c̄ c̄up̄te*.

Actuate, *v.t.*, to incite to action,

(1) *ŕp̄iōp̄uŕŕim̄*, -uŕŕaō; (2) *ŕp̄iōp̄aim*, (*ŕp̄iōp̄aim Don*), -aō; (3) *b̄p̄oip̄t̄uŕŕim̄*, -uŕŕaō; (4) *oō c̄ōp̄p̄uŕŕaō p̄uap̄*; (5) *p̄p̄eas̄ŕim̄*, -aō.

Actuated, *a.*, moved or incited, (1) *ŕp̄iōp̄ta*; (2) *ŕp̄iōp̄uŕŕte*; (3) *p̄p̄eas̄ŕta*.

Actuating, *n.*, the act of moving or inciting, *ŕp̄iōp̄(uŕŕ)aō*, *m.*

Acumen, *n.*, quickness of perception or discernment, (1) *ŕēap̄t̄uŕŕe(aŕaēt)*, *f.*; (2) *ŕēap̄m̄t̄im̄(eaēt)*; (3) *ŕēap̄c̄ūp̄*, -e, -eas̄m̄a, *f.*

Acuminated, *a.*, ending in a sharp point, *p̄um̄neac̄*, -niŕe.

Acuminous, *a.*, keen, *ŕēap̄c̄ūp̄eas̄c̄*, -p̄ŕe.

Acute, *a.*, (1) pointed, (a) *ŕēap̄*, -ēipe; (b) *oēas̄am̄ail*, -m̄la; *nac̄*

veácamail atá ré how acute or sharp he is ; (c) rpealánta (rpeatg or splinter).

(2) Shrewd, (a) glúic, -e ; (b) géar-cúiread, -rige.

(3) Of nice discernment, tuig-reanaí, -aige.

(4) Intelligent, (a) inntleasctac, -aige ; (b) (idiom) ir agat atá an ceann.

Acuteness, *n.*, (1) the quality of being pointed, (a) géire, *g. id. f.*, géiread, -a, *f.*; (b) rpealántad, -a, *f.*

(2) Of mind, (a) géar-cúiread, -a, *f.*; (b) glúocar, -air, *m.*; (c) pionnra, *g. id., pl. -aí, m. (Din.)*; (d) aite, *g. id. f. (K. M.)*.

Adage, *n.*, an old saying, a proverb, (1) reanfocal, -ail, *pl. id. m.*; (2) reanrád, -ár, -árde, *m.*; (3) gnát-focal, *g. and pl., -ail, m.*; (4) naéán, -ám, *m. (Don.)*.

Adam, *s.*, (pr. name), Ádamh, -aim, *m.*

Adamant, *n.*, a name for the diamond and other very hard substances, adamant, -aint, *m. (Lat. adamas, adamantis)*.

Adamantean, Adamantine, *a.*, hard as adamant, adamantaí (Lat. adamanteus).

Adamic, *a.*, of or pertaining to Adam, Ádamac.

Adam's apple, *n.*, the thyroid cartilage projection, áball na brágaí, áball an ríóinaí; also na ríóinaí (p. l.).

Adam's flannel, *s. (Bot.)*, the mullein, comneal mhuire; tur móir (verbascum thapsis).

Adapt, *v.t.*, to fit, to adjust, (1) oipeamnam -ad; (2) cuirim i n-oipeamnam (oipeamnam, *Don.*); (3) oéanam rpeasraí.

Adaptability, *n.*, suitability, (1)

oipeamnam, -a, *f.*; (2) rpeasraí, -a, *f.*

Adaptable, *a.*, capable of being adapted, ro-oipeamnuigte.

Adaptation, *n.*, the act, process or state of being adapted, (1) rpeasraí, -a, *f.*; (2) oipeamnam, -a, *f.*

Adapted, *a.*, made fit or suitable, oipeamnam, -aige.

Adapter, *n.*, one who adapts, cumrigitheoir, -óir, -rí, *m.*

A-days, *ad.*, by day, every day, now-a-days, 'ran am ro.

Add, *v.t.*, to sum up, to put together, (1) méaduiḡim uḡad; do méaduiḡim rím ár mío-áí, that added to our ill-luck; (2) cuirim le (céile); cuir don le n-a trí, cuir a trí le n-a trí, add one to three, three to three; cuir rlat eile leir, add another yard to it; do labair an tigearna na briatara . . . 7 níor cuir ní ir mó leir, these words the Lord spake . . . and he added no more (*Deut. 5, 23*); (3) cuirim i mbun: add six to twelve, cuir a' ré i mbun a'odóeas; (4) cuirim i gceann; to add drunkenness to thirst, ag cuir meirge a gciomh an tairca (*Deut. 29, 19*); cuirir don an tigearna mac eile n-a céann eugam, the Lord shall add to me another son (*Gen. 30, 24*).

Addendum, *n.*, an appendix, breir, -e, *f.*; aguirin, *gen. id., pl. i, m.*

Adder, *s.*, (1) a serpent, naéair, -raí, -raí, *f. (cf. Lat. natrix, a water-snake; W. neidr; Corn. nader; Ger. natter)*; (2) naéair nime, -raí, *pl. -raí-nime, f.*; (3) buaf-adair, *f.*; (4) nriart, -péirte, -a, *f.*; (5) nar, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (6) peirroe, *g. id., pl. -oí, f.*; (7) water-adder, gilmieos, -óige, -a, *f. (P. S.)*.

Adder-abounding, *a.*, *ιπρίαρταδ*, -αιγε.

Adder's grass, *n.* (*Bot.*), scorpion-grass, *τυρ na míola*.

Adderstongue, *n.* (*Bot.*), species of fern (*ophioglossum*), (1) *τυρ na naτpαδ*; (2) *τεανγa na naτpαδ*, *m.*; (3) *τυρ na τεανγa*.

Adderwort, *n.* (*Bot.*), the common bistort or snakeweed (*polygonum bistorta*), *κορὸς nίμε*.

Addibility, *n.*, capability of addition, *ρο-áιpμeαδτ*, -a, *f.*

Addible, *a.*, capable of being added, *ρο-áιpμeαδ-μiγε*.

Addict, *v.t.*, to habituate to, (1) *γνáτuιγiμ*, -uγaδ; (2) *cleαδτ-áιμ*, -aδ; (3) *ταδpáιμ mé pém pυap* *oo*.

Addicted, *a.*, having an inclination to; used in a good and bad sense, *ταδapτa pυap oo*; *τυγτa oo'n ol*, addicted to drink; *clαonmαp*, -aίpe; *ooimim ap* (*Or.*).

Addictedness, *n.*, inclination towards, *clαonτaδτ*, -a, *f.*

Adding, *n.*, (1) putting together, *αγ cup i γceann a céile*.

(2) To append, as a statement, to say further, *αγ cup teip*.

Addition, *n.*, (1) adding things together, *αγ cup le céile*, *nó αγ cup i γceann a céile*.

(2) Anything added, (a) an appendix or increase, *bpeip*, -e, *f.*; (b) *tuilleaδ*, -uδ, *pl. id. m.* (*tuilleam*, -uim, *m.*, *M.*) .i. something thrown in "for luck" in addition to the correct weight or measure; something more in addition, *tuilleaδ mδp le coip*, (*J. P. H.*); (c) *méaouγaδ*, -uιγce, *m.*; (d) *αγa(δ)*, *m.*; (e) *poπαp*, -aίp, *m.*

(3) (*Math.*), *bipeαδτ*, -a, *m.*; *bipeαδ*, the amount added (*P. O'L*); *cláip na bipeαδta*. In

addition to that, (a) *'n-a τεανντα pin*; (b) *i τεανντα pin*; (c) *'n-a bφαpμaδ poim*: you will unmistakably get in addition to every other gem, *oo ξεοδaίp γaη meαpβαλλ i bφαpμaδ γaδ peoio* (*E. R.*); (d) *she put an addition to her skirt*, *cup pí ice le n-a pγiopτα* (*Or.*); (e) in addition to some new matter, *maílle le beαγán éiγiη nuαδ a cup 'n-a γceann*,

Additional, *a.*, *tuilleaδ* (*Tyr.*).

Added, *a.*, putrid like rotten eggs, *γλυγapαδ*, -αιγε.

Addle-brained, } *a.*, dull-witted,
Addle-headed, } stupid, (1) *γua-*
Addle-pated, } *γaδ* - *αιγε*; (2)
γλαiγiνeαδ, -μiγε.

Address, *n.*, (1) speech, (a) lecture or discourse, *δpáιo*, -e, -eαδa, *f.*; (b) *cómnpáδ*, -páιo, -áιoτe, *m.*; (c) *uileαγpα*, *g. id. m.*; (d) address to an army inciting them to battle, *poργ caτa*.

(2) The direction on a letter, (a) *peólaδ*, -ιτa, *m.*; (b) *τpeó*, *g. id. m.*

Address, *v.t.*, (1) make a speech or discourse, *uileαγpáιμ*, -aδ; (2) to address a letter, *pγmíobáιμ aη peólaδ ap uιtιp*.

(3) To pay one's addresses to a lady, *pυιpγiμ-γε*, with *le*.

Addressee, *n.*, one to whom anything is addressed, *peólaδán*, -áιη, *m.*

Addresser, *n.*, one who addresses, *peólaδoóιp*, -ópα, -pí, *m.*

Adduce, *v.t.*, to bring forward, as an argument, *ip féioιp a τaδaίpτ aηuaρ*, it is possible to adduce.

Adept, *n.*, one highly skilled in anything, (1) *eóιγaδ*, -aίγ, *m.*; (2) *maíγιpτιp ap a γhóτ*.

Adequacy, *n.*, a sufficiency for a particular purpose, (1) φορ-λίον, *m.*; (2) τεόρ-όδοιόν, *g. id. f.*

Adequate, *a.*, fully sufficient, (1) τεόρ, *ind.*; (2) míreamnac, -aíge (O'R.).

Adequately, *ad.*, in an adequate manner, σο τεόρ.

Adequateness. *See* Adequacy.

Adhere, *v.i.*, (1) (*a*) to stick fast, as a burr to one's clothes, το ceangal teir; (*b*) to join or unite, το (cóm)šreamugað; (*c*) to cling to, το lean a ham in maš ro, her name adhered to this plain .i. Άρο μάδα (Reeves, An. Ch. of Arm., p. 44).

(2) To stick to a principle or a party, leanam, -nmam(τ).

Adherence, Adherency, *n.*, the quality or state of adhering (1) šreamuigeaét; (2) leanteaét, -a, *f.*

Adherent, *a.*, sticking, clinging, šreamuigteaé -tíge.

Adherent, *n.*, a follower, a partisan, ολύτ-άρα, *g. άραο*, *pl. -cáipoe*, *f.*; leanmhanac, -aíš, -aíge, *m.*

Adhesion, *n.*, (1) action of sticking, (*a*) šreamugað uigte *m.*; (*b*) com-šreamugað, -uigte, *m.*; (2) fidelity to, rearmaét, -a, *f.*

Adhesive, *a.*, sticky, tenacious, (1) μışm, -šne; (2) ceangailteaé, -tíge.

Adhesiveness, *n.*, stickiness, (1) μışneaét, -a, *f.*; (2) μışnear, -nir, *m.*

Adieu, *interjection*, good-by, farewell, (1) beannaét teat; (2) Όια teat; (3) rlán ašat said by the party going, rlán teat, by the party remaining; (4) rlán beó teat; (5) connailóuit; (6) roparó teat.

Adieu, *n.*, a farewell, (1) rlán, -ám, -a, *m.*: he said farewell to us, ο'fás pé rlán ašamn; ο'fášar

rlán aš an bpémm uite, I bade the Fenians all adieu (*M. C.*); (2) celeaðpað, -ðarča, *m.*; (3) roparó, -e, *f.*

Adipose, *a.*, fatty, paitteaé, -tíge.

Adjacent, *a.*, lying near to, (1) comšapaé, -aíge; (2) ι bpogur το -oigre; (3) lám le; (4) ι n-aice.

Adjective, *n.* (*Gram.*), a word added to a noun to define or limit it; (1) ciail-bpuačar, *g. and pl. bperepe*, *f.*; (2) buað-foçal, -ail, *m.*; (3) tláð-foçal, *m.*; (4) iarpmbéapla, *m.*; (5) aioiaéct -a, *f.*

Adjective, *a.*, of the nature of an adjunct, aioiaéta.

Adjoining, *a.*, contiguous, adjacent, (1) comšapaé, -aíge; (2) ι bpogur, -oigre; lám le.

Adjourn, *v.t.*, to put off or defer, to postpone, (1) cuipum ap aét-lá; (2) cuipum riap; (3) maillišim, -uigað; (4) cuipum ap šcúl; (5) cuipum ap cáipoe.

Adjourning, *n.*, the act of deferring or postponing, (1) aš cup ap aét-lá; (2) aš cup riap; (3) mailliugað, ište, *m.*; (4) aš cup ap šcúl, nó ap cáipoe.

Adjournment, *n.*, (1) the act of adjourning (*see* Adjourning); (2) the interval of postponement, (1) uameaét, -a, *f.*; (2) uamí-ðeaét, *f.*; (3) uaipeaét, *f.*

Adjudge, Adjudicate, *v.t.*, to come to a judicial decision, oteaétam; (2) beipum bpereč.

Adjudication, *n.*, the act of trying judicially, bperečeamnar, -air, *m.*

Adjudicator, *n.*, one who adjudicates, *s.*, bperečam, -an, -am, *m. gen.*, also -čm.

Adjuration, *n.*, a solemn charging on oath or under the penalty of a curse; (1) aš cup fá mionm; (2) nó fá móro; aš cup ap uét Óé; (3) aš cup fá šearaib.

Adjure, *v.t.*, to charge, bind or command solemnly, as if under oath or under the penalty of a curse, (1) *ιαρραιμ το'ατ'εμγε*; (2) I a. thee by the living God, *ειρημ ορι αρ υετ Θε βι* (*Mat.* 26, 63); I a. thee by God that thou torment me not, *ειρημ α ηυετ. Θε ορι ζαν μο πιαναο* (*Mark* 5-7); (3) we a. thee by Jesus, *ειρημιο πα ζεαραβ ριβ, τρε ιορα* (*Acts*, 19, 13); (4) Joshua adjured them, saying cursed be the man that riseth up and buildeth this city, *το ειρη ιορα το ινδροιβ ορια ζ'α παο ζο ιναο μαλλυγε αν ουμε ειρεοδαρ γ ειρηφear αν αταρρε-ρουαρ* (*Josh* 6-26); (5) Saul adjured the people saying cursed be the man that eateth any food until evening, *το ειρη Saul na τοομε πα μιοννουβ ζ'α παο ζο μαο μαλλυγε αν ουμε ιοραρ βιαο αρ βιτ ζο τριαχνονα* (*1 Sam* 14-24),

Adjust, *v.t.*, (1) to settle differences, *περοτιζιμ, -τεαδ*.

(2) To regulate, to bring into proper relations, (a) *πορπιζιμ, -υζαο*; (b) *σερπιζιμ, -υζαο*.

Adjustable, *a.*, capable of being adjusted, (1) *πορπορπιζιτε*; (2) *ποπεροτιζιτε*.

Adjusted, *a.*, brought into proper relations, (1) *περοτιζιτε*; (2) *σερπιζιτε*; (3) *πορπιζιτε*.

Adjusting, *n.*, the act of bringing into proper relations, (1) *πορπιζαο, -υιζε, m.*; (2) *σερπιζαο, -υιζε, m.*

Adjustive, *a.*, tending to adjust, *πο-πορπιζιτεαδ, -τιζε*.

Adjustment. *See* Adjusting.

Adjutant, *n.*, a helper, an assistant, (1) *κοζαντοριμ, -ορα, -ρι, m.*; (2)

εαδαριτοριμ, -ορα, -ρι, m.; (3) *ιμνεαλιτοριμ, -ορα, ρι, m.*

Administer, *v.t.*, to manage or conduct, direct or superintend, (1) *μιαραιμ, -αο*; (2) *ταδραιμ, -βαριτ*: *ιαρ na παρπα-μεντι το εαδαριτ*, after administering the sacraments; (3) *επιοτ-αλιμ, -λεαο*.

Administered, *a.*, managed or directed, (1) *επιοταλιτα, ind.*; (2) *ιμνιορταλιτα*; (3) *οαλιτε*.

Administering, *n.*, the act of managing or conducting affairs. (1) *επιοταλιεαο, -ιτε, m.*; (2) *ιμνιορταλιεατ, -α, f.*

Administration, *n.*, the act of administering or tendering something to another, (1) *επιοταλιεαο, -ιτε, m.*; (2) *ποζαμτιυζαο, -ιζε, m.* (*G. D.*); (3) *μιαραο, -ρεα, m.*

Administrative, *a.*, (1) executive, *ζνιομαδ, -αιζε*; (2) administering, (a) *επιοταλιτεαδ, -τιζε*; (b) *ερεαρταλαδ, -αιζε*; (c) *πομντεαδ, -τιζε*, (d) *μιαρεαδ, -αιζε*.

Administrator, *n.*, one who administers affairs, (1) *μιαζιυζτεοριμ, -ορα, -ρι, m.*; (2) *πομντεοριμ, m.*; (3) *ποζαμτεαδ, -τιζ, m.* (*T. C.*); (4) *ποζαμτεοριμ, m.* (*G. D.*); (5) *ρεαδταριε, m.*; (6) *μιαριτοριμ, m.*

Administratrix, *n.*, a woman who administers, (1) *βεαν-μιαζιυζτεοριμ*; (2) *ποζαμτεοζ, -οιζε, -α, f.*

Admirable, *a.*, *ιονζανταδ, -αιζε, ιονμολταδ, -αιζε*.

Admirableness, *n.*, the quality of being admirable, *ιονζανταδτ, -α, f*; *ιονμολταδτ, -α, f.*

Admiral, *n.*, a naval officer of the highest rank, (1) *ταοιρεαδ εαβλαδ*; (2) *αρι-μαριμεαλαδ, -αιζ, m.*; (3) *αριμαρपुरो, gen. id., pl. -οτε, m.*; (4) *αμυριεαλ, -ελ, m.*;

(5) *príomámuir*, *m.*; (6) *ápro-
taoir* *é* *faillighe*, *m.*; (7)
uighe *é*, *-tí*, *m.*

Admiralty, *n.*, the department
which manages naval affairs,
luét miasalta na scaiblae coisear.

Admiration, *n.*, wonder mingled
with approbation, high estima-
tion, (1) *meaf mór nó ápro-
meaf-ta*, *m.*: *tá ápro-meaf aise*
aif, he has great a. for him.; (2)
(a) *iongantarf-aif*, *m.* (*Jude* 16);
(b) *iongnab*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-santa*,
m., I wondered with great a. *oo*
gab iongnab ro-mór mé (*Rev.*
17-16).

Admire, *v.i.*, to regard with wonder
and delight, *iongnuigim-nab*.

Admire, *v.t.*, to estimate or prize
highly, (1) *deanaim iongnab é*;
(2) *molaim*, *-ab*: *ní m. iad mar*
éadome san náife, I do not a.
them as shameless people.

Admissible, *a.*, that may be al-
lowed or conceded, (1) *ionglacta*
(such as evidence); (2) that may
be conceded, *cearughe*, *ind.*

Admission, *n.*, (1) the act of ad-
mitting, (a) *leigean* (*léigean*, *U.*)
irteac; (b) *glacab irteac*; (2) ac-
knowledge, *domail*, *-ála*, *f.*

Admit, *v.t.*, (1) to allow entrance,
(a) *leigim irteac*: *leigtearf irte-
eac mo dearbúatáif aif an ní*,
a. my brother said the king
(*I.T.S.* x., 94, 24); (b) *glacaim*
irteac.

(2) Assent to, acknowledge,
domuigim, *-máil*.

Admitting. See Admission.

Admix, *v.t.*, to mix, (1) *meafgaim*,
-ab; (2) *coimeafgaim*, *-ab*; (3)
cuirim trí éile.

Admixture, *n.*, a compound formed
by mixing different ingredients,
cumafg, *-aifg*, *m.*

Admonish, *v.t.*, (1) to counsel,
comairligim, *-uigab*, know cer-
tainly that I have admonished
you, *bíod a fíor agab so*
deimín sup comairlig mifí fí,
Jer. 42-19.

(2) To warn, *rabaim*, *-ab*
(*G. D.*).

(3) To notify, *rósgaim*, *-sairt*,
as Moses was admonished of
of God, *amuil oo fogsair Dia*
oo máoire, *Heb.* 8-5 (*G. D.*), *í*
for-fósgaim, *-ab*.

(4) To instruct or direct,
teagairgaim, *-sairg*: *teagairgí*
é mar dearbúatáif, a. him as
a brother (2 *Thess.* 3, 15); *ó'a*
bup múnab í ó'a bup deagairg
pém, teaching and admonishing
one another (*Coll.* 3, 16).

Admonished, *a.*, advised or cau-
tioned, (1) *comairlighe*, *ind.*; (2)
for-fósgairta.

Admonisher, *n.*, one who ad-
monishes, *comairteac*, *-lig*, *-lige*, *m.*

Admonition, *n.* (1) authoritative
advice, (a) *comairte*, *g. id. f.*;
(b) *tróm-comairte* (very grave).

(2) Friendly warning, *rabab*,
-ab, *m.*

(3) Friendly notification, *ró-
sgab-sairta*, *m.*; (b) *rósgairt í*
for-fósgairt, *-airta*, *f.*, for our a.,
cum fogsairta oo tabírt dúinne
(1 *Cor.* 10-11).

(4) Instruction or direction,
teagairg, *-aifg*, *m.* See Ad-
monish (4).

Admonitive, } *a.*, warning or re-
Admonitory } proving, (1) *for-
fogsairteac*, *-aige*; (2) *teagairgac*,
-aige; (3) *teagairg*.

Ado, *n.*, trouble, difficulty, bustle,
(1) *buaróreac*, *-dearta*, *m.*:
why make ye this a. and weep?
créao fá bfuil buaróreac opab
í créao fá ngultí? (*Mark.* 5,

39); (2) *ṭuad̄o*, -*ad̄o*, *m.*: *ṭāṅṣa-maṛ aṛ aṛ éṭṣean nō le mōṛān ṭuad̄o*, we got out of it with much ado (*O' Beg.*).

Adolescence, *n.*, youth, (1) *ōṣṭaṭaṛ*, -*aṛ*, *m.* (*O'Don. Gram.*, p. 330); (2) *ōṣāntaṭt*, -*a*, *f.*

Adopt, *v.t.*, to take voluntarily a strange child as one's own, (1) *cūṭṣaḅaim*, -*ḅail*; (2) *uṭṭmaṭuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*; (3) *cūṭṣṭaṭaim*, -*aḅo*; (4) *ṣaḅaim cūṣam*.

Adopting, *n.*, choosing and making one's own what was originally not so, *ṣaḅāil le cēiṛo*, *a.* a trade or profession.

Adoption, *n.*, the act of adopting, (1) *cūṭṣṭaṭaḅo*, -*cṭa*, *m.*; (2) *cūṭṣaḅāil*, -*āla*, *f.*; (3) *uṭṭmaṭaḅo*, -*cṭa*, *m.*; (4) *uṭṭmaṭaṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *aṭaṛṣaḅo*, -*ṣaḅo*, *m.*

Adorable, *a.*, deserving of adoration, (1) *ionad̄oṛuṣṭe*; (2) *ionmoltā*.

Adorableness, *n.*, the quality of being worthy of adoration, *s.* (1) *ionad̄oṛuṣṭeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ionmoltāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*

Adoration, *n.*, (1) worship paid to God, (a) *aḅṛam*, -*ḅaṛṭa*, *m.*; (b) *ṛiṭāṭtam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (c) *ṭeṣṣiṭleāḅo*, -*ṭe*, *m.*

(2) Homage to persons, *āṛo-onōṛ*, -*ōṛa*, *f.*

Adore, *v.t.*, (1) to worship, as God, (a) *aḅṛaim*, -*ṛaḅo*; (b) *ṛiṭāṭtam*, -*tam*.

(2) To love in the highest degree, to idolize, *ḅeiṛim nō ṭaḅṛaim*, *āṛo-onōṛ ṭo*.

Adorer, *n.*, one who adores, a worshipper, *aḅṛaḅṭōṛ*, -*ōṛa*, -*ṛi*, *m.*

Adorn, *v.t.*, (1) to deck, *cōṛuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*: *maṛ ḅean nuaḅo-ṛoṛṭa cōṛuṣṭe le n-a ṛéaḅaḅo*, as a bride adorned with her jewels.

(2) To beautify, (a) *ṛṣiamaim* (*ṛṣiamuṣim*), -*māḅo*; (b) *maiṛṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*; (c) *ṭeaṛuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*; (d) *ḅṛeāṣṭuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*; (e) *ṛṣéaḅuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*.

(3) To decorate, (a) *ḅṭaṭuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*; (b) *ōṛuṣim*, -*neāḅo*; (c) *ṛṭaṭuṣim*, -*uṣaḅo*.

Adorned, *a.*, decorated, (1) *cōṛuṣṭe*, *ind.*; (2) *ṛṣiamḅa*, *ind.*; (3) *ōṛuṣṭe* (*cf. L. ornatus*).

Adorning, *n.*, the act of decorating, (1) *cōṛuṣaḅo*, -*ṣṭe*, *m.*; (2) *ṛṣiamāḅo*, -*mṭa*, *m.*; (3) *ōṛuṛeāḅo*, -*uṛo*, *m.*

Adornment, *n.*, a decoration, (1) *ṛṣiamḅaṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *maṛe*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *ōṛuṛaḅeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ṛṭaṭt*, -*aṭt*, *m.*

Adown, *ad.*, down, *ṛioṛ*.

Adrift, *ad.*, floating at random; (1) *aṛ ṛeaṭṛān*; (2) *le ṛion*; (3) *le ṛṛuṭ*; (4) *le ṛānaḅo*.

Adroit, *a.*, showing skill and readiness either physically or mentally, (1) *cūṛṭe*, *ind.*; (2) *ṭeaṛ-lāmaṭ*, -*aṣe*; (3) *ṣaṛṭa*, *ind.*

Adroitly, *ad.*, in an adroit manner, (1) *ṣo cūṛṭe*; (2) *ṣo ṣaṛṭa*.

Adroitness, *v.*, skill and readiness, (1) *cūṛṭeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ṣṭioṭaṛ*, -*aṛ*, *m.*

Adry, *a.*, thirsty, *ṭaṛṭmaṛ*, -*aṛe*.

Adulation, *n.*, (1) blandishment, (a) *ṛlāmāṛ*, -*āṛ*, *m.* (*ḅlāmāṛ*, *U.*); (b) *ḅṭaḅaṛ*, -*aṛ*, *m.*; (c) *ḅṭaḅaṛeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *ḅṭeṛiṛeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.* (*W. Lim.*); (e) *ṛoṭaṭ*, -*aṭ*, *m.*

(2) Fawning, (a) *maṛṣaṭ*, -*aṭ*, *m.*; (b) *miṭoṭaṭ*, -*aṭ*, *m.*; (c) *lūṛṭaṛ*, -*aṛ*, *m.*

(3) Flattery involving deceit, (a) *cṭuam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (b) *cṭuanaṛeāṭt*, -*a*, *f.*

Adulator, *n.*, a servile flatterer, (1) *plámápurðe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ðe m.*; (2) *blaðaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *cluanáíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (4) *marðalað*, *-aíð, m.*; (5) *moðalað*, *-aíð, m.*; (6) *roðalað*, *-aíð, m.*

Adulatory, *a.*, servilely praising or flattering, (1) *plámárað*, *-aíðe*; (2) *blaðarað*, *-aíðe*; (3) *lúrtrað*, *-aíðe*.

Adult, *n.*, one who has reached maturity, (1) *ðume ð'aoir*; (2) *aíreac*, *-ríð, m.* (*G. D.*); (3) *ðume fáрта* (*Tyr.*).

Adulterate, *v.t.*, to deteriorate by mixing with a baser material, *truailluð*, *-uð*; (2) *meařuð*, *-að*; (3) *coimeařuð*, *-að*.

Adulterated, *a.*, debased by admixture, (1) *coimeařuð*; (2) *truailluð*, *ind.*

Adulteration, *n.*, debasement by foreign mixture, (1) *meařuð*, *-uð, m.*; (2) *truailluð*, *-uð, m.*

Adulterer, *n.*, a man who commits adultery, (1) *aðaltrannað*, *-aíð, m.*; (2) *aðaltráre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *aðaltrarðe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ðe m.*; (4) *gucalað*, *-aíð, m.*

Adulterous, *a.*, pertaining to adultery, (1) *ðrúreamáil*, *-míla*; (2) *ðrúreac*, *-ríðe*; (3) *aðaltrannað*, *-aíðe*; *méirðeacámáil* *-míla*.

Adultery, *n.*, the unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed, *aðaltrannar*, *-aíř, m.* (*Lat. adulterium*), thou shalt not commit a. ní ðéanfarð tú a. (*Ex.* 20-14); (2) *aðaltrannar*, *-aíř, m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 54, 20); (3) *ðrúř*, *-e, f.*; (4) *céneacar*, *-aíř, m.*; (5) *brúreacð pórta*: I am often guilty of seduction, adultery and drunkenness, *ıř minic oibruđım a mitleam óıgmná*, *brúreacð pórta ađur pórtaeacđ* (*Or.*).

Adulteress, *n.*, a woman who commits adultery; (1) *aðaltrannar*, *-aíře, -a, f.* (*B.L.L.* I. 52, x.; II. 378, 17; V. 226, 11); (2) *gucolóđ*, *-óıře, -a, f.*; (3) *méirðeac* *-ıře a, f.*

Aduncous, *a.*, curved inward, hooked, *corránac*, *-aíře*.

Advance, *n.*, (1) going forward, (a) *ıul aı ađarð*; (b) *řoir-céimnuđ*, *-ıřðe, m.*; (c) *řéimnuđ*, *-ıřðe, m.*; (d) *ıo ıul cum tořaıđ*.

(2) Improvement, *ıul cum cınn*. See Advancement.

Advance, *v.t.*, to move forward, (a) *ıo ıul aı ađarð*; (b) *řoircéimnuđım*, *-ıuđ*.

(2) promote, exalt, (a) *ářıuıđım*, *-uđ*: *ı'ářıuıđ řé é óř cıonn řııonnarð*, he advanced him above princes (*Esth.* 5, 11).

(3) To prepay, *ıo ðaðaıřt řııı řé*.

(4) To lend money (a) *ıaðaıřt aı ıařacđ*; (b) *aıřıuđım*, *-ıuđ*; (c) *aıřıeacım*, *-að*; (d) *aıřıeacđ* *ıo ðaðaıřt amac aı đıambın*.

Advanced, *a.* (in years), *aorřa*.

Advancement, *n.*, (1) progression, improvement, promotion, (a) *cıř aı ađarð*; (b) *ıeacđ cum tořaıđ* (*U*); (c) *ııřııařacđ*, *-a, f.*; (2) social a., *ıóđımı cınn*.

Advancing in years, *ađ ıul ı n-aorř*.

Advantage, (1) benefit, (a) *ıaıřðe*, *g. id. m.*: *ıo ðeacđ řé nıor mó cum ıo ıaıřðe*, it would be more to your a.; *cřeacđ é an ıaıřðe ðamřa ĩıřa ıo meallacđ*, what is my a. in deceiving you?; (b) *maıře*, *g. id. f.*: *mař mııře ıeac řém*, for your own a.; (c) *đar*, *m.*: there is no a. in complaining *cán đar a ðeıř ađ cıřa-oro*; (*Ul. prov.* 1358, *H.M.*), what, O King, would be the a. in concealing it? *đoroé mó đar a ðeıř ı'a cııře, a řıđ*.

(2) Profit, gain, (a) *buntáirce* *g. id., pl. -cí, f.:* small was the a. he derived from it, *ir beas an b. a bí aige ar*; it was little a. he had over him (said of two competitors), *ba beas an b. do bí aige air*; (b) *rochar, -air, m.:* a choice of advantages *coḡa ḡac rochar (B. M.)*; (c) *faḡáirtar, -air, m.:* (d) *rḡabáirce, g. id. m.:* (e) *bárr, -árr, m.:* it was of no a. to me, *ní raib don ruo o'a bárr aḡam*; (f) *torad, -ar, -rta, m.:* (g) *bhabac, -aig, m.:* (h) *bhabadair, -air, m.:* (i) *ruim, -e, f.:* it is turning out to my a., *tá ré aḡ dul cum ruime dam.*

(3) Good, esp. moral good; (a) *leair, -a, m., opp. to amleair,* moral injury, *cf.:* *mar don le ḡac oḡoic-rḡoiair eile atá aḡ ḡluaircaet ar fúo an traoḡail cum amleair an anma,* together with every other evil spirit that is going through the world for the injury of souls (*prayer to St. Michael*); *ḡo ḡcuirto Dia ar do l. tú,* may God direct you (said to persons who are going wrong); also *aḡ iarrmar ar Dia é do cur ar a l. i otaob anma ḡ cuirp (P. O' L.)* .i. to the a. of both soul and body; *ir feárr le dume oḡolaet o'a coil ná bannlam o'a l.,* a man prefers an inch of his will to a bundle (2 ft.) of what is for his a. (*Mun. prov.*); *do réir na neirte do ḡní. . . tḡ l. nó amleair,* according to our acts comes a. or harm (*Ṭ. Mac O.*); if you do such a thing it will not be to your a., *má ḡníto tú a leirtero rm can é do l. é (Or.)*; he did so and it was to his a., *rimne ré amlaro ḡbuo éal. é; feárrnamltescleair ḡ ḡan fíor aige cá bfuil a l.;*

(b) for his own a., *ar a fon rém.*

(4) Unfairness or partiality in distribution, *leat-cuma, g. id. f.:* while you get food like the rest it is not likely that any a. is taken of you, *an tan ḡeibir biao mar cāc ní corḡail ḡur l.-c. rm (oḡc) (Oss. iv. 124).*

(5) Mastery, superiority, *buarō, g. -e and -aōa, pl. -aōa, f.:* lest Satan should get the a. of us, *o'easla Sátain buarō do bḡeic oḡamn.*

To take advantage of, (a) *oibuaric* (unfair advantage), *-airta, f.:* (b) *do fuair ré faill (-e, f.) air,* he took an a. of him.

To have the advantage of a person, *tá buntáirce nó leat-cuma aḡat oḡm,* you have the a. of me .i. I don't know you.

Advantageous, a., profitable, useful, beneficial, (1) *tairbeac-bḡe*; (2) *buntáirtea, -tḡe*; (3) *rocharac* (*rocharac*), *-aige* (4) *faḡáirtac, -aige.*

Advent, n., (1) season of devotion, the four weeks before Christmas, *Arōbemc, -e, f. (Lat. Adventus)*; *teact ar Slánuḡ-teroia.*

(2) Coming, *teact, ind., m.*

Adventitious, a., accidental or casual, (1) *tuitmeac, -mḡe*; (2) *tubairtea, -tḡe.*

Adventure, n., (1) a hazardous enterprise, (a) *eaetpa, gen. id., pl., -ái, m.:* (b) *iomtúr, -a, m.,* generally used in the plural; (c) *tupar, -air, m.*

(2) A daring feat, *ḡuair-beairc, -beirce, -a, f.*

(3) Mercantile speculation, *abántar, -uir, m.*

(4) Incident happening without design and therefore involving danger, *teasmar, -air, m.*

Adventure, *v.t.*, (1) *τέρω* *α*ρ *ε*αέτ_ρα, *ι*ομ_τύρ, *ζ*υαίρ-*β*εαίτ *ν*ό *α*βάνταρ.

(2) To risk or hazard, *cuim* *ι* *ζ*conταβαιρτ, *ι* *ν*ζυαίρ, *ν*ό *ι* *ν*ζυαίρ_αέτ; my father fought for you and adventured his life far, *το* *ε*ρω_ο *μ*'αέταιρ *α*ρ *β*υρ *ρ*ον *γ* *το* *ε*υίρ *α* *α*ναμ *ι* *ν*ζυαίρ *μ*όιρ (*Judg.* 9, 17).

Adventurer, *n.*, *ε*αέτ_ράναέ, -*αι*ς, *m.*; also *ε*αέτ_ράν, -*ά*μ, *m.*

Adventuresome, *a.*, full of risk, (1) *ζ*υαίρ-*β*εαίτ_αέ, -*αι*ς; (2) *ε*αέ-*τα*μάιλ, -*μ*ίλ_α.

Adventurous, *a.*, attended with risk or hazard, (1) *conταβαιρτε*αέ, -*τι*ς; (2) *ζ*υαίρ_αέ, -*αι*ς.

Adverb, *n.*, (*Gram.*), a word used to qualify a verb, participle, adjective or other adverb, (1) *ο*οι-*β*ριαέταιρ, -*αι*ρ, *m.*; an interrogative *a.*, *ο*. *ceirte*αέ; an *a.* of manner, *ο*. *μο*ό_α; an *a.* of place, *ο*. *ά*ιτε; an *a.* of time, *ο*. *αιμ*ρ_ιτε; (2) *ρ*είμ_βριαέταιρ, -*αι*ρ, *m.*; (3) *ρ*οιρ-*β*ριαέταιρ, -*αι*ρ, *m.*

Adverbial, *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an adverb, (1) *ο*οι-*β*ριαέταιρ_ο; (2) *ρ*οιρ_βριαέταιρ_α, -*αι*ς; (3) *ρ*είμ_βριαέταιρ_α, -*αι*ς.

Adversary, *n.*, an antagonist or opponent, (1) *ά*ρ_οβ_{ει}ρ_ρεοιρ (*ά*ιρ_ρεοιρ), -*ο*ρ_α, -*ρ*ί, *m.* (*L.* *adversarius*); (2) *νά*μαρ_ο, -*μα*ρ_ο, *pl.* *ναιμ*ρ_οε, *f.*; (3) *ε*αρ_αρ_α, -*α*ρ_αρ_ο, -*ά*ιρ_οε, *f.*; *ρ*ε_ρό_{τι}ς *ζ*ο *ι*υαέ *λε*ο *ε*αρ_αρ_αρ_ο, be at agreement with thy *a.* betimes (*Mat.* 5, 25).

Adversative, *a.*, expressing contrariety, *conτάρ*ρ_οα, *ind.*

Adverse, *a.*, opposed, conflicting, (1) *coτάρ*ρ_α, *ind.*; (2) *conτάρ*ρ_οαέ, -*αι*ς; (3) *ι* *n*-*α*ζα_ρό; (4) *ι* *ζ*comne. 3 and 4 *prep.* phrases folld. by *gen.*

Adverseness, *n.*, opposition, (1) *conτάρ*ρ_οαέτ; (2) *coτάρ*ρ_αέτ.

Adversity, *n.*, adverse fortune, (1) attended with trials, (*a*) *ε*ρ_υα_οάιλ, -*ά*ιλ_α, *f.*; (*b*) *α*η_ρό, *g. id. m.*; (*c*) *α*η_ρός, -*ο*ίς, *m.*, remember them which suffer *a.* *β*ι_οό *cuimne* *α*ζ_υι_β *α*ρ *α*η *ο*ρ_υιμς *φ*υιλ_ινς_εαρ *α*η_ρός. (*Heb.* 13-3); (*d*) *μ*ί-*ρ*έαν, -*ρ*έμ, *m.*; (*e*) *ο*ναρ -*αι*ρ *m.*, in the day of *a.*, *ι* *λό* *α*η *ο*ναρ (*Eccles* 7-14).

(2) With bad luck, (*a*) *μ*ί-*ά*ρ_ο, -*ά*ρ_ο, *m.*; (*b*) *ο*ο-*con*άέ, -*ά*ίε, *m.*

(3) Calamity, (*a*) *αιμ*ρ_{ει}ρ_ε, *g. id. f.*, who saved you from all your adversities, *το* *ρ*α_ορ *ρ*ι_β *ο* *β*υρ *n*-*υ*ιτε *αιμ*ρ_{ει}ρ_ε. (1 *Sam.* 10-19); (*b*) *τυ*βαιρ_{τε}, *g. id. f.*; *α*η *α*ρ *n*-*υ*ιτε *ε*ρ_οβ_ιλό_ρο *γ* *τυ*βαιρ_{τε}, in all our troubles and adversities; (*c*) *α*μς_αρ, -*αι*ρ, *m.*; (*d*) *ζ*άβ_αό -*α*ρ_ο *m.*; who redeemed my soul out of all *a.*, *noc* *ο*φ_υαρ_{ει} *cuit* *μ*'*α*νυμ *α*ρ *ζ*αέ *υ*ιτε *ζ*άβ_αό (2 *Sam.*, 4-9).

Advert, *v.i.*, to refer to, *ι*υα_οαίμ, *v.n.* *ι*υα_ο.

Advertence, Avertency, *n.*, attention, notice, heedfulness, *αιρ*ε-*(α*έτ), *f.*

Advertent, *a.*, attentive, heedful, *αιρ*εαέ, -*ρ*ίς.

Advertise, *v.t.*, to announce publicly, esp. by printed notice, (1) *ρ*ός_αίμ, -*ζ*αιρ_τ; (2) *ο*ρ_εας_αίμ, -*α*ό.

Advertised, *a.*, announced publicly; (1) *ρ*ός_αίτ_α, *ind.*; (2) *ο*ρ_εας_τα, *ind.*

Advertisement, *n.*, a public notice, esp. in a newspaper, (1) *ρ*ός_αίρ_τ, -*α*ίτ_α, *f.*; (2) *ο*ρ_εας, -*α*, -*α*ννα, *m.*; (3) *ρ*α_βαν, -*α*μ, *m.* (*G. D.*).

Advertiser, *n.*, one who advertises, *ρ*ός_αίρ_τόιρ *ο*ρ_α -*ρ*ί *m.*

Advertising, act of, *n.*; (1) *ο*ρ_εας_αό, -*ζ*τ_α, *m.*; (2) *ρ*ός_αίμ_ο -*ζ*αίτ_α *m.*

Advice, (1) counsel, (a) *comaipte*, *g. id., pl. -eaca, f.*: take a., *ῥαβ* (nó *ḡlac*) *comaipte*, it is easier to get a. than assistance, *ἢ ῥα c. ὁ ῥαῖν ná cabair*; it is easier to give than take a., *ἢ ῥα c. ῥαῖν ná ḡlacar*; he is a bad man who will not take a., but the man who takes every a. is a thousand times worse, *ἢ οἷς ἂν ῥεῖρ ná ḡlac-ῥαῖν c. ἂς ἢ míle méara ἂν té ḡlacar ḡac uile c.*; I will give you my a. if you care to have it, *ḡeap-ῥαῖν mé (nó tiubḡarḡ mé) c. ḡuit má'r áil leat í ḡlacar*; (b) *aiṡe-arḡ, -tirḡ, m.*; (c) *conṡtal, -ail, m. (O'R.).*

(2) Commercial, (a) *ḡior, gen. ῥeapa, m.*; (b) *ῥeolac, -lta, m.*
To follow advice, *ḡo ḡéanam ḡo ῥéir c.*

Bad advice, *mí-comaipte*; *ḡrocc-comaipte*.

One who follows bad advice, *ḡrocc-comaipteac, -liḡ, -liḡe, m.*

Advisable, *a.*, (1) expedient, prudent, *ioncomaiptiḡte*; (2) ready to receive advice, docile, *ῥo-comaipteac, -liḡe*.

Advisableness, *n.*, expediency, *comaiptiḡteact, -a, f.*

Advise, *v.t.*, to counsel, to caution, *comaiptiḡim, -iḡarḡ: comaipteóc-aimn ḡuit*, I would a. you; *ῥαβ* (nó *ḡlac*) *mo c. ῥe*, be advised by me.

(2) To persuade, *comḡealḡaim, -arḡ*.

Advised, *a.*, counselled, *comaiptiḡte*.

Advisedly, *ad.* by design, *ḡo naiṡeac*; *ḡ'áon tairḡ*.

Adviser, *n.*, one who advises, (1) *comaipteac, -liḡ, -liḡe, m.*; (2) *ῥeap-comaipte; ῥeap ḡo comaipte*,

ῥeap ḡ'ḡuata, you detest your a. (Or.); bad adviser, *ḡrocc-comaipteac, -liḡ, m.*; *comaipte ἂν ḡrocc-comaiptiḡ*.

Advising, *n.*, the act of counselling, *comaiptiḡarḡ, -iḡte, m.*; *comaipteacán, -aim, m. (M. B.).*

Advocacy, *n.*; (1) *ḡbócḡoeac, -a, f.*; (2) *taḡraḡ, -ḡarṡa, m.*

Advocate, *n.*, one who pleads the cause of another; (1) *ḡbócḡoeac, gen. -oiḡ, pl. -oiḡe, m.*; *má rinne éinneac ῥeacar ḡatá ḡbócḡoeac aḡaimn a ḡḡocair ἂν ḡar*, if any man sin we have an a. with the Father, (1 *John* 2, 1); (2) *taḡarṡóir, -óra, -ḡí, m.*; (3) *eaḡar-ḡurḡteoir* (spiritual a.): *ar ἂν ḡḡarḡim, aeaḡarḡurḡteoir ἢ ḡrártamla, ionḡuiḡ ḡo ḡúile ṡḡóaireaca oḡaimn*, turn then most gracious a. thine eyes of mercy towards us.

Adze, *n.* (cooper's), *tal, -ail, m.*

Ægis, *n.*, a shield, *ṡḡiac, -ḡéite, -a, f.*

Aërate, *v.t.*, to combine or charge with gas, *áepim, -ḡarḡ*.

Aëration, *n.*, exposure to the free action of the air, *áeparḡ, -ta, m.*

Aërial, *a.*, of or pertaining to the air, *áepara, ind., aeḡeapac, -aiḡe*.

Aerified, *a.*, having air infused into, *áepiḡte, ind.*

Aerolite, *n.*, a meteoric stone, *áeparṡ, -airṡ, m. (áep, ḡ airṡ, a stone).*

Aerology, *n.*, the science which treats of the atmosphere, *áep-eólar, -air, m.*

Aerometer, *n.*, an instrument for ascertaining the density of air or gases, *tómar-áep, -áep, m.*

Aerometry, *n.*, the science of measuring air, *áep-tómar, -air, m.*

Aeronaut, n., an aërial navigator, *aeir-peolurde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oche*, *m.*

Aesthetics, n., the science of the beautiful, *rgém-eólar*, *-air*, *m.*

Afar, ad., at, to or from a great distance, (1) *abraf*, when they saw him afar off, *an uair do conncaodar é abraf uata* (*Gen.* 37, 18); (2) *imcian*, I will fetch my knowledge from afar, *do béarfa mé m'eolar ar imcian*, (*Job* 36-3); in the isles afar off, *annrha noiteánab imciana* (*Jer.* 37-10); (3) *tar lear*; (4) *i scém* (*a scém*).

Affability, n., courteousness in manner and conversation, (1) *lágaiḡeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *riḡialtaact*, *f.*; (3) *deag-ḡlór*, *-óir*, *m.*, *omeac*, *-nig*, *m.*; (4) *míocair* (*-act*), *f.*; (5) *ro-labairt*, *-bairt*, *f.*; (6) *eairlabra*, *-bairt*, *f.*; (7) *mánlaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (8) *rulcáir*, *g. id. f.*; (9) *roirbe*, *g. id. f.*; (10) *brearnarḡeact*, *-a*, *f.*, *roirbire* (*-act*). (11) *ruaircear*, *-air*, *m.*

Affable, a., receiving people kindly and conversing with them sociably, (1) affectionately amiable (*a*) *ḡráḡmar*, *-air* (*W. Lim.*) (*b*) *ḡráḡamail*, *-míla*; (*c*) *míocair*, *-e*.

(2) courteous, (*a*) *lágac*, *-aigē*; (*b*) *ro-labairt*, *ind.*; (*c*) *eairlabrac*, *-aigē*; (*d*) *riḡialtaac*, *-aigē*.

(3) Pleasant and facetious, (*a*) *ruairc*, *-e*; (*b*) *rulcmar*, *-air*; (*c*) *mánla*, *ind.*; (*d*) *rulcáir*, *-e*; (*e*) *ḡreannmar*, *-air*.

(4) Easy, agreeable, (*a*) *roirb*, *-e*; (*b*) *roema*, *ind.*; (*c*) *rom-eanta*, *ind.*

(5) Accessible, (*a*) *cómpráḡ-teac*, *-air*; (*b*) *brearnarḡ*, *-e*.

(6) Mild, (*a*) *caorḡeamail*, *-míla*;

(*b*) *mémeamail*, *-míla*; (*c*) *caom*, *-e*.

(7) Lively, sprightly, *ráirbe*, *ind.*; *ráirbe* (*m. b.*).

Affableness. See Affability.

Affably, ad., in an affable manner, *so lágac*, *so riḡialta*.

Affair, n., (1) business, (*a*) *ḡnó*, *gen. ta*, *pl. id. -taí*, *m.*; the affairs of this life, (*a*) *ḡnótaí an traḡail reo*; (*b*) *ḡnóta na beata ro*.

(2) Circumstance or thing, (*a*) *níḡ*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -neirte*, *m.*, that ye might know our affairs, *so mbeaḡ ríor na neirteann bamear umne aḡaib-re* *cf. Ephes* 6, 22; (*b*) *ruo*, *gen. roḡa*, *pl. ruḡaí*, *m.*

(3) Case, *cúir*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

(4) *Idiom*, *ir cuma ḡam*, it is no a. of mine; *cf. ir cuma liom*, I don't care, the a. does not interest me in the least.

Affect, vt. (1) to influence or touch, *ir cuma ḡam*, that does not a. or touch me.

(2) To act upon, (*a*) physically, *do ḡoil an fion oim*, the wine affected me; (*b*) mentally, *do ḡoil do rḡeal oim*, your story affected me; (*c*) it affected him so much, *ḡoil (nó do cuarḡ) ré air cóim móir rim*; (*d*) commercially, *níor ḡoil rim an marḡaḡ*, that did not affect the market (*P. O'L.*).

(3) To pretend, *leigim* (*léigim U.*) *oim*: he affected ignorance, *do leis ré air ḡan ríor a beir aigē*; a. sickness, *leis oir so bfuil tú timn*.

Affectation, n., an attempt to assume what is neither real nor natural, (1) *maigeamlaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *rocamár*, *-áir*, *m.*; (3) *ḡ'a leigim air ḡur móir an ḡume é*, pretending he was a great person; (4) *ḡállaact*, *-a*, *f.* (*Or.*).

Affected, *a.*, not natural or real, (1) *camarach*, -aige; (2) *maigeamhail*, -mhla.

Affectedness. See Affectation.

Affecting, *a.*, pathetic, (1) *goilleamhach*, -aige; (2) *gluaiseach*, -aige.

Affecting, *n.*, acting upon; (1) *goilleach*, -leach, *m.*: *tá cruaidh na haimhne agh goilleach air*, the severity of the weather is *a.* him (*Or.*); (2) the cold is *a.* them, *tá an fuacht agh cur ortha*.

Affection, *n.*, a feeling, emotion or natural impulse swaying the mind, (1) love (*a*) *rearc*, -eirc, *m.* (*cf.* *W. serch*; *Bret. serc'h*, concubine). These two words are almost identical but *rearc* seems the stronger as in *rearc ir ghrádh do chúgar doo mhac*, love and *a.* I gave your son; *ghrádh 7 ghean do tabairt*, to give love and *a.* (*b*) *ghrádh*, -ádh, and -a, *m.*, without natural *a.* *ghan ghrádh naodúrta* (*Rom.* 1-31); (*c*) *ghraíom* and *gherom*, *gen.* -óne; seldom used except in exclamations of approval, as *mo ghráíom éiríde tú!* (said to a person who has done anything very well).

(2) A tender attachment but less than love, (*a*) *cean*, -a, *m.*: *tá mo cean ar an óg-mhnaoi*, my affections are fixed on the girl; (*b*) *cíon*, *gen.* *ceana*, *m.*; *cá mhionghnadh cíon agham féim ar éiríde Alban* (*Irish T.* II.2 115): *tré cíon droic-mhá* (*Irish T.* I.2, 13); (*c*) *gean*, -a, *m.*: *ní chúgar dí ghrádh nó fóir gean*, I did not give her love nor even *a.*; the *a.* of every follower is for his own coziness, *gean gach leanach a cúro annrach* (*Con. prov., T. Con.*); (*d*) *cumann*, -amn, *m.*: *ir fuair cumann na caillige*,

cold is a hag's *a.*; (*e*) *annrach*, -a, *f.*: *mo ghrádh aghur m'annrach do chúgar dí*, I gave her my love and *a.*

(3) Natural affection, (*a*) *muirne*, *gen. id. f.* (also *muirín*, -e, *f.*, *muirneir*, -e, *f.*, and *muir*) from which *a muirín*, a term of endearment; (*b*) *téagair*, -air, *m.*: *ní'l téagair ionnat*, there is not a bit of *a.* or good nature in you (*W. Lim.*); (*c*) *cmeáltair*, -air, *m.*

(4) Friendly feeling, (*a*) *combádh*, -e, *f.*; (*b*) *cáirdeachair*, -air, *m.*; (*c*) *cáire*, *g. id. f.*: *ní raib túaige ná cáire aige air*, he had neither pity nor *a.* for him; (*d*) *ionmame*, *g. id. f.*; (*e*) *taite-neamh*, -nim, *m.* (*taite-neamh*, *m.*, *U.*), *páirt*, -e, *f.*

(5) Pious affection, (*a*) *deighmian*, -méme, *f.* (*Donl.*); (*b*) *deagh-aighe*, *g. id. m.*; (*c*) *deigh-air*, -e, *f.*

(6) Noble affection, *raon-gean*, -a, *m.*

Affectionate woman, (1) *bean gheanamhail*; (2) *caomós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

Affectionate, *a.*, having affection or warm regard, (1) *geanamhail*, -mhla: *ir minic a bí gháma 7 daíamhail dona*, it is often an ugly woman was *a.* and a handsome one "bad goods"; (2) *taite-neamhach*, -aige; (3) *cum-annach*, *ind.*; (4) *annrach*, -aige; (5) *muirneach*, -aige; (6) *ghrádhair*, -aire. See Affection.

Affectionateness, *n.*, fondness, (1) *geanamhach*, -a, *f.*; (2) *taite-neamhach*, etc.

Affectionate girl, *n.*, *muirneós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

Affiance, *s.*, (1) marriage contract or promise, plighting faith, (*a*) *céileallamh*, -mhna, *f.*; (*b*)

céilḡeallāð, -ιτα, *m.*; (c) ιυαð, -αιòτε, *m.*; λāmḡeallāmāin, *f.*

(2) Trust, faith, ðóðar, -αιρ, *m.*

Affiance, *v.t.*, to betroth, (1) ḡeall-aim, -ιαð and -lamāin; (2) ιυαðaim, *v.n.* ιυαð; (3) ðáilim, -ðáil.

Affianced, *p.a.*, (1) pór-ḡeallta, *ind.*; (2) móroτε, *ind.*; (3) ιυαðòτε, *ind.*; mo çáilín, çíúim, ṙtuamðā ðo ιυαð liom 'r tú 'o leañb, my mild, sedate girl who was a. to me while yet a child.

Affidavit, *n.*, a sworn statement in writing, ðeapðmóro, -e, -í, *f.* (*M.*); mionna ṙḡríððta (*Con.* and *U.*).

Affiliate, *v.t.*, (1) to adopt (*see* Adopt); (2) to fix paternity, áçaiṙðóim, -apðāð.

Affiliation, *n.*, (1) adoption (which *see*); (2) the establishment of parentage, áçapðāð, -arð, *m.*

Affinity, *n.*, (1) relationship by marriage, (1) cleamnar, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) ðálḡaol, -oíl, *m.*: nó ḡaol ðo çaolḡ pórta (*O' Beg.*).

(2) Close agreement, comneap, -nir and -neapa, *m.*

Affirm, *v.t.*, to assert positively, (1) ðeapðuḡim, -uḡāð; (2) ðeim-niḡim, -uḡāð; (3) contaḡṙaim, -āð.

Affirmable, *a.*, capable of being affirmed, mðeapðta.

Affirmation, *n.*, a positive statement, (1) ðeapðāð, -ðta, *m.*; (2) ðeapðuḡāð, -uḡte, *m.*; (3) ðeim-niḡteáçt, -a, *f.*; (4) contaḡaiṙt, -apta, *f.*

Affirmative, *a.*, that which affirms, ðeimniḡteáç, -çḡe.

Affirmed, *a.*, positive, ðeapðta, *ind.*; ðeimniḡte, *ind.*

Affirmer, *n.*, one who affirms, ðeapðçóir, -ópa, -ṙí, *m.*

Affirming, *n.*, the act of stating positively, (1) ðeapðuḡāð, -uḡte, *m.*: áḡ ðeapðuḡāð éiçḡ, affirming falsehood; (2) ðeimniḡuḡāð, -iḡte *m.*

Affirming on oath, *n.*, ðeapð-móroeaçt, -a, *f.*

Affix, *v.t.*, to attach, unite or connect with, (1) comḡṙeamuḡim, -uḡāð; (2) comnarḡaim; (3) ðo çeangal leiṙ; (4) ðo çur leiṙ.

Affix, *n.*, one or more letters or syllables added at the end of a word, iamḡir, -e, *pl.* -míopa, *f.*

Afflict, *v.t.*, to trouble grievously, buarðrim, -ðpeāð; (2) çpáðaim, *v.n.* çpáð.

Afflation, *n.*, a blowing or breathing on, péroeað, -oτε, *m.*

Afflicted, *a.*, troubled, harassed, tormented, (1) buarðeapta, *ind.*; (2) çpáðòτε, *ind.*; (3) çeapnuḡte, *ind.*

Afflicter, *n.*, one who afflicts, buarð-eapçóir, -ópa, -ṙí, *m.*

Afflicting, *a.*, distressing, harassing, (1) ðoðpónāç, -aiḡe; (2) açuiṙ-reaç, -ṙḡe; (3) amḡapaç, -aiḡe; (4) leaç-çpomaç, -aiḡe. *See* Affliction.

Affliction, *n.*, a prolonged state of mental or bodily suffering, (1) grief, (a) ðoðpón, -óim, *m.*; (b) cumā, *g.*, -āð, *f.*; (c) ðiançpáð, *m.*; (d) açuiṙpe, *g. id. f.*; (e) ingir, -e, -í, *f.*

(2) Sorrow, (a) bṙón, -óim, *m.*; (b) léan, -ém, -nta, *m.*: ṙaol léan, under affliction; (c) çuiṙpe (çupṙa, *Don.*), *g. id. f.*; (d) ðólár, -ár, *m.* (*cf.* L. dolor, grief); (e) ðoílḡeap, -ḡir, *m.*

(3) Pain or suffering, (a) páir, -e, *f.*; (b) céapað, -ṙta, *m.*; (c) pianað, -nta, *m.*; (d) peannaið, -e, *f.*; (e) çpṙ -oipe, -a, *f.*; (f) ṙḡiuiṙpe, *g. id. pl.* -ṙí, *f.*

(4) Grievous distress, (a) *am̃ḡar* (*anḡar*, *Con.*), -*ar*, *m.*; (b) *ana-cair* (*an-fo-cair*), -*ca*, *f.*; (c) *am̃oeire*, *g. id. f.*; (d) *añróḡ*, -*óḡ*, *m.*: there is no joy without a., *ní'l r̃óḡ ḡan añróḡ* (*Con. prov., T. Con.*).

(5) Trouble, (a) *buaṛōream̃*, -*ōear̃ca*, *m.*; (b) *buaṛōir̃c*, *gen. -ōear̃ca*, *f.*: *cao é an buaṛōir̃c atá oir̃c f̃ém* (*Oss.*, vol. iv.); (c) *leaṛ-trom*, -*tr̃uim*, *m.*; (d) *míofuaim̃near*, -*nir̃*, *m.*; (e) *m̃éam̃aḡ*, -*ar̃*, -*ar̃oe*, *m.* (*Din.*).

(6) Calamity, (a) *oog̃ram̃n*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*; (b) *oonaṛ*, -*ar̃*, *m.*; (c) *léon*, -*óm*, -*nta*, *m.* (*Din.*); (d) an affliction, *leónaḡ*, -*nta*, *m.* (*Din.*); (e) *iom̃ar̃o*, -*ar̃o*, *m.*
Afflictive, *a.*, distressing, (1) *buaḡ-ar̃caḡ*, -*ar̃ḡe*; (2) *c̃r̃ar̃oṛeaḡ*, -*tiḡe*.

Affluence, *n.*, wealth, profusion, (1) *l̃ionm̃ar̃eaḡc*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *conáḡ*, -*áic*, *m.*; (3) *r̃ar̃ōb̃near*, -*b̃nir̃*, *m.*; (4) *r̃c̃r̃ó*, *ind. m.*; (5) *raḡmar̃*, -*ar̃*, *m.*; (6) *r̃c̃r̃ur̃*, -*a*, *m.*; (7) *ionm̃ur̃*, -*a*, *m.*

Affluent, *a.*, wealthy, (1) *r̃ar̃ōb̃nir̃*, -*b̃ne*; (2) *r̃c̃r̃ó*, *ind.*: if you are the son of a rustic, with whom it was customary to be herding sheep, pigs and cows, and though none of your people knew the Lord's Prayer, let that pass since you are affluent, *m̃á'r̃ mac boḡar̃ḡ t̃ú o'ar̃ õual a beic mbun caoiraḡ muc nó b̃ó 'r̃ naḡ raib̃ an p̃ar̃oir̃ aḡ õo m̃uim̃ñtir̃ leig̃ r̃m̃ t̃ar̃c̃ ó t̃á t̃ú r̃c̃r̃ó* (*Lav. "K" b.*).

Afforest, *v.t.*, to convert into a forest, *at̃coill̃tiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

Afforestation, *n.*, the act of converting into a forest, *at̃coill̃tiḡ-aḡ*, -*iḡce*, *m.*

Afford, *v.t.*, (1) to give forth, offer,

or supply, *õáil̃im*, *v.n. õáil̃*.

(2) To bear without loss: I cannot a. to lose a day, *ní'l aon ac̃fuim̃n aḡam (ar̃) l̃á a c̃aill̃eam̃am̃c*; *ba m̃óir̃ liom̃ l̃á õo c̃*.

Affranchise, *v.t.*, to make free, *õo õéanam̃ raor̃*.

Affray, *n.*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace, (1) a quarrel, (a) *b̃ruig̃ean*, -*ḡne*, -*ḡeant̃a*, *f.*; (b) *tr̃oro*, -*õo*, *pl. id. f.*; (c) *cair̃m̃ir̃c*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (d) *im̃near*, -*nir̃*, *m.*

(2) Brawl, (a) *buaṛōir̃c*, -*ōear̃ca*, *f.*; (b) *c̃iarp̃áil̃*, -*ála*, *f.*; (c) *ac̃ram̃n*, -*aiñn*, *m.*; (d) *conñr̃p̃óro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (e) *ceann-aic̃*, -*e*, *f.*

The Irish words under "quarrel" indicate more blows than talk, while those under Brawl generally signify a war of words.

Affright, *v.t.*, to frighten, to alarm, (1) *r̃ḡanñruig̃im* (*r̃ḡáñruig̃im*, *Don.*), -*uḡaḡ*; (2) *r̃ḡeóñruig̃im*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *(im)eaḡluig̃im*, -*uḡaḡ*; (4) *c̃uir̃im̃ r̃ḡeóñ* 1.

Affrighted, *a.*, frightened, alarmed, *imeaḡluig̃ce*: *ḡlacam̃iḡo nó ḡlac-am̃uio r̃ḡanñraḡ* (*nó ḡlacann uaḡb̃ár̃ r̃inn*), we get a.

Affrighting, *n.*, the act of frightening or alarming, (1) *r̃ḡanñar̃iḡail̃*, -*e*, *f.*, and *r̃ḡanñruḡaḡ*, -*uig̃ce*, *m.*; (2) *imeaḡluḡaḡ*, -*uig̃ce*, *m.*; (3) *ruar̃c̃raḡ*, -*car̃ca*, *m.* (*Din.*); (4) *aḡ c̃ur̃ r̃ḡeóñ* 1.

Affront, *n.*, intentional disrespect, insult, (1) *aic̃ir̃*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (2) *com̃c̃aim̃nt̃*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *mar̃la*, *gen. id.*, -*ái*, *m.*; (4) *m̃ioc̃áḡar̃*, -*ar̃*, *m.*; (5) *ar̃mar̃(e)*, *f.* (*Din.*).

Affront, *v.t.*, to insult one to one's face, (1) *mar̃luig̃im*, -*uḡaḡ*; (2) *car̃c̃uir̃ñiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *aic̃ir̃-iḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (4) *ñáir̃uig̃im*, *uḡaḡ*.

Affronted, *n.*, insulted openly, (1) μαρτυγέτε, *ind.*; (2) νάριγέτε, *ind.*

Affronter, *n.*, one who insults a person to his face, αἰτιρεόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Affronting, *n.*, the act of insulting openly, (1) νάριυγᾶθ, -ίγτε, *m.*; (2) ἀρμαίρεᾶτ, -α, *f.*

Affrontive, *a.*, tending to affront, αἰτιρεᾶδ, -ρίγε.

Afire, *ad.*, on fire, ἀρ τέμε (ἀρ ἀν τέμε, on the fire), τρι τέμε; πέ τέμε, τρέ τέμε, τρέ λαράθ, τε τέμε (*Ul.*).

Aflame, *ad.*, glowing with light or passion, ἀρ θέαργλαράθ.

Afloat, *ad.*, borne on the water, on board ship, (1) ἀρ ρεόλαθ; (2) ἀρ ρνάμ: to set a ship afloat, long το κύρ ἀρ ρνάμ; (3) πά ρεόλ.

Afoot, *ad.*, on foot, astir, in progress, (1) ἀρ χοίρ; (2) ἀρ ριύβαλ.

Aforementioned, *a.*, previously mentioned, (1) ρέᾶμρᾶρῶτε, *ind.*; (2) ρέᾶμλυᾶρῶτε, *ind.*

Aforenamed, *a.*, named before, ρέᾶμᾶμννίγτε, *ind.*

Aforesaid, *a.*, said before, (1) ρέᾶμρᾶρῶτε, *ind.*; (2) ρορ-ρᾶρῶτε, *ind.*

Aforethought, *n.*, premeditation, ρέᾶμρμυᾶμεᾶμ, -νίμ, *m.*; ρέᾶμρμυᾶμεᾶθ, -ντε.

Aforetime, *ad.*, in time past, formerly, (1) ραν ᾶμρῖρ ροίμε: he prayed . . . as he did a., το γυρό ρέ . . . μαρ το γνίοθ ρέ ραν ᾶμρῖρ ροίμε (*Dan.* 6, 10); (2) ι n-ᾶλλῶθ; (3) ροίμ ρέ; (4) ἔεᾶνα; (5) ραθῶ.

Afraid, *a.*, in fear, (1) εᾶγλαδ: τᾶμ εᾶγλαδ ᾶ ρᾶθ, I am a. to say; ιρ εᾶγλ λιὸμ, ιρ βᾶογλ λιὸμ νό τᾶ εᾶγλα οῖμ, I am a.; νί τεγρεᾶθ ἀν εᾶγλα ῶθ, he was

too much a.; τᾶ εᾶγλα οῖμ ροίματ, I am a. of you; βίοθ εᾶγλα οῖτ ᾶγυρ νί βᾶογλ τοιτ, be a. and you need not fear;—a. (terribly) ἰμεᾶγλαδ; (2) ὀμ-ναδ, -ᾶίγε (υᾶίμνεᾶδ, -νίγε, υᾶίμ-ναδ, -ᾶίγε); (3) ρᾶιτῑορᾶδ, -ᾶίγε, I am afraid, τᾶ ρᾶιτῑορ οῖμ; (4) idiom, ᾶγ ταῖᾶιτ υᾶῑα.

Afresh, *ad.*, anew, (1) γο νυᾶθ; (2) γο ἡῦρ; (3) ἀρίτ (again, once more).

Afront, *ad.*, in front of, ἀρ ᾶγᾶρῶ.

Aft, *ad.*, astern, (1) ἀρ γῑῑλ; (2) ἀρ τοιρεᾶθ; (3) ἀρ ρῑᾶιρῖρ.

After, *a.*, (1) later in time, subsequent, τε τεᾶτ; the after-life, the hereafter, ἀν τ-ᾶμ τε τεᾶτ; ἀν ρᾶογλ εἰτε; in after days, ι λαῑτε τε τεᾶτ.

(2) Hinder, near the rear, ιᾶρ; after ages, ιᾶρ ᾶορα, ιᾶρ ᾶμρεᾶρα; afternoon, ιᾶρνόμ, -όνα, *f.*

After, *prep.*, (1) in place, ι νοῖᾶρῶ, ᾶ νοῖᾶρῶ; a. me, ᾶμ' ῶῖᾶρῶ; a. you, ᾶθ' ῶῖᾶρῶ; one a. another, ι νοῖᾶρῶ ᾶ ἔεἰτε; ῶῖᾶρῶ ἀρ νοῖᾶρῶ.

(2) Below in rank, next in order, ι νοῖᾶρῶ; after James, John is the best man among you, ι νοῖᾶρῶ ῑῑᾶμυρ, ιρ ἔ Σεᾶγᾶν ἀν ρῑᾶρ ιρ ρῑᾶρῖρ οῖᾶῖθ.

(3) Later in time, subsequent, (a) ταρέρ: a. the battle of Gavra, τ. καῑα γᾶβρα; a. saying that, τ. ρῖμ ᾶ ρᾶθ; a. doing it, τ. ᾶ ῶῑᾶντα; a. writing the letter, τ. na λιτρε το ρῑρῑῶῑᾶθ; (b) ῶ'έρ; a. the Fenians, ῶ'έρ na ῑῑᾶῖᾶν; from every new crowd to the crowd a. it, ὀ γᾶδ ῑρμυγ νυᾶθ ῶῑ'ᾶ ῑρμυγ ῶ'ᾶ ἡέρ; (c) ι n-ἔι (*U. and Con.*): he is a. breaking the window, τᾶ ρέ ι n-ἔρ na ρῖμνεῑγε ᾶ ῑῑῑρεᾶθ; (d) 'n-ᾶ

ῥιάρῳ: the day a. that he prepared for the road, *an lá n-a ῥιάρῳ rín do gléar pé a lón*; and a. that came his brother out, *γ 'n-a ῥιάρῳ rín táimis a ῥεapῥiáταιp amac* (*Gen.* 25, 26); (e) *iar, ap*: a. hearing that the lot had fallen on her son, *iar scloir dí an cpanncur do tuirim ap a mac*; a. they got home, *ap noul abaitle dóib*; a. they had lifted it, *ap a cógail dóib*; a thousand cows a. calving, *míle bó ap mbreic laos* (*l. na SC.* 66); (f) *a haitle*: a. that, *a haitle rín*.

After a while, *i gceann tamailt*; *raoi ceann tamailt*.

Day after day, *lá ap lá*; *ó ló go ló*; *ó lá go lá*.

(4) Subsequent to and in consequence of, *taréir*: a. what you have said I shall be careful *taréir a nouḃrair beró mé aipeac*.

(5) Subsequent to and notwithstanding; a. all our advice you followed your own course, *taréir ap gcómairle uile leanair do rúge fém*.

(6) Following, in search of, in pursuit of, *i noiaró*, a. whom dost thou pursue? *cía i noiaró a bfuil tu as loigairaeac* (*1 Sam.* 24, 14).

(7) After the manner of, in imitation of, in conformity with, (a) *do péir*: a. the ancient custom, *do péir an treannóir*; a. the French fashion, *do péir nóir na bḃpanncac*; a. the name of his son, *do péir anma a mic* (*Gen.* 4, 17); (b) *ap*: a. the French fashion, *ap nóir na bḃpanncac*; *ap dóis* (*U.*).

(8) According to, in conformity with the nature of, *do péir*:

he shall not judge a. the sight of his eyes, *ní déanfaíó pé breicéamnar do péir raḃairc a rúl*; they that are a. the flesh, *an oream acá do péir na feóla*.

After, ad., subsequently in time or place; with those that shall come after them, *as an oream tiocfaí 'n-a noiaró* (*Eccles.* 1, 11).

After all, ad., when everything has been considered, (1) *pá deóró*; (2) *raoi, pé, nó pá deipeac*; (3) *tréir an traoḡail*; *do póir rí é tréir (taréir) an traoḡail*, she married him after all; (4) *i noiaró rín ir uile* (*Don.*), *'n-a ḃiaróran ir uile* (*M.*).

After-birth, n., the placenta, (1) *beipeatar, -air, m.*; (2) *bpoḡair, -e, -eanna, f.*; (3) *bromair, -e, f.*; (4) *iaruatac, -ais, m.*; (5) *rpaḃal, -ail*; (6) *iarḃreic, -e, f.*

After-birth of a cow, (1) *ḡlanaḃ, -nta*; (2) *rtpaopán, -ám, m., nó rtpopán, -ám, m.*; (4) *rlánuḡaḃ, -uisce, m.* (*rlánaḃ, -nta, m., Con.*).

After-clap, n., an unexpected subsequent event, (1) *iarḃléarḡ, -éirge, -anna, f.*; (2) *iarmbuille, g. id., pl. -í, m.*

After-cost, n., *aḃcoirtar, -air, m.*

After-course, n., *iairpém, -e, -eanna, f.*

After-crop, n., a second crop in the same year, (1) *aḃbáir*; (2) *ḃara-báir, -áir*.

After-days, na laeḃe le teaḃt.

After-effect, n., *iairpa, m.*

After-glow, n., *iaḡluir, m.*

After-grass, n., the grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, *aḃféar, iaipféar, m.*; *clún, -úm, m.* (*Don.*); *rpealaḃ, -aíó, m.*; *aḃailí* (*Ker.*); *aḃfár, -áir, m.*

After-growth, n., *an ḃara fáir.*

After-hours, *n.*, *iaruaidiú*, *m.*
 After-life, *n.*, *iarfaoḡal*, *-ail*, *m.*
 After-game, *n.*, *iarcluíce*.
 Aftermath. *See* After-grass.
 Aftermost, *a.*, *deirdeanaḡ*, *-aige*.
 Afternoon, *n.*, (1) *tráchnóna*, *g. id.*,
pl. -nta and *-aí*, *m.*; (2) *iarinóim*,
-óna, *f.*
 After-pains, *n.*, the pains which
 succeed childbirth, *aicḡianta*,
m.; *aicḡinnear cloinne*, *m.*
 After-proof, *n.*, *aicḡearbuaḡaḡ*,
-uisḡe, *m.*
 After-reckoning, *n.*, *iarcómairiam*,
-rim, *m.*
 After-repentance, *n.*, *aicḡeacair*,
-air, *m.*
 After-sting, *n.*, *aḡḡaḡ* *m.*
 After-taste, *n.*, *aḡblair*, *-air*, *m.*
 After-thought, *n.*, *aḡrmuameaḡ*,
-nte, *m.*
 After-times, *n.*, *iaraimḡirneacá*.
 After-tomorrow, (1) *aḡruḡaḡ máir-*
aḡ; (2) *amanóirḡair*; (3) *anoi-*
ḡear (*O'Don. Gram.* 264); (4)
um an oirḡear.
 Afterwards, Afterward, *ad.*, at a
 later time, (1) *'n-a óiarḡ rim*: a.
 shall thy hands be strengthened,
'n-a óiarḡ rim neaḡcḡair do
lámá; a. Jesus findeth him in
 the temple, *fuair íora é 'n-a*
óiarḡ rim annra teampall (*John*
5, 14); he a. destroyed them
 that believed not, *rḡḡior pé 'n-a*
óiarḡ rim an óream náir ḡiero
(Jude 5); (2) *iar rim*: a. he
 will let you go, *iar rim leisḡrḡ*
pé óib imḡeaḡ.
 Afterwise, *a.*, wise after the event
 or when it is too late, *aicḡíonna*.
 After-wit, *n.*, wisdom that comes
 after the opportunity, *aicḡíonn-*
aḡ, *-a*, *f.*; *aicḡiall*, *-céille*, *f.*;
ciall ceannairḡ.
 Again, *ad.*, another time, once
 more, anew, (1) *airḡ*: if a man die

shall he live a. ? *má ḡeib óume*
báir an mberḡ pé beḡ airḡ (*Job*
14, 14); again and again, *airḡ*
ir airḡ; (2) *uair eile*; (3) try
a., (a) *péaḡ airḡ* (*Don.*); (b)
taḡair iarraḡt eile raḡ; (4)
aḡuair.

Again, in verbal combinations, (1)
air, *eir*, prefix implying repeti-
 tion: *eirairḡim*, I rise a.; (2)
rḡiḡ, as *rḡiḡléḡeam*, reading a.;
 reperusal.

Against, *prep.*, (1) opposite to,
 facing, towards, *ór coimne*: over
 a. the house, *ór coimne an tḡe*.

(2) In contact with, (a) *i*
ḡcoimne: the hail is beating a.
 the window, *tá an cloicḡneacá*
aḡ bualaḡ i ḡcoimne (*i n-aḡarḡ*)
na fúinneóḡe; (b) *leir*: he put
 his back a. the door, *do éuir pé*
a órom leir an doirair; he
 turned a. him, *ó'iompuḡ pé a*
lám leir.

(3) In opposition to, hence
 adverse, (a) *i n-aḡarḡ*: his hand
 shall be a. every man and every
 man's hand a. him, *berḡ a lám*
i n-aḡarḡ ḡaḡ don óume ḡ lám
ḡaḡ don óume 'n-a aḡarḡ (*Gen.*
16, 12); twist a. turn and
 turn a. twist, *cor i n-aḡarḡ*
an éaim aḡur cam i n-aḡarḡ
an éoir; a. each other, *i n-a.*
a céile; a. the wind, *i n-a.*
na ḡaoite.

i n-a. an tḡroḡa do comḡaim
mo léme

a rúil trém' éoḡlaḡ le coḡair
mo céile.

My chemise I dipped a. the
 burn,

Hoping my sweetheart the gar-
 ment would turn.

—B. M.

i na. mo cómarḡan nó m'anam
boḡt fein (*P. L.*), a. my neigh-

bour or my own poor soul; eirge 'n-a dgarò, to rise up a. him; (b) i gcomne, i gc. na gaoite, a. the wind; cuir ri i gc. a céite iao, she set them a. each other; everything is going a. him, tá gac nio' ag oul 'n-a comne; (c) i mbéal: a. the wind, i mb. na gaoite; (d) i n-éadan: a. the stream, i n-éadan na habann; (e) ar: (i) gearán do cup irteac air, to lodge a complaint a. him; oic do déanam ar dume, to do wrong a. a person; inneórad nó rgeirfead ort, I will inform a. you; (ii) after verbs of defending, guarding, keeping, protecting, preserving, securing, sheltering, shielding, etc., ar: as corpeóna an cailín air, I will defend the girl a. him; coiméarfaid mé an dorad air, I will guard the door a. him; guard yourself a. the wiles of Fionn, coiméad tú féin ar ceatgaib fínn; the goal was going a. him, bí an iomáin nó an báire ag oul air; ir cornam ar teme é, it is a protection a. fire.

(4) In preparation for, so as to be ready for the time when, cum: a. the time that is approaching you, c. na haimprie atá eugad.

Agate, *n.*, a semi-pellucid but uncrystallized quartz, (1) gamg, -e, *f.*; (2) agad, -ait, *m.* (*Ex.* 28, 19).

Age, (1) of man, aoir, -e, *pl.* aora, *f.*: ní'l aoir dume cómpad le haoir fionnóige, the age of man is not so long as the age of a crow (*O' Beg.*); in the flower of their age, i rgoit a n-aoire (1 *Sam.* 2, 33); he is of a., atá aoir aige (*John* 9, 21); a

aoir, a haoir, a n-aoir, his, her their age; *gen.* plúr aoire, the prime of life (*O' Beg.*); ciall le coir na haoire, sense at the foot of a. .i. sense comes with age (*prov.*); fear m' aoire, a man of my age; *dat.*, ní tagann (tiseann) ciall roim aoir, wisdom does not come before man (*P. L.*).

Old age, aoir is used for old age, as: ir dear an puo an óige acit ir boct an puo an aoir, youth is a fine, but old age a poor thing; reanaoir; comnaoir; tá comnaoir maic aige, he is of a good old a.; of the same a., comnaoir; in *M.* comnaoir; mo comnaoir, a man of my own a.

What age are you, (1) cá haoir ouit (*M.*); (2) cad í an aoir atá agat (*Con.*); (3) caróe an aoir atá agat (*U.*); tá mé beirt ir leicdeann, I am two and a bit, said a Donegal child; tá aoir cúpla bearaic eadramn, said one Donegal man to another .i. there is the age of a couple of two-year-old heifers between us.

Ages of man, (1) naoirdeantact, -a, *f.* (to seven years); (2) leanbaróeact, -a, *f.* (7 to 14 *masc.*, 7 to 12 *fem.*); (3) ógántact, -a, *f.* (14-21 *mas.*, 12-18 *fem.*); (4) macaomact (21-28 *masc.*, 18-25 *fem.*); (5) fearóact (to 50); (6) reanóireact nó árraróeact (to 70); (7) atlaóctact no aoréaitteact (70 till death).

(2) A generation (a) oine, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eada, *f.*: through all ages, ó oine go oine (*Ephes.* 3, 21); (b) rdozal, -ait, *pl. id.* and -galta, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *sæculum*); (c) aimpair, -prie, *pl.* -a, *f.*:

which in other ages was not made known to the sons of men, *noç 'rna haimpepaib eile nár poillriḡeasó do clannaiḡ na nòaoime* (*Ephes. 3, 5*).

Ages ago, τὰ ρέ na cianta ó ðom, it is ages ago.

Aged, n., luçt aoipe: two-thirds of sickness with the aged, *oð ocpuan tinnir aḡ luçt aoipe*.

Aged, a., old, (1) aoipta; *lánaoipta*, very aged; (2) *pean*; (3) *ápparó*; (4) *cpíonna*; (5) *bliaðantamail*, -míla; (6) *áppa(ç)*; (7) *peanoa*; (8) *poirbce* (*poirpe*).

Agency, n., instrumentality, (1) *ḡníomúḡasó*, -uḡce, *m.*; (2) *ḡníomáçar*, -air, *m.*; (3) *ḡníom-aipeaçt*, -a, *f.*

Agent, n., one who acts for or in the place of another, (1) *timçipe*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *ḡníomuróe*, *g. id., pl. -óce, m.*; (3) *ḡníom-aóóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (4) *ḡníom-tóóir*, *m.*; (5) *peaçtaipe*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*: *maor nó peaçtaipe an ríog* (*B.L.L. II. 94, 4*); (6) *peap ionaro*; (7) *leannaipe*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (8) *luçt peaðma*, agents.

Commercial Agent, *timçipe ḡnóca* (*T. Con.*).

Agentship, n., the business of an agent, (1) *timçipeaçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡníomtóipeaçt*, -a, *f.*

Agglutinant, a., uniting as glue, *çáçac*, -aiḡe.

Aggrandize, v.t., (1) to make great, *mópaím*, -aó.

(2) To ennoble, *uairliḡim*, -iuḡasó.

(3) To exalt, *aprouḡim*, -uḡasó.

(4) To make illustrious, *oipró-eapcam*, -aó.

Aggrandizement, n., exaltation. making great, noble or illustrious, (1) *mópuḡasó*, -uḡce, *m.*;

(2) *méaouḡasó*, -uḡce, *m.*; (3) *uairliuḡasó*, -iḡce, *m.*; (4) *oipró-eapcam*, -cça, *m.*

Aggrandiser, n., one who makes great, *uairliḡceóóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Aggravate, v.t., to exaggerate, (1) *(antpomuḡim*, -uḡasó.

(2) To exasperate, to provoke, *peapḡaim*, -aó; *peapḡuḡim*, -uḡasó.

(3) To make worse, *oéanam níor meapa*.

Aggravation, n., provocation, (1) *peapḡasó*, -ḡça, *m.*

(2) Making worse, *aḡ cup i n-olcar*; *aḡ cup cum olcar*.

Aggregate, v.t., to collect into a mass or sum, *cpumnuḡim*, -iuḡasó.

Aggregation, n., collection into a mass or sum, *cpumnuḡasó*, -iḡce, *m.*

Aggression, n., the first attack, *ionnpaiḡe*, *g. id m.*

Aggressiveness, n., the quality of being aggressive, *ionnpaiḡeaçt*, -a *f.*

Aggressive, a., unjustly a tacking, (1) *ionnpaiḡteaç*, -çiḡe; (2) *com-paiçeaç*, -çiḡe.

Aggressor, n., the person who first attacks, (1) *teaḡmálaç* (*nó teaḡmálaç*), -aiḡ, *m.*; (2) *teaḡmáluróe*; (3) *cionnpaḡantóóir*; (4) *ionnpaiḡteaç*, -çiḡ, *m.*

Aggrieve, v.t., to give pain or sorrow to, (1) *ciapaim*, -aó; (2) *cpáóóim*, *v.n. cpáó*.

Aggrieved, a., pained, afflicted, *ciapuḡce*.

Aghast, a., terrified, *uatóápac*; *oð ḡasó rḡannpaó é*, he was a.

Agile, a., nimble, active, (1) *caparó*, -e; (2) *éapḡaro*, -e; (3) *meap*, *g. s. f.*, *mipe*; (4) *lúçmar*, -aipe; (5) *rḡeolauḡ*, -amḡe; (6) *aiçiluróe*, *ind.*

féirōtígeann an fíon liom nuair
a bím ar céalacan, wine does
not a. with me when I am
fasting.

(2) To assent or accede, (a) *doituirgim*, -uḡaḡ: do not a. with them, ná hdoituirg leó.; (b) *ḡéillim*, -leao: I never agreed to doing that deed, níor ḡéilleas féim miam do'n ḡníom rin a óéanam; I remember that you did a., ir cuimín liomra sup ḡéillir; (c) *toilgim*, -iuḡaḡ; (d) *tiḡim*, *v.n.* teaḡt, with te: he will a. with you, tiocfaid pé leat; it is also used in the same sense as (1 b) above: aḡt nac otaḡann an cláiréio liom, but that claret does not a. with me; also *téirōim*, *v.n.* tui, with te: ní téirōeann tiorḡaḡ ḡo maic liom, fasting does not a. with me; (e) to come to an arrangement, *rocuḡim*, -uḡaḡ; (f) to correspond or coincide, (i) *comḡneasraim*, -ḡairt; (ii) these accounts do not a., ní oiréann na ḡḡealta ro le céile; (g) to exchange promises, as in hiring, *farcuḡim*, -uḡaḡ; (h) (idiom), I agree with you, táim ar an aigne ḡcéaḡna leat féim; táim ar don intinn leat; they cannot a., ní féirōir leó teaḡt ar don intinn amám; I am inclined to a. with you, ní óeasraim ro' comne (ro' aḡaḡ).

Agreeable, *a.*, (1) pleasant to the mind, (a) *taicneamaḡ* (*taicneamaḡ*, *U.*), -aḡe; (b) *ruairc*, -e; (c) *ceanálta*, *ind.*; (d) *rám*, -ámme; (e) *rámaraḡ*; (f) *roilb*, -e; (g) *roirb*, -e; (h) *lāḡaḡ*, -aḡe; (i) *ámearaḡ*, -rḡe; (j) *roilḡ*, -lḡe, the *opp.* of *roilḡ*, sad; (k) *fulcáir*, -e.

(2) Pleasant to the senses, (a) *roḡlacuirḡe*, *ind.*; (b) *réiréaḡ*, -rḡe (harmonious).

(3) Willing, (a) *óeónaḡ*, -aḡe: if it is a. to you, mār óeónaḡ leat; (b) *roiréir*, -e; (c) *comtoilteanaḡ*, -aḡe; (d) *doitaoḡaḡ*, -aḡe.

Agreeableness, *n.*, the quality of being agreeable, (1) *taicneamaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ruairceas*, -cír, *m.*; (3) *lāḡaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *fulcáir*, *g. id. f.* See Agreeable.

Agreed, *a.*, concurring in opinion, statement or action, (1) *féir*, -e; (2) *com-doituirḡe*.

Agreeing, *n.*, (1) *teaḡt le céile*; (2) *féirteaḡ le*; ar don intinn le, agreeing with; (3) to hire, *farcuḡaḡ*, -uirḡe, *m.*

Agreement, (1) harmony, (a) *féirteaḡ*, -tiḡ, -tiḡe, *m.*: *féirteaḡ maorair* ḡ caic—ar cluairib a céile, cat and dog agreement—by the ears; (b) *comcporiteaḡt* (c) *teaḡt le céile*.

(2) Concurrence or concord, (a) *(com) doituḡaḡ*, -uirḡe; (b) *(com)-doitaoḡt*, -a, *f.* (the *com* means mutual concurrence or agreement); (c) *oo beic ar don focai (amám) le*.

(3) Compact, (a) *comraḡ*, -arḡa, *m.*; (b) *ceangal*, -ail, *m.* Cf. *eroir mo mac-ra ḡ Conán Maol oo ceanglaḡ ríot ḡ páirt .i. peace and friendship was agreed (patched up, settled) between my son and Conán Maol (D.A. 227, lines 3, 4.)* (c) *comḡeall*, -ḡill, *m.*; (d) *narōm*, -aōma, -aōmanna, *f.*; (e) *upnarōm*, *f.*

(4) Arrangement, *rocuḡaḡ*, -uirḡe, *m.*; (b) *teaḡt le céile*; agreed (idiom), *bíor pé 'n-a mairḡaḡ*.

In agreement, *ar don focat* (amám) *le*: *biomar ar don focat*, we were in a.

Agricultural, *a.*, connected with tillage, *torruðac, -aige*.

Agriculture, *n.*, tillage, *torruðac ar, m.* (*Con.*); *cuireaðóireac, -a* (*W. Lim.*); *cuparðeac, -a, f.* (*Con.*).

Agriculturist, *n.*, one engaged in tillage, *cuireaðóir, -óra, -rí, m.* (*W. Lim.*); *cuparðaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Agrimony, *n.*, a herb (*agrimonia eupatoria*), *cnáb uirge* (hemp *a.*, *eupatorium cannabinum*; *méirín na mág* (*G. D.*); *cárctam cupraig* (*O' Beg.*); *marbðoraigeam, m.*; *rgeacóg múire* (water-agrimony, *bidens*).

Agriot, *s.*, (*Bot.*), *ritín géar* (*Hogan*)

Aground, *ad.*, stranded, (1) *ar talam*; (2) *i oitir*; (3) *ar trátg*.

Ague, *n.*, an intermittent fever characterised by cold and hot fits, *galar cpeacá*; *cuit galar*; *cruotán, -ám, m.*; *fiabpar cpeacá*; *fiabpar taomac*.

Aguish, *a.*, somewhat cold or shivering, *cpeacá, -aige*.

Ah! *uc!*

Aha! *a!*

Ahead, *ad.*, (1) in advance, onward, (*a*) *poime amac*: *rómat amac, a.* of you; he is *a.* of him, *tá ré poime nó níor ría amac*; (*b*) *ar torac*.

(2) Going ahead, (*a*) *tul cum cinn*; (*b*) *tul ar aghar*; (*c*) *as cup de*.

(3) Go ahead, (*a*) *buaíl teat*; (*b*) *riuáil ort*; (*c*) *cuir oíot*; (*d*) *buaíl rómat*; (*e*) *o'iméig rí léite ar a haghár*, she went *a.*

Ahide, *ad.*, *i bfolac*.

Ahovering, *ad.*, *ar foluamam*; *penm-*

ráit nó paróbráit (*Aran*).

Aid, *n.*, (1) help (*a*) *cabair, gen. -bra(c), f.*: God's *a.* is nearer than the door, *ir giorra cabair Dé 'ná an doirar*; (*b*) *congnam, gen. -ganta*, somet. *-aim, m.*; (*c*) *curoigac, -igce, m.*; (*d*) *róir, -e, f.*, applied in *W. Lim.* to the help which farmers give to each other on certain important occasions such as cutting turf, "putting in" hay, etc.; it is however merely casual while (*e*) *cómar, -air, m.*, is regular mutual aid with men and horses between two or more farmers in their agricultural operations.

(2) Comfort, relief, (*a*) *comfurac, -a, f.*; (*b*) *paiream, -rim, m.*

(3) Protection, deliverance, (*a*) *táigait, -e, f.*; (*b*) *táiricáit, -áia, f.*; (*c*) *róiricim, -tne, f.*

(4) Aide--de-camp, now called by abbreviation the general's *aid*, *oian comta, g. id. m.* (*G. D.*).

Aid, *v.t.*, (1) help (*a*) *cabruigim, -uagac*; (*b*) *curoigim, -uagac*; (*c*) *róirim, v.n. róiricim*: *go b'róirio Dia oraimn*, God help us! said with a mixture of pity and contempt on hearing of some mishap caused by a man's own fault (we are sorry for the misfortune but despise the man); *cabair ó Dia cuigaimn* is said when asking for the help of God on our own behalf, and *go b'furcuio Dia ort, nó oruib* when wishing for others (*W. Lim.*).

Aider, *n.*, one who aids, *cabairtóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *congantóir, m.*; (3) *curoigicéir, m.*

Aiding, *a.*, helping, *cabairac, -aige*. Aiding, *n.*, the act of helping, (1) *curoigac, -uigce, m.*; (2) *cabruagac, -uigce, m.*

Ail, *v.t.*, to be the matter with : what ails you ? *créad goilleap ort, nó cad tá ort, nó créad o'iméig ort* ; what ailed you that you ran ? *cad o'iméig ort ar ar rúitir* ; ní'l don ruo orim, nó ní'l don níò orim, nothing ails me.

Ailing, *a.*, ill, indisposed, (1) *bpreóróte, ind.* ; (2) *timn, -e* ; (3) *earlám, -e* ; (4) *aicíveac, -oige*.

Ailment, *n.*, indisposition, (1) *timnear, gen. -ir* : *timnear aít*, the gout ; *τ. cléib*, consumption ; *τ. an rúg*, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, *τ. goite*, a stomach complaint ; *τ. gearrparóe*, diarrhoea, dysentery ; *bunneac*, afflicted with diarrhoea ; *τ. gealaige*, lunacy ; *τ. mórnó τ. beannuighe*, epilepsy or the falling sickness ; (2) *bpreóróteacít, -a, f.* ; *earpaí*, evils, king's evil, *earpa, sing. (cuir b'rágá)* ; (3) *galap, gen. -air* and *galpa, pl. id. m.* ; (4) *aicío, -e, -eacá, f.* ; (5) *óiof-lámte, f.* ; (6) *earlámte, f.* ; (7) *voic, -e, -eanna, f.*

Aim, *a.*, (1) the pointing of a weapon, (a) *amur, -uir, m.* : the a. of the cross-bow, *amur an éporboğa* ; to take good a., *amur maic ro gábal* ; aiming at him, *as véanam amuir air* ; (b) *aoirp, -a, m.* : he took a. at it *tuğ ré aoirp air (Der., see Din.)* ; (c) *cumpe, gen. id. f.*

(2) Object, intention. or end to be attained, (a) *curpóir, -ópa, -rí, m.* ; (b) *toirg, -e, -orğa, f.* : with a special a. or deliberate intention, (i) *o'áon toirg* ; (ii) *innliugá, -ighe, m.*

Aim, *v.i.*, (1) to point a weapon, *aimirigim, -iugá, ful aimpeóca* : he aimed at the bird, *o'aimirig ré ar an éan* ; (b) *gunnim*

-neamam(τ) (P. O'L.) ; (c) *cum-rigim, -iugá*.

(2) Intent or purpose, *innliugim (inneallaim ?), -iugá (O'Beg.)*.

Aim, *v.t.* to a. or direct, as a weapon, missile, satire, etc. See Aim, *v.i.* : he aimed his gun at him, *o'aimirig ré a gunna air*.

Aiming, *n.*, the act of taking aim, (1) *aimriugá, -ighe, m.* ; (2) *amur, -uir, m.* : he was a. at him, *bí ré as véanam amuir ar* ; (3) *gunneamam, -mna, f.* ; (4) *uméapacít, -a, f. (Con.)* ; (5) *innliugá, -ighe, m. (O'Beg.)*.

Aiming well, *cumpeac (G. D.)*.

Aimless, *n.*, without aim or purpose, (1) *neamgnóac, -aige* ; (2) *pánac, -aige*.

Aimlessly, *ad.*, in an aimless manner, (1) *gan cumpe* ; (2) *go pánac* ; (3) *go neamgnóac*.

Air, *n.*, (1) the atmosphere, *aer, gen. aer, m. (cf. L. aer)* ; (2) of a song, (a) *ponn, gen. and pl. ponn, m.* (a slow air), *poirt, gen. and pl. puirt, m.* (a quick one) ; (b) *rsoit, -e, -eacá, f. (U.)*, *tabair an rsoit óam*, give me the air (Or.) ; *cuir rsoit leir an ceól rim*, sing that song ; (c) *capá, -pta, m.*, *cáil re ran capá é*, he went wrong in the turning or second part of the air.

(3) Mien, *rtuaim, -ama, f.* : self-righteous a., *rlao, -a, pl. id. m.*

(4) Appearance, *rnua, -aró and -aró, pl. id. m.* ; *cuma, -mta, m.*

(5) Artificial or affected manner, (1) *porcamár, -air, m.* ; (2) *maigeamlacít, -a, f.*

Air-balloon, *n.*, *bolgán aer*.

Air-bladder, *n.* (*Anat.*), the air sac of fishes, *botḡrnáma*, *g.* *builḡ -r*, *pl. id. m.*

Air-bubble, *n.*, *noc*, *g.* *ruic*, *m.*, (1) *botḡán uirḡe*; (2) *botḡóro*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*

Air-demon, *n.*, *ṽeamán aeir*, *m.*; *ḡeilṽ ḡlinne*.

Air-gun, *n.*, *ḡunna pléarḡám*; *ḡunna ḡaoite*.

Air-hole, *n.*, *poll ḡaoite*, *m.*

Air-plug (as of a cask), *n.*, (1) *rpíte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eacá*, *f.*; (2) *rpíocóro*, *e*, *-í*, *f.*

Air-pump, *n.*, *ṽaomán aeir*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ṽaomám aeir*, *m.*

Airily, *ad.*, lightly, flippantly, *ḡo naerac*.

Airiness, *n.*, (1) lightness of spirits, *aeracṽ*, *-a*, *f.* (2) Conceited flippancy, *uallacár*, *-air*, *m.*

Airing, *n.*, (1) a short excursion, *aerṽeacṽ*, *-a*, *f.*

ṽaḡrṽamṽ aerṽeacṽ ṽuit coir aḡann

ṽaoi ḡéaḡaṽ ḡlara crann

Ceól na n-éan ann ór ár ḡceann
Éiblin a rúin.

—*Hard. I.*, 212.

(2) Exposure to the air for drying, (a) *aerac*, *-rṽa*; (b) *aeracṽ*, *-a*, *f.*; (c) *aeráil*, *-ála*, *f.*: *aḡur mo ṽáiréac ṽ'á aeráil le hairir na ḡréme (nó aḡ ṽiorac ṽ'an nḡrém, M.)*, my cap airing in the rays of the sun (*Oriel song*).

Airy, *a.*, (1) relating to air, *aerṽa*, *ind.*

(2) Gay, eerie, *aerac*, *-aḡe*: light and airy she trips along, *ir éacṽrom aerac ríuḡlann rí (Or.)*.

(3) Light, restless, *ḡioramac*, *-aḡe*.

Aise, *n.* (*Bot.*), goutwort or gout-weed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*), *ur a' ḡúta*. Called also Ash-weed and Herb Gerard from St. Gerard the patron saint of the gouty.

Aisle, *n.*, the lateral division of a church separated from the centre or nave by a row of columns, *ṽaḡ ṽeamṽail*.

Ajar, *a.*, slightly opened, *ṽeacṽ-ṽúnta*; *ṽeacṽpuroṽe*.

Akin, *a.*, related by blood or allied by nature, (1) *ḡaolmar*, *-aire*; (2) *ṽáirneac*, *-mḡe*.

Alabaster, *n.*, a compact variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent, *marmar*, *-air*, *m.*; *cloṽ-eirṽeḡ (Sc.)*.

Alack, *interj.*, an exclamation expressing sorrow, *ṽaraṽoir*; *ṽór-ṽoir*; *monuar*; *mo ṽiṽ*. See *Alas*.

Alack-a-day, *interj.*, an exclamation expressing sorrow, *mo ṽruaḡe moiu*. See *Alas*.

Alacrity, *n.*, cheerful readiness willingness or promptitude, (1) *ronn*, *g. rúnn*, *m.*; (2) *lúṽmar* *eadṽ*, *f.*; (3) *beṽeacṽ*.

A la mode, *ad.*, according to the fashion, *airnór*; *ṽo réir an moṽa*.

Alarm, *v.t.*, to excite with sudden fear, *uairnḡim*, *-iuḡaṽ*.

Alarm, *n.*, (1) warning, *ṽorṽóḡmarṽ*, *-ḡarṽa*, *m.*; (2) fright, *rḡannmarṽ*, *-narṽa*, *m.*: *ṽo ḡlac rḡannmarṽ é*, he got alarmed.

Alarm-bell, *n.*, a bell to give notice of danger, *cloḡ ṽor-ṽóḡarṽa*.

Alarm-fire, *n.*, a fire lighted to give warning of danger, *ṽaḡacán-ám*, *m.*

Alarm-post, *n.*, a place to which troops are to repair in case of danger, *crannṽóḡarṽa*.

Alas, *interj.*, an exclamation expressing sorrow or pity, (1) mo bhrón; (2) mo éireac; (3) mo éireac ir mo léan; (4) mo díadair; (5) mo doic; (6) fórsaí; fáiríor(*U.*), fársaor(*Con.*), fóríor(*M.*), fáiríor zéar, fáiríor cráirte; (7) mo zreaván; (8) mo ladar; (9) mo léan (zéar); (10) mo léir; (11) monuar; (12) oc; (13) ocón; (14) ocón ó; (15) olagón ó; (16) ir truaige; (17) mo truaige; (18) a míuir ir truaige.

Alb., *n.*, a white linen vestment worn while saying Mass, léme aifinn, *g. id., pl. lémta, f.*

Albeit, *ad.*, even though, although, notwithstanding, (1) tar éann zo; (2) cé zur; (3) ar fon zur; (4) ar a fon rom; (5) zib nó cró tracet; (6) riú ir zo.

Albugo, *n.*, a white opacity in the cornea of the eye, lionra purz.

Albumen, *n.*, the white of an egg, zelaacán uibe (uib, *M.*).

Albuminous, *a.*, pertaining to or containing albumen, zelaacánac, -aige.

Alcohol, *n.*, the intoxicating element of distilled liquors, (1) tanaac, -aig, *m.*; (2) biotáille, *f.*

Alcove, *n.*, a recess in a room, cuar (*dim.* cuarán), -air, -a, *m.*

Alder, *n.* (alnus), (1) fearnóg, *f., gen. -óige*; originally fearn, the name of the sixth letter of the modern Irish alphabet; (2) ruam, -e, -eaca, *f.*, the bark was boiled with the wool or thread in the first process of dyeing red, called "rhyming"; I remember seeing it done.

Alderberry, *s. (Bot.), n.*, the fruit of a tree of the genus alnus, caor tromán.

Alderman, *n.*, áromaoir, -oir, *m.*

Alder-tree, *s.*, crann fearna, *m.*

Ale, *n.*, (1) lionn or leann, *gen. leanna, pl. leannta, m. (cf. W. Llyn), cuir, f., gen. corma; zpuróin, g. id. m. zpuró, -e, f; opuróin*; (2) (brown), lionn-ruab, -aró, *m.*, ruablionn, -leanna, *m.*; (3) (inferior), réibín, *g. id. m.*, whence ribín, *m.*, a private house where drink is sold without licence; (4) (pot ale), braidéar, -éir, *m.*; (5) (wort of), braidéir, -e, *f.*, and braidéir, -e, *f.*

Ale (strong), *n.*, laic, *f.*

Ale-fond, lionntac, -aige.

Ale-house, *n.*, tig leanna (teac leanna, *U.*): ná bam tuige de do tig fém le pleanna a cup ar tig an leanna, do not strip your own roof to slate the public-house; (2) tábairne, *g. id. m. (taibeirne, f., in U.)*.

Alembic, *n.*, an apparatus used in distillation, teiriteán, -ám, *m.*

Ale-brewer, *n.*, zpuróaire; fear véanta leanna.

Alehoof, *n.*, ground ivy, aigneán talman, áair lura (nepeta glechoma).

Alert, *a.*, brisk, lútmair, -aire; aieac, -rige; ar a' léim.

Alertness, *n.*, (1) lútmaraic, -a, *f.*; (2) furaic, *gen. and pl. -uir*.

Ale-vat, *n.*, tabac leanna *f.*

Alewife, *n.*, (1) bean an leanna, *f.*; (2) a fish, rzaóán zaró, *m.*

Alexanders, *n. (Bot.)*, horse parsley, lur na zganoub (smyrnium).

Alias, *n.*, a fictitious name, (1) comamm, *m.*; (2) amm bpeige *m.*

Alibi, *n.*, the plea of having been elsewhere when a crime was committed, i n-áit eile.

Alien, *a.*, foreign, (1) zalua, *ind.*; (2) allmuiró, *ind.*; (3) coig-

cpiočac, -aige; (4) comhröteac, -täge.

Alien, *n.*, a foreigner, (1) gal, -ail, *m.*; Dún na nGal, the fort of the strangers or aliens; (2) alimurac, -aig, *pl. id. m.*; (3) coiscpioč, -rig, *pl. id.* and -pioč, *m. (M.)*; (4) comhröteac, -täge, *pl. -teaca, m.*; (5) eacrpannač, -aig, *m. (Con. and U.)*

Alienate, *v.t.*, (1) to part voluntarily with ownership, (a) comrpasaitim, -leac; (b) rannaím, -ac (B.L.L. V. 436, 10); (2) To estrange, do cup ó céile.

Alienation, *n.*, a transfer of title, airtreusaó reitbe, *m.* (2) rannaó, -nta, *m. (B.L.L. I. 202, 5).*

Alight, *v.i.*, (1) to spring down, get down or descend, as from a horse; dismount, (a) cuirlingim, -ing (also -int, *Mea.*, and -lac and -lacan, *M.*); (b) cuirléimim, -léim.

(2) To descend and settle, lodge, or stop, as a bird, lingim, -geac and -geamam.

Alight, *a.*, lighted up, ar lapaó.

Alighting, *n.*, (1) the act of dismounting, (a) cuirling, -e, *f.*; (b) cuirlint, -e, *f. (Mea.)*; (c) cuirlac, -aic, *m.*; (d) cuirlacan, -am, *m. (M.)*, cuirliocan (P. O'L.).

(2) Descending and settling, like a bird, (a) lingac, -gce, *m.*; (b) lingeamam, -mna, *f.*

Alike, *a.*, (1) having a resemblance, (a) cormail-amla; (b) ramail, -mla.

(2) Without difference, (a) ionann; (b) ram, -e: not alike a whale and a minnow, ní ram blaoc ir mašair (D.K. 85); not alike a hero and a coward, ní ram laoc ir fear meacra (D.K. 85).

Alike, *ad.*, (1) map a céile; (2) map don le; (3) com maite le; (4) so hionamail.

Aliment, *n.*, (1) food, nutriment, biaó, *g. bró, m.*

(2) Anything that nourishes and hence the necessities of life, sustenance, support, (a) beaca, *g. -ac, dat. -aró*; (b) cočušaó, -uigce, *m.*; (c) oileamam, -mna, *f.*

Alimental, Alimentary, *a.*, nutritious, biaóac, -aige.

Alimentary canal, *n.*, the channel from the throat to the anus, by which aliments are conveyed through the body and waste excreted, siultaróeac, siultaróeac, siultac nó siuliac, *m.*

Alimony, *n.*, an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate on divorce, separation or *pendente lite*, siolmáim (*gen. -e, f.*), nó rannpáirt (*gen. -e, pl. -teanna, f.*) do beir fear ó'a mnaoi i gcár dešite.

Alive, *a.*, (1) living, not dead, (a) beó: bring him a., tabair beó é; you shall go a. or dead, mašaró (mašaró) tú beó nó mapó; is anyone a. here? bfuil domne beó annro; we are a., támaoir 'n-ár mbeacaró; just a., oit-beó (*Con.*); never speak to the feet (subordinates) while the head is a., ná labair coróce leir na coraib 7 an ceann beó; your talk, without food, would not keep me a., ní comgcošac do šlópta beó šan biaó mé; is he a. still, an bfuil re beó so fóil (O'Beg.).

(2) (Idiom), páš ruar é, leave him a., do not kill him, let him live; tá ré beó boib, he is alive and kicking; if Mac Morna the swift were now a., óa maipreac Mac Mórna meap

(Oss. IV. 52, 17); he is still a.,
 τά αν τό έ αν ζο πόλλ (Con. and
 U.), αν πόρ (M.).

Alkakengy, *n.* (Bot.) (solanum
 rubram), ριίν ζειμπίρ (Hogan).

All, *a., n.* and *pron.*, the whole,
 every, the whole amount, degree,
 duration, extent, number or
 quantity, (1) *uite*, *ind.*, which
 means all, (*a*) when it follows
 a verb, as: prove a. things,
 θεαρβυίς αν υ. νίρ (in this
 connection and in the cases
 that follow it is an adjective);
 (*b*) when it follows a noun, as:
 a. the wheat, αν έρπιτνεαέτ υ.;
 a. the land, αν ταταμ υ.; a.
 the money, αν τ-αιργεαυ υ.;
 I would not do it for a. the
 world, ní θέαησαιανν έ αρ αν
 ρομ αν υ.; (*c*) when it precedes
 a noun, in which position it
 aspirates singular and plural but
 does not affect vowels, as: above
 a. names, όρ ciann na hu. ζαρμα
 (Tbb. 234x); a. kinds of pain
 are there, αν ατάρ να hu.
 έμεία πιαυ (ib., 180, 28); a
 goodness, αν υ. μάιτ (ib., 39,
 29); a. human glory, αν uite
 ζιόιρ ρομνα (1 Pet. 1, 24);
 for the love of money is the
 root of all evil, όιρ ιρ έ ζιράυ αν
 αιργυρ φρέαμ να n-uite οτς
 (1 Tim. 6, 10); (*d*) when it
 follows a prepositional pro-
 noun, as: to them a., ρόιυ
 υ.; to us a., ρύμν υ.; (*e*) when
 it follows a verbal noun, but in
 this case its force falls on the
 preceding pronoun, as: to sell
 them a., α ρόιότ υ.; to drown
 them a., α μβάτταυ υ.; (*f*) when
 it follows the personal pronouns:
 -μαορ νό -μυρ, ριιν, ριυ, ριαυ,
 as: we are a. very well, τάμαορ
 υ. ζο ρόμαίτ (ζο ηανμάίτ); are

they a. here? υφυιτ ριαυ υ.
 ανρο?; (*g*) *pron.* (i) after def.
 article, as: αν υ. ρυρ, a. things;
 να hu., all men; himself and a.
 the others, έ πέμ γ να hu. ειτε
 (Tbb. 180, 28); (ii) after the
 dem. pronouns, as: a. this,
 ρο υ.; a. that, ριυ υ.; a.
 those, a. that, ρύρ υ. (In
 Con. and U. uite is pronounced
 uitiς and sometimes so spelled,
 but more commonly uiriυ.)

(2) Δ, *rel. pron.*, αρ, with
 past tense: unto him he hath
 given a. he hath, ιρ ρό ριυ έυς
 πέ α ραιυ αιγε (Gen. 24-36);
 a. I ever heard, αρ αιργεαρ
 ριαμ; a. they who are minded
 of their own free will to go up,
 αν μέρ αρ α υφυιτ ρομ ρ'α
 ροιότ αοντα πέμ ουτ ρυαρ
 (Ezra, 7, 13); a. the good he
 ever did, αρ α ρέμ (M., θεαρν
 Don.) πέ ρε μάιτ αρ ριαμ; a.
 that a man hath he will give
 for his life, α υφυιτ ας ρομ
 ρο θεαρραυρ πέ αρ α ανανν έ
 (Job 2, 4).

(3) Ζαέ, *rel. pron.*, also ζαέ
 uite: a. rights reserved, ζαέ
 εαρτ αρ κορναμ; a. who were
 there, ζαέ α ραιυ ανν; by a.
 means, αρ ζαέ αον έορ.

(4) Ζο λέιρ: God be praised,
 we are a. well, τάμαορ (τάμυρ,
 U.; τάμυμν, -uiriς, Or.) ζο
 λέιρ ζο μάιτ, μοταυ ιε ρια
 (ρο ρια, Don.).

(5) Ιομλάν, *n.*: if that be a.,
 μά'ρ έ ριυ αν τ-ιομλάν.

(6) Κάέ, *gen. cáic, indef pron.*:
 said they a., αρρα κάέ; there
 was not a man in the Fenian
 host, not generous to a., ní
 ραιυ αομνεαέ 'ραν υφείνν να
 ραιυ ρια ιμεαρς έάις (Oss. IV.
 48-11)

(7) *roir* when it means *both* (*a.* or *pron.*) has the force of all, as: *a.* men and women, big and little, old and young, *roir* *fearduib* *asur mnáib*, *roir* *mór asur beas*, *roir* *rean asur ós*.

(8) *lion*, *n.*, the whole or full number.

(9) The whole number, quantity or amount, (*a*) *ar fad*: that is the worst of all, *rim é an donar ar fad*; (*b*) *méir*: all such as were chosen, *an méir do togasó (O' Beg.)*.

(10) (Idioms): (*a*) I want it *a.*, *ní-mór dom é*; (*b*) their *a.* is at stake, *tá a gcuro de'n trasgail i gcontadairt*; (*c*) *colloq.*, have it *a.* your own way, *bíod an gleann 'ra bfuil ann asat*; (*d*) that is not *a.* you expect, *ní taob leir an méir rim atáir*.

Above all things, *ór cionn an uile níð*; *ór cionn na huile neite*; *poim na huile neite*.

According to all, *do péir gac uile níð*; *according to all* that was in my heart, *do péir a maib ann mo époróe (2 Kings 10, 30)*; *according to all* these words and *a.* to all this vision, *do péir na mbriadar-ro uile i do péir na fíre ro uile (1 Chron. 17, 15)*; *a.* to all his wondrous works, *do péir a uile oibread iongantac*.

After all that is come upon us for our evil deeds, *taréir a otáimz oraimn fá'm noisic-ghiomáib (Ezra 9, 13)*; *after all* thy wickedness, *i noisic do'uile oic (Ezek. 16, 23)*.

All but, *fóbdair* (where *f* = *h*), *óóbdair*, *o'fóbdair* *dó tuicim*, he all but fell (*see Almost*); also *ir ruamad (ir beas) náir tuic ré*.

Before all (in the presence of) the people, *ór comne an pobail uile (Lev 10, 3)*; *before all* his house *a.* in preference to, *poim a tiz uile*; *tar a tiz uile*.

For all this they sinned still, *tairir ro uile do beacurgesadar rór (Ps. 78, 32)*.

For all that, *ar a fon rim féim*.

Once for all, *don uair amám (Heb. 10, 10)*.

All the day long, *ar fead an iae*.

At all: neither hast thou delivered thy people at all, *ní mó do fador tura do pobal ar éancor (Ex. 5, 23)*; I will not go there at all, *ní rasao (rasao) ann oic nó maic*; I do not know at all, *ní feadar 'an doiman (nó i nEirinn)*; I was not there at all, *ní maib mé ann ar cor ar bit*; *ní madar ann i n-don cor (M.)*, I will not do it at all, *ní déanfad ar móð ar bit é (Or.)*; there was no doubt at all, *ní maib ampar ar bit*; he is ashamed of nothing at all, *ní' náipe air fá don ruo*; not at all, *ní head ar don gléar*.

All hail, *ré (nó Dia) do beata*.

All over (everywhere), (1) all over the place or the house, *ar fuair na háite nó an tize (M.)*; (2) *ar fúo na tíre*, all over the country (*Con.*); *frúo na tíre (U.)*; (3) all over *a.* settled, *tairt (Or.)*.

All right: I am all right, *táim ar dóiz (U.)*; all right, very well, *tá go maic (M.)*.

All right so, *ní mīro liom mar rim (M. B.)*; *ceart go leór mar rim*; *rim an dóiz (Or.)*.

All the same, *mar rim féim (M.)*; *leir rim ir uile*; *ir cuma*

dompa (M.), it is all the same to me; (ir cuma tiompa; ir ionann 'ra cáir dom pa é ,Don., I don't care).

All the time, α ὑπόλαβῶ, 1 ὑπόλαβῃ, α ὑπόλαβῃ. See Always.

With all that appertain to them, go n-uile (leir an uile) nĩb o'a mbameann leo (Numb. 16, 30); with all thy getting, get understanding, leo' uile fásáil fás tuigse (Prov. 4, 7).

With all my heart, ó m' époróe
amác (W. Lim.); te mo époróe
unte (Don.).

*With all thy soul, le v'anam
uite; with all your heart, le
van n-uite énorde.*

All, *n.*, the whole number, quantity or amount, the entire thing, everything, (1) *an* τ-ι-ο-μ-λ-άν, -άν, *m.*: for thou shalt surely overtake them and without fail recover all, *οἱ*ν βέαρρ-α-ρὸ τῦ ζο θε-ι-μ-ι-ν οἱρ-α γ ζ-αν con-τα-β-αι-η-τ βέαρρ-α-ρὸ τῦ *an* τ-ι-ο-μ-λ-άν ὁ-ί-ο-θ (1 *Sam.* 30, 8).

(2) An uite: it was food for all, oo bī 'n-a biāo oo'n uite (*Dan.* 4, 21); for all seek their own, oīp 'riāo na neite bameap leo pēm iapparo na huite (*Phil.* 2, 21).

(3) Δ uite : all that thou
seest is mine, Δ $\beta\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\omega\mu\iota$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$
uite $\eta\rho$ $\lambda\iota\omega\mu\mu\alpha$ $\iota\delta\theta$ (*Gen.* 31, 43).

(4) His all is at stake, τὰ ἀ
 κύρω θε'ν τ-ραοῖαλ ι ῖονταδ-
 αητ.

Allay, *v.t.*, (1) to make quiet, to pacify, *ceannpuigim*, -uḡað.

(2) To calm, c:ûmıŷım, -ıuŷad.

(3) To alleviate, to mitigate,
maoluışım, -uğad.

Allying, *n.*, the act of alleviating,
μαλούσας, -υιςτε, *m.*

All-conquering, *a.*, 101b̄uΔb̄Δċ.

All-devouring, *a.*, 111čeač.

Allegation, *n.*, the act of positively asserting, (1) Թարթւնքած, -ւնքէ, *m.*; (2) Թեմնւնքած, -նքէ, *m.*

Allege, *v.t.*, to affirm or assert positively, (1) ո՞ժ խոսք 1 լեւր; (2) յարձուգիւմ, -ւնա՞ծ: alleging that Christ must needs have suffered, ԲՏ յարձուգած Տըր Ե'նիւմ ո՞ժ Շիօրտ բւանց (*Acts* 17, 3); (3) յայնմնիւմ -ւնա՞ծ.

Allegable, *a.*, capable of being affirmed, *ινθεαριστά, ind.*

Alleged, *a.*, affirmed. *cup'ta* 1 leit.

Allegiance, *n.*, obligation to a
ruling power, (1) πομόρ, -όρ,
m.; (2) ζεύιτεαθ, -τε, *m.*

Alleging, *n.* (see Allegation), *f.*, 45
cup coure i leit ouine.

Allegorical, *a.*, figurative, (1) ρεσ-
λαβρᾶς, -αιγε (*G. D.*); (2) ρεσ-
λαβραῖτα, *ind.*; (3) ράιτειαλας,
-αιγε.

Allegorize, *v.i.*, to use allegory,
 ραελαβηραιμ, -βαιπτ (G. D.).

Allegory, *n.*, a figurative sentence or discourse in which one thing is put for another, (1) *ρεσ-λαβῆραο*, -*βαρητα*, *m.*; (2) *ῥάτρυν*, *m.*; (3) *ρεσλαβαιρη*, -*αρητα*, *m.*

Allelujah, moiaò te Oia.

Alleviate, *v.t.*, to lighten physical or mental troubles, (1) *ἑλαττομῶ*, -*ῶ* ; (2) *μαλοῦμι*, -*ῶ*.

Alleviated, *a.*, made easier to be
endured, λασχουίστε.

Alleviating, *n.*, the act of lightening physical or mental troubles,
(1) ἐλαττωμῆσαθ, -ουσθε, *m.*; (2) λῆγουσαθ, -ουσθε, *m.*; (3)
το ὀέεσθαι νίον ἐλαττωμε.

Alleviation, *n.*, mitigation, relief, (1) $\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu$, $-\alpha\mu$, *m.*; (2) $\iota\omicron\nu\text{-}\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\theta$, $-\rho\tau\alpha$, *m.*

All-extinguishing, *a.*, ἡλινύσας.

Alley, *n.*, a narrow passage, (1) *clámra*, *g. id.*, *pl. -áda*, *m.*; (2) *ruige cumang*; (3) *póto cumang*.

All-fools' day, *n.*, the first day of April, *lá na n-amadóan*.

All-good, *a.*, *uilemaítearac*; *n.*, *na n-uile maítear*.

All-Hallows' Eve, *n.*, the evening before All Hallows, *Oróce Samna*.

All-Hallows, *n.*, All Saints' Day, November 1st, *lá Samna*.

All-Hallowtide, *n.*, the time near All Saints, *Samam, -mna*, *f.*

All-heal, *n.*, a name given to officinal Valerian, (1) *uile íce*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *plánuir*, *-uir*, *m.*; (3) *builleóg na raoir*; (4) *turra na raoir*.

All-heal (clowns), *n.* (*Bot.*, *Stachys sylvatica*), (1) *tur na rsoir*, *m.*; (2) *tur na raoir*, *m.*; (3) *caórádóan*, *-ám*, *m.*

Alliance, *n.*, (1) a league, (*a*) *comh-éangal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (*b*) *comturóe*, *gen. id. f.*: *do rinneadar rít 7 comturóe*, they made peace and an a.

(2) A union of interests, (*a*) *caradóar*, *gen. -air*, *m.*; (*b*) *páirtíróe*, *f.*; (*c*) *combáir*, *-e*, *f.*; (*d*) *comair*, *-air*, *m.*; *comair cáir-deara cogair*, alliance of friendship in war (*K. Hist.*, fol. 5 l., 19) the joint (alliance) pot never boils, *cá nguileann coipe comair* (*Or.*).

(3) A union of affinity, marriage arrangement, *cleammar*, *-air*, *m.*

(4) A league or bargain, *conn-páir*, *-nair*, *m.*

Allied, *a.*, in league, *cóimheangalac*; allied, or of kin, *gaolmar*, *-aire*; allied by marriage, *i gcleammar*: Eliashib the priest . . . was allied to Tobiah, *do bí Elishab*

an rasoir . . . *i gcleammar le Tobiah* (*Neh.* 13, 4).

Alligator, *n.*, a large carnivorous animal of the crocodile family, *crogaill*, *-aill*, *m.*; *il-piart*, *-péirte*, *-a*, *f.*

Alliteration, *n.*, the repetition of the same letter at the beginning of words immediately succeeding each other, (1) *comh litir*; (2) *uaim. -ama*, *f.*

Alliterative, *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by alliteration, *comhlitreach*.

All-judging, *a.*, *ilbéirteac*.

All-knowing, *ilbéirac*.

Allocate, *v.t.*, to allot, *iomróimn*, *-roimn*.

Allocation, *n.*, placing, disposition, arrangement, *iomróimn*, *g. -e*, *f.*

Allocution, *n.*, an address, *asallam*, *-lma*, *dat. -aim*, *f.*

Allodial, *a.*, freehold, (1) *ailóadac*, *-aige*; (2) *raoir ó cíor*, *ó buailgear 7 ó moşrame*, free from rent, fines and service.

Allot, *v.t.*, to distribute or parcel out in parts or portions, *roimn*, *-nt*.

Allotted, *a.*, predestined, (1) *i nóán*: you were surely allotted for one another, *bí rib i nóán o'a céile*; (2) *cinnce*.

Allotment, *n.*, the act of allotting, *roimn*, *-e*, *f.*; *riar*, *g. réir*, *pl. -rta*, *m.*

Allow, *v.t.*, (1) to permit, *leigim*, (*léigim*, *Don.*), *-gean(τ)*, *-gim(τ)* and *leogam(τ)*, (*M.*): *níor leig mé dúit bainc leir*, I did not a. you to touch him; *níor leigeadó cum cinn é*, it was not allowed to come to anything (*lit.* to a head); *ní leigfeóe teat do ciaprán*, your grumbling would not be allowed; *leig dam-ra*, a. me.

(2) Consent, (1) *ceatuiġim*, -uġað, *fut.* *ceatodéa*; (2) *doncuiġim*, -uġað.

(3) To grant licence to, *deónuiġim*, -uġað: *if* *cóir é do deónuġað*, it is right to a. it.

(4) To tolerate, (a) *fulaimġim*, -laŋs; (2) *fulimġim*, -liŋs.

Allowable, *a.*, permissible, *ceatuiġteac*, -tiġe; *ceatamail*, -mīla; *ceatmāc*, -aiġe; *indeónuiġte*.

Allowableness, *n.*, (1) permissible-ness, *ceatuiġteac*, -a, *f.*

(2) Lawfulness, *uiġteac*, -a, *f.*

Allowance, *n.*, a share or portion allotted or granted, (1) *curo*, *gen.* *cora*, *pl.* *corā*, *f.*; (2) *cuiþreann*, *gen.* -þunn, *m.*; (3) *deónuġað*, *deónuġað* *nó* *deónuġað*, -uiġte, *m.*; (4) *allúntar*, -ar, *m.*, *riar*, *gen.* *riér* and -rēa, *m.*; (5) *loġað*, -ar, *m.* (*loġā*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *ái*, *m.*, exemption, *loġmāil*, -āla, *f.*; (6) *taðartar*, *gen.* -ar, *pl.* -arí, *m.*

Allowed, *a.*, admitted, granted, (1) *ceatuiġte*; (2) *doncuiġte*.

Allowing, *n.*, granting or permitting, (1) *deónuġað*, -uiġte, *m.*; (2) *teigean*, -ġim, *m.* (also *teigim*); (3) *ceatuiġað*, -uiġte; *a.* to be forgotten, *teigean* *cum* *dearmāda*.

All-powerful, *a.*, *uite-cumāc*, -aiġe.

All-round, *ad.*, *mórcimceall*.

All-Saints' Day, *n.*, the 1st of November, *Samam*, *lā* *naom an toman*, *lā* *na* *n-uitenaom*.

All-Saints' Eve, *n.*, Hallow Eve, *Oróce Samna*.

All-seeing, *a.*, *ifceirionāc*.

All Souls' Day, *n.*, the 2nd of November, *lā* *na marþ*.

Allspice, *n.*, Jamaica pepper, pimento, *amir*, -e, *f.*; *pioban* *a'p* *amir*, pepper and a.

All-sufficiency, *n.*, *po-iomlānāc*, -a, *f.*

All-sufficient, *a.*, *po-iomlān*, -āme.

Allude, *v.i.*, to refer to something indirectly or by suggestion, *luad*, -aim, *v.n.* *luad*; (2) *taġairt*, -ġairt: to whom do you a.? *cé* *óó* *so* *þfuilir* *o'a* *taġairt* *ran?*; I am only alluding to the story, *aġ* *taġairt* *do'n* *rġeal* *atām*.

Alluding (to), *n.*, the act of referring to something indirectly or by suggestion, (1) *luad*, -ar, *m.*; (2) *taġairt*, -arēa, *f.*; (3) *taġairm*, -am, *anuar*.

Allure, *v.t.*, to entice, to attract, (1) *meallaim*, -ar: *meallar* *riar* *le* *hainmianar* *macnarāca* *na* *colla* (2 *Pet.* 2, 18); (2) *ceatġaim*, -ar; (3) *cluaim*, -anar; (4) *brēaġaim*, -ar: I will allure her and bring her into the wilderness, *brēaġar* *mé* *i* *γ* *do* *bēarar* *mé* *do'n* *þārāc* *i* (*Hos.* 2, 14).

Allurement, *n.*, temptation, enticement, (1) *ráimġriorar*, -rēa, *m.*; (2) *arāc*, *pl.* *arāiġte*, *m.*; (3) *brēaġán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *meallāc*, -a, *f.*; (5) *boiġte*, *g. id.* *m.*

Allurer, *n.*, one who allures, (1) *ráimġriortóir*, -ora, -rí, *m.*; (2) *boiġteoir*, *m.*; (3) *blarair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *cluanair*, *m.*; (5) *rlomair*, *m.*; (6) *mealltóir*, *m.*

Alluring, *n.*, enticing, (1) *meallar*, -rēa, *m.*; (2) *brēaġar*, -ġēa, *m.*: *ní* *le* *hór* *brēaġar* *nā* *le* *hainġeao* *meallrēa*, not by alluring gold nor deceiving silver.

Allusion, an indirect reference, (1) *luad*, -ar, *m.*; (2) *tuairim*, -ime, *f.*; (3) *taġairt*, -ġarēa, *f.*, *taġar*, -ġarēa, *m.*: *aġ* *taġairt* *do'n* *rġeal* *atām*, I am only

alluding to the story; (4) *con-*
τασσαιρ, *-αρτα*, *f.*: fond of
making allusions, *τασσαιρταε*, *-αιγε*
Alluvium, n., matter deposited by
the action of flowing water on
land not permanently submerged
τσιτρεαε, *-ρις*, *m.*

All-victorious, *a.*, *ιολβιαοαε*.

All-wise, *a.*, *ιλεαγναε*, *-αιγε*.

Ally, *n.*, one united to another by
treaty or league, (1) *com̄gual-*
aroe, *gen. id. pl. -ōce*, *m.*; (2)
com̄congantoiρ, *m.*; (3) *caθ-*
ar̄oiρ, *-opa*, *-pi*, *m.*

Almanac, *n.*, a calendar of days,
weeks and months, (1) *pēuip̄e*,
gen. id., pl. -pi, *m.*; (2) *miopaean*,
gen. -am, *m.*

Almightiness, *n.*, omnipotence, *uile-*
cum̄actaet; *iolcum̄actaet*, *-a*, *f.*

Almighty, *a.* omnipotent, *uile-*
cum̄actaε, *-αιγε*; *iolcum̄actaε*
-αιγε.

Almond, *s. (Bot.)*, (*amygdalus*
communis), *amunneos*, *f.*; *at-*
momne, *f.*, *almoro*, *f. (P. O'C.)*;
liomoro, *-oe*, *-oi. f.* = also a
lemon, *almont (R.C. ix., 238)*.

Almoner, *n.*, one who distributes
alms, (1) *ōeip̄e*, *m.*; (2)
biaotaε, *m.*

Almonry, *n.*, the place where alms
are distributed, (1) *ōeip̄cionao*,
-aro, *m.*; (2) *tiς ōeip̄ce*, *m.*

Almost, *ad.*, all but, well nigh,
nearly, (1) *ōobaiρ (W. Lim.)*;
ba ōobaiρ (P. O'L.); *oo ōobaiρ*
(Or.); *o'p̄obaiρ (Con., U.)*;
p̄obaiρ (Con., Don. and Tyr.),
where *p̄* = *n*, probably from *pob-*
paθ, happening by chance, (*O'R.*);
I a. fell, *ōobaiρ oom tuitim*;
he a. paid for it, *ba ōobaiρ zo*
noiolao p̄e ar; I a. forgot it,
p̄obaiρ (p̄ = n) oam oearp̄mao a
oeanam ar; I a. died, *p̄obaiρ*
oam bar o'paḡai; I a. failed,

o'p̄obaiρ na heipeoao liom; I
a. broke my arm, *o'p̄obaiρ zo*
mbip̄p̄inn mo lam; he a. fell,
o'p̄obaiρ oo tuitim; my horse
a. fell, *ōobaiρ oom' capall-pa*
oproebair̄t̄uip̄le o'paḡai; I a.
hurt him, *ōobaiρ oom e a*
zortuḡao.

(2) (a) *beas nac*: they be a.
ready to stone me, *ip beasnac*
ūp̄uilo i n-m̄ne ḡabala oo
clocaib oim (Ex. 17, 4); it is
a. finished, *ta p̄e beasnac ep̄ioc-*
nuiḡce; (b) *ip beas na (nac)*: she
a. said it, *ip beas na zo noūbaiρt*
pi e; my feet a. went from me,
ip beas naρ iḡioip̄ mo cop̄a
uam; (c) *aet beas*: of a.
all their money and clothes,
oe aip̄ḡeao ḡ o'eaaoa aca aet
beas (P. H. 999).

(3) (a) *ḡeall te*; *ḡeall teip*,
before a word beginning with a
vowel (*M.*); (b) *cop̄ao te (Con.*
and U.); (c) *cop̄ te (Don.)*;
(d) *nae moρ*: he was a. dead,
bi p̄e nae moρ map̄b; (e) *ni*
moρ nae; I was a. in all evil,
ni moρ nae paib me ann ḡac
uile oic (Prov. 5, 14); (f) you
a. fell, *ip p̄uap̄ae naρ tuitip̄*;
(g) *ip lāoip̄ nae (Con.)*; (h) *ip*
ḡann nae; (i) *ca moρ naρ leḡao*
me, I was a. knocked down (*Or.*).

(4) Sometimes heard but not
in general use, (a) *i bpoρt no i*
mbpoρt (M.): he was a. drowned,
bi p̄e i bpoρt a beit bar̄ōce; *bi p̄e*
a com̄aiρ (c̄oiρ) a beit bar̄ōce
(Don.); (b) *cop̄a te (Don.)*; (c)
bunāite, bunāit̄ōe ḡ bunāit̄e
(Con.): the rain is a. over, *ta an*
p̄ear̄tam̄n b. tap̄t; he spent a.
the whole of his life in England,
i Sarana a cāit p̄e bunāite a
paib cāit̄ce o'a paḡḡal (M. U.,
Cnoc na nḡab̄a).

Alms, *n.*, anything given gratuitously to the poor, *ḡéirce*, *gen.* -e, *f.* (*cf.* *féarce*, love, *ḡe féirce*); *almram*, -e, *f.*

Almsgiver, *n.*, a giver of alms, *ramntóir ḡéirce*.

Alms-giving, *a.*, the giving of alms, (1) *ḡéircead*, -cige; (2) *ḡéirceamhail*, -mhla: ní'l ḡaoime com-*ḡéirceamhail* anoir ḡ *bíodair* *féad*, people are not so a. now as they were long ago; (3) *almranad*, -aige.

Alms-house, *n.*, a poor-house, (1) *cige* (*cead*, *U.*) *na mboct*; (2) *cige na mboctán*; (3) *cige ḡéirce*.

Aloes, a kind of shrub, (1) *fuad-ríonad* (*f. l.*); (2) *aloer* (*Ps.* 45-8).

Aloft, *ad.*, on high, (1) *cuair*; (2) *i n-áirde*.

Alone, *a.*, (1) (*a*) quite by one's self, *donair*: ní *maic* an *duine* *ḡo beir* 'n-a *donair* (*Gen.* 2, 18); and she a., *asur* *i* 'n-a *haonair*; a. am I, (i) *ir donair* *mi*, (ii) *am* 'donair *atáim*; better a. than in bad company, *ir féair* *ad* 'donair *na le ḡrocc-cúirceadta* (*M. prov.*); (b) single, *donairad*; *donraic* (*Con.*); *domric* (*Aran*); *tá mé im' donraic* (*Con.*); (c) solitary, *donairánta(c)*.

(2) Of or by itself, by himself, herself or themselves; only, *amám* man liveth not by bread a., ní *le harán amám mairéann* an *duine* (*Luke* 4, 4); but God a. knows whether that be true, *ad* *ir as* *Dia amám atá* *fi*or an *fi*or *rim*; it is not that a., ní *hé rim* a.; for their age a., *tre n-a n-doir amám*.

(3) Apart from or exclusive of others, (*a*) *leir féim*: *bíor* *uim* *féim* (*uim féim*, *W. Lim.*, where the *f* in this collocation = n),

I was a.; (*b*) *ar leir* *uis*, in spoken language *leirleatad* (*Din.*), alone, separate, by oneself. Let me alone, *leir* *uim* *féim* (*féim*, *W. Lim.*).

Along, *ad.*, (1) forward, onward, (*a*) *rá'n* (*fead* an): a. the road, *rá'n bóchar*; a. the river, *f. na habann*; a. the fences, *rá na scladad*; (*b*) *bíor as* *gabán* an *bóchar*, I was going a. the road; (*c*) *cuir* *de*: *cuir* *ré* an *bóchar* *de*, he went a. the road; (*d*) westward a. the road, *riar* an *bóchar*; (*e*) they were going a. talking, *bíodair as imcead* *rómpa* *ḡ iad as camnt*; (*f*) he was going a., *bí* *ré as* *oul* *char*.

(2) In company with, together with, (*a*) *i n-éimfead* *le*; (*b*) *bpochar* *a beir* *dealb* *táim* *uall*, a. with being poor I am blind; (*c*) *i scurceadtaim* *leir*, a. with him; (*d*) *i teannta* *leir*, ditto; (*e*) *i bparad*: *cós* *parat* *é*, take him along with you, *cós* *ré* *fair* *é*, he took him a. with him; (*f*) *le com*, *le* *taoib*: *cuar* *ré* *le n-a* *coir* (*nó* *taoib*), he went a. with him; (*g*) *maile* *le*; (*h*) *mar* *don* *le*: come a., *car* *mar* *don* *uim*; (*i*) *teanam* *ort*.

Along, *prep.*, (1) *ar* *fead*: and they went a. the highway, *asur* *o'imcigeadair* *ar* *fead* *na* *riugead* *móire* (*1 Sam.* 6, 12).

Along with, *ad.*, *i bpochar*, *i n-domfead* *le*, *maile* *le*, *mar* *don* *le*.

Idiom, get a. with you! (*a*) *bailis* *leat*; (*b*) *imcig* *leat*; (*c*) *riubail* *leat*; (*d*) *riubail* *rómat*; (*e*) *pás* *mo* *radair*; (*f*) *rguor* *leat*; (*g*) *réro* *leat* (*Or.*); (*h*) *beir* *ar* *duir* (*Or.*).

Alongside, *ad.*, side by side with, (1) ἰ γκοῖρ; (2) ἰάμῃ τε; (3) τὰοῦ τε; (4) τε κοῖρ; (5) ἀρ ἃ ζῶαἰμν, *a.* with him.

Aloof, *ad.*, at a short distance, apart, (1) ἀμαὶ ὁ; (2) ἀρ τεαῖ-τὰοῦ.

Aloud, *ad.*, loudly, (1) ζο ἡάρο; (2) ὅρ ἀρῶ.

Alphabet, *n.*, the letters of a language arranged in the customary order, ἀβζήτιρ, -τρε, *f.*

Alphabetical, *a.*, ἀβζήτιρεαἰμν, -μῖα.

Alpine, *a.*, pertaining to the Alps, ἀλπὰς, -αῖζε.

Already, *ad.*, prior to some specified time, by this time, (1) ἔαἰα (pron. hanna, *M.*): it rains *a.*, τὰ ρέ αῖ κυρ ρεαρῑαμνε ἔαἰα; Joseph was in Egypt *a.*, ὅο βῖ ἰόρεφν ραν ἔῖζιρτ ἔαἰα (*Ex.* 1, 5); (2) ροῖμῃ ρο.

Also, *conj.* and *ad.*, (1) in like manner, likewise, μαρ ἂν ζεῖαῖοἰα: ὅρ ζῶ βέ βαἰ ἂν ἃ ὕρῖτ ὕρ ἡ-ἰοἡμῑρ, ἡ ἂν ρῖν ὕἰρ ὕρ ζεῖοῖδῃ *m.* ἃ. ζε. (*Mat.* 6, 21); because that he is flesh also, ὅε ὕρῖζ ζῦρ ρεῖτ εῖρεἰν *m.* ἃ. ζε. (*Gen.* 6, 3).

(2) In addition, too, further, besides, as well, (a) ρῶρ: so do God to me and more *a.* if I taste bread or aught else till the sun be down, ὅεἰαῖ ὅῖα μαρ ρῦῖ ἡοῖ-ρἃ ἡ τῖἡἡεἰμ ρῶρ μἃ ὕἡἡῖρ ἡῖἡ ἡῖ ἔἡἡῖ ἔἡἡ, ἡῖ ζο ἡῖεἡἡῖ ὅῖ ὅῖῖῖ) ἂν ζῖῖἡ ῑἡῖ (2 *Sam.* 3, 35); God do so to me and more *a.* if ζο ἡῖἡῖἡῖ ὅῖἡ ρῖ ἡ ρῶρ ἡἡῖ ἡῖ ἡοῖ-ρἃ ἡἡἡ (2 *Sam.* 19, 13); ὅο ῑἡῖ ρῶρ ἡἡ ἡ-ἡῖῖἡ, also (= further) as to the angels (*P. L.*); αῖῖῖ ρῶρ, and also = besides; (b) (i) ρῶρῑἃ

(a form of ρῶρ, *Or.*): ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ἂν ρῶρῑἃ; (ii) ἡῖῖ: ῑἡῖῖῖ (ῑἡῖῖῖ) ἂν ἡῖῖ (*M.*); (iii) ρῖῖῖῖῖ: ῑἡῖῖῖ ἂν ρῖῖῖῖῖ (*Con.*), in each case, I will go there also = too, as well.

(3) ἡοῖῖῖῖ, now seldom used.

Altar, *n.*, the communion table, (1) ἡῖῖῖῖ, *gen.* -ῖῖἡ(ῑ) and -e, *pl.* -ῖῖῖ, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* altare; *W.* altar; *Bret.* auter; *Corn.* altar). *Cf.* *Oss.* III. 262.) *Pagan altar*, ῑῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖ, -ἡ, *f.*

Altar-cloth, *n.*, the cover for an altar, ὕῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ, *m.*

Altar-rails, *n.*, ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -e, *f.*

Alter, *v.t.*, to change in some respect, to vary, to modify, (1) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖ: ὅἃ ἡ-ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἂν ζῖῖῖ, if the wind would change (*P. O'L.*); (2) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖ (to vary); (3) ῑἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖ.

Alterable, *a.*, (1) capable of being altered, ῖῖ-ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

(2) Fit to be altered, ἡῖῖ-ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Alterableness, *n.*, the quality of being alterable, (1) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ἡ, *f.*; (2) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, *f.*; (3) ῖῖ-ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖῖ, *m.*

Alteration, *n.*, the act of altering or the state of being altered, (1) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖ, *m.*; (2) ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, *m.*; also ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ἡῖῖ, -ἡῖῖῖ, *m.* (ἡῖῖῖῖῖ, *U.*): ῑἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ (ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ) ἡ ὅῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὅο ῑἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, to make such changes and alterations as were considered to be necessary or expedient (*P. L.*); (3) ῑἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ἡ, *m.*; (4) ἡἡἡῖῖῖῖ, -ἡῖῖῖῖ, *pl.* -ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, *f.*

Alterative, *a.*, causing alteration, ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Altercation, *n.*, a wordy contest,

- (1) *conpóro*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -í *f.*;
 (2) *círéib*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -eačá, *f.*;
 (3) *impearán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -íám *m.*;
 (4) *báğčporo*, *gen.* and *pl.* -čporoa,
f.; (5) *callán*, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*);
 (6) *cumrğleó*, *g. id. m.*; (7)
oíorpóipeačt, -a, *f.*; (8) *čporo*,
-oša, *f.*; (9) *conpáro*, -e, -í, *f.*
 (? *comčporo*, *J. H.*).

Altered, *a.*, changed, *airčrųžte*,
ačrųžte.

Altering, *n.*, the act of changing,
airčrųžao, -rųžte, *m.*; (2) *ač-*
rųžao, -urųžte, *m.*

Alternate, *a.*, succeeding by turns,
 (1) *leat ar leat*; (2) *realaoač*,
-aiže; (3) *realaróač*, -óřiže.

Alternation, *n.*, reciprocal succes-
 sion, (1) *realuróačt*, *f.*; (2)
uanaróačt, -a, *f.*; (3) *ailuróačt*,
-a, *f.* (*N.*).

Alternately, *ad.*, succeeding by
 turns, (1) *řá real*; (2) *řo*
realaoač; (3) *řač re real*;
 (4) *řo real*; (5) *řač re oamall*
(P. O' L.); (6) *řač re real*; (7)
řač don ar a řeal, each a. or in
 his turn (*Tyr.*); (8) *řač re lá*;
řač oářna lá (Or.), on alternate
 days; (9) *řač re n-am*; (10)
ı noiaró a čéile.

Alternative, *a.*, disjunctive, *air-*
earrac, -aiže; *ačřac (Con.)*.

Alternative, *n.*, a choice of two or
 more things: we have no alter-
 native, *ní řeroir unn a řačairt*
oo óéanam; *ní'ł a řačairt le*
oéanam ařann.

Alternating, *n.*, *mačairt*, *g.* -e, and
-arča, *pl.* -eačá, *f.*

Although, (1) though, *čioč*, *řioč*,
řioč, *cé*, *řé*, plus *řo* for the
 present and *řur* for the past
 affirmative, and *nač*, *nar* for
 neg.: *řioč nač mbionn*, a. there

be not (*Or.*); a. that was near,
řioč řo řačb řm airčearř (Ex.
13, 17).

(2) Be it that, granted that,
bioč, *řroeač*, *ar řon*, a. thou
 movedst me against him, *bioč*
řur čorřurųž čura mře n-a
ařaró (Job 2, 3); *bioč ř nar*
lačair doinne, a. no one spoke;
řioč ir řo (Tyr.).

(3) Supposing that, *ma čá řo*
(nó řur): *ma čá nač (nó nar)*,
 a. my house be not so, *ma čá*
nač řřuil mo čřiž mar řm
(2 Sam. 23, 5); a. I was a
 husband unto them, *ma čá řo*
řačb me am' řear čřiže oóib
(Jer. 31, 32).

(4) Notwithstanding, *čarčeann*
řo.

Altisonant, *a.*, high-sounding, (1)
árořořarčac, -aiže; (2) *áro-*
řuaimneač, -niže; (3) *árořlóřac*,
-aiže.

Altitude, *n.*, (1) height, *aoirve*,
g. id. f., *ı n-aoirve* in height,
ı n-áirve on high (*M.*).

(2) Highest point or degree,
áročéim, -e, -eanna, *m.*: *oo*
řřoit řé áiročéim na náóúře
oaoa, he reached the a. of
 human greatness (*O' Beg.*).

Altivolant, *a.*, high-flying, *áiro-*
eiteallač, -aiže.

Altogether, *ad.*, (1) wholly, (a)
řo huile (řo huilró, Con. and U.,
pron. uilųž; řo huile, Don.), *řo*
huilróe: yet not a. the fornica-
 tors of this world, *ačt ní mač*
řřiořača an čřaořail-re řo
huilróe (1 Cor. 5, 10); (b) *řo*
momłán: the judgments of the
 Lord are true and righteous a.,
ir řřunneač břečearřnara an
čřižearřna ařur čearř řo m. (Ps.
19, 9); (c) *colloq.*, *oúč ř oáč*:
 to hunt him out of Ireland a.,

ῥαὶ δὸν ἡμεῖς τοῦτο ποιεῖμεν ἅν
 τῶνδε (Mat. 28, 20); ῥα
 ἡμεῖς.

Am, first sing. of the verb *be*, pres.
 ind., τᾶμ, ἀτᾶμ; τᾶ μέ, I
 am; ἀτᾶμ ἄνθρω, I am here;
 ἀτᾶμπε ἀορτα, I am old; (2)
 ἡ μῆρε: say to my soul I am
 thy salvation, ῥᾶρὸ τέμ' ἀνάμ,
 ἡ μῆρε τοῦ ῥᾶνυῖα (Ps. 35, 3);
 (3) νῆ'ἡμ (= νῆ' ῥῆ'ἡμ), I am
 not. (Cf. I am; Gr. εἰμί; L.
 sum; Skr. āsmi; Ir. ἡ μέ,
 τᾶμ; he is, Gr. ἐστί; L. est;
 Skr. āsti; Ir. τᾶ ῥέ.)

Amain, *ad.*, vigorously, violently,
 with full force, with all one's
 might, exceedingly, vehemently,
 swiftly, intensely, ῥα ὀϊαν; ἡ
 ῥῆννεαμ; ῥα ῥᾶττα (Or.).

Amalgam, *n.*, an alloy of mercury
 with another metal, κοῖμταῖαν,
 -αῖμ, *m.*

Amalgamate, *v.t.*, to mix so as to
 make a uniform compound, (1)
 कुमारῖαμ, -αῖ; (2) κοῖμταῖ-
 αῖμ, -αῖ.

Amalgamation, *n.*, a homogeneous
 union, (1) κοῖμταῖα, -ῖα, *m.*;
 (2) κοῖμταῖα, -ῖα, *m.*

Amanuensis, *n.*, a person whose
 duty it is to write from dicta-
 tion, (1) κλέμτα, -ῖα, *m.*;
 (2) ῥῆννεαμ, *g. id., pl.* -ῖα, *m.*;
 (3) ῥῆννεαμ, *m.*;
 (4) ῥῆννεαμ, *m.*;
 (5) ῥῆννεαμ, -ῖα, -ῖα, *m.*;
 (6) ῥῆννεαμ, *g. id., pl.* -ῖα, *m.*

Amaranth, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus of
 ornamental annual plants (*amar-*
anthus), (1) ῥᾶν ἡ ῥᾶρ, *m.*;
 (2) ῥᾶν μαρτᾶνα, *m.*, a species of
 plants with green, crimson or
 purple flowers and apparently
 called μαρτᾶνα because they
 lasted so long without fading.

Amaritude, *n.*, bitterness, ῥᾶρτα,
 -αῖ.

Amass, *v.t.*, (1) to collect into a
 mass or heap, (a) βαῖνῖαμ,
 -ῖα; (b) ῥῆννεαμ, -ῖα;
 (c) ῥᾶν, -αῖ and -ῖα.

(2) To gather a great quantity
 of, κοῖμταῖα, -αῖ.

(3) To accumulate, κοῖμταῖα
 ῥᾶν ἡ ῥᾶν.

Amassable, *a.*, capable of being
 amassed, (1) ῥᾶνῖα; (2)
 ῥᾶνῖα; (3) ῥᾶντα.

Amassed, *a.*, collected together, (1)
 βαῖνῖα; (2) ῥᾶνῖα; (3)
 κοῖμταῖα.

Amassing, *n.*, the act of heaping
 up or gathering together, (1)
 βαῖνῖα, -ῖα; (2) κοῖμταῖα,
 -αῖ, *m.*; (3) ῥᾶνῖα, -ῖα, *f.*;
 (4) ῥᾶν κοῖμταῖα (Or.). See
 Amass.

Amassment. See Amassing.

Amative, *a.*, full of love, ῥᾶρτα,
 -αῖ.

Amativeness, *n.*, propensity to
 love, ῥᾶρτα, -α, *f.*

Amatorial, *a.*, of or pertaining to
 love-making, ῥᾶρτα, -ῖα.

Amatory, *a.*, pertaining to, pro-
 ducing or expressing love, ῥᾶρτα
 -αῖ.

Amaze, *v.t.*, ῥᾶρτα, -αῖ: I was
 amazed at it, ῥᾶν ῥᾶν ῥᾶρ
 ὀρμ; ῥᾶν ῥᾶν ῥᾶν ῥᾶν.

Amazement, *n.*, overwhelming won-
 der from surprise, sudden fear,
 horror, admiration, etc., (1) ῥᾶν
 ῥᾶν, -αῖ, *m.* (wonder); (2)
 ῥᾶρ, -αῖ, *m.* (terror); (3)
 ῥᾶν, -α, *f.* (wildness): ῥᾶν
 ῥᾶν ῥᾶν, wonder and amaze-
 ment (*P. O'L.*); (4) ῥᾶν, -αῖ,
m. (Cf. W. ofn, fear, awe;
 Corn. own; Bret. aoun.)

Amazing, *a.*, very wonderful,
 ῥᾶντα, -αῖ; ῥᾶρτα,
 -αῖ.

Amazingly, *ad.*, *ḡo mionḡantaḡ*; *ḡo huaḡḡḡaḡ*.

Amazon, *n.*, a tall, strong, masculine woman, (1) *ḡairḡḡean*, *f.* (*G. D.*), *ḡanḡairḡḡeac*, *f.*; (2) *ḡantaḡ*, *f.*; *ḡiḡḡoirḡḡe*, *f.*

Ambages, *n.pl.*, circumlocution, "runs" in a story, *n.*, *ḡḡorarḡe* (*pl.*), *m.*: *ḡo ḡaillear na ḡḡorarḡe*, I have forgotten the "runs"; (2) *iomḡocal*, *-ail*, *m.* (*O'R.*); (3) *cḡḡuḡḡaḡ caḡḡa* (*M.*); also *ḡaiḡḡeimeanna* and *ḡulaḡḡe ḡairḡḡiḡḡ*.

Ambassador, *n.*, (1) a minister sent to a foreign court to represent his country, (*a*) *ḡarḡleḡir*, *-ḡra*, *-ḡí*, *m.*; (*b*) *leaḡáro*, *-e*, *-i*, *m.* (legate); (*c*) *ḡiḡḡeacḡairḡe*, *gen. id.* *-ḡí*, *m.* (*O'Beg.*).

(2) An official messenger, (*a*) *ḡeacḡairḡe*, *g. id. pl.* *-ḡí*, *m.* (*G. D.*) (*b*) *ḡeacḡa*, *g. id. pl. id. m.*; (*c*) *ḡiḡḡa ḡurair*; (*d*) *ḡorḡairḡe*, *m.*

Ambassadress, *n.*, a female ambassador, *ḡaintḡeacḡairḡe*, *f.*

Ambe, *n.*, splint for broken bones, *ḡiaḡ*, *-leḡe*, *-a*, *f.*; *ḡléḡín*, *g. id. m.*

Amber, *n.*, a yellowish fossil resin, *ḡmḡa*, *m.*; *gen. id. m.*, also *ḡmḡi* and *ḡmḡa* (*O'Beg.*).

Ambidexter, *a.*, using both hands with equal ease, *ḡálámáḡ*, *-aiḡe*; *ḡomḡear*, *-eire*.

Ambidexter, *n.*, a person who uses both hands with equal dexterity, *ḡálámáḡ*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*

Ambidexterity, *n.*, the faculty of using both hands with ease, *ḡálámáḡ*, *-a*, *f.*

Ambidexterous, *a.*, having the faculty of using both hands with ease, (1) *ḡearlámáḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (2) *ḡálámáḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (3) *ḡomḡear*, *-ḡeire*: *ḡirḡe ar an lám ḡeir aḡur an lám ḡlé*.

Ambient, *a.*, encompassing on all sides, (1) *ḡimḡealláḡ*; (2) *maḡḡuairḡ* (*O'Beg.*).

Ambiguity, *n.*, doubtfulness or uncertainty, (1) *ḡorḡeom*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *neimḡimḡeacḡ*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *ámḡaraḡ*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *ḡoiléirḡeacḡ*, *-a*, *f.*

Ambiguous, *a.*, (1) doubtful or uncertain, equivocal, *neimḡimḡe* (*acḡ*); (3) *ḡoiléir*, *-e*; (2) *ámḡaraḡ*, *-aiḡe*.

Ambit, *n.*, circuit or compass, (1) *ḡimḡeall*, *-ḡill*, *m.*; (2) *ḡompár*, *-áir*, *m.*

Ambition, *n.*, an eager desire for preferment, honour or power, (1) *ḡlḡimḡian*, *g. -mḡe*, *f.*; (2) *uailḡimḡian*, *-mḡe*, *f.*; (3) *áirḡimḡianḡur*, *-uir*, *m.* (*G. D.*); (4) *áirḡimḡimḡ*, *-e*, *f.* (*Tyr.*).

Ambitious, *a.*, greatly desirous of honour, office, power or distinction, (1) *ḡlḡimḡianaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (2) *uailḡimḡianaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (3) *ḡeannáirḡaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (4) *ḡlḡimḡionḡa*, *ind.*

Ambitious person, *uailḡimḡianaḡ*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*

Ambitiousness, *n.*, the quality of being ambitious, *ḡlḡimḡianaḡ*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *uailḡimḡianaḡ*, *-a*, *f.*

Ambitus, *n.*, the exterior edge or border of a thing, *ḡaḡmanḡ*, *-manḡ*, *m.*

Amble, *v.t.*, to go at an easy pace. *ḡairḡimḡ*, *-uḡaḡ*; also *ḡairḡimḡ*, *-aḡ*.

Amble, *n.*, a peculiar, easy pace of a horse in which both legs at the same side are moved at the same time and so on alternately, *ḡairḡḡeacḡ*, *-a*, *f.*; *ḡ n-éimḡ ḡo ḡor ḡ n-áirḡe ḡéanḡair ḡairḡḡeacḡ ḡo loḡ ḡearḡ*, as penance for your gallop [to hell] you will amble to Lough Derg (*ḡairḡimḡ*

ῥιαρα ἰνικ ὕραοις, *D.A.* 148);
(2) *ῥαλαρεαῖ*, -α, *f.*

Ambler, *n.*, a horse that ambles,
ῥαλαρε, *gen. id. pl. -ῥί, m.*;
capall nō ῥεαῖρᾰν ῥαλαρεαῖτα.

Ambling, *n.*, the act of going at
an easy pace like a horse, *ῥα-*
ῥαῖ, -αῖτα, *m.*; *ῥαλαρεαῖ*, -α, *f.*

Ambrosia, *n.*, the fabled food of
the gods, *βιαῖ* *na nōia mbréige*
nō ὕραττα.

Ambrosia, *n.*, a plant (*A. artemisiaefolia*), (1) *ιυβαρ ῥέιβε*;
(2) *ῥυβᾰν ῥέιβε*; (3) *ῥεαῖ*
coille (wild).

Ambulant, *a.*, moving from place
to place, *ῥιυβιαῖ*, -αῖγε.

Ambulatory, *a.*, accustomed to
move from place to place, (1)
ταῖρτεαλλιαῖ, -αῖγε; (2) *αῖρτρεαῖ*,
-ῖγε; (3) *ευαῖρταῖ*, -αῖγε.

Ambuscade, Ambush, *n.*, (1) lying
in wait to attack an enemy, (a)
ιυῖγεαῖαν, -ᾰν, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖ-*
camār, -ᾰρ, *m.*; (c) *οῖρῖι*, -ε,
f.; (d) *ῥοῖῥαῖρε*; (e) *αῖῖρῖοῖ*,
-α, *m.* (*G. D.*); (f) *εαῖραῖναῖρε*,
g. id. m.; (g) *ῥεαῖραῖναῖ*, -αῖγε,
-α, *f.* (*Or.*).

(2) The place of concealment,
(a) *ῥαῖιῖοῖρᾰν*, -ᾰν, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖῖαρ*,
m. (*O' R.*).

(3) The troops lying in am-
bush, *αῖαρ*, -αῖρ, *m.*

Ameliorate, *v.t. and i.*, to make
or become better, *τεαῖρῖιγῖμ*,
-υῖγαῖ; *αῖτεαῖρῖιγῖμ*, -υῖγαῖ.

Amelioration, *n.*, the act of making
or becoming better, *τεαῖρῖιγαῖ*,
-υῖγεῖτε.

Ameliorated, *a.*, improved, *τεαῖ-*
ρῖιγεῖτε.

Amen, *n.*, *ad. and interj.*, assent,
concurrence in belief, (1) *ᾰμεν*:
αῖγυρ αῖβραῖοῖρ na ῖαομε υῖτε
ᾰμεν, and let all the people
say Amen; (2) *βῖοῖ* *μαῖρ ῖμ.*

Amenability, *n.*, liability to an-
swer, *ῥεαῖγῖαῖ*, -α, *f.*

Amenableness, *n.*, the quality of
being amenable, *ῥεαῖγῖαῖταῖ*,
-αῖρ, *m.*

Amenable, *a.*, answerable, account-
able, *ῥεαῖγῖαῖ*, -αῖγε.

Amend, *v.t.*, (1) to change or modify
for the better, (a) *τεαῖρῖιγῖμ*,
-υῖγαῖ, *fut. τεαῖρῖοῖαῖ*; (b) *αῖτ-*
τεαῖρῖιγῖμ, -υῖγαῖ (*G. D.*): amend
your ways and your doings,
τεαῖρῖιγῖρῖο ὕαρ ῖιῖγεῖτε αῖγυρ ὕαρ
ῖγιῖοῖμα (*Jer.* 7, 3); if you
thoroughly a. your ways, *ῖα*
τεαῖρῖιγῖτῖ ὕαρ ῖιῖγεῖτε ῖο ῖιοῖῖᾰν
(*Jer.* 7, 5).

(2) To improve, *ῥεαῖαρ ῖο*
ῖυῖρ αῖρ; also *ῥεαῖαρῖιγῖμ*, -υῖγαῖ,
fut. ῥεαῖαρῖαῖ and *ῥεαῖαρῖοῖαῖ*.

(3) To rectify, *εαῖρτῖιγῖμ*,
-υῖγαῖ, *fut. εαῖρτῖοῖαῖ*.

Amend, *v.i.*, to grow better, to
improve, *ῥαῖγῖαῖμ ῥαῖοῖρεαῖν nō*
ῥαῖοῖρεαῖ: the hour when he
began to amend, *an υαῖρ ῥυαῖρ*
ῖε ῥαῖοῖρεαῖ (*John* 4, 52); *ὕοῖ*
ῖ ὕρεαῖαρ.

Amendable, *a.*, capable of being
amended, *ῖοτεαῖρῖιγῖτε*.

Amended, *a.*, made better, (1)
εαῖρτῖιγῖτε; (2) *τεαῖρῖιγῖτε*.

Amende, *n.*, a pecuniary punish-
ment or fine, *εῖρῖι*, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*

Amende honorable, *emeaῖ*, -ῖγῖ, *m.*

Amending, *n.*, the act of making
better, (1) *τεαῖρῖιγαῖ*, -υῖγεῖτε, *m.*;
(2) *εαῖρτῖιγαῖ*, -υῖγεῖτε, *m.*; (3)
becoming better, *αῖ εῖρῖιγε ῖιοῖρ*
ῥεαῖρ.

Amendment, *n.*, (1) an alteration
for the better, (a) *τεαῖρῖιγαῖ*,
-υῖγεῖτε; (b) *αῖτεαῖρῖιγαῖ* (*G. D.*).

(2) Improvement, (a) *βῖρεαῖ*,
-ῖγῖ, *m.*; (b) *ῥαῖοῖρεαῖν*, -ῖῖμ, *m.*

(3) Rectification of a fault,
εαῖρτῖιγαῖ, -υῖγεῖτε.

Amends, *n.*, compensation for a loss or injury, (1) *emeaclann*, -*lamne*, *f.*; (2) *ráram*, -*aim*; (3) *cúiteam*, -*tim*, *m.*

Amenity, *n.*, being agreeable or pleasant in disposition, manner or climate, (1) *taicneamhacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rámacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ruicmáirneacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *speann*, -*unn*, *m.*

Amerce, *v.t.*, (1) to punish with a pecuniary penalty, (1) *cuirim cáin ar*; (2) *cáimficim*, -*ceas*.

Amerced, *a.*, fined, (1) *cáimficte*; (2) *do shearraig doic rúillinge ar*, he was amerced 10s.

Amercement, *n.*, the infliction of a penalty, also the fine imposed, *cáimficeas*, *gen.* -*cfe*, *m.*; (2) *éiric*, *gen.* -*ce*, *f.*; (3) *plaic*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (4) *rrait*, *gen.* -*e*, *f.*

Amercing, *n.*, inflicting a penalty, *cáimficeas*, -*cfe*, *m.*

American, *n.*, (1) a native of America, *Américánach*, -*aig*, *m.*; (2) a native of the United States, *Puncán*, -*ám*, *m.*

American, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to America, *Américánach*, -*aighe*; (2) to the United States, *Puncánach*, -*aighe*.

Americanism, *n.*, custom peculiar to, (1) America, *Américánacht*, -*a*; (2) to the United States, *Puncánacht*, -*a*, *f.*

Amethyst, *s.*, *amethyst* (*K.*, *M.*).

Amiability, *s.*, (1) *geanamhacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *lágacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *spádmáirneacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *taicneamhacht*, -*a*, *f.*, etc. See Amiable.

Amiable, *a.*, (1) loving, (a) *geanamhail*, -*mla*: often was ugly amiable, and pretty sulky, *ir minic a bí spánna geanamhail ir daetamhail dona*; (2) *muirneac*, -*nighe*; (3) *geanarac*, -*aighe*; (4) *spádmair*,

-*aighe*; (5) *ceanamhail*, -*mla* (*G. D.*).

(2) Gracious, (a) *ceanálda*, *ind.*; (b) *réim*, -*e*; (c) *moðamhail*, -*mla*.

(3) Kindly, (a) *míonta*, *ind.*; (b) *mémeamhail*, *mla*.

(4) Friendly, (a) *cumannac*, -*aighe*; (b) *capteannac*, -*aighe*.

(5) Sweet, (a) *lágac*, -*aighe* (*pron.* *lágcaighe*); (b) *rospáðac*, -*aighe*.

(6) Pleasing, (a) *taicneamhac*, -*aighe*; (b) *taicneamhail*, -*mla*; (c) *speaðnac*, -*nighe*; (d) *speannmair*, -*aighe* (*G. D.*); (e) *ruairic*, -*e*, (*Or.*).

Amiable woman, *n.*, *geanarós*, -*óighe*, -*a*, *f.*

Amiability. See Amiability.

Amiably, *ad.*, in an amiable manner, *go geanamhail*, *go spádmair*, *go ceannra*, *go lágac*, etc.

Amicable, *a.*, *munntearóda*, *ind.* See Amiable.

Amicably, *ad.*, in an amicable manner, *go munntearóda*.

Amice, *n.*, a square of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders while saying Mass, *mioct*, *gen. id. m.* (*cf.* *L. amictus*).

Amid, *prep.*, (1) among, in the Amidst, *midst* of or surrounded by separable things, (i) *imearḡ*, followed by *gen.*; (ii) *roir*, followed by *dat.*: *i n-ár imearḡ*, in our midst, amidst or amongst us; *imearḡ na noadome*: *beannuighe tu roir mnáib*, blessed art thou amongst women.

(2) In the midst of things where the idea of separableness is not distinctly manifest: a. the gloom, *i lár an doiréadair*; amid the storm, *i lár na ntuirme*.

Amidships, *ad.*, in the middle of a ship with regard to her length, *i lár luinge*.

Amiss, *ad.*, (1) wrongly, *so* notc : ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss, *iaipiarò ríub 7 ní şeib ríub de bñis̃ so n-iaipic̃aoi so notc* (*Jas.* 4, 3).

(2) Astray, (*a*) *mīrœ* : indeed it would not be amiss for some of them to be doing for themselves, *so ðem̃m̃n f̃em̃n ñioi m̃īrœ ðo c̃uro aca beic̃ as obair (rołāc̃ar) ðoib̃ f̃em̃n* ; (*b*) *amur̃a* ; (*c*) *ar an mbealac̃*.

(3) Ill, *so* ðona.

(4) Faultily, (*a*) *so m̃ioč̃apar̃o* ; (*b*) *so m̃iceap̃c̃* ; (*c*) *ar ceap̃r (Or.)*.

Amiss, *a.*, wrong, faulty, out of order, improper, (1) *neam̃c̃oir. -óma* ; (2) *nač c̃oir* : which speak anything amiss, *noč lab̃rap̃ don ñio nač c̃oir* (*Dan.* 3, 29).

Amity, *n.*, friendship in a general sense between individuals, societies or nations, (1) *cap̃ač̃ar. -air, m.* (*c̃air̃oeap̃, G. D.*) ; 'šā *iaipiar̃o ar Ōia r̃ic̃ 7 cap̃ač̃ar ðo c̃ur̃ imeap̃s̃ na ñoaoime, (P. O'L.)* ; (2) *b̃ár̃o, -e, f.* ; (3) *cum̃am̃, -am̃, m.* ; (4) *conail̃be, gen. id. f.*

Ammunition, *n.*, articles used in charging firearms, *ar̃ml̃ón, -óm, m.* ; *r̃c̃óir, -óir, m.*

Amnesty, *n.*, pardon for persons engaged in an insurrection, *maic̃-meac̃ar, gen. -air (G. D.)* ; (2) *maic̃eam̃nar, -air, m.* ; (3) *óig̃-óiol̃š̃ad̃, m. (O'Don. Sup.)*.

Among, } *prep.*, (1) making part
Amongst, } of a number, (*a*)
imeap̃s̃, followed by *gen.* (*cf. W. y mysk and Bret. emesq.*) : *iar̃ r̃in imeap̃s̃ ðom̃ge eite*, after that a. another crowd (*Conroy. II., c. 5*) ; a. the sons of the priests, *imeap̃s̃ mac na r̃asap̃c̃ (Ezra 10, 18)* ; but a woman

a. all these have I not found. *ac̃t bean 'n-a meap̃s̃ r̃in uile ní b̃fuaip̃ mé (Eccles. 7, 28)* ; *c̃uar̃o r̃é 'n-a meap̃s̃*, he went a. them ; (*b*) *ar* : a. the saints, *ar uim̃ip̃ na naom̃* ; a. the dead, *ar řluaš̃ na mar̃ib̃* ; *čā r̃é ar na řear̃aib̃ ip̃ řear̃r̃ i ñéip̃m̃n*, one a. the best men in Ireland ; *an ōoig̃ leat so b̃fuit řear̃ mac̃ánta ořčā*, do you think there is an honest man a. them ? ; (*c*) *er̃oir, r̃oir* : *ip̃ beannuig̃č̃e čū er̃oir m̃ñaib̃*, blessed are thou a. women ; she will be like a hare a. a pack of hounds, *ber̃o ři mar̃ řeir̃r̃řiač̃ r̃oir čonair̃c̃*.

(2) Expressing distribution, *er̃oir, r̃oir* : and two small fishes, but what are they a. so many ? *asur̃ ōā iap̃s̃ beas̃a ac̃t c̃řeas̃o ias̃ r̃in er̃oir an ořieas̃o řo (John 6, 9)* ; *ðo řom̃n r̃é eas̃or̃am̃n. (eas̃or̃aib̃, eas̃or̃č̃ā) é*, he divided it a. us, you. them.

Amorist, *n.*, a lover, a gallant, (1) *řuir̃řeac̃, -řis̃, m.* ; (2) *řr̃ad̃-uig̃č̃eóir, -óma, -ři, m.*

Amorous, *a.*, of or relating to or produced by sexual love, (1) *řr̃ad̃ac̃* ; (2) *m̃řear̃c̃ac̃, -aig̃e*.

Amorously, *ad.*, in an amorous manner, *so řr̃ad̃om̃ar*.

Amorousness, the quality of being inclined to sexual love, *řr̃ad̃ac̃, -a, f.*

Amorphous, *a.*, having no determinate shape, *řan čuma*.

Amount, *v.i.*, to come to in the aggregate : it does not a. to much, *ñ'ł pum̃ ann* ; it amounts to nothing, *ñ'ł don řuo ann* ; *ñ'ł ōas̃ar̃o ann (Don.)* ; *ñi řiú biop̃án ip̃ é (M.)*.

Amount, *n.*, (1) the total of two or more sums or quantities, (*a*)

ruim, -e, *f.*; (b) an τ-ιomián, -ám, *m.*; (c) amount of a bill, score, reckoning, τάβλε, *g. id. pl.* -εάδα, *f.*

(2) Significance. result, value, méro, -e, *m.*: τά méro τριoblóro a bí air (P. O'L.), whatever the a. of his distress.

(3) Bulk, (a) méro, *m.*; (b) oipeao, *m.*; (c) amount of work, sleep, etc., done at one time, (i) speap, -a, *m.* (W. Lim.); (ii) opeap, -a (Or.); (iii) coirg, -e, -orɣa, *f.*

Amour, *n.*, an illicit love affair, (1) ctuam, -e, *f.*; (2) reómpaóóipeact, -a, *f.*

Amphibious, *a.*, living both on land and water, buao maíreamna ar talam nó fá uirge.

Amphibiousness, *n.*, the quality of being amphibious. See Amphibious.

Amphitheatre, *n.*, a circular building with seats round an open space, amapclann, -amne, -a, *f.*

Ample, *a.*, (1) great in size, (a) roomy, spacious, fairrimg, -e; (b) widely extended, (i) foirleactan, -leicne; (ii) foirleic-eaoac, -aige; (iii) f.-leicteao-amail, -mía; (c) diffusive, aibread, -rige (G. D.).

(2) Abundant, (a) fully sufficient, so leóp; (b) copious, líonmar, -aípe; (c) liberal, paó-airreamail, -mía (M.), flúipread, -rige (M.).

Ampleness, *n.*, the state of being Amplitude, *f.* ample, (1) fairrimge, *g. id. f.*; (2) líonmaípe, *g. id. f.*; (3) flúippe, *g. id. f.*; (4) paóairpe, *g. id. f.* See Ample.

Amplification, *n.*, (1) making roomy, fairrimgiuao, -igce, *m.*; (2) enlarging generally, méauiao, -uigce; (3) widening, foirleact-

auiao, -uigce, *m.*; (4) enlarging a statement, miniuiao, -igce, *m.*

Amplifier, *n.*, one who amplifies, (1) méauuigceóir, *m.*; (2) foirleact-nuigceóir; (3) minuigceoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Amplify, *v.t.*, to make larger or more extended, (1) foirleact-nuigim, -uiao; (2) fairrimgiuim, -uiao; (3) minuigim. See Amplification.

Amply, *ad.*, in an ample manner, so lán, so líonmar, so paóairreamail.

Amputate, *v.t.* (Surg.), to cut off a limb, (1) tearɣaim -ao; (2) gearraim, -ao.

Amputation, *n.*, the operation of cutting off a limb, (1) tearɣao, -ɣta, *m.*; (2) gearrao, -pta, *m.*

Amulet, *n.*, a charm worn against disease, witchcraft, etc. (1) brioct, *g. breacta, m.*; (2) ópta (also arpta), *g. id. pl.* -ái, *f.*: cumaoac nó rɣiaclúitpeac nó plaópaó, nó nío ar bit eile curtar fá bpaiao, nó fá coirp oume o'a cumaoac ar earaplaroeact, nó ar aicío (O' Beg.).

Amuse, *v.t.*, to divert, to entertain, (1) roilbim nó roilbriim, -uiao; (2) paóaim, -ao; (3) meallaim, -ao; (4) cealɣaim, -ao (an uireos); as cealɣao lemb, fondling an infant (Or.); (5) breáɣaim, -ao.

Amused, *a.*, diverted, entertained, (1) meallta; (2) paóta.

Amusement, *n.*, pastime, diversion, (1) caíteam aimpípe; (2) speann, *g. spinn, m.*; (3) rult, *g. rult*: asur a bpaɣaimn oe rult i bpaíteap tall (Oss. IV. 40); and all the a. I should get in heaven beyond; (4) roilb-peact, -a, *f.*; (5) riampa, *g. id.*

m. (Con.): house of a., τεὰς ἀν
 τριαμρα (*Con.*); (6) τέαμραθ̄,
 -e, *f. (U.)*; (7) cleαμραθ̄, -αθ̄,
m.; (8) αμυττιρ̄e, *gen. id. f.*
 (*G. D.*); (9) ἀντιλάρ, -λάρ, *m.*
 (*G. D.*); (10) μερ̄οιη, ὄρεαθ̄
 and -ὄρη, *f.*; (11) βρέαζναθ̄,
 -αθ̄, *m. (Or.)*.

Amusing, *a.*, giving amusement, diverting, (1) *ḡpeannmáir*, -aíre; (2) *ḡinn*, -e: *rḡéat ḡinn* (nó *ḡpeannmáir*), an *a.* story; (3) *riamramáil*, -má.

Amusive, *a.*, having power to amuse or entertain, *ḡpennmar*, -*aine*; *cleapać*, -*arġe*.

An. There is no word in Irish for the indefinite article. It is always understood. *Is eapcú í,* it is an eel.

Anabaptist, **n.**, a member of a sect that believe in re-baptism, αναβαπτιστᾶς, -της, *m.* (*cf.* Gr. ἀνά, again, and βαπτιστής).

Anabaptist, *a.*, relating to the
Anabaptists, ἀναβπτεαί, -τις.

Analepsy, *n.*, recovery of strength
after sickness, $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\pi\epsilon\alpha\mu$, $-\pi\iota\mu$, *m.*

Analeptic. *a.*, restorative, ἀν-
νεαρτοποιεῖν, -τιζε.

Analogical, *a.*, founded on analogy,
 κοινωτική, -αίρε.

Analogically, *ad.*, by way of similitude, *ζο κομματας*.

Analogous, *a.*, bearing a resemblance or proportion to, (1) κοῤῡματαδ, -αιγε; (2) ὕδατοῤῡμαρ, -αιγε; (3) κοῤῡμῡρεαστῡραδ, -αιγε.

Analogy, *n.*, a likeness or correspondence between things which are otherwise different, (1) *κοινωνία* (ἀντ), *f.* (*κοινωνία*ς, -ν, *dat. pl.* -νις, *m.*, *B.L.L.* I. 144, 21); (2) *Γραμ.*, ἀνάλογος, -ογος, *f.* (*N.*). In *Sil. Gad.* analogy is given as ἀνάλογος, -ογος, *f.* (*K. M.*).

Analysis, *n.*, (1) the resolution of anything to its elements, (*a*) τέλινμαρ, -ρεα, *m.*; (*b*) ρναρ, -α, *m.* (*O' R.*); (*c*) ρναρσθ, -ρεα (*O' R.*).

(2) (*Gram.*), (a) $\tau\epsilon\alpha\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$, - $\upsilon\iota\varsigma\tau\epsilon$, *m.*; (b) $\mu\iota\omicron\iota\eta\varsigma\mu\upsilon\theta\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$, - $\upsilon\iota\varsigma\tau\epsilon$, *m.* (*N.*). In *B.LL.* I. 32, 3, the analysis of words is given as $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, but in II. 346 it is $\alpha\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ ($\tau\alpha\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma = \tau\omicron\alpha\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$; cf. $\tau\omicron\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\eta$ and $\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\eta$. — $\tau\omicron\eta\eta\alpha$).

Analyst, *n.*, one who analyzes,
 ἡ ἀνάλυστις, -ῶσα, -μί, *m.*

Analyze, *v.t.*, to reduce a thing to its elements, (1) *lérimearaim*. -*meap*: to analyze a patient's water, *urpe oçair vo lérimeap*; (2) *rnaraim*, -*əð*; (3) *rnarpurizim*. -*uğəð* (*G. D.*); (4) (*Gram.*) *vealurizim*, -*uğəð*.

Analyzer. *See* Analyst.

Analyzing, *n.*, the act of reducing a thing to its elements, *ἡ ἀνάλυσις*, *f.*

Analytic, *a.*, ταιτμεαε (N.). See Analysis (2).

Anaphora, *n.*, (*Rhet.*) a repetition of a word or words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses, ἀναφορά, -cτα, *m.* (*N.*).

Anarchy, *n.*, absence of law or government; *միմաճսւ*, -ճւ, *f.*

Anastrophe, *n.* (*Rhet.* and *Gram.*)
an inversion of the natural order
or words, ἰσμπόρ, -υῖτε, *m.* (*N.*)

Anathema, *n.*, a ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity. (1) *comnealbācāð*, -*bāiŕte*, *m.*; (2) *mallācŕ eaglaŕre*: *oo léigead* *raim na mallācŕ air 7 oo cuipead* *pé comnealbācāð é* (*P. O'L*), he was anathematised and excommunicated; (3) let him be anathema, *bíod* *pé malluigŕte* (*1 Cor. 16. 22*).

Anathematise, *v.t.*, to pronounce an anathema against, *mattuiſim*, -*uſað*.

Anathematised, *a.*, banned or cursed, *commealþáiſte*; *mattuiſte* (*pron. mattuiſte*, *Or.*).

Anatomize, *v.t.*, to dissect, *corrpnaraim*, -*að*; *corrpnaruiſim*, -*uſað*.

Anatomist, *n.*, one skilled in dissection, *corrpnaraiſe*, *g. id. pl.* -*ſí*, *m.*

Anatomy, *n.*, the art of dissecting, *corrpnarað*, -*ſta*, *m.* (*G. D.*); (2) *corrpnaraiſeaðt*, -*a*, *f.* (*O' R.*)

Ancestor, *n.*, a forefather, (1) *ſinnreap*, -*ſip*, *m.*; (2) *reanaðair*, -*ðar*, *pl.* -*ðara*, -*aiſe* and -*aiſre* *æða*, *m.*; *reanmáðair*, -*ðar*, *pl.* -*máſe* and -*máſre* *æða*, *f.*

Ancestral, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from an ancestor, *ſinnreapað*, -*aiſe*.

Ancestry, *n.*, ancestral lineage, *ſinnſiſeaðt*, -*a*, *f.*

Anchor, *n.*, an iron instrument attached to a cable which when thrown overboard keeps the ship in a particular place, *ancoiſe*, *gen. id. pl.* -*ſí*, *f.* (*cf. L. ancora*).

Anchor, *v.t.*, to secure by an anchor, *cuiſum ancoiſe*; to cast *a.*, *ancoiſe ðo ður amað*.

Anchorable, *a.*, fit for anchorage, *ro-ancoiſeað*, -*ſiſe*.

Anchorage, *n.*, where ships anchor, *ancoiſe*, *gen. id. m.*: the hob is a good anchorage, *ſr maſt an t-ancoiſe an t-iaſta*; anchorage fee, *ðíot ancoiſeaðta*.

Anchor-hold, *n.*, (1) the hold or grip of an anchor, *ſſeim ancoiſe*; (2) that to which it holds, *teaba ancoiſe*.

Anchoring, *n.*, the act of securing by an anchor, *aſað* -*að*, *m.*

Anchorite, *n.*, a hermit, *ðíſſeaðað*, -*aiſ*, *m.*; (2) *ðonaſánað*, -*aiſ*, *m.*; (3) *anðara*, -*ð*, -*að*, *m.* (*K. M.*); (4) *anðoiſe*, *m.* (*K. M.*) (*cf. Gr. ἀναχωρητης*, *fr. αναχωρειν*, to give place, to retire).

Anchorite's cell, *n.*, *ðúſſeað*, *m.*

Anchovy, *n.*, a small fish (*engraulis encrasicholus*) caught in the Mediterranean, *ſéiſoín*, *g. id. pl.* -*ní*, *m.*

Anciency, } *n.*, the quality of
Ancientness, } being ancient, (1) *reanoaðt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *áſſaæt*, -*a*, *f.*

Ancient, *a.*, old, (1) *rean*, *comp. ſiſe*: *rean teópa*, ancient landmarks (*Prov. 22, 28*); (2) *aoſta*; (3) *áſſa*, *ind*; (4) *áſſað*, -*aiſe* (*cf. ἀρχαῖος*, ancient); (5) *ſoiſſe* (*ſoiſſe*), (6) *reanoað*.

Ancient, *n.*, an aged man, *reanoíſ*, -*ópa*, -*ſí*, *g. pl.* -*ópað*, *m.*

Ancient, a ship's pennant, *bratað*, -*aiſ*, *m.*

Anciently, *ad.*, in ancient times, (1) *ſaðó*; (2) *í n-aiſó*; (3) *inſ an tſean aiſſeap* (*Or.*).

Ancients, *n.*, those who lived in former ages, (1) *na rean*: *ſað ſí ſiam ó ſé na rean*, every king from the time of the ancients (*ſaðſ Mac Óáſe*); (2) *ſinnſip*; (3) *reanſóſſe*.

Ancillary, *a.*, auxiliary, *caðarſað*, -*aiſe*.

And, *conj.*, *aſur*; *ſo*, with, sometimes = and; *íá ſo n-oróce* (also *íá ſo ſ' oróce*); *íó ſo n-oróce*, day and night (*W. Lim.*); *míle ſo teit*, a mile and a half. Formerly *ſſeo* = *and*, as *mnáſſeo inſeana*, women and maidens (*B.L.L. I. 276, 21*); *and so on*, *aſur maſ ſin ðóð*.

Andante, *a.* (*Mus.*), *meiſó*, -*e* (*P. S.*); *ſluaiſeð*, -*ſiſe*.

(9) Sudden blaze of anger, (a) *larán*, -am, *m.* (also *larán* *feirge*; *rán* *feirge* *Or.*); (b) *ταῦτο*, -aro, *m.*; (c) *bpuč*, -a, *m.*

(10) Vexation, *corruiġe*, *g. id.* *f.*: *ná cuir c. oim*, don't anger me (*Or.*); I am angry or vexed, *tá corruiġe oim*.

(11) Wrath, (a) *farán*, *forán* (*G. D.*) *biórrán* (*G. D.*), *borrán* and *oórrán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *farra-ántačt*, -a, *f.*; (c) *nimfioc*, -a, *m.*; (d) *oorr*, *g. uuirr*, *m.*; (e) *cútač*, -aig, *m.*

Anger, *v.t.*, to excite to anger, (1) *fearraim*, -ač; (2) *fearr* *o* *cuir ar* *óime*, to anger a person; *mall cum feirge*, slow to get angry; (3) he angered me, *o* *cuir ré corruiġe oim*.

Angered easily, *a.*, *cočallač*, -aig.

Angina pectoris, *n. (Med.)*, breast-pang or spasm of the chest, *ctetín*, *gen. id. m. (f. l.)*.

Angle, *n.*, (1) the enclosed space where two lines meet, (a) a corner. (i) *cúmne*, *g. id. pl. -ní*, *f.* (general word in *M.*, but also heard in *Con.* and *U.*); (ii) *ctúro*, -e, -eada. *f. (Con. and U.)*; (iii) *cearna*, *g. id. pl. aí*, *m.*; (b) nook, (i) *cor*, *g. and pl. cuir*, *m.*: *carán na trí gcor*, the path of the three nooks or bends; (ii) *túb*, -úbe, -a, *f.*: *cpann cúmpa i túb na coille*, a sweet-smelling tree in a nook of the wood.

(2) A projecting or sharp corner, *coinnéal*, -néil, *m.*

(3) (*Geom.*), *uitle*, *g. -lean nó unn*, *pl. -leanna nó -linneada*, *f.*

Acute angle, *ġeap-uitle* (*E. O'N.*).

Alternate angles, *uillinneada umtánač* (*E. O'N.*).

Corresponding angles, *com-uillinneada* (*E. O'N.*).

External angle, *uitle reačtar-adač* (*E. O'N.*).

Internal angle, *uitle inneač-onadač* (*E. O'N.*).

Obtuse angle, *maot uitle* (*E. O'N.*).

Right angle, *uitle čearnógač*. Angle, *v.i.*, to fish with a hook and line, *iarġaim*, -ač.

Angled, *a.*, having angles, (1) *cúmneadač*, -nig; (2) *cearnač*, -aig; (3) *uitleanač*, -aig.

Angler, *n.*, one who fishes, (1) *pl. lučt an túbán*; (2) *iarġaire*, *g. id. pl. -rí*, *m.*: an angler's rod, *rlat iarġaig; rlatiarġaire(ačta)*.

Anglican, *a.*, English, *Saranač* (also *Sacaranač*), -aig.

Anglican, *n.*, a member of the Church of England, *Saranač*, -aig, *m.*

Anglicism, *n.*, an English idiom, *beartačar*, -air, *m. (m. b.)*.

Anglicize, *v.t.*, to make English, *racranuigim*, -uġač.

Angling, *n.*, fishing, *iarġaireadač*, -a, *f.*

Anglo-Irishman, *n.*, *ġall ġaeócal*, -ón, *m.*

Anglo-Norman, *n.*, (1) *ġall*, -ail, *m.*; (2) *noimánač*.

Anglo-Saxon, *n.*, *Sarannač*, -aig, *m.*

Angrily, *ad.*, in an angry manner, *ġo fearrač*.

Angry, *a.*, inflamed with or showing anger, *fearrač*, -aig; (2) *fiocmar*, -aire; (3) *foránta*; (4) *colġač*, -aig; (5) *cannarač*, -aig; (6) *borračadač*, -aig; (7) *oótač*, -aig; (8) *tačadač*, -aig (*Con.*); (9) *tonnač*, -aig. See Anger.

Angry look, *n.*, *oimuč*, -a, *m.*; *colġ*, *g. cuilġ*, *m.*; *ġruig*, -e, *f. (Or.)*.

Angry-looking, *a.*, *meirgeadač*, -ig.

Angry fit, *n.*, *rtórrán*, -ám, *m.*

Anguish, *s.*, (1) extreme pain of body or mind, (a) *επάθω*, -άρω, *m.*: *τῆ ἐπάθω πρῖοπαθε*, through a. of spirit (*Ex.* 6, 9); *επάθω* *επορε*, a. of heart; (b) *ζοῖν*, -ε, *f.*: *ζοῖν na n̄guapaçt to bi op a çionn*, the anguish of the danger hanging over him (*K. τbb.* 111, x.); *ἀμὰν ζοῖν na mná beipeap a çérotleanb*, like the a. of a woman in labour with her first child (*Jer.* 4, 31); (c) *ἀρραγς*, -ε, *f.*; (d) *ιοῦνα*, *g. id. f.*; (e) *τοῖζεαρ*, -ζῖρ, *m.*: in that we saw the a. of his soul, *oe b̄piç zo b̄pacamar toῖζεαρ a anima* (*Gen.* 42, 21); a. took hold of him and pangs as of a woman in travail, *puç toῖζεαρ çpeim aip 7 toῖçte map im̄aoi le n-ιοῦनाव* (*Jer.* 50, 43); (f) *cuñçac*, -αιç, *m.*: when distress and a. come upon you, *an uaipe çioçpar am̄oeipe 7 cuñçac opavb* (*Prov.* 1, 27); (g) *τοçramn*, -ε, *f.*: tribulation and a. on the soul of every man that doeth evil, *τποβλότο 7 τοçramn ap anam çac don oume to çn̄i otc* (*Rom.* 2, 9); (h) *τοῖρβεαρ*, -βῖρ, *m.*: slay me for a. is come upon me, *μαιρβ me õip çámiz toῖρβεαρ opm* (*2 Sam.* 1, 9); (i) *am̄çap*, -αιρ, *m.*: I will speak in the a. of my spirit, *lav̄eõparõ* (also *lav̄p̄parõ*) *mé i n-am̄çap mo p̄p̄ioπαθε*; (j) *toῖç*, -ε, *pl. -çe*, *f.*: a. hath taken hold of us. *to çlac toῖç çpeim opamn* (*Jer.* 6, 24).

(2) Excruciating distress, (a) *iaipçnõ*, *g. id. pl. -ça*, *m.*: the a. of death is coming on you, *ta iapçnõ an b̄aip aç teaçt opç* (*Oss.* IV. 130); (b) *iaip̄põç*, -õῖçe, -a, *f.*; (c) *éaçcom̄lamn*, -amn, *m.*; (d) *beap̄p̄án*, -ám, *m.*

Angular, related to or having an angle, (1) *un̄leanac*, -αιçe; (2) *un̄leac*, -uῖçe; (3) *cúmn̄eac*, -n̄çe.

Angularity, *n.*, the quality or state of being angular, (1) *un̄leanac̄t*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ceap̄nac̄t*, -a, *f.*

Anhelation, *n.*, short, rapid breathing; panting, (1) *coçán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *bolçp̄aðac̄t*, *f.*; (3) *p̄éroin*, *m.*

Anhydrous, *a.*, destitute of water, *neam̄uip̄çteaç*, -çiçe.

Anile, *a.*, old-womanish, *can̄leac̄ am̄ail*, -m̄la.

Anility, *n.*, old-womanishness, (1) *can̄leac̄am̄laçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *can̄leac̄ap*, -aip, *m.*

Animadversion, *n.*, adverse criticism, reproof, blame, (1) *ac̄mup̄án*, -ám, *m.* (pron. *apaçán*, *M.*); (2) *loçtuçaðõ*, -uῖçte, *m.*

Animadvert, *v.t.*, to express censure, to find fault, *loçtuçim*, -uῖçaðõ.

Animal, *n.*, an organised living being, a beast as distinguished from man, *am̄m̄roç*, *g. id., pl. -m̄m̄te* and *-m̄rõçe*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. anima*, breath, soul); (2) *beic̄rõ-eac̄* (*beaçaðac̄*, *Don.*), -õῖç, *pl. id.* and *-ça*, *m.*; (3) *oūil*, -e, *g. pl. oūil*, *f.*; (4) *m̄iol*, *gen. m̄il*, *pl. -a* and *-ta*, *m.* This word, now applied to the louse, originally meant any animal, as *m̄iol m̄õna*, a flea-like animal seen in bog-holes; *m̄iol burõç*, and *m̄iol çearp*, a hare; *m̄iol m̄õp*, a whale; *m̄iol ep̄ion*, a moth; *m̄iol çoile*, a stomach or maw-worm; *m̄iol ceáip̄õ*, a flesh-worm; *m̄iol ep̄ubac̄*, crab-louse; *m̄iol coille*, and *ep̄in̄m̄iol*, the wood-louse or wall-louse; *m̄iol-çú*, a greyhound; *oūill̄m̄iol*, a caterpillar; *m̄iol ingneac̄* (*pup̄-tán*), a crab; *m̄iolõç*, any smal

animal; *míoltós*, a midge or gnat; *míoltós leatair* (*mílin*, *M.*), *f.*, *nó r̥ḡiactán leatair*, *m.*, a bat, etc.

Animal having claws or paws, *crúbac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*

Full-grown animal, cow (*stirk* only, *Don.*) or horse, *colpa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Feeble, ill-fed old animal, *ḡroḡa*, *g. id. pl. -ái*, *m.*; *ḡroḡaro*, *-e. f. (Con.)*.

Useless, worn-out animal, *cráó-taire*, *g. id. pl. -rí*, *m. (W. Ker.)*.

Animal, a., of or relating to animals, *am̃m̃rõe*, *ind.*

Animalculum, n., a small animal invisible or nearly so, *beatacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; *r̥r̥iḡoín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m. (Or.)*.

Animalism, n., mere animal life, *am̃m̃rõceac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Animate, v.t., to make alive, *beóuigim*, *-uḡaó*.

Animated, a., alive, lively, *beóða*, *ind.*; *beóðam̃at*, *-m̃la*.

Animation, n., the state of being lively, brisk or spirited, *beóðac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Animosity, n., active enmity, energetic dislike, (1) *ḡararor*, *gen. -e, f.*: *tré ḡeirḡ*, *nó tré ḡararor*, *nó tré añporor̃e*, through anger, a. or malevolence (*K.*); (2) *anḡr̥áó*, *-ár̥ó*; (3) *neambár̥ó* (*pron. neam̃áig*, *M.*), *-e, f.*; (4) *antoir̥rõeac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Anise, n., an umbeliferous plant (*pimpinella anisum*), *am̃ir*, *-e, f.*

Ankle, n., the joint which connects the foot with the leg, the tarsus, (1) *ait*, *gen. and pl. ait*, *m.*; (2) *r̥úitín*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m. (G. D.)*; (3) *mur̥ar̥l̥án*, *gen. and pl. -ám*, *m. (G. D.)*; (4) *mur̥ar̥na*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *f. (Or.)*, (also *mur̥ar̥pne*, *f.*, *Or.*;

mur̥ar̥pnan, *Don.*); (5) *bonnar̥o*, *-e, f.*; (6) *reir̥*, *-e, -eac̃a, f. (reir̥r̥ó caol*, slender ankle, *LL. 189a, 24)*.

A person with crooked ankles, *bar̥ac̃án*, *-ám*, *m. (Con.)*.

Annalist, n., a writer of annals, *reanac̃uir̃e*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*; (2) *r̥tar̥uir̃e*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*; (3) *r̥tar̥r̥oir̃*, *-ór̥a*, *-rí*, *m.*; (4) *éac̃taire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Annals, n., historical records, chronicles, history, (1) *anñálaac̃a* (also *anñála*), *gen. id. (pl.)*. (*Lat. annales, pl.*); (2) *reañcar̃*, *-air̃*, *m.*

Annex, v.t., to join or attach, *com̃ceanḡlam̃*, *-ḡal*; (2) *táct-uigim*, *-uḡaó*; (3) *ol̥úct-uigim*, *-uḡaó*; (4) *cuir̃im le céite*; (5) *cuir̃im leir̃*.

Annexation, n., the act of annexing, *com̃ceanḡailt*, *-e, f.*; *táctáó*, *g. táróce*, *m.*

Annie, prop. n., *Eic̃ne*, *g. id. f.*

Annihilate, v.t., (1) to reduce to nothing or non-existence, *cuir̃im ar̃ neim̃ñíó*.

(2) To destroy the form or distinctive properties of a thing, (*a*) *claõcl̥óir̥im*, *-l̥óó* (*claõcl̥uigim*, *-l̥óó*); (*b*) *ḡianm̃illim*, *-leáó*.

(3) To destroy or eradicate, (*a*) *r̥ḡm̃or̃aim*, *-aó* and *r̥ḡm̃or̃*; (*b*) *léir̥r̥ḡm̃or̃aim*, *-aó* and *-r̥ḡm̃or̃*

Annihilated, a., destroyed, (1) *léir̥-r̥ḡm̃or̃ta*; (2) *ḡianr̥ḡm̃or̃ta*; (3) *ḡianm̃illte*, *ind.*

Annihilation, n., the act of reducing to nothing, (1) *léir̥r̥ḡm̃or̃*, *-ir̃* and *-r̥ta*, *m.*; (2) *íoe*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *claõcl̥óó*, *-a*, *m.*

Anniversary, n., (1) the annual return of the day on which some notable event took place, *p̃éite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -te, f.*

(2) An annual feast or festival in commemoration or in honour of Christ, the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, the Saints, etc., *féarta nó féile*; *raoipe bliadantamail* *do shníótear i gcumne nó a n-onóir Chríost, Muiré díg, na n-aprtaí nó na naoim (O' Beg.).*

(3) The day on which Mass is said yearly for the soul of a deceased person, (a) *féil báir*, *gen. féile báir*; (b) *nár báir*, *gen. nár báir*.

Annotate, *v.t.*, to explain by notes, *zéirmíniúim, -iúḡaḡ*; (2) *ḡluair-míniúim, -iúḡaḡ*.

Annotation, *n.*, a note by way of explanation, *ḡluair, -e, -eanna, f.*; *zéirmíniúḡaḡ, -iḡḡe, m.*

Annotator, *n.*, one who explains by notes. *ḡluair nó, zéirmíniḡ-ḡeóir.*

Announce, *v.t.*, to make known, (1) *fóḡraim, -aḡ*; (2) *fuasraim, -aḡ*; (3) *crabóirḡaóilim*; (4) *foillriúim, -iúḡaḡ*.

Announced, *a.*, made known, *foillriḡḡe*.

Announcement, *n.*, the giving of public notice, (1) *fóḡairt, -airt, f.*; (2) *fuasra, gen. fuasairt, m.*; (3) *forfóḡraḡ, g. -ḡairt, m.*

Announcing, *n.*, the act of making known, *fóḡraḡ, -ḡairt, m.*; *foillriúḡaḡ, -iḡḡe, m.*

Annoy, *v.t.*, to vex, (1) *buaróruim, -ream*; (2) Idiom, I'd pity the man who would annoy him, *baḡ ḡruasḡ liom an duine a ḡiocraḡ ḡparna air*; (3) *ḡruorḡaim, -aḡ*: the sweat of one's own brow it is that annoys everyone, *allar a mála féim a ḡruorḡar ḡaḡ n-aon*; (4) *cráḡaim, v.n. craḡ*; (5) *céaraim, -aḡ* (torment). (b) *ciarpaim, -aḡ*.

Annoyance, *n.*, vexation, (1) *uoḡar,*

-air, m.; (2) *buaróirt, gen. -ḡairt, f.*; (3) *cráḡ, -air, -áirte, m.*

Annoyed, *a.*, vexed, (1) *buaróḡairt, ind.*; (2) *uoḡarḡeasḡ, -oirḡe (P. O'L.)*; (3) *ná bíḡḡ ceirt ort, don't be annoyed (P. O'L.)*; (4) *colloq., tá mé boḡar ḡḡaḡ, (M.), tá mo ḡuara cloiḡiḡḡe ḡḡaḡ (Or.), you have me annoyed.*

Annoying, *a.*, vexatious, *ciarpḡaḡ -airḡe*.

Annoying, *n.*, the act of vexing, (1) *buaróḡeasḡ, -ḡairt, m.*; (2) *cé tá leat, who is a. you*; (3) *tá ré ḡḡ cur (buarḡairt) orm, he is a. me*; (4) *ḡríobairt, -airt, f. (with air).*

Annual, *a.*, yearly, *bliadantamail, bliadnamail, -mla*.

Annually, *ad.*, year by year, (1) *ḡaḡ aon bliadain*; (2) *ó bliadain ḡo bliadain*; (3) *ḡo bliadantamail*; (4) *i n-ḡḡarḡ na bliadna*.

Annuitant, *n.*, one who receives an annuity, (1) *cióraipe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *bliadanaḡán, -ám, m.*

Annuity, *n.*, a sum of money payable yearly, (1) *buinḡóir, -a, m.*; (2) *cióir ḡḡ teasḡ irteasḡ ḡo bliadantamail*.

Annul, *v.t.*, to nullify, to make void, *cuirim ar ḡcúl*.

Annular, *a.*, pertaining to or having the form of a ring, *fáinneasḡ, -niḡe*; *ceapcallasḡ, -airḡe*.

Annunciation, *n.*, announcement, *teasḡairtasḡ, -a, f.*

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, *lá féile Muiré ran Earraḡ*.

Anodyne, *n.*, a medicine which allays pain, *poraḡ ar péim nó ar ḡimnear*; *iocrláimte, g. id. f. (Or.).*

Anoint, *v.t.*, (1) to rub with oil, (a) *olaim*, -aó; (b) *uiligim*, -iuḡaó; (2) to apply oil as a sacred rite, *unḡaim*, -aó: cuir an ola air, anoint him; *rmeairaim*, -aó, *bealaim*, -aó; *imbealiligim*, -uḡaó.

Anointed, *a.*, rubbed with oil, *oluiḡte*, *unḡta*, *rmeairta*.

Anointing, *n.*, the act of rubbing with oil, as an ointment or as a sacrament, (1) *olao*, -ta and -uḡte, *m.*; (2) *unḡaó*, -ḡta, *m.*; (3) *bealao*, -uḡte, *m.*

Anomalous, *a.*, deviating from the general rule, *neimhriagaita(c)*.

Anomaly, *n.*, deviation from the common rule, *neimhriagaita*, -ḡla, *f.*

Anon, *ad.*, (1) soon, in a little while, *ar bail*; (2) again, *arís*; (3) at another time, *aḡuair*.

Anonymous, *a.*, nameless; *neaimnuiḡte*; *neaimhmeac*; *ar oit amme*; *oitaimm*; *ḡan aimm*.

Anonymously, *ad.*, without a name, *ḡan aimm*.

Another, (1) *pron.*, one more in addition to a former number and implying likeness or similarity, (a) *eite*, *oite* (*Con.*). *cf.* L. *alius*; Gr. *ἄλλος*: *ceann eite*, another one; (b) *araite*: the son of a prince and the grandson of a., *mac flaḡa ḡ ua araita*; (2) a different thing: another thing, *ruo eite*; another question, *ceirt eite*; (3) any-one else, someone else, (a) *oime eite*: *ir úr rtiatl oe leaḡar oime eite*; (b) *cac*: *iail faḡa oe leaḡar cáic* (*H. M.* 1081); you drink a cup of tea in the morning as well as a., *olaim tupa cupán té ar marom com maḡt le cac* (*Beirt fear*); (c) from one to a. of them, *ó oime ḡo oime aca* (*P. O'L.*); (d)

I would take a glass like another (or like many a man), *comait le oime o'olpaim ḡloime*, in *W. Lim.*, *mar an céao fear eite*; like another I let the Irish out of my head *.i.* I forget the Irish; *leis mé an ḡaeoits ar mo ceann comait leir an céao fear eite* (*Or.*).

Another time, (1) *am eite*; (2) *uair eite*; (3) *aḡlá*.

Answer, *v.t.*, to reply, (1) *freaḡaim*, -ḡairt, *ful.* *frieḡoḡao* and *frieḡrócao*; *imper.* *freaḡair*; (2) answer (solve) this question, *férois an ceirt ro*; it is a question I cannot answer, *ir ceirt í nac féoir liom-ra a férotao*.

Answer, *n.*, (1) reply or response, *freaḡra*, -ḡarta, *m.*: *deirim mar freaḡra ar do ceirt*, in a. to your question I say that (*P. L.*); I will a. you, *frieḡoḡao tú nó beairao-ra freaḡra ort*; you answered well, *ir maḡt do freaḡair nó o'fuarḡait tú na ceirteanna*.

(2) To a salutation, *iriat*, -aite, -a, *f.*

(3) A reply from hailing distance to a shout or signal, *ráir*, also *ráro* (*Con.*).

(4) A curt, pert or unsatisfactory answer, *roicḡfreaḡra*, -ḡarta, *m.*

(5) Saucy answer, (a) *comcannt*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (b) *airfreaḡra*, *m.*

Answerable, *a.*, capable of being answered, (1) *freaḡrac*; (2) *freaḡartaac*; (3) *infreaḡarta*; (4) *freaḡartaige*.

Answerableness, *n.*, the quality of being answerable, liable or responsible, *freaḡraac*, -a, *f.*; *freaḡartaac*, *f.*

Answerably, *ad.*, suitably, ζο
 ρρεαζριας, ζο ρρεαζριας.

Answerer, *n.* one who answers.
 ρρεαζριας, -ορια, -ρι, *m.*

Answering, *n.*, the act of replying,
 (1) ρρεαζριας, -αρια, *f.*; (2)
 ρρεαζρια, -αρι, *m.*; (3) ρρεαζριας,
 -ζαρια. *m.*

Answering back, none of them
 answered him back, νιορ τυς
 αοιννε (αοιννε) αςα ζας ρε
 ρεαο οο (P. O'L.).

Answering well, ιρ αςςουαρι (νο
 οειρβεαλας) αν βυααυι τυ;
 ιρ μαις τυ ας ρυαρζαυι αειρ-
 τεαυνα (J. C. Ward).

Ant, *n.*, an insect of the genus
 formica a pismire, (1) ρεαζγαν
 (ριοζγαν, *Con.*, pron. shugan in
 Or.), -αμ, *m.*; (2) μοιρβ, -ε,
 -εαα, *f.*; (3) οιβεας, *gen.* -βεις,
 -α, *f.*; (4) εαρις, -α, *pl. id. f.*

Antagonism, *n.*, opposition of ac-
 tion, (1) αροαριας, -α, *f.*; (2)
 εαριςαροαρις, -ορις and -οεαρις, *m.*

Antagonist, *n.*, an adversary,
 εαριςαρις, *gen.* -ο, *pl.* -αριςοις,
f.; ναμαρο (also ναμαρο), *gen.*
 ναμαρο, *pl.* ναμαροις, *f.*

Antagonistic, *a.*, acting against, (1)
 αροαριας, -αρις; (2) αροαριας,
ind.

Ante, before, ροιμ.

Antecede, *v.t.* and *i.*, ρειμμιςτιςμ,
 -τεας.

Antecedence, *n.*, precedence, ρειμ-
 μιςτεας, -α, *f.*

Antecedent, *a.*, prior, ρειμμις-
 τεας, -αρις; *n.* (*Gram.*), ρειμ-
 μιςτεαςοις, *g. id. m.*

Antecedent of a relative, *n.* (*Gram.*)
 αμμ αοιβεαριας (N.).

Antediluvian, *a.*, before the Deluge,
 ροιμ αν νοιμ.

Antemeridian, *a.*, ρεαμιας.

Antenuptial, *a.*, before marriage,
 ρεαμιοριας.

Antepenultimate, *a.*, of or relating
 to the last syllable but two,
 ροιρ-ρειμιοειροεαας.

Anteposition, *n.* (*Gram.*), ρεαμ-
 ιςτεας, *m.* (N.).

Anterior, *a.*, before in time, ροιμ.

Anteroom, *n.*, a waiting-room,
 αοιβεομια.

Anthem, *n.*, a hymn of praise, (1)
 ναομαμιας, -αμ, *m.*; (2) νεαμ-
 νιαυι, -αυι, *m.*; (3) αμτιον,
 -ον, *m.*

Anthill, *n.*, a mound thrown up
 by ants, (1) ραοβαν, -αμ, *m.*;
 (2) αομ ρεαζγαν, *m.*; (3) αοιαν
 ρεαζγαν; (4) νεαο ρεαζγαν;
 (5) ροιρις ρεαζγαν.

Anthology, *n.*, a collection of the
 flowers of literature, (1) αοις αν
 αροαριας, *gen.* and *pl.* αοις αν
 αρις, *m.*; (2) αοιανιας, *g. id., pl.*
 -ρις, *m.*; (3) ραμμιςαοιαν, *m.*;
 (4) αοιαν αοιαν, *m.*

Anthony's fire, *n.*, erysipelas, (1)
 ριαο αμε; (2) αμε οε.

Anthracite, *n.*, flameless coal, ζυαυ
 νεαμιαριας.

Anthrophagi, *n.*, cannibals, αριμμις-
 οειρις, *m.*

Anthropology, *n.*, the science of
 the human body, αριμμιςοις, *m.*

Anti-asthmatic, *n.* and *a.*, fitted to
 relieve asthma, ι ν-αζαο μύαο
 (μύαο, asthma), -ε, *f.*

Anti-acid, *n.* and *a.*, fitted to
 counteract acids, ζεαριςορις.

Anti-apoplectic, *n.*, fitted to re-
 lieve apoplexy, (1) αοριςαρις-
 αμαρις, -αρις, *m.*; (2) αοριςαρις-
 αριςαρις, -αρις, *m.*

Antic (a trick), *n.*, αειρις, *g.* -α,
 and αειρις, *pl.* -αυια, *m.*; (2) ζαρις-
 αριςαρις, -α, *f.* (Or.), *See* Antics.

Antic, *n.*, a buffoon, αειριςοις,
g. id., pl. -οις, *m.*; ζαριςαρις,
 -αρις, *m.* (Or.); ζαριςαρις, -οις,
 (Or.).

Antichrist, n., a great antagonist who will precede Christ's second coming, ἀνέριοςτ, *g. id., pl. -anna, m.*

Antichristian, n., one opposed to Christianity, ἀνέριοςτurus, *g. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

Antichristian, a., opposed to the Christian religion, ἀνέριοςτἀμ-αι, -mīa.

Anticipate, v.t., (1) to do or take before another, πέμνῳέαναιμ, -am; (2) to foresee, πέμνῳέας-αιμ, -cāmτ.

Anticipated, a., taken up or introduced beforehand, πέμνῳέαντα.

Anticipation, n., (1) the act of preparing for beforehand, πέμν-ῳίμυζαῶ, -iḡce, *m.*

(2) A previous impression of what is to happen, πέμνεῳταρ, -air, *m. (G. D.).*

Antidote, n., a remedy to counteract a poison, (1) κορστερgear, -ḡr, *m.*; (2) ελαοναῶ νιμε, *m.*; (3) νιμιoc, -ice, *f.*; (4) βυαιric, -e, *f.*

Anti-paralytic, a. and n., good against paralysis, επιτcorζac, -aiḡe; when noun *gen. -aiḡ, m.*

Antics, n., grotesque tricks, (1) cpanna, *pl. m.*: πέac na cpanna nó na γεáτρί (also γáτρί) τά πέ (παoi, *Don.*), look at his antics! (*W. Lim.*); (2) cleapa; (3) γαιτρῳe (*Tyr.*); (4) βραμνρί, *pl. f.*; (5) γοιτi: ὁά ὅτpian pinnce, γοιτi, dance is two-thirds antics (Τόpna). *See Antic.*

Antipathy, n., settled aversion or dislike, (1) οιανφuaτ, -a, *m.*; (2) γpám, -ánac and -e, *f.*; (3) córῳear, -ōir, *m.*

Antiphon, n., alternate singing or chanting, οipfocat, *gen. -ait, pl. ait and cia, m. (K. M.).*

Antiphrasis, n. (Rhet.), the use of

words in a sense different to their proper meaning, κορfocat, -ait, *pl. id. m.*

Antipodes, n., the country on the opposite side of the globe, κορ-ῳonnaḡ.

Antiquarian, n., one who searches for and studies the relics of antiquity, (1) peancurῳe, *gen. id., pl. -ōte, m.*; (2) ápparῳῳceoir, -ōpa, -pí, *m.*; (3) ollam pe peancur, *m.*; (4) ὁεáγappγaπ, -air, *m.*; (5) cpioῳaire, *m.*

Antiquarian, a., pertaining to antiquity, ὁεáγappγapaῳ, -aiḡe; cpioῳaireac, -aiḡe.

Antiquarianism, n., study or love of antiquity, ὁεáγappγapaῳτ, -a, *f.*; cpioῳaireacτ, -a, *f.*

Antiquary, n. *See Antiquarian.*

Antiquate, v.t., to make old or obsolete, áppuḡim, -uḡaῶ.

Antiquated, a., grown old and hence obsolete, cianaopca.

Antique, a., old, ancient, (1) áppa; (2) peanῳa.

Antiquity, n., great age, ancientness, (1) peanῳacτ, -a, *f.*; (2) áppacτ, -a, *f.*, ápparῳeacτ; (3) peanῳacτ; (4) pinnpeapiar, -air, *m.*; (5) pinnpīpeacτ, -a, *f. (Isa. 23, 7).*

Antiscorbutical, a., counteracting scurvy, clamleḡgearac.

Antispasmodic, a. good against spasms, *n.* a remedy to prevent spasms, lopcorḡ, -a *m.*

Antler, n., horn, (1) beann, emne, -a, *f.* bionn fiaῶ móp na mbeann; ann; (2) aῶapc, -airce, *pl. -eanna, f.*; (3) conḡ, -a, *m.*

Antlered, a., horned, (1) beannaῳ, -aiḡe; (2) conḡac, -aiḡe.

Anus, n., the posterior opening of the alimentary canal, tón, *gen. and pl. tóna, dat. tóm; poll na tóna (P. L.).*

Anvil, *n.*; an iron block on which metals are hammered, *inneóin*, *f.*, *gen.* -ona, -ne, *pl.* -ónača, *f.* (W. eington; Corn. eannian; Bret. aneffn); *inneoir*, -ora, -r (*U.*), *innear*, *m.* (*Don.*), *inneat*, *f.* (*Or.*); anvil-block, *ceap inneóna* (*O' Beg.*); the horn of an anvil, *corcúr*; *Δ* *uasct óro* *γ* *inneóir* (*P. L.*).

Anvil, *v.t.*, to form or shape on an anvil, to hammer out, *inneónaim*, -að.

Anvil-block, *n.*, the block on which an anvil rests, *ceap inneóna*, *m.*

Anvilling, *n.*, hammering on an anvil, *inneónað*, -nta, *m.*

Anxiety, *n.*, (1) solicitude, (a) involving care or concern, (i) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*; (ii) *foðail*, -e, *f.*; (iii) *fásac*, -ais, *m* (*Don.*); (iv) *rám*, -e, *f.*; (b) involving uneasiness, (i) *imnróe*, *g. id. f.* from (ii) *imrnióm*, -a, *m.*; (iii) *míofuaimnear* (*aighe nó mcinne*) -nir, *m.*; (iv) *dearmail*, -e, *f* (*O' R.*); (v) *iomlaras* (*O' R.*); (c) perplexity, (i) *ceirt*, -e, *f.*: have no a. about it, *ná bíod ceirt* (*imnróe*, *Don.*) *ort* 'n-a *taoib*; (ii) *cár*, -ár, *m.*: *foir ar ár scár*, relieve our a.; (iii) *cearnuigeact*, -a, *f.*; (iv) *uas*, -ar, *m.* (*Or.*); (d) restless agitation, (i) *buaróreas*, -dearta, *m.*; (ii) *maoirt*, *gen.* -e, *f.* (also *maoiteact*, -a, *f.*); (iii) *pionór*, -óir, *m.* (*pionúr*, -úr, *m.*); (iv) *anbuaim*, -e, *f.* (*pron.* *anbóm*):

Cé *o'fáradar* *táimhir* na *tair-breóla*,

Re *laur* an *cárta* go *hanamóineac*,

Dar *pátrais* *ir* *feairi* *liom* *ná* an *reanaóca*,

N-a *flámte* *mar* *táinig* an *Tal-*

bóreas [*O' Bruadair* for *Talbot* .i. *Tyrconnell* on his arrival in Ireland];

(v) *tóiréir*, -e, *f.*; (vi) *iomasum*, -e, *f.* (*O' R.*).

(2) An eager desire, (a) *ró-cúram*, -aim, *m.*; (b) *bioč-cúram*, -aim, *m.*; (c) *práiríom*, -one, *f.*

Anxious, *a.*, full of disquietude or concern, (1) *imnróeac*, -óige; (2) *imrniómac*, -aisge; (3) *buaró-earta*, *ind.*; (4) *míofuaimneac*, -nige; (5) *anbuameac*, -nige; (6) *tóiréireac*, -rige; (7) *iomasumeac*, -nige; (8) *biočcúramac*, -aisge; (9) *rámieac*, -mige.

Anxiously, *ad.*, in an anxious manner, go *imnróeac*.

Anxiousness, *n.*, great solicitude, *imnróeact*, -a, *f.*

Any, *a.* and *pron.*, (1) (a) *don* (*éan*): do not have any row, *ná bíod don impear asuib*; is there any hope of it? *an bfuil don dochar ar?*; (*an bfuil rúil ar bit asat leir*); (b) *ar bit*: in any place, in *ait ar bit*; (2) *ceactar* (distributive pronoun): since any of these was not protected from it let no one else hope to go free from it [death], *ó náir caomnao ceactar oioo rim air na bíod rúil as don eile le dul raop uaró* [i. *an báir*], (*K. tbb. 31, 4*); (3) (idiom), if I had any money, or any bread, *oá mbeao airgeao. nó arán asam*; if I had any money at all, *oá mbeao airgeao ar bit asam*.

Any, *ad.*, to any extent: if you provoke me any more, *má šríorair mé níor mó*.

Anybody, *n.*, any person, (1) *doimne*; (2) *éinne(ac)*; (3) *don oume*; (4) *oume ar bit*; do

not let a. near me, ná leig domne (nó don dume, nó dume ar bit) am' gar (i mo comair, Don.).

Anyhow, *ad.*, in any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event, (1) ar moð ar bit; (2) ar éaoi ar bit (*Con.*); (3) ar dóig ar bit (*U.*); (4) ar flige ar bit; (5) ar cuma ar bit; (6) ar don cuma; (7) go háirte: iocparò turpa ar rim go háirte (*Or.*). *But anyhow*, but in any case, áct ar cuma ar bit (*M. B.*); áct ar don cuma.

Anymore, *ad.*, (1) fearra; (2) níor mo; (3) arir.

Anyone, *n.*, one taken at random, (1) éinne nó domne; (2) éinneac; (3) dume ar bit; (4) don dume; (5) dume; (6) neac.

Anything, *n.*, (1) domnib; (2) émib; (3) don nib; (4) don ruo; (5) daðað (daðarò, *Don.*): she will not put a. to loss on you, ní cuirfiró rí daðað amurda orit (*Tyr.*); (6) daðam (also taðað); (7) nib ar bit; (8) émceo, with neg. nothing: they had nothing to eat, ní raib émceo le n-ite aca; ní raib daðarò le nite aca (*Don.*).

Anything at all, (1) a beas nó a mór; bfuil a beas nó a mór ann, is there anything at all there?; ní'l a beas ná a mór ann, there is nothing at all there; (2) ruo ar bit; (3) nib ar bit.

Anyway, *ad.*, at all, ar don cuma; ar don cor; go háirte; pé rgeal é; ciobar b'é rgeal é. *See Anyhow, Anywise.*

Anywhere, *ad.*, in any place, i n-áit ar bit; i n-don áit; i n-don ball.

Anywise, *ad.*, at all, (1) ar cor ar bit; (2) ar nó ar bit; (3)

ar éaoi ar bit; (4) ar don cor.

Aorist, *n.* (*Gram.*), aimpear éi-
scríocra (*N.*).

Apace, *ad.*, fast, speedily, (1) go luač: to go a., imteačt go luač; (2) go taparò; (3) go sproo; (4) go hobann; (5) it rains a., tá ré as fearcáinn go rian; tá ré as cur fearcáinne go rian nó go damgean.

Apart, *ad.*, (1) separately as to space or company, (a) i leit, ar leit, fá, faoi nó fé leit: gač nib fé leit, each thing apart; dume fé leit, a man apart, a peculiar man, not like anyone else; (b) fá reac; (c) ar leitir: éuaðar ar leitir, they went to live apart; thou shalt set it apart, cuirfiró tú ar leit é; their wives apart, a mná ar leit; (d) ar leitiró (*Con.*); (e) ar leactaoib, ro leactaoib, i leactaoib: but know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself, áct bíor a fíor dgaib sup cuir an tigeapna ro leactaoib an dume ríada ró fém (*Ps. 4, 3*); set it apart, cuir i leactaoib é (*Or.*).

(2) Distinctively or exclusively as to character, purpose or use, independently or separately as to thought, reac, reacar: he notices herself apart from anyone else, tugann fé fé noeapna i fém reacar domne eile (*P. O'L.*).

(3) Asunder, to pieces, ó céile; bí ríao a bpaó ó céile, they were far a., ro rgar fé ó céile íao he put them a.; tuit ríao ó céile, they fell a.; tuit fé ó céile (also ar a céile, *Or.*), said of something that falls apart or to pieces from old age, rottenness or other cause.

Apartment, *n.*, a room, *reómpa*,
gen. id., pl. -aí, m.; *íomn de*
éig, de éeac nó o'áru.

Apathetic, *a.*, void of feeling,
ṛpaóanta, ind., neamṛuimeam-
-aíl, -míla.

Apathy, *n.*, want of feeling or
emotion, (1) *ṛpaóantaét, -a, f.;*
(2) *neamṛuim, -e, f.*

Ape, *n.*, a quadrumanous mammal
of the simiadæ family, having
teeth of the same number and
form as man, *apa. gen. id., pl.*
-aí, m. (cf. A.S. and Sw. apa;
Dan. abe; W. ab; Ger. affe):
the higher the ape goes the
more he shows his tail, *oá*
aoirde éérdear an apa ir mó ra
éac éairbeánar a earball.

Ape, *v.t.*, to mimic, *maṣao do*
óéanam rá.

Aperient, *n. (Med.)*, a laxative
medicine or food, *puṛṣóro, -e, -i*
(*ṛpuṣóro, M.*); *eibre, g. id.,*
pl. -rí, f.

Aperient, *a.*, laxative, (1) *ṛṣaóit-*
-eac, -tíge; (2) oṛṣaíteac, -tíge;
(3) *eibreac, -ṛíge.*

Aperture, *n.*, an opening, (1)
beáṛna, gen. -nan, dat. -nam,
pl. -aí and -aca, f.; (2) *poll,*
gen. and pl. puill, m.; (3)
ṛṣaóíteán, -ám, m.

Apex, *n.*, the angular summit of
anything, (1) *buaic, -e, f.;* (2)
muillac, -aíṣ, m.; (3) *beann, gen.*
-emne, pl. -a, f.; (4) *ṛtuac, -e,*
-eanna, f. (m. b.).

Aphaeresis, *n. (Gram.)*, cutting off
the first syllable of a word,
oíceannaó toṛaíṣ.

Aphelion, *n.*, the point of a
planet's orbit most distant from
the sun, *ṣṛianóimne (Foley).*

Aphorism, *n.*, a comprehensive
maxim in a few words, (1)
ṣnáéṛocat; (2) reanṛáó, -áró,

-áróte, m.; (3) *reanṛocat, -aíl,*
pl. id., and -cta, m.

Aphoristic, } *a.*, in the nature or
Aphoristical, } form of an aphor-
ism, *reanṛáóteac.*

Apiary, *n.*, a stand or shed for
bees, *beaclann, -amne, -a, f.;*
tíṣ reilleán, -ám, m.

Apiece, *ad.*, each by itself, by the
single one, *ṣac aon; ṣac ceann;*
tuṣ mé réal ar ṣac ceann aca,
I gave 6*d.* apiece for them.

Aping, *n.*, acting like an ape,
ṛuoctairṛ, f.

Apish, *a.*, like an ape, (1) *apaṁaíl,*
-míla; (2) imitative, aíteṛṛteac,
-tíge.

Apishly, *ad.*, in an apish manner,
ṣo hapamíl.

Apishness, *n.*, the quality of being
apish, *apaṁlaét, -a, f.*

Apocalypse, *n.*, the Revelation of
St. John, (1) *tairbeánaó, gen.*
-nta, m., T. Naóim Éóim; (2)
taróṛbeaó, g. -ṛó, m. (K.).

Apocalyptic, } *a.*, pertaining to a
Apocalyptical, } revelation, *tair-*
beántac, -aíge.

Apocrypha, *n.*, certain parts of the
Bible accepted by some Chris-
tians and rejected by others,
apocṛṛpa.

Apocope, *n. (Gram.)*, cutting off
the last letter or syllable, *toíbe*
g. id. f., v.n. of √ do-fo-ben
(*Tóṛna*).

Apocryphal, *a.*, of doubtful autho-
rity, *neimóeimn, -mne; neam-*
canónta; neimóimnte.

Apodosis, *n. (Gram.)*, the con-
cluding clause of a conditional
sentence expressing the result,
as distinguished from the *pro-*
tasis or clause expressing the
condition, *iaṛmbeaṛt, -beirte*
f. (N.).

Apologetic, } *a.*, regretfully ex-
Apologetical, } cusing, *leit̃rgéat-*
-ac, -aige.

Apologise, *v.i.*, to make an apology
or excuse, (1) *leit̃rgéataim, -aō* ;
(2) *ḡabaim leit̃rgéat aḡac* (also
ḡabaim oō leit̃rgéat), I apolo-
gise ; (3) *ḡab mo leit̃rgéat*,
accept my apology, excuse me.

Apologist, *n.*, one who makes an
apology, *leit̃rgéaturōe, g. id.,*
pl. -ōce, m.

Apologue, *n.*, a moral fable, *ḡāt-*
ḡún, -úm ; *ḡait̃rgéat, -éit, -ta, m.*

Apology, *n.*, an admission of wrong
with an expression of regret, (1)
leit̃rgéat, -éit, -ta, m. ; (2)
táit̃leac̃t, -a, f. ; (3) *táit̃leac̃ar,*
-air, m.

Apoplectic, } *a.*, relating to apo-
Apoplectical, } plexy, (1) *cuō-*
ḡaõt̃ac̃, -aige ; (2) *ḡparot̃inn-*
earac̃.

Apoplexy, *n.*, sudden loss of mo-
tion, consciousness or sensation
from pressure on the brain, (1)
cuōḡaõt̃, -a, m. ; (2) *ḡparot̃-*
̃innear, -nir, m.

Apostacy, *n.* a renunciation of
one's faith, (1) *naoim̃t̃réigean,*
-ḡm, m. ; (2) *naoim̃t̃réig̃m, -e,*
f. ; (3) *ḡéanaō c̃ḡerom̃* ; (4)
taõḡaireac̃t, f. ; (5) *cúit̃ḡleam̃-*
nuḡaō, -uig̃ce ; (6) *ait̃c̃ḡerodeam̃,*
-om̃ ; (7) *tuit̃im o'n ḡc̃ḡerodeam̃.*

Apostate, *n.*, a pervert, a renegade,
(1) *taõḡaire, gen. id., pl. -ḡi m.* ;
(2) *naoim̃t̃réig̃eac̃, -ḡig̃, m.*

Apostatise, *v.i.*, to forsake one's
faith, *cúit̃ḡleam̃nuig̃m, -uḡaō.*

Apostle, *n.*, one of the twelve
disciples of Christ, *ab̃ḡtal,*
ap̃ḡtal, -ait, m. (Lat. *apostolus*) ;
ce[a]nn na n-ap̃ḡtal n-uap̃al
n-áḡo (C. m., fol. 9b) ; *earbat,*
-ait, m.

Apostleship, *n.*, the dignity of an
apostle, *ab̃ḡtalac̃t, nó earbat̃ac̃t,*
-a, f.

Apostolic, } *a.*, pertaining to an
Apostolical, } apostle, *ab̃ḡtalōa,*
ind. ; *ab̃ḡtalac̃ nó earbat̃ac̃, -aige.*

Apostrophe, *n.*, the contraction of
a word by the omission of a letter
or letters shown thus ('), (1)
lúib̃in ear̃nam̃ ; (2) *com̃ap̃ta*
ear̃nam̃ (N.) ; (3) *ar̃c̃air (Sc.).*

Apothecaries' weight, *n.*, *meaōcam̃*
na b̃poit̃ig̃ear.

Apothecary, *n.*, one who com-
pounds and sells drugs, *poit̃ig̃-*
ear, -éir, -éir̃i, m.

Apothegm, *n.*, a short, pithy and
instructive saying or precept, (1)
ḡlioc̃ḡocal, -ait, m. ; (2) *ḡear-*
ḡocal, -ait, m. ; (3) *ḡeanḡaō,*
-áit̃, -áit̃ce, m. ; (4) *ḡeanḡocal,*
-ait, m.

Appal, *v.t.*, to dismay, to impress
with sudden fear, terror or
horror, (1) *uãt̃b̃ar̃aim, -aō* ; (2)
ḡḡannḡuig̃im, -uḡaō ; (3) *eaḡ-*
luig̃im, -uḡaō.

Appalling, *a.*, such as to appal,
uãt̃b̃ar̃ac̃, -aige.

Apparatus, *n.*, (1) things necessary
as a means to an end, (a) *uirt̃ir,*
-e, -i, f. ; (b) *uirt̃air, -e, -i, f.* ; (c)
ḡár, -áir, pl. id. and -a, m. ; (d)
oirt̃néir, -e, -i, f. ; (e) *beairt,*
-eirt̃ce, -a, f. : *beairta an t̃ḡaoḡail*
aḡur ḡan an t̃ḡlig̃e, ní'ḡ ḡar ann,
all the apparatus in the world,
without the way to use them, are
of no advantage (*Or. prov.*) ;
(2) hence a complete set of
implements for a given thing,
(a) *ḡléar, -éir, pl. id. and -eanna,*
m. : *ḡléar ḡaoir̃ aōmar̃o,* a car-
penter's tools or apparatus ; (b)
cóir, -óira, f. : *b̃i a cóir ḡo léir̃*
aige, he had all his apparatus ;
(c) *ḡuirt̃léir̃oi (m. v.).*

(3) To seem, (*a*), ταιβρίγim, -iuḡað̄ : and Jacob served seven years for Rachel and they seemed unto him but a few days, ἄσυρ το pinne Iacob reipwīr reāct mbliatōna το cēannaċ ar Rachel γ nīor ταιβρίγεαθ̄ tōo iaw āct̄ 'n-a mbeagān laete (*Gen.* 29, 20); (*b*) it appears to them, ταρ leo; (*c*) it appears to me, 'ré mo tūairim (nō mo bapamail);

(d) *to pamluigeað ðam*, it appeared to me; *pamluigeaðar*, it appeared to them (*M. F. D.*); (e) the waves a. very small to-day, *τὰ ἀμάρπ να ὅτονν ἀνθεᾶς μοιου*.

(4) To come into sight: talk of the devil and he will a., *τριάτ αρ αν διαβαλ γ ταιρ-βεάνφαρὸ πέ ἐ πέμ*; it appeared to me in a vision, I dreamed, *το ταιρὸβριγεαð ðam*.

(5) It is manifest, it is well known, (a) *léir*: *ir léir ðam*, it appears to me; as it appears to me, *miar ir léir (léar, Don.)* *oom péμ ἐ*; (b) *pollur*: they disfigure (*lit.* darken) their faces that they may a. unto men to fast (*Mat.* 6, 16), *τορβειγίρὸ ριαð a-aište to cum so mba pollur to na ðaomib iað to. ðporgað (iað a beic 'n-a otporgað)*.

Appearance, *n.*, (1) becoming visible, coming into sight, *ταιρ-βεάναð, -nta, m.*

(2) Personal appearance, (a) countenance, *znúr, -e, pl. id.* and *-i, f.*; (b) aspect, (i) *zné, g. id., pl. -ite, f.*; (ii) *znai. g. id. f.*; (c) look, (i) *péacamt, -e, f.*: *ir boct an péacamt atá air*, he has but a sorry a.; (ii) *paeteam, -tim, m.*; (iii) *rhoct, g. pleacta, m. (Or.)*; (d) mien, (i) *rtiúr, -e, f.*; (ii) *soðað, -arð, m.*: *τὰ αν γ. ρim air*, he has the a. of it (*Or.*); (e) figure, (i) *clòð, -a, m.*; (ii) *cuma, g. id. f.*: they had the a. of poverty, *bi cuma na boctanacta opcta (Or.)*; (iii) *deib, -e, f.*: he has a good a., he cuts a good figure, *ir maic an deib atá air*; (iv) *opiuc, -a, m. (opeac, -a, m.)*: the a. of death, *opiuc nó opeac an ðair*; (v) *cpuc, -a, m. (M.)*,

cpoc, -a, m.; *creac, -a, m.*; *cpotal, -ail, m. (Don.)*: you have a bad a. to-day, *ir oic an cpuc atá opc moiu* (also *cpuc, gen. cpota, m.*); (f) complexion, *pnuað, -arð* and *-aða, pl. id. m.*: *ba žile a pnuað ná eala ar tumn*.

(3) Outward appearance, external show, (a) *ažarð, g. aište, f.*: put the best a. you can on it, *cuir an ažarð ir peapir air*; there is an a. of improvement in my hand, *τὰ ažarð (cuma) biris ar mo lám*; (b) *tair, -e, f.* (the outward appearance of an object, *Don.*); (c) *tarðbre, g. id. pl. -reaca, -reanna* and *-ri, f.*: wonderful in a. are the horns of the cows beyond the seas, *ir móp tarðbreac iað aðarica na mbó ðar leap (Con. prov., T. Con.)*; (d) (i) *ppuio an žáipe*, the first a. of a smile, *τὰ cáir žáipre air (M. B.)*; (ii) *páðað, -arð, m.*: the a. of laughter was on his mouth. *bi páðað an žáipe ar a beal (M.)*; (e) *cuireað éaðan oápirib ar an obair*, a good a. was really put on the work; (f) idiom: keeping up appearances, *ažur iað až congáil a mbéal ar a céile (M. B.)*; (g) the country has a good a., *τὰ rlact (-a, m.) maic ar an típ*.

(4) Semblance or apparent likeness, (a) *deallpam, -aim, m. (deabpam)*: the day has the a. of rain, *τὰ deallpam peapcamne ar an lá*; (b) *aiupreac, -a, f.*: the day has no good a., *ní'aoi n aiupreac maic ar an lá* (also *comapareac, -a, f., Con.*); the day has a bad a., *τὰ opoc-žoðað ar an lá (M. B.)*; *τὰ opocuma(ð) ar an lá (Don)*; (c) *tairbeánað, -nta, m.*: as it were

the a. of fire until the morning, *map do beaó cairbeánaó teineáó go marom* (*Num.* 9, 15); (d) *corṃalaáct*, -a, *f.*: and so it was always by night as it were the a. of fire, *asur map rin do bí ré i scomnuíóe corṃalaáct teineáó 'ra n-oróce* (*Num.* 9, 16); (e) judge not according to appearances, *ná beiró breit do réir na faicríona* (*John* 7, 24).

Appearing, *n.*, the act of coming in sight, (1) *teaáct i láchar*; (2) *teaáct i raóaric*, *i n-amáric*, *nó ar amáric* (*Don.*).

Appeasable, *a.*, capable of being appeased, *roicúimíste*.

Appease, *v.t.*, (1) to still, to calm, to make quiet, (a) *ciúimísim*, -iúṣaó; (b) *rocruísim*, -uṣaó; (c) *pioṣuísim*, -uṣaó.

(2) To pacify, *ceannruísim*, -uṣaó: every man but her own husband can a. a bad wife, *ceannruíṣeann ṣaó uile fear oíricṣean áct a fear féim* (*U. prov.*, *H. M.*).

(3) To mitigate, (a) *taicṭuísim*, -iúṣaó; (b) *talṣaim*, -aó. The word for appeasing in the Brehon Laws is *talṣaó*, see vol. v., 466, 1 (c).

Appeaser, *n.*, one who pacifies, *ciúimísteóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Appeasing, *n.*, the act of pacifying, (1) *ceannruṣaó*, -iúṣte, *m.*; (2) *ciúimíuṣaó*, -iúṣte, *m.*

Appellant, *n.*, one who appeals, *an té iarrar aicéirteaáct*.

Appellation, *n.*, name, title, designation, (1) *amm*, *gen.* -e, *pl. id.* and -neaáa, *m.*; (2) *comamm*, *m.*; (3) *tearamm*, *m.* (nickname); (4) *ṣairm*, *g.* -arma, *pl. id.* and -armanna, *f.*; (5) *teroeal*, -oil, *m.* (title).

Appellative, *a.*, naming, denominative, *ṣairmeaá*, -míṣe.

Appendage, *n.*, something appended or attached, (1) *ṣiota*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) *asuirín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Appendix, *n.*, a supplement added to a book, (1) *bpeir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *forṣríóbaó*, -bṭa, *m.*; (3) *asuirín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (4) *foirṣlíonaó*, -nta, *m.*

Appertain, *baimm*, *v.n.* *baim*, *baint*; I appertain or belong to; appertaining; also *beanaim* and *buanimm*, *v.n.* *buan* and *buaimt* (applied only to reaping in *M.*): *ṣaó níó bamear do'n easlaír*, everything that appertains to the church. (Note.—*baimm* is used in such a variety of ways by the old people that it might be convenient to set down here all of them I know.)

(1) Cut, dig, lift, strip, strike, as *as baint féir*, *coirce nó móna*, cutting hay, oats or turf; *baim an ceann de*, cut off its head; *as baint pṛáaí*, digging potatoes; *baim ríao an cpoiceann de*, they stripped the skin off it; *baim ré an talam le n-a coir*, he struck the ground with his foot; *baim an clár de'n coircán*, lift the lid off the pot.

(2) To strike violently or hastily against: lest thou dash thy foot against a stone, *o'easla go mbainpeaó do coir le cloic* (*Ps.* 91, 12).

(3) *baimm*, I take a thing unoffered, as opposed to *ṣlacaim*, I take a thing that is offered to me.

(4) *baimm ar*, I draw, take; *baim deoó ar an tobair*, take a drink out of the well (*Or.*); *as baint camnte ar* = "drawing"

him out; *bam ré gáiríde ar*, it made him laugh (*Or.*); extract, remove from, derive from, as *bam ré mórán cairíbe ar*, he derived much benefit from it; *bamtear a amm ar leabhar na beatha*, let his name be removed from the Book of Life (*K.*). The word is used in some places for *castrate*, as *bamr ar mucuib* (*O'D. Gram.* 299); also to weaken: they weakened (took the substance out of) the milk by the amount of water put into it, *bam riad an trurmaro ar an bannne le neart uirge* (*Or. prov.*).

(5) *Bamim . . . ar*, (*a*) I take from; (*b*) I anticipate a person in taking a thing, as *bam ré an rílling rim oim*, he took that shilling from me, or he anticipated me in taking that shilling (which I hoped to have), *sense* very nearly=*win, gain, overcame* me in that affair (*J. M. O'R.*).

(6) *Bamim* = take, having the force of, happen, seize, overtake or come by chance: I cannot escape to the mountain lest some evil take me and I die, *ní féadaim teicead fá'n ríad o'eagla uile éigin do buam dom 7 go bfuigim bár* (*Gen.* 19, 19); what happened to him, *cad a bam do*.

(7) Move, pull, ring, as *bam an cloig*, pull the bell-rope (also =strike or ring the bell); as *bamr turán nó turbeann*, pulling weeds; as *bamr uilirg*, pulling sea-grass; *bam an cloic rim ar an trige*, move that stone out of the way; pull a hair of a peevish man's beard and see will he let it go with you (unpunished), *bam ruibe ar féaróig*

imneán 7 féad an leigiró ré leat é.

(8) *Bam oe*, to cease, undo, unloose, let go your hold of a thing: let go the rope, *bam oe'n téad*; unloose your hold of me, *bam oim* (*léig oam, Don.*); I ceased to expect him, *bam mé uil oe* (*Or.*); he gave up expecting me, *bam ré a fáil oim* (*J. P. H.*).

(9) *Bam oe*, extort, remove, take off, undress, unvest, etc.: *bam ré an rílling rim oim le mógairead*, he took that shilling off (from) me through roguery; from us is ruthlessly extorted what you spend idly: *ir oinne bamtear go cruadálac sad a scaitcear lib-re go oimadom*; take off your shoes, *bam oiot do bpoza*; asur tárla an uair táinig lóreph cum a dearbáit-pead sur beanaoar a cota oe, and when Joseph came to his brothers they stripped him of his coat (*Gen.* 37, 23).

(10) *See* Belong, *cá mbameann ré do'n baile reo*, he does not belong to this town (*Or.*). *Bam te*, concerns, meddles with, pertains to, touches, interferes with, applies to or refers to: *cá raib bamr aca do*, they did not concern themselves about it; touch a peevish person and he will touch you, *bam do imneán 7 bampró an imneán leat* (*Or. prov.*); *ná bam teir*, do not meddle with or touch him; asur an méro bamear teir na daomib, and what concerns the people ar gnócaib a bam leó fém, on matters that concerned or pertained to themselves (*Miam.* p. 8), meddle not with married women, but make love to all the girls,

(*lit.* make harvest among the girls), ná baim leir na mnáibh póirta ac d'éan fošmar imearf na scailin (*Or.*).

(11) Baimm amac, achieve; make out; secure: baim mé Cluara amac, I made out Clare Island (that is, by the "skin of my teeth") in a storm (*J. M., O'R.*); baim amac leat, make off! (*Or.*).

(12) Baimm amac, take possession of, exact, eke out: an breiríot a baim riad amac, the exorbitant interest they exacted (*Keat.*).

(13) Baimm, I win, succeed: the Arab won the race, baim an t-Arab an pára. [It is generally pronounced as if written baim (exactly = win) in Ulster, and always in Achill Island, *J. M. O'R.*; also in parts of *M.*] The mare will win or she will lose the bridle, baimpró an capall no cailpró rí an tprían (*Ul. prov., 402 H. M.*). [In *U.* capall = mare, gearmán = horse, láir being very rarely heard.] It is a bad third attempt that will not succeed; ir oic an tríomad iarraict nac mbaimpró (*U. prov., H. M.*); are you winning or losing? bfuil tú as baint no as cailleanamnt (*Or. prov.*).

(14) Baim mé amac 'n-a noiaró. I followed them that is *shrewdly* (in a sharp sense), *ably*, keeping well in possession of their movements, they were not going to elude me (*J. M. O'R.*).

(15) Baim faoi, to humble: baimpeap fút, you will be humbled (*Or.*); it is hard to humble a proud person, an áic a mbíonn rcpáic ir doilís as

baint faoi (*Or. prov.*).

(16) As baint rmeap nó cnó, picking blackberries or nuts. See (1).

(17) An ceann do baint de'n rgeat, to make a clean breast of it, to own up.

(18) Baim pé ar i mbáir na bpáirgáí, he rushed off as fast as possible; baim ar, be off quickly.

(19) Níl don baint asam leir, I have nothing to do with him. See (10).

(20) Baim báir na cluairé díom mairá bfuil an fírmne asam, I assure you in all confidence it is true (*lit.* take off the tip of my ear if I have not got the truth). See (1).

(21) Baim pé amac ra scamnt, he warmed to his subject, commenced speaking rapidly.

(22) Baim pé áicir aram, he snubbed me.

(23) Asur meapball ar bit níor baim dó sur beannuis pé irteac, and nothing put him astray until he entered.

(24) Baim ocrap dó, he got hungry (*m. b.*).

(25) Baim re ppeab aram, he startled me, took a "rise" out of me.

(26) Baim pé a coméao beata ar, he got his livelihood from it.

(27) Baimpeao páram de, I will have satisfaction from him.

(28) Ar tí deatac a baint ar na tigeapnaib talman, about to "knock" smoke out of the landlords.

Appetiser, *n.*, something which whets the appetite, amntann (*ántann, Don.*), -amn, *m.*

Appetising, *a.*, giving an appetite, blapra, *ind.*

Appetite, *n.*, a relish for food, (1) *goite, g. id. f.*: if my wife is ill she has not lost her a., *má tá mo bean tinn níor éailt rí a goite*; (2) *oúit, -e, f.*: I have no a., *níl don oúit cum bíó oim* (also *i mbiaó ašam*); (3) *mian, -éme, f.*: *tá mian máit cum bíó oim*, I have a good a.; one's a. is sharpened by the sight of food, *mian míc a rúit*; (4) *téromige, g. id. f.*

Appetite, *n.*, canine, (1) *ciocrar, -air, m.*; (2) *amplaó, -aíó, m.*; (3) *amhian, -méme, f. (G. D.)*; (4) *buité ocrair*; (5) *florš, -a, m.*

Applaud, *v.t.*, to approve, (1) *oimotam, -aó (O' Beg.)*; (2) *barbuaíim, -aó*; (3) *baršáiro-igim, -iušaó.*

Applause, *n.*, approbation, (1) *barbuaíó, -aítse, m.*; (2) *baršáiroeacár, -air, m.*; (3) *oimotáó, -ita, m.*

Applausive, *a.*, expressing applause, *barbuaíac, -aige.*

Apple, *n.*, the fruit of the apple tree, *ábail, nó ubail, -aíit, -úia, m. (cf. Bret. aual, avallen; W. afal; Corn. aual'en; Ger. apfel; Eng. apple)*: *aš caiteam ubail ran ubailšorš, throwing apples into an orchard* (superfluous work).

Apple of the eye, (a), *meall (na rúit)*; (b) *mošall na rúit*; (c) *cioc na rúit*; (d) *mac eirmir an trúit (Aran)*; *mac impearan (Tórná).*

Apple (Adam's), the projection in the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage, (a) *ubail na bpašao*; (b) *meall bpašao (K.).*

Apple-pie, *n.*, a pie made of apples, *ubailpige.*

Apple-tree, *n.*, a tree of the genus *Pyrus*, (1) *epann ubail*; (2) *ubail,*

-e, -í, f.: I hate (to see) an orchard without apples, *ir řuač liom ubail šan ubia*; (3) *ubailš, f.*; (4) *cumřoš, f.*

Apple-blossom, *n.*, (1) *bláč cum řóige*; (2) *bláč ubail.*

Applicable, *a.*, fit or suitable to be applied, *oipeamnac, -aige.*

Appliance, *n.*, apparatus or device, *uirir, -e, -í, f.*; *šléar, -ér, pl. id. m.*

Applicability, *n.*, fitness to be Applicableness, *applied, oipeamnac, -a, f.*

Applicant, *n.*, one who applies for something, (1) *éuřteoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *iařiačoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*

Application, *n.*, the making of a request, *iařiačar, -air, m.*

Apple-bearing, *a.*, *ubiač, -aige.*

Apply, *v.t.*, (1) to lay or place, put or adjust one thing with another, (a) *cuirim (le nó ar), v.n. cuir, imper. cuir*; a. a plaster to the boil, *cuir céirín leir (nó ar) an mioršóro*; (b) *buaíim le.*

(2) To fix closely and attentively, (a) let thy heart a. itself to instruction and thine ears to the words of knowledge, *tabair do époróe do čašarš ř do čluara do briačraib eólar (Prov. 23, 12)*; (b) a. thy heart to my doctrine, *iompuřš do époróe cum m'eólar-re (Prov. 22, 17)*; (c) to a. your mind closely to it, *o'aighe do cuir leir.*

(3) To apply or refer to: and as much as applied to the people, *ř an méro bamear leir na ošomib.*

(4) To apply, as for help: he applied to him for help, *o'iař re cašair air.*

Apply, *v.i.*, to attend closely to, *cleáčtam, -aó.*

Appoint, *v.t.*, (1) to fix, establish, mark out, (a) *ceapaim*, -að; (b) *cinnim*, -neamam, from which (c) *cinntigim*, -tiugað, and (d) *féimcinnitigim*, -iugað: though it be appointed, *grð go scinntear*; (e) *rocruigim*, -uugað.

(2) To fix by decree, order, command, law, (a) *óruiugim*, -uugað; (b) *olugim*, -geað; (c) *peactuiugim*, -uugað; *aitnugim* ap.

(3) To assign or designate, (a) *oáluigim*, -uugað; (b) *amnnugim*, -iugað.

Appointed, *a.*, ordained, settled, fixed, (1) *cinnre*, *ind.*; (2) *óruiugte*; (3) *rocruigte*; (4) *amnnugte*; (5) it is appointed for men once to die, *ir éigim do oáomib bár o'fagáil don uair amám* (*P. L.*)

Appointing, *n.*, the act of ordaining settling or fixing, (1) *cepað*, -uigte and -peta, *m.*; (2) *cinneað*, -nte, *m.*; (3) *cinntiugað*, -igte, *m.*; (4) *óruiugað*, -uigte, *m.*; (5) *oáluugað*, -uigte, *m.*; (6) *rocruugað*, -uigte, *m.*

Appointment, *n.*, the act of appointing, (1) *óruiugað*, -uigte, *m.*: I came according to your a., *éangar do péir o'óruiugte*; (2) *comne*, *f.*: *do gni comne rir na cáptaib*, makes an a. for cards (gambling), (*K.*). See Appointing and Appoint.

Apportion, *v.t.*, to allot, (1) *iomnim*, *v.n.* *iomn(t)*: (2) *geapraim* amac an cior bliadantamail ro oí, I apportion this yearly rent to her.

Apportioning, *n.*, the act of dividing into just shares, (1) *as geaprað* amac; (2) *as iomnt*.

Apportionment, *n.*, the act of allotting justly, *iomn*, -e, -a, *f.*; also *iomnt*, *f.*; *oáluugað*, -igte, *m.*, and *oáileam*, -lím, *m.*

Apposite, *a.*, suitable or fit, (1) *oirreamnac* (*oirreamnac*, *Don.*), -aige; (2) *iomcubairð*, -e.

Appositely, *ad.*, suitably, *go noireamnac*, *go hiomcubairð*.

Appositeness, *n.*, fitness or suitability, *oirreamnac*, -a, *f.*

Apposition, *n.* (*Gram.*), the state of two nouns or pronouns put in the same case without any connecting word between them: as, I much admire Torna, the poet, *tá áro-meap asam ap toirna rite*; (1) *comairnéir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *arprað*: *i n-arprað*, in apposition (*N.*)

Apprehend, *v.t.* (1) to take or seize mentally or physically, (a) *beirum* ap, *v.n.* *bpeit*: I count not myself to have yet apprehended [it], *ni meapaim go ruz mé rór uirte* (*Phil.* 3. 13); (b) *gabaim* ap, *v.n.* *gabail*: *má téirð tú amac anoct gabtar ort go deapbta*, if you go out to-night you will surely be apprehended (*Or.*); and when he had apprehended him he put him in prison, *asur ap n-a gabail oó cuir ré i bpríorún é* (*Acts* 12, 4); (c) *glacaim*, *v.n.* *glacað*, with *i lám*: they apprehended him, *do glacaðar i lám é*; (d) *tógaim*, -áil; (e) *eargabaim*, -gabail.

(2) To take hold of with the understanding, (a) *tugim*, *v.n.* *tugrin(t)*, *tuirgint* (*M.*); (b) to consider, *raoilim*, -leað; (c) *ðar* *uom*.

(3) To anticipate, generally with fear, (a) *ir baogal uom*; (b) *tá eagla orm*; (c) *tá amrap orm*. Apprehended, *a.*, arrested, (1) *gabta* (*n-a príorúnac*); (2) *gabta i lám*; (3) *eargabta*; (4) *glaccta*; (5) *gabte* (*Don.*).

Apprehender, *n.*, one who apprehends, ὑλααίρε, *g. id.* -πί, *m.*

Apprehending, *n.*, the act of ar-
resting, ζαβδάιη, -άιη, *f.*

Apprehension, (1) seizure, (*a*) catching, $\beta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\tau$, -e, *g.* (also $\beta\epsilon\alpha\rho\epsilon\tau\alpha$ and $\beta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, *f.*); (*b*) taking, (i) $\zeta\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$, - $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, *f.*; (ii) $\tau\acute{o}\zeta\alpha\iota\lambda$, - $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, *f.*; (iii) $\zeta\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{o}$, - $\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *m.*; (iv) $\epsilon\alpha\rho\zeta\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$, - $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, *f.*

(2) Grasping intellectually without affirmation or denial,
(a) τῆς (τῆς) -ιονα, *f.*; τῆς, -e, *f.* (*M.*).

(3) Opinion, indicating a strong belief but not certainty, (a) *ṭuṣarum*, -*ṭme*, *f.*; (b) *ṭmuṣam-eam*, -*nam*, *m.*; (c) *ḅaramail*, -*mla*, *f.*: he did not act according to truth but a., *niop ḡniom-uḡ ré ʾo réir řipunne áct ʾo réir ḅaramla*.

(4) Anticipation with distrust or fear, (a) βαοῖα, -αι, *m.* after the death of his father he was in no small a. for his own life, ἰ νοῖαὶ βῆιρ ἁ ἄταρ νῖοι βεῖς ἁ βῆοῖα ἀρ ρον ἁ ἀνμα πέμ; (b) εἰς, *g. id. f.*; (c) ἀμῖαρ, -αι, *m.*

Apprehensive, *a.*, fearful of possible harm, (1) ἀμφορᾶς, -αις; (2) ἐαγλας, -αις.

Apprehensively, *ad.*, with fear of danger, (1) ὅσοι ἡμίτηρες; (2) ὅσοι ἡεστιάς.

Apprehensiveness *n.*, the quality
or state of being apprehensive,
ἀντιπαράξ, *f.*

Apprentice, *n.*, one bound by indentures to learn a trade, (1) ἀϋδαρ, -αιρ, *m.* (*M.*), ἀϋδαρ (*Don.*); δ. ραοιρ, a carpenter's apprentice; (2) ρόϋλῦμτε(α), *m.*; (3) πρῖντιρεα, -ρις, -ρις, *m.* (*M.*), πρεντιρεα (*Don.*).

Apprentice, *v.t.*, to bind to a trade
or business, քառարիցիմ (քրենարի-
ցիմ, *Don.*), -ւիցած.

Apprentice-fee, *n.*, τάμλε, *g. id.*,
pl. -λί, f.

Apprise, *v.t.*, to inform, (1) *innorim*, *v.n.* *innorim*(τ); (2) *nocturigim*, -uḡaḏ (also *noctaim*, -aḏ); (3) *foillirigim*, -iuḡaḏ; (4) *crasob-rigadailim*, -leaḏ, *m.*; (5) *taḃridaim* *fiop*, *v.n.* *taḃdairt*.

Approach, *v.t.*, to come or draw near to, (1) ὁπυροῖμ (te); (2) τῆσιν ἡ νῆαίρ νό ἡ λὰδαίρ: τὰν ἡ νῆαίρ, approach, come near; (3) ἰονητὰς, -ḡe.

Approach, *n.*, (1) the act of approaching, (a) *ἰοννῆσις*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (b) *τεὰς*, *ind.*, *m.* and *f.*; (2) (way), *ῥῆσις*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τε, f.*

Approachable, *a.*, accessible, in-
 ionnirigete.

Approacher, *n.*, one who approaches, *ἰονηράϊστειόη*, *m.*

Approaching, *n.*, the act of drawing near, (1) Ծմրում լինիւ ե; (2) տօճտ 1 զհար յօ: տօճտ is indeclinable; հօր, -ա, *m.*; (3) approach him as a merciful father, Եանարօ ար զար ձէար իրօճարեճ (*P. L.*); he was approaching the house, իի թէ ձ Եանան ար ձ յօւի; (4) approaching us, ձ տօննօ ինն; (5) he approached me, ինն թէ օրմ.

Approachless, *a.*, impossible to be
approached, *ναὶ φέρουσιν τεὰς*
ἡ-α ζαρ.

Approbation, *n.*, approval, sanction, commendation, (1) ὀρίσ-
μαρ, -τα, *m.*; (2) μόλαθ, -τα, *m.*

Appropriate, *a.*, suitable, fit, proper, (1) *oipeáinnac*, -*aige*; (2) *iomcubair*, -*e*; (3) *feileáinnac*, -*aige* (*Con.* for *oipeáinnac*); (4) *maic*, -*e*.

Appropriate, *v.t.*, (1) to take to one's self to the exclusion of others, *τὸςαἰμ μαρ μο εὐρο πέμ*; (2) to set apart for a particular use or person, *εὐρῖμ ι λεατταοῖθ*, we will appropriate this money to the purchase of a horse, *εὐρῖμῖθ ἀντ-αιρσεαθ πο ι λεατταοῖθ εὐμ capaii Δ εεανναδ*.

Appropriately, *ad.*, in a fit or proper manner, *σο νορπεαῖμναδ*.

Appropriateness, *n.*, peculiar fitness, (1) *οἰρπεαῖμναδ*, *f.*; (2) *ιομῆυθαρῶεαδ*, *f.*

Appropriation, *n.*, the act of assigning for a particular use, *ρεαῖθυγαθ*, -*υγθε*, *m.*

Approvable, *a.*, meritorious, (1) *ἰμμεαρτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ιομῖολτα*.

Approval, *n.*, approbation, sanction, (1) *οἰεῖγμεαρ*, -*τα*, *m.*; (2) *μολαθ*, -*ιτα*, *m.*

Approve, *v.t.*, to sanction, to confirm, to commend, (1) *οἰεῖγμεαρῖμ*, -*μεαρ*; (2) *μολαἰμ*, -*αθ*: I do not a. of your conversation, *νι μολαἰμ το εομῖαθ*; (3) *ταοβυγῖμ* (also *ταοβαἰμ*, -*αθ*), -*υγαθ*; (4) I a. your sentiments, *ρεγαἰμ* (*ρεῖγαἰμ*, *Don.*) *βλαρ ἀρ το εαἰμντ*.

Approved, *a.*, commended, *οἰεῖγμεαρτα*.

Approximate, *a.*, approaching, near to, (1) *οἰύιτ*, -*e*; (2) *πογυρ*; (3) *ατῆcumαιρ*, -*e*.

Approximation. *n.*, drawing or being near to, (1) *βυιττε πα εὐαἰρῖμ*; (2) *οἰύιτεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *οἰύιταρῶεαδ*, *f.*; (4) *ατῆcumαιρ*, -*α*, *f.*

Appurtenances, *n.*, things that belong to something else, *αθ-λαμῖθε* (*pl.*).

Appurtenant, *a.*, pertaining to a more important thing, *αθλαμ-εαδ*, -*νῖγε*.

Apricot, *n.*, a tree and its fruit (*prunus Armeniaca* of Linnæus), (1) *πρῦμνε Δαρμέμεαδ*; (2) *απ-ρῖκογ*, -*όῖγε*, -*α*, *f.*

April, *n.*, the fourth month of the year, (1) *Δαβράν*, -*άμ*, *m.* (*M.*); (2) *Διβρεάν*, -*έμ*, *m.* (*Con.* and *U.*); *αν ἡμί θρasonαδ*; April showers bring forth May flowers, *εαετα αν Δαβράμ βειρ βιάετα θεατταμε*; when April blows his horn 'tis good for hay and corn, *αν ταν πέρθεαρ αν τ-Δαβράν Δ αθαρπ ιρ μαίτ το'η πέαρ γ το'η αρβαρ*. The first days of April are called *λαετταντα να ριαθαίε* (*W. Lim.*), also *τρι λά να ριαθαίε* and *ριαθόῖγε* (*see H. M. Ul. Prov.*, p. 194). *Διβρεάν βογ θρasonαδ Δ βειρ βαννε εῖγς βα ιρ εῖγς εαοιρῖγ*, soft showery April that brings the milk to cows and sheep (*U. prov.*, *H. M.* 1209).

Apron, *n.*, an article of dress worn in front to keep the clothes clean, *απρῦν*, -*ύμ*, *m.*; (2) *πρῖαῖρῖγῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ν*, *m.* (*Tip.*), a coarse apron with many pockets, also a shoemaker's apron, *βρῖαῖρῖγῖν* (*in Or.* and *Mea.*): *ιρ φοῖγρε το ἡμσοι τεῖτῖρῖεαλ νά Δ βρῖαῖρῖγῖν* (*πρῖαῖρῖγῖν*, *Don.*), an excuse is handier to a woman than her apron (*U. prov.*); her apron was overflowing with nuts, *βι Δ βρῖαῖρῖγῖν τεῖτε τομλάν το εἰνῦν* (*Or.*); (3) *βαρρα βέιλ*, a shoemaker's apron of dried sheepskin with the wool on; (4) *βρῦμέαθ*, -*αῖγ*, -*αῖγε*, *m.*; (5) *τυνλέαθ*, *m.*; (6) *νέταδ*, *m.*; (7) *οἰονθρέο*, *f.*; (8) *επιορ-ιαδ*, *m.*

Apropos, *ad.*, opportunely, (*a*) *τρατταῖμ*, -*ἡμ*, *α*; (*b*) *σο τρατταῖμ*.

Apt, *a.*, (1) inclined or disposed to,

cláon, -ome; too apt to forgive, rócláon cum maíctim; apt to break, cláon cum bhríte; apt to fall, fallible, ioncuíte; apt to blunder, drop, let fall, slip, tapánta; apt to lose one's temper, ce, comp. teó; apt to be led astray, raob, -oíbe.

(2) Ready, ro-, roi- prefixes, rochroeamail, apt to believe.

Aptha, *n.*, a disease of the mouth, cpaor-ḡalair, *m.*

Aptitude, *n.*, tendency to a particular action or effect, cláon-taáct, -a, *f.*

Aptly, *ad.*, (1) ḡo héarḡaró; (2) ḡo nullam; ḡo hupur.

Aqua, *n.*, water, uirḡe, *m.*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ḡróe.

Aqua fortis, *n.*, nitric acid, uirḡe lároir.

Aqua vitæ, *n.*, whisky, (1) uirḡe-beaáta; (2) biotáille; (3) beaá-uirḡe, *g. id. m.*

Aquatic, *a.*, pertaining to water, (1) uirḡeac, -ḡiḡe; (2) uirḡeam-lac, -aḡe.

Aquatic bird, (a) éan rnáime; (b) éan uirḡe.

Aqueduct, *n.*, a conduit for conveying water, (1) uirḡrian, -am, *m.* (*O' Beg.*); (2) umair uirḡe, *m.*

Aqueous, *a.*, watery, uirḡeamail, -mla.

Aqueousness, *n.*, wateriness, uirḡeamlaáct, -a, *f.*

Aquiline, *a.*, curving or hooked, like an eagle's beak, cromóḡac, -aḡe; (2) camḡobac, -aḡe; (3) camḡrónac, -aḡe.

Arable, *a.*, fit for ploughing or tillage, (1) mḡreabáta; (2) ion-traoḡuirḡe (*O' Beg.*).

Arable land, ítir, *g. -e, f.*; fear-am, -am, *m.* (*Or.*).

Arbiter, *n.*, one whose power of

deciding is not limited, (1) bḡeíteam, *g. -teaman* and -t.m, *pl. -teamam, m.*; (2) supreme a., ráirbḡeíteam, *m.*; (3) chief a., áiróbḡeíteam, *gen. -tím* and -teaman, *pl. -teamam, m.*

Arbitrament, *n.*, determination, decision, péróteáct, -a, *f.*; péró-teáct, -tiḡ, *m.*

Arbitrarily, *ad.*, in an arbitrary manner, absolutely, (1) ḡo noirḡ-péiréac; (2) ro péir tola; (3) ḡan rmaáct; (4) ḡan corḡ.

Arbitrariness, *n.*, the quality of being arbitrary, despotism, oirḡ-péiréac, *f.*

Arbitrary, *a.*, (1) despotic, oirḡ-péiréac; (2) acting according to one's own will, toiteamail; (3) ḡan cur n-a áḡaró; (4) unrestrained, neamḡrmaáctuirḡe.

Arbitrate, *v.t.*, (1) to hear and decide as arbitrators, (1) mot-am, -aó; (2) to decide generally, (a) pérótiḡim, -teáct, *m.*; (b) ro bḡeít bḡeíte; (c) oéanam eao-parḡán (*Or.*)

Arbitration, *n.*, the adjudication of a case by persons chosen by the parties, (1) molaó beirte: o'fás ríao pé molaó beirte é, they left it to arbitration; (2) áiró-mear, -rta, *m.* (*O'Don. Supp.*); (3) bḡeáctnuḡaó, -uirḡe, *m.*; (4) eao-parḡán, -ám, *m.*: e. eaoar an cat 'r an mearḡán, the a. between the cat and the roll of butter (*U. prov., H. M. 1166*).

Arbitrator, *n.* a person chosen by parties at variance to decide between them, (1) motóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) péróteoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.* [this word is also used in Munster for a knitting-needle or other like instrument passed through the stem of a pipe to

free the passage], ceann péirictis (m. b.); (3) an meapadóir, -óir, -rí, *m.* [In Tyrone the meapadóir was a man appointed to settle disputes between farmers who had grazing in common in the mountainous districts. "He was not appointed by the landlord or by the Government, nor does it appear that there was any formal election by the people. He seems to have been some man of probity and intelligence to whom the people turned by general and spontaneous assent in cases of dispute. He always acted gratuitously, and there was no appeal from his decision. Whatever fine he imposed might as well be paid at once, as his award was always upheld by the court when its fairness was questioned. The last meapadóir, John Connolly, died at Creggan, Co. Tyrone, about forty years ago"—(*Rev.*) *C. Short*, July 20, 1909]; (4) maor cirt (T. Con., Mion-éamnt).

Arbitress, *n.*, a female arbiter, péirictis, -ois, -a, *f.*

Arboreous, *a.*, pertaining to trees, (1) crannac, -ais, -a, *f.*; (2) craothac, -ais, -a, *f.*

Arborescence, *n.*, resemblance to a tree in minerals, crannac, -a, *f.*

Arborescent, *a.*, resembling a tree, crannamail, -míl, *a.*

Arbour, *n.*, a bower, crannac, -ais, -a, *f.*

Arbutus, *n.*, an evergreen shrub of the heath family, (1) caithne, *gen. id. f.* (*Arbutus unedo*); (2) faochann, -ann, *m.*; (3) paect-crann, -ann, *m.*

Arbutus berries, *n.*, uibla caithne, *f.* (*pl.*).

Arcade, *n.*, a continuous series of arches, áirre (fada), *f.*

Arc, *n.*, a curved member or Arch, something resembling it,

as the arch of a bridge, the arch of heaven, (1) áirre, *g. id., pl. -rí, f.*; (2) rtaas, -ais, -a, *f., m.*

(see *B.L.L.* I. 134, 4, where this is exactly the word used): rtaas

neme, the arch of heaven; rtaasóorur, an arched door-way.

Arch (heavenly), *n.*, earc, -a, *f.*

Arch, *a.*, droll, sportively mischievous, (1) aic, -e; (2) clearc, -ais, -a, *f.*; (3) iubearc, -ais, -a, *f.*

Arch, *v.t. and i.*, to cover with an arch, to bend in the shape of an arch, bogaim, -ad.

Arch of a bridge, (a) rúil oiricir; (b) oilead, -il, *m.*

Archæological, *a.*, relating to antiquities, reanrgealac, -ais, -a, *f.*

Archæologist, *n.*, one versed in archæology, rean rgealuir, *g. id., pl. -ois, m.* (old story-teller).

Archæology, *n.*, the science of antiquities, (1) reancar, -ar; (2) reanrgealuirac, -a, *f.*; (3) reaneolur, -ar, *m.*

Archaic, *a.*, antiquated, uac, -ais, -a, *f.*

Archangel, *n.*, a chief angel, árcangal, *m.*; árcangal, -sil, *pl. id. m.*

Archangel, *n.* (*Bot.*), angelica, archangelica, lamium album, etc., neanntós marb, *f.*; balm-leaved, lur na mbeas; red, neanntós muipe; white, neanntós bán.

Archbishop, *n.*, a chief bishop, árcearpog, -puig, *m.*

Archbishopric, *n.*, the see of an archbishop, árcearpogarcac, nó árcearpuigac, -a, *f.*

Arch-Brehon, *n.*, chief Brehon, (1) árcollam, *gen. -man, pl. -mam, m.*; (2) árcbpeicem, -man, -mam, *m.*

Archdeacon, *n.*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, (1) ἀρχι-οἰκονομικός, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) ἀρχιδιάκονος, *m.*; (3) ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, -αῖς, *m.*

Arched, *a.*, supplied with arches, (1) ὑψοῦται, -αῖς; (2) ἀρχειτε.

Arch-conspirator, *n.*, chief conspirator, ἀρχισυνωπός, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Arch-druid, *n.*, chief druid, (1) ἀρχιδρυαί, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*; (2) ἀρχιδρυαί, *m.*

Arch-duchess, *n.*, wife of a duke, βασίλισσα ἀρχιδούκα, *f.*

Arch-duke, *n.*, a prince of the imperial family of Austria, ἀρχιδούκας, -ας, *m.*

Arch-enemy, *n.*, principal enemy, ἀρχεπρόσωπος, *m.*

Arched-roof, βοξτάμ, -άνα, *f.*

Archer, *n.*, one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, (1) βοξτάμ, -όνα, -οί, *m.*; (2) βοξτάμ, -οί, *m.*; (3) βοξτάμ, -οί, *m.*; (4) βοξτάμ, -οί, *m.* (*cf.* L. sagittarius); (5) βοξτάμ, *m.*

Archery, *n.*, the use of the bow and arrow, (1) βοξτάμ, *f.*; (2) βοξτάμ, *f.* (*Æn.* 1552); (3) βοξτάμ, -ας, *f.*; (4) βοξτάμ, -ας, *f.*

Archetype, *n.*, the original model of a work, ἀρχετύπος, -ος, *m.*; ἀρχετύπος, -ος, *m.* (*O' R.*)

Archetypal, *a.*, relating to an archetype, ἀρχετυπικός, -αῖς (*O' R.*).

Arch-fiend, *n.*, principal fiend, ἀρχιδιάβολος, *m.*

Archiepiscopacy, *n.*, the state
Archiepiscopate, *f.* or dignity of an archbishop, ἀρχιεπισκοπή, *f.*

Archiepiscopal, *a.*, of or pertaining to an archbishop, ἀρχιεπισκοπικός, -αῖς.

Architect, *n.*, one skilled in the art of building. (1) ἀρχιτέκτων, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*; (2) ἀρχιτέκτων, -όνα, -οί, *m.*; (3) ἀρχιτέκτων, -οί, *m.* (*cf.* an ἱεροδοκός, the "smith-architect"). [Note the non-aspiration of the *o*, which we now aspirate in the modern word ἱεροδοκός, a smith. Some think ἱεροδοκός is merely a man's name, but tradition has it that it means smith, which is worth recording.]

Architectural, *a.*, of or pertaining to the art of building, ἀρχιτεκτονικός, -αῖς.

Architecture, *n.*, the art or science of building, ἀρχιτεκτονική, -α, *f.*

Archives, *n.*, public records, (1) ἀρχεῖον, -ον, *f.* The word also means the place where archives are preserved; ἀρχεῖον, -ον, *f.*; ἀρχεῖον, *g. id.* *f.*

Arch-judge, *n.*, chief judge, ἀρχιδιάκονος, -ος, *m.*

Archly, *ad.*, with attractive slyness or roguishness, ὡς ἄρχος; ὡς ἄρχος.

Archness, *n.*, sly humour free from malice, ἀρχεῖον, -ας, *f.*

Arch-philosopher, *n.*, chief philosopher, ἀρχιφιλόσοφος, -ος, *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Arch-priest, *n.*, a chief priest, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *m.*

Arch-rogue, *n.*, a thorough rogue, ἀρχιδιάβολος, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*; ἀρχιδιάβολος, -ας, *m.*

Arch-traitor, *n.*, a chief traitor, ἀρχιδιάβολος, *m.*

Archway, *n.*, a passage or way under an arch, ἀρχή, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *f.*

Arctic, *a.*, (1) northern, (a) ταρακταῖος; (b) ταρακταῖος, -αῖς; (c) ταρακταῖος.

(2) Frigid, *περόδαι*, -αιγε.

Ardency, *n.*, (1) warmth of affection, (a) *τειαροῦσα*, *f.*; (b) *ἀιτγερα*, -α, *f.*; (2) warmth of passion, *ῥέμε*, *g. id. f.*

Ardent, *a.*, (1) hot or burning, *τε*, *comp. τεό*.

(2) Fierce, as applied to the passion, (a) *ῥιαν*, *g.s.f. ῥέμε*; (b) *ῥιγῖν*, -ῖνε (*B.L.L.* V. 134, 19); (c) *ῥαῖς*, -αιῖς.

(3) Warm, as applied to the affections, (a) *ἀιτγερα*, -αιγε; (b) *τειαρῖα*, ardent love; *τειαρμόλα*, ardent praise.

Ardently, *ad.*, in an ardent manner, *σο ῥιαν*; *σο τρέαν*; *σο κυαρῶ*; *σο τε*; *σο τειαρῖα*, ardently affectionate.

Ardour, *n.*, (1) heat in a literal sense, (a) *τειαρ*, -α, *m.*; (b) *τειαροῦσα*, -α, *f.*

(2) Heat of affection, *ῥιοῖρα*, *e, f.*; *τειαρῖα*, -α, *f.*

(3) Heat of passion, *ῥέμεαρ*, -ηρ, *m.* *With flaming ardour*, *σο λομτοῖρνεα*.

Arduous, *a.*, difficult, laborious, (1) *κυαρῶτα*, -αιγε; (2) *καρῖαρ*, -αιγε; *κυαρῶ*, -ε.

Arduousness, *n.*, the quality of being arduous, *κυαρῶτα*, -α, *f.*

Are, present, *indic. pl.* of verb *to be*, *τά*; *τάμιν* (*M.*), *τάμιν* (*U.*), we are; *τά ῖν*, you are; *τά ῖα*, they are: they are as they always were—with good appetites and little to eat, *ταρ μαρ βιοῦμα ῖα*, *σοιτε μαρ ἄκα γ ῖα* *πυμν τε ν-ῖτε*; as are, which are, *μαρ ἄτα*; who are you? *εἰα τυρ*?; I am thy son, *ηρ μῖρε ῥο ῖα*; are you the man? *αν τυρ αν πεαρ*?; no I am not, *νί με*; where are you from? *καο αρ τῦ*?; *καο αρ ῥιτ*; *καο αρ β'αρ τῦ* (*Don.*). Note

that *ηρ* is always omitted after the interrogative particle *αν*, and after the negative particle *νί*: *αν εῖ πεο αν ἀιτ*? is this the place?; *νί ηε*, it is not (*cf. √ εσμι*, I am; *εἰστι*, he is; *Gr. εἰστί*; *L. est*; *Skr. asti*, he is).

Area, *n.*, the courtyard of a building, *κυῖρτ*, *f.* (*G. D.*).

Arena, *n.*, any place of public contest, *μαε*, *g. id. f.*: *ι μεαῶν να μαε*, in the middle of the arena (*Æn.* 3143).

Argue, *v.t.*, (1) to debate or discuss, *ταρῖα*, -ῖαρτ and -ῖα, *fut. ταρῖα* (also *ταῖεορ*).

(2) To persuade by reasons, *ἀιτῖν*, -τεαῖν.

Argue, *v.i.*, (1) to reason with, *ταρῖα*, -ῖαρτ and -ῖα: I will a. with them, *ταῖεορ* *τεό*.

(2) To dispute or wrangle with, (a) *οὐτ εὐμ ῖα ῥοτε ῖαρ*; (b) *κυῖνμ ἀῖνεαρ αρ*.

Arguer, *n.*, one who argues, (1) *ταρῖα*, -ῖαρτ, -ῖα, *m.*; (2) *ἀῖνεαρ*, *gen. id., pl. -ῖτε, m.*

Arguing, *n.*, (1) debating, discussing in a lively, earnest manner, (a) *ταρῖα*, -ῖαρτ, *f.*; (b) *καρῖαρτ*, -ε, *f.*

(2) Persuading by reasons, (a) *ἀιτεαῖν*, -τεαῖν, *m.*: he was a. with him, *βί ῖε ἀῖτεαῖν ῖαρ* (also *αρ*, *M.*); (b) *ῖα ῖα*, -ῖα, *m.* (*Con.*), he was a. against me, *βί ῖε ἀῖτεαῖν ῖα ῖα*.

(3) Wrangling, (a) (i) *καρῖα*, -ῖα, *f.*; (ii) *καρῖα*, -ῖα, *f.*

(4) *λομαῖο*: *αῖ ἀῖνεαρ ῖα* γ *αῖ ῖομαῖο ῖα*, disputing and a. with her (*P. O'L.*); (5) there is no a. with him, *νί'ε αῖο μαρτεαρ*

οὐιτ (also *nī'l maiṭ* οὐιτ) βειτ
 ας *caimnt* (*nó ας αἰγνearn*) *leir*.

Argument, *n.*, (1) reasoning, (*a*)
αργασóimε, -*e*, *f.* (*M.*), *αργαῖimε*,
αργασóimεαῖτ, -*a*, *f.*: *le bpiḡ* *αργασóimε*,
 by force of *a.*; (*b*) *ῥαῖαρ*,
 -*air*, *m.*; (*c*) *ῥεαῖrúntαῖτ*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Controversy, discussion,
 (*a*) *ταῖαῖα*, -*ῥαῖα*, *m.*; (*b*)
οἰοῖrπόimεαῖτ, -*a*, *f.*; (*c*) *connῥóro*,
 -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

(3) Dispute, *αἰγνearn*, -*niῖr*, *m.*
 (*cf.* *Gr. αἰγνearn*, contest): the
 dispute between Death and the
 sinner, *αἰγνearn an ῥεαῖαḡ* *leir*
an mḃár (*Ἦ. 5.*).

Argumentative, *a.*, given to argu-
 ment, characterized by argu-
 ment, (1) *αργασóimεαῖ*, -*tiḡe*; (2)
ταῖαῖα (*nó ταῖαῖαῖα*), -*aiḡe*; (3)
αἰγνearnαῖ, -*aiḡe*; (4) *οἰοῖrπόimεαῖ*,
 -*tiḡe*; (5) *connῥóroεαῖ*,
 -*tiḡe*.

Argumentator. *See* Arguer.

Arid, *a.*, parched with heat, dry, (1)
anṭiῖim; (2) *loiḡṡe*, *ind.*

Aridity, } *n.*, dryness, *anṭiῖim*-
 Aridness, } *αῖτ*, -*a*, *f.*; *tiῖimṭαῖ*,
aiḡ, *m.* (*Or.*).

Aright, *ad.*, rightly, correctly, (1)
ḡo oἰmεαῖ; (2) *ḡo ceairṭ*.

Arise, *v.i.*, to rise, to spring up, (1)
eiῖim, -*tiḡe*; (2) *ῥeairim*, -*am*;
 (3) *ῥῥeab do' ῥuróe*, arise, get up.

Arising, *n.* the act of rising or
 springing, up, *eiḡe*, *g. id. m.*

Arising, or preceding from, *ó*,
prep. and *conj.*

Aristocracy, *n.*, the nobles or chief
 persons in a State, (1) *na huairṭe*,
g. id. f.; (2) *ῥuit na huairṭe*; (3)
áῖroῖuit, -*ῥóla*, *f.*; (4) *móῖr-ῥuit*,
 -*ῥóla*, *f.*; (5) *earῥṭaiṭear*,
 -*ṭiῖr*, *m.*; (6) *na huáṭṭairám*, *m.*

Aristocrat, *n.*, a noble, (1) *ῥṭaiṭ*,
 -*áṭa*, *m.*; (2) *tiḡearna*, *g. id.*,
pl. -*ai*, *m.*

Aristocratic, } *a.*, of, pertaining,
 Aristocratical, } to or character-
 istic of the aristocracy, *uairṭ*,
 -*aiṭe*; *ῥṭaiṭearmáil*, -*mála*.

Arithmetic, *n.*, the science of
 numbers, (1) *ῥiómairεαῖτ*, -*a*, *f.*;
 (2) *eólar ar áimεam* (*P. O'L.*);
 (3) *ealáda cómairim*.

Arithmetical, *a.*, of or pertaining
 to arithmetic, *ῥiómairεαῖ*.

Arithmetically, *ad.*, according to
 the principles of arithmetic, *ḡo*
ῥiómairεαῖ.

Arithmetician, *n.*, one skilled in
 arithmetic, (1) *ῥiómairε*, *gen. id.*;
pl. -*ῥi*, *m.*; (2) *áimεóir*, -*óira*,
 -*ῥi*, *m.*

Arithmeticon, *n.*, a ball frame,
uimῥeacán, -*ám*, *m.*

Ark, *n.*, (1) the oblong chest of
 acacia wood in which Moses
 placed the two tables of stone
 containing the Ten Command-
 ments, also called the Ark of
 the Covenant, *airṭ*, *gen.* -*e*, *f.*;
airṭ an Cóimḡiul (also *airṭ an*
Connairṭa), the Ark of the
 Covenant; (2) the chestlike
 vessel in which Noah and his
 family were saved from the
 Deluge, *airṭ*, -*e*, *f.*: make thou
 an ark, *oéan ouit ῥéim airṭ*
 (*Gen. 6, 14*); the length of the
 ark shall be 300 cubits, *ṭ ḃῥaro*
na huairṭe beró ṭῥi céádo cubádo
 (*Gen. 6, 15*).

Arm, *n.*, (1) the limb of the human
 body, or of a monkey, from the
 shoulder to the hand, (*a*) *lám*,
 -*ámne*, -*a*, *f.* (but more generally
 applied to the *hand*): *cia o'ar*
ῥoilṭriugádo lám an ṭiḡearna, to
 whom is the arm of the Lord
 revealed (*Isa. 53, 1*), (*cf.* *ῥó*
lámáib ḡ ῥó ḡṭacáib na namádo
neamairḃóda ῥim, under the arms
 and hands of those immortal

enemies (*Ad. Vis., Ir. Glos.* 1008); (b) *baic*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; *ar baic mo lám̃e*, on my forearm (*Or.*); (c) *bacla*, *gen. -nn, dat. -ainn, f.* (the bent arm, generally the left), *bí leanb̃ n-a baclaínn aic̃i*; she had a baby on her arm; *ber̃o do cor ar do baclaínn aḡac̃* (*fig.*), meaning if you keep that pace you will be a beggar and have to pretend to be a cripple; (d) *b̃rac*, -aic, *m.*, from which *com̃rac* (*com̃b̃rac̃*) is said (*O' B.*) to be derived; (e) arm from wrist to elbow, *ruḡe*, *g. id., pl. -ḡte* and *-ḡteac̃a, f.*: an arm or cubit in length, *cnám̃ ruḡe, f.*; a fractured arm, *ḡuala b̃ruḡte* (*ř. l.*); a dislocated arm, *ḡuala ar aic̃* (*ř. l.*); also *ar aic̃* (*Don.*).

(2) Anything resembling an arm, as (a) *ḡeas̃*, -éiḡe, -a, *f.*, the branch of a tree and *fig.* applied to the human hand: *ruḡar am ḡeas̃aib̃ ar rún mo épor̃de*, I took my love in my arms (*Hard. I.* 308); *dim. ḡeas̃án*, -ám, *m.* (also used *fig.*): she's the arm of the women, th' allurements of men, *ří ḡeas̃án na mban í, ř b̃reas̃án na b̃reap̃ í* (*Carolan, Hard. I., p. 16*); (b) *řḡiaic̃án*, -áin, *m.*, a wing (also applied *fig.* to the human arm); (c) arm of the sea, (i) *ḡab̃al*, -aib̃le, -b̃la, *f.* (also *muirḡab̃al*); (ii) *muirḡeas̃*, -éiḡe, -a, *f.*; (iii) in *Clare*, *ḡab̃as̃*, -aiḡ, -a, *m.* = *ḡás̃* (*Din.*); (iv) *b̃léan*, -éine, *pl. -ém̃ci* (also -*ḡrac̃a, Con.*, and -*ḡac̃a, W. Ker., f.*); (v) *b̃léin*, -e, -ci, *f.*

(3) A weapon, (a) *sing.*, *ar̃m*, *g. ar̃m, pl. id. m.* (*O' Beg.*); (b) *pl.* (i) firearms, *ar̃m t̃eme, m.*; (ii) *ar̃m řaob̃ar̃*, edged weapons;

(iii) *ar̃m lám̃te*, guns, pistols, etc.

Arm, v.t., (1) *ar̃muḡim*, -uḡaḃ̃: *o'ar̃muḡ řé a řeip̃b̃ir̃is̃* (*Gen. 14, 14*); (2) *fig.* to prepare for resistance morally, *ar̃mam*, -aḃ̃: *cuir̃o an řmuaineaḃ̃ céaḃ̃na n-a ar̃m iomuiḃ̃*, be you armed with the same thought (1 *Pet. 4, 1*).

Armada, n., a fleet of armed ships, (1) *caḃ̃laḃ̃*, -aiḡ, *m.*: the Spanish Armada, *an caḃ̃laḃ̃ Spáinneac̃* (*O' Beg.*); (2) *tumḡear̃*, -ḡir, *m.*

Armament, n., forces equipped for war, *ar̃maic̃t*, -a, *f.*

Arm-chair, n., a chair with supports for the arms, (1) *caḃ̃aoir̃ řocaip̃*; (2) *caḃ̃aoir̃ uilleann*; (3) *caḃ̃aoir̃ baclaínn, f.*; (4) *caḃ̃aoir̃ řólár̃, f.* (*U.*).

Armed, a., furnished with weapons, (1) *ar̃m̃ta*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡléar̃ta*, *ind.*; (3) *ar̃m̃áit̃a*, *ind.*

Armful, n., as much as can be carried in the arms, (1) *ḡab̃áit̃*, -áit̃a, *f.*; (2) *lán baclaínn*; (3) *b̃ar̃laḃ̃*, -aiḡ, -aiḡe, *m.*; (4) *bac̃óḡ*, *f.* (*Con.*); (5) *or̃ḡl̃án*, *m.* (*Or.*); (6) *uḃ̃taḃ̃*, -aiḡ, *m.* (*Or.*)

Armhole, n., the armpit, *poll na har̃ḡaitle*.

Arming, n., furnishing or taking arms, (1) *ar̃m̃áit̃*, -áit̃a, *f.*; (2) *aḡ ar̃maḃ̃*.

Armistice, n., a truce, (1) *or̃aḃ̃* (also *řor̃aḃ̃* and *řor̃aḃ̃*) *com̃raic̃, m.*; (2) *řḡaonaḃ̃ com̃raic̃, m.*

Armorial, a., belonging to armour, *řuaic̃teant̃ac̃*, -aiḡe.

Armory, n., a place where arms are deposited for safe-keeping, (1) *ar̃mlann*, -l̃amne, -a, *f.*; (2) *ar̃m̃ca*, *g. id. f.*

Armour, n., defensive covering used in battle, (1) *ar̃m*, *g.* and *pl. ar̃m, m.*: let us put on the

a. of light, cuirimíro opáinn arm an tróluir; (2) armáil, -ála, *f.*; (3) éroe, *g. id. m.* (éroeáð, *Don.*) cf. Gr. εἶδος, shape, figure: é fém ro gáðáil a n-éroe cáta, to gird himself in battle armour (*Oss.* IV. 114, l. 23); (4) cácéroeáð, -oró, *m.*; (5) cáitbheirt, -e, *f.*; (6) éroeac, -uis, *m.*; (7) treallam, -aim, *m.*; (8) raiibear-tac, *m.*

Armour for the legs, n., luirgbeart, -bheirte, *f.*

Armour for the thighs, leirbeart, -eirte, f.

Armour-bearer, n., one who carries the armour of another, (1) armgiolla, *m.*; (2) giolla airm, *m.*; (3) raiibear-tac, *m.*

Armoured, a., furnished with armour, treallamac, -aisge.

Armourer, n., maker of armour, (1) armair, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) airmcéaró, -céiró, *m.*

Armoury. See Armory.

Arm-piece (in a garment), orglán (= arsgallán), -ám, m.

Armpit, n., the axilla, (1) arsaill, -e, *f.*; (2) poll na harsgaille (p. l.).

Arms (fit to bear), (1) ionairm; (2) in heraldry, armóir, -air, *m.*; nó ruaitéantar, -air, *m.*

Army, n., a body of men armed for war, (1) arm, *g. airm, pl. id.,* and arma, *m.*: to enlist or go into the army, out ran arm; (2) rluas, -ais, *pl. -aisge, m.*; (3) armáil, -ála, *f.*; (4) uct, -a, *f.*, van of an army.

Army and Navy, rluas tíre 7 rluas cabtaig; flying column, rluas peata.

Aroma, n., flavour, roagbalað, -að, *m.*

Aromatic, a., fragrant, (1) roag-balaðac, -aisge; (2) cúmpa, *ind.*

Arose, past tense of arise, o'eirig rtoirm, a storm arose.

Around, ad., on every side, timceall; mórtimceall; móro-timceall; mascuairt.

Around, prep., on all sides, about, (1) timceall: im timceall a. me; a. the cemetery, timceall na peilge; (2) fá: a. her neck, fá n-a munéal; (3) im, um, *prep. prons.* umam, umat, uime (uimr, U.), *m.,* impe (uimpe); cf. a blessing on patron Brigid with Ireland's virgins a. her, beannaict ar earlam bpiro so n-ogab neipeann impe (*Colman's Hymn Ir. Gl.* 955); umamn, umaib umpa or iompa, a. me, you etc.

Arouse, v.t., (1) to stir or put in motion or excite to action, (a) broptuigim, -uðað; (b) broptnam, -að (*P. L.*); (c) biogaim, -að; (d) brotoaim, -að; (e) rpreasaim, -að.

(2) To arouse from sleep, (a) úirigim, -react and úirgao; (b) múrgaim, -að and -gailt.

Arousing, n., the act of putting in motion, broptuðað, -uisge, *m.*

Arow, ad., in a row, line or rank, ar péirre.

Arquebus, n., a sort of hand-gun which preceded the musket, gunna caol, gunna glaise; cairbín ro croctar le cpior (*O' Beg.*).

Arraign, v.t., to call a prisoner before a court to answer an indictment, (1) éluigim, -iuðað, -leam and -ge; (2) coirigim, -iuðað.

Arraigned, a., called to answer an indictment, (1) coirigte, *ind.*; (2) éluigte.

Arraignment, n., the act of arraignment, (1) éleam, -um, *m.*; (2) coiriuðað, igte, *m.*

Arrange, *v.t.*, (1) to put in order, (a) *cóirigim*, -*uḡaḡ*, *c.* *an leabhar*, I. a. or dress the bed; (b) *cuirim* 1 *n-eaḡar*; (c) *óruigim*, -*uḡaḡ* (*cf.* L. *ordino*); (d) *dearuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ* (to make neat); (e) *rraḡuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡ* (in rows); (f) *ruirigim*, -*uḡaḡ* (to plant); (g) *cuirim* 1 *ṡtoll* *Δ* *céile* (in sequence); (h) *cuirim* 1 *ṡtóm* *Δ* *céile* (in sequence); (i) *comrígim*, -*ríḡe* (*lit.* weave together); (j) *cuirim* 1 *ṡtpeó*: everything arranged in order, *ḡaḡ nro curḡa* 1 *ṡtpeó*; (k) *cuir* *ré* *feirte* *lae* 7 *bliaḡna* *ar* *Δ* *foirḡeáḡ*, he arranged his ship for a year and a day.

(2) Adjust, settle, prepare, determine, (a) adjust or settle, *perórigim*, -*teáḡ*: it was arranged to establish a class, *perórigeaḡ* *le* *rang* *Δ* *cúir* *ar* *bun*; (b) settle, *rocuruigim*, -*uḡaḡ*, (c) prepare, *inneallaim*, *v.n.* *inneall*; (d) determine, *ceapaim*, -*aḡ*.

Arranged, *a.*, adjusted, settled, prepared, determined, (1) *perórigḡe*; (2) *óruigḡe*; (3) *cóirigḡe*; (4) *ceapḡa*; (5) *ceapuiḡe* (*M.*), *inneallḡa*; (6) *rianḡa*, arranged or marked out; (7) *cóim-eaḡarḡa*. See Arrange.

Arrangement, *n.*, (1) putting in order, (a) *cóiruḡaḡ*, -*igḡe*, *m.*; (b) *óruḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (c) *óro*, *g.* *úiro*, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* L. *ordo*, arrangement, order; W. *urdd*); (d) *dearuḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (e) *eaḡar*, -*aír*, *m.*; (f) *oir-eaḡar*, -*aír*, *m.*

(2) Adjustment. *peróteaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) settlement, *rocurḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (c) preparation, *inneall*, -*nill*, *m.*; (d) determination, *ceap-aḡ*, -*pḡa* and -*puigḡe*,

m.; (e) planting, *ruirúḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (f) metrical, *aírre* (*N.*).

Arrangements or provisions for a wake, *comḡar*, -*aír*, *m.*

Arranger, *n.*, one who arranges, *eaḡarḡóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.* See Arrange.

Arranging, *n.*, the act of adjusting, settling, preparing or determining, (1) *peróteaḡ*, -*rigḡ*, -*rigḡe*, *m.*; (2) *óruḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (3) *córuḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (4) *rocurḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 14-23).

Arrant, *a.*, notoriously or pre-eminently bad, (1) shameless, (a) *mionáir-eáḡ*, -*rigḡe*: an a strumpet, *méirṡteaḡ mionáir-eáḡ* (*M.*); (b) *míclúḡaḡ*, -*aigḡe*; (c) *mionórac*, -*aigḡe*: an a. dunce, *rlodair-e mionórac* (*M.*).

(2) Bad in a high degree, *feite*=*feall* with an epenthetic vowel: *feitebṡteaḡmn-aḡ*, an a. thief; *feitebṡréaḡaḡ*, an a. liar.

(3) Corrupt, (a) *cuirpḡeáḡ*, -*rigḡe*; (b) *cladair-e cuirpḡeáḡ*, an a. knave.

Arras, *n.*, tapestry, *rigḡeáḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Array, *n.*, disposition in regular lines, (1) *inneall*, -*nill*, *m.*; (2) *óruḡaḡ*, -*uigḡe*, *m.*; (3) *com-eaḡar*, -*aír*, *m.*

Array, *v.t.*, to place or dispose in order, (1) *óruigim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (2) *inneallaim*, -*all*.

Arrears, *n.*, that which remains unpaid, (1) *riaráirte*, *gen. id. m.* (*ruḡriarḡe*, *Don.*); (2) *iarḡaḡ*, *g. id. m.*: *ir caol rig na iarḡaḡ*, it is slyly the a. gather (*Or. prov.*); *a. of rent*, (a) *riaráirte ciora*; (b) *cúilcior*, -*a*, *m.*; *he fell into a.*, *ṡo cúit ré ar deir-eáḡ* (also *cum deirṡo*).

Arrest, *v.t.*, (1) to take, seize or apprehend, (a) to take, *τόζαιμ*, *v.n.* *τόζαιλ*; (b) seize, *ζαῦσαιμ* *αρ*, *v.n.* *ζαῦσαιλ*; (c) apprehend, *βεῖραιμ* *αρ*, *v.n.* *βεῖρεῖτ*, *ful béarfao*: you can a. a thief but not the liar's tongue, *τίς* *λεατ* *βεῖρεῖτ* *αρ* *βίτεαμναδ* *δέτ* *ní* *τίς* *λεατ* *βεῖρεῖτ* *αρ* *éanḡarō* *an* *ḡuine* *ḡréasais*.

(2) To stop, check or hinder, (a) stop, *ῥαῶσαιμ*, *v.n.* *ῥαῶ* (*cf.* *L. stat*, stands); (b) check, *corḡσαιμ*, *v.n.* *corḡ*; (c) hinder, *bacaiμ*, *v.n.* *bac*; (d) *τιοῦσαιμ*, *-aō*.

Arrested, *a.*, (1) *ζαῦῖτα* (also *ζαῦῖτε*), (2) *τόζῖτα*; (3) *βεῖρεῖτε* *αρ*.

Arresting, *n.* the act of seizing or apprehending by legal authority, (1) *ζαῦῖλ*, *-áíá*, *f.*; (2) *τόζῖλ*, *-áíá*, *f.*; (3) *τόζαιμτ*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *τόζῖλτ*, *-e*, *f.*: *τόζῖλτ* *ḡo* *éur* *αιρ*, to get him arrested (*P. O'L.*), also *é* *ḡ'faḡáil* *ζαῦῖτα*.

Arrival, *n.*, the act of reaching a place, *τεαῖτ*, *m.*, *ind.*

Arrive, *v.i.* (1) to reach by water or land, *τίḡιμ*, *v.n.* *τεαῖτ*; *ῥποιέιμ*, *-émt*; *ῥποιριμ*, *-ῥint*.

(2) To attain an object, (a) *ῥḡḡιμ*, *v.n.* *ῥιαῖτσαιμ*; *ποιέιμ*, *v.n.* *ῥοῖτσαιμ*.

Arrived, *a.*, having come, *ῥámḡ*, *ῥánḡaḡar*, they arrived.

Arriving, *n.*, the act of reaching a place, *as* *τεαῖτ*.

Arrogance, *n.*, the pride which involves exorbitant claims to rank or power, (1) *ḡiomar*, *-air*, *m.*: *Seasán an ḡiomair*, Shane O'Neill the haughty or arrogant; (2) *buirbe*, *g. id. f.*: better gentleness than great a., *ir* *ḡearr* *mine* *ná* *buirbe* *mór* (*Or. prov.*); (3) *ḡorḡaḡar*, *-air*, *m.*; *ḡóic*, *-e*, *f.* (*Or.*), hauteur; (4) *mórḡáíáḡt*, *-a*, *f.* (proud contempt of others);

(5) *murḡar*, *-air*, *m.*; *ῥḡáic*, *-e*, *f.* (*Or.*); (boastful presumption):

(6) *ḡoiteall*, *-ail*, *m.*; (7) *ḡotal*, *-ail*, *m.*, also *ḡotal* (*ḡatal*, *Don.*); *naḡ* *ḡinne* *an* *éíann* *méaḡláḡ*, *éḡaḡarḡ*, *uaibḡeac*, *ḡotalaḡ*, *ḡioḡmaom*, *éubairḡeac*, are we not the deceitful, gluttonous, proud, arrogant, lazy unfortunate children (*P. L.*, p. 451); (8) *tórḡal*, *-ail*, *m.* (also *toicearḡal*); (9) *uaillḡian*, *-méme*, *f.* (boastful conceit); (10) *uaibḡeacḡt*, *-a*, *f.* (also *anuabair*, *-air*, *m.*, *ḡaoḡuabair*, *-air*, *m.*); (11) *leiceaḡar*, *-air*, *m.* (self-assertive conceit); (12) *ḡubnaḡur*, *-uir*, *m.* (assumption); (13) *ḡróḡamíáḡt*, *-a*, *f.* (saucy insolence); (14) *ceannáḡroacḡ*, *-a*, *f.* (lordliness); (15) *ḡorḡál*, *-áil*, *m.* (*Aran*); (16) *mórḡar*, *-air*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Arrogant, *a.*, haughty, assuming, conceited, presumptuous, (1) *ḡaoḡuaibḡeac*, *-ḡiḡe*; (2) *anuaibḡeac*, *-ḡiḡe*; (3) *aibḡeac*, *-aiḡe*; (4) *ḡoiteallḡa*, *ind.*; (5) *ḡiomḡarḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (6) *mórḡáíáḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (7) *ḡotalaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (8) *tórḡalaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (9) *uaillḡianaḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (10) *ceannáḡroacḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (11) *ḡróḡamíail*, *-míá*; (12) *leiceaḡac*; (13) *uailláḡ*, *-aiḡe*; (14) *mórḡarḡac*, *-aiḡe*; (15) *ῥḡáiceamíail*, *-míá*.

Arrogantly, *ad.*, in an arrogant manner, *ḡo* *ḡaoḡuaibḡeac*, etc.

Arrogate, *v.t.*, to make undue claims through pride, vanity or presumption: he arrogates too much to himself, *ḡlacann* (*nó* *tóḡann*) *ḡé* *iomarḡa* (*nó* *an* *iomao*) *air* *ḡém*.

Arrow, *n.*, a missile weapon to be shot from a bow, (1) *ḡaiḡeao*, *g. -oe*, *pl. id. f.* (*cf.* *L. sagitta*), also *m.*, *gen.* and *pl. -ḡro*: as

straight as an arrow, *cóm rípeac* le *raigeas*; *bheo-faigir*, fiery arrow (*Wi.*); (2) *maíoe cuill* (*N. Con.*); (3) *ḡaḡe*, *gen. id., pl. ḡaete, m.*; (4) *ḡaillan, m.*; (5) *ḡamne, g. id. f.*; (6) *rḡiot, -a, -anna, m.*; (7) *rḡiotán, -án, m.*; (8) *cleitín, m.*

Arrow-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*, *triglochin palustre*), *bárr an míllicis* (*Hogan*).

Arrow-head, *n.*, *rimn raigíoe*.

Arrowy, *a.*, swift, darting, piercing, (1) *raigíoeac, -oigē*; (2) *raigíoeamail, -míla*.

Arsenal, *n.*, a public establishment for the storage of arms and ammunition, (1) *airmóirte, gen. id., pl. -tí*; (2) *airmlann, -amne, -a, f.*

Arsenic, *n.*, a mineral poison, (1) *airnais, -e, f.*; (2) *airḡallam, -am, m.* (*Ir. Mat. Med.*).

Arsmart, *n.* *Bot.*, *polygonum aviculare* or knot grass), *tóntorḡac* [this word accurately describes the effect of sitting on the weed, as I know from youthful experience]; (spotted) *ḡlúmeac móir*; *ḡ. buíoe ḡ ḡ. óearḡ* (*Hogan*).

Arson, *n.*, a malicious burning, *ḡóḡaḡ mairípeac*.

Art, *n.*, (1) science or systematized knowledge, (*a*) *ealaḡa, -ḡan, -ḡna, f.* (*O' Beg.*): the arts of peace, *ealaḡna na ríotḡána*; mechanic arts, *ealaḡna tuatamíla*; master of arts, *maigírtir ealaḡna*; a thing done with art, *níḡ ḡo ḡeimeas le healaḡam*; the black art, *an ealaḡa ḡub*; (*b*) *ḡán, gen. -án and -ána, pl. -ána and -ánta, m.*: *ḡán na ḡramaoigē*, the art of grammar; *ḡán na litríoeasḡa*, the art of literature (*N.*).

(2) The systematic application

of knowledge for practical purposes, as in various trades, *ceáir, -éiríoe, pl. id. f.*: *earḡarḡ* (*earḡarḡ, Con. and U.*) *máḡair na ḡceáir*, necessity, the mother of the arts.

(3) Cunning, artifice, craft, adroitness, (*a*) *ḡliocar, -air, m.*: *ir ḡearr ḡliocar ná neart*, art is better than strength; (*b*) *rtuam, -ama, f.*: *ir mian liom tḡáḡasḡ ar ḡas níḡ le rtuam*, I like to speak of each thing with art .i. sensibly (*Carolan, Hard. I. 246*).

Artemisia, *n.* (*Bot.*, *artemisia vulgaris*), *buarallán liaḡ, m.*; *liaḡ-lur, m.*

Arterial, *a.*, of or pertaining to an artery, (1) *cuirleas, -ligē*; (2) *féiteas, -tíge*: *a bámeas leir na féiteasḡaḡ*.

Artery, *n.* (*Med.*), one of the tubes which carry the blood from the heart, (1) *féit, -e, pl. -eanna and -easḡa, f.*; (2) the radial artery, *féit na norḡóigē* (*f. l.*); (3) *féitleas, -ligē, -a, f.*; (4) *cuirle, -leann dat. -lann, p. -leanna, f.*; (5) *cuirle móir*; (6) *lúḡas, -aig, m.* (*f. l.*); (7) *cuirle na beasḡa*.

Artful, *a.*, dexterous, skilful, (1) *ḡlic, -e*; (2) *rtuamḡa, ind.*; (3) *rligḡeas, -tíge*; (4) *ḡaḡasḡas, -aigē*.

Artful dodger, (1) *cneamairíe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *ḡiolla na ḡcor, m.*; (3) *airteóir, -óira, -rí, m.*; (4) *ḡruasḡas, -aig, m.* (*Or.*).

Artfully, *ad.*, in an artful manner *ḡo ḡlic*; *ḡo rtuamḡa*.

Artful man, *cleapuríoe, m.*

Artfulness, *n.*, cunning, craft, *ḡliocar, -air, m.*

Arthritis, *n.* (*Med.*), gout, *ḡalar na n-alḡ, m.*

Arthritic, *a.*, gouty, ἀρτιμαί, -μία [ἀρτα, *Sc.*].

Artichoke, *s.* (*Bot.*, cynara scolymus), a plant the head of which is used as an article of food, βιοράν, *m.*; φαρυγός, *f.*

Article, *s.*, (1) a distinct part of portion of a thing, such as an instrument, a discourse, writing, etc., (a) ἀρτ, *g.* and *pl.* ἀρτ, *m.*: βυαντ αν ἐμεροίμ, the chief articles of faith (*Donl.*, p. 12; he also gives ἀρτιοςτα in a footnote on the same page); (b) βαί, *g.* and *pl.* βαί, *m.*: βαί έσσαις, article of dress (*cf.* Gr. φαλλός, ὁ swell, *MacBain*).

(2) Article or condition in an agreement or compact, (a) com-
ξεαι, -ξί, *m.*: to surrender upon articles, το εαυαιρτ ρυαρ αρ εοιγί, το ξέιλεαθ αρ εοιγί; (b) ορεαετ, -α, *m.*

(3) (*Gram.*), (a) ἀρτ, *g.* and *pl.* ἀρτ, *m.*: ιρ μίρ ο'άρ ζεανντ αν τ-αρτ, the article is a part of our speech (*T. C.*).

(4) Article of merchandise, furniture, etc., εαρμαθ, -αθ, -αθ, *m.* (also εαρμα, -θ, -θ, *f.*).

Article, *v.t.*, to bind by articles, to apprentice, εεανγταίμ αρ εοιγί.

Articled, *p.a.*, bound by articles, apprenticed, εεανγταίτε αρ εοιγί.

Articulate, *v.t.*, to give utterance to, λαβραίμ, -βαιρτ; ζυτςιγίμ, -υγθ.

Articulate, *a.*, spoken so as to be intelligible, (1) ζυτςαίμ, -μία; (2) ρυνεαίμ, -μία; (3) ρονεαίμ, -μία.

Articulate, *ad.*, in an articulate manner, ζο ρόινεαίμ.

Articulate, *n.*, (1) an articulate utterance, ζυτςυγθ, -υγθε, *m.*;

(2) putting together with joints, αττεανγταί, -αί, *m.*

Artifice, *n.*, a crafty device, an artful trick, (1) ζιιοαρ, -αί, *m.*; (2) ριονηα, *g. id.*, *pl.*--αί, *m.*; (3) ζαρτός, *f.*; (4) εαίμ, -αίμ, *m.*; (5) ζαθαο, -αί, *m.*; (6) ενεαίμ-αίρεαετ, *f.*; (7) ελεαρ, *g. είρ*, and -α, *pl. id. m.*

Artificer, *n.*, one who makes with skill, (1) εεάρουρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.* (*M'C.*); (2) εεάρ, -είρ, -α, *m.*: εεάρ να ερυννε, Creator or Artificer of the Universe; (3) ραορ, -οίρ, *m.*; (4) εαλαθαντοίρ, -οίρ, -αί, *m.* (*M'C.*); (5) ρεαρ εείρ.

Artificial, *a.*, made or contrived by art, (1) εαλαθοντα; (2) λαίμ-θέαντα; (3) ταεμαε, -αίγε; (4) ταεαίρ, -ε.

Artificially, *ad.*, by art or skill and not by nature, ζο ηεαλαθοντα.

Artificialness, } *n.*, the quality of
Artificiality, } being artificial,
εαλαθονταετ, -α, *f.*

Artillery, *n.*, (1) cannon, great guns; cannon, ζυνναροε μόρα; ορτοον-άρ, -αί, *m.*

(2) The men and officers, ιυετ λαίμαεαίρ.

Artisan, *n.*, one trained to manual dexterity in some trade, (1) ραορ, -οίρ, *m.*: ραορ ελοίε, a mason; (2) λαίμεεάρουρε, *g. id.*, *pl.*
Artisan skilled in many trades,
ιτεεάρταε, -αίς, *m.*

Artist, *n.*, one skilled in an art such as a painter, sculptor, musician, singer, etc., (1) εαί, *m.*; (2) αίρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*; (3) εαλαθναε, -αίς, *m.* (*P. S.*), (4) *coll.*, εορ εείρ.

Artistic, *a.*, showing taste or skill (1) ζυνν, -ε; (2) εαλαθοντα.

Artless, *a.*, free from guile, craft

or stratagem; simple and sincere,
(1) *rimpríðe*; (2) *leanbðac*, -aige;
(3) *leanbðarðe*, *ind.*; (4) *maol*,
-oite.

Artlessly, *ad.*, unaffectedly, *so*
rimpríðe.

Artlessness, *n.*, simplicity, *rimpríðe*-
eact.

Arundinaceous, *a.*, resembling the
reed, *giolcácamail*, -*míla*.

Arundineous, *a.*, abounding with
reeds, reedy, *gamneac*, -*níge*.

As, *ad.* and *conj.*, (1) an equality or
likeness in kind, proportion,
extent, degree, manner or com-
parison, (*a*) in manner, (i) *map* :
do that as if there was fire on
your skin, *ðéan rim map a ðeacð*
teine ar ðo érhoiceann (*U. prov.*,
H. M. 660); he is as he is
and he is not faultless, *tá ré*
map tá ré 7 éan fuil ré (7
níor fáir ré) *san loct* (*Or.*
prov.); as you ought to do,
map ir cóir ðuit a ðéanam
(*M.*); as you please, *map ir*
toil leat; *map ir mian leat*;
map ir áil leat; (ii) *i moð*; (iii)
fá nó fé map; (iv) *ðo réir ðo*
cola, as you please; (v) do
as you please, *ðéan ðo roga*
muo; (*b*) equality of comparison
is expressed, (i) by *com* with *le* :
as cunning as a fox, *com glic*
le maðað muað nó rionnac;
I am as good a man as you,
tám com maic ð'feair leat-ra;
as coarse as, *com garð le*;
as black as a beetle, *com ðub*
le ðaol; as hard as iron, *com*
cruað le mapann; *com háro le*
cnoc, as high as a mountain;
com cinnte leir an mbár, as
certain as death; *com geat le*
rneacta, as white as snow; *com*
práirðneac le maðað ag bamfeir,
as busy as a dog at a wedding

(*Or*); *meap mézac uair com faða*
le bliaðam, I deemed every hour
as long as a year; (ii) by *com*
with *ir*, *nó agur*, when there is
a verb in the second part of the
expression : as sure as you live,
com ðeimín (nó cinnte) ir tá tú
beð (nó agur ir beð tú); *tá ðo*
éigeapna com lároir anoir agur
bí an lá tug ré lónar ar láir an
éirg leir (*Or. song*); you are
telling lies as fast as you can,
tá tú ag arpuige bréag com
tiuð te 7 éis leat (*Or.*); (iii)
by *ar* : *tá ðo béal ar bliar an*
τ-riúcaire (also *τ-riúcpa*), your
mouth is as sweet as sugar; (*c*)
like, similar to, (i) *map* : *bíð ré*
map atá ré 7 Tríáig-lí map bfuil
ré, let him be as he is and Tralee
as, or where, it is; (ii) *amail* : as
a wave on the shore, *amail tonn*
ar tríáig; I treated him as a
brother, *ðo ðemear (rimnear)*
leir amail ðearðráctair; as
thou hast given power, *amail ir*
ðo tug tú cumacta (*John* 17,
2); as if there were only, *amail*
7 nac maib ann act; *amail*
agur map (*Or.*); (iii) *féib map*
(pron. *fé*, but not always) :
as you concealed yesterday
that the horse fell, *féib map*
a céuir moé sur tuir an
capall; (iv) *ðo réir (map)*,
réir map (*U.*) : as is the begin-
ning so is the end, *tá an críoc*
ðo réir an tionnrignaim; (v)
you are as like him as can be,
tá tu com cormaid leir 7 ir féoir
a beir; (vi) in the manner in
which, *ar* : as the people are
situated, *ar an gcaoi a bfuil*
na ðaoine.

(2) Likeness in character or
condition, *map*; *bí cuaille*
cuilinn 'n-a lám map íleis,

he had a holly staff in his hand as (in the character of) a spear; *map nnaoi*, as (or in the condition of) a wife; as he was before, *map a bi ré ceana*.

(3) when, while, during or at the time that, *ir*, *asur*, (a) *an faro ir beo mé*, as long as (while) I live, *munne ré an féar*, *faro ir bi an srian tuar*, he made the hay while the sun was up (*U. prov., H. M. 658b*); *ca mbuan an ciot asur an srian i n-airde (Or)*; (b) *map: map a bi ré as riuabál táimís rmuameabó cuige*, as (when) he was walking an idea occurred to him; (c) *ar*: as you come over, *ar teaéct aniar tuic*; (d) *as*: as I was going to Derry, *as out go Ooiré dom*.

As certain as there is water in a pool, *com cinnce* *7* *tá uirge i linn*; *má tá uirge i linn*.

As if, (a) *féib*: as if it were, *féib nó amail 7* *oá mba*; (b) *amlaib asur*; (c) *ionann . . . asur*, the same as if.

As far as, (a) *so oí*; (b) *so nuige*; (c) *so ruige*; (d) *so ruige (Or.)*; (e) *so ruice (Or.)*.

As far as you can see, *fao do maóairc*.

As far as he, *com faoa leir*.

As far as his part of it went, *map leir féin de*; *com faoa 7 cuair a cuir-ran (Don.)*.

As fast as, *as cur de an méro a bi 'n-a coraib*; *as cur an bócair de ar a lán dícill*.

As follows, *map leanar*; *ann ro pior (T. C.)*.

As for, *i otaob*; *maoir le*; *oála an rseil ó cianab*.

As for me, *oam taob-ra*; *a otaoa liom-ra de (Don.)*.

As for that, *map rim de*.

As long as, (a) *com faoa le(ir)*;

(b) *com faoa asur*; (c) *fao ir*; (d) colloq., as long as she lives, *an oá lá (nó an faro) 7 maipiró ri (a maipiró ri, Don.)*.

As many as, (a) *an oireao asur*, *an oireao le*, *an oireao eile*: as many as they are, *oá lion-maire iao*; (b) *ruar le*: he has as many as ten horses, *tá ruar le oieíc scapaili aige*.

As much as, *an méro*; *riu*: nor as much as a stone with him, *ná riu na cloice aige (see "As many as")*; *an oireao*: it is as much as you can do, *'ré an oireao 7 cis leat a óeanam*; *'ré oo cioc nipt é (M. b.)*.

As one, *map don*.

As proving, *oá comarcta rin féin*.

As quick as, *com luat asur*, *oá luaité 7 seobab an luatpóro ruar*, as quick as the ball would go up.

As regards, *oála*, with *gen.*; *maoir le*; *i otaob*.

As a result of that, *oá deapraib rin*.

As soon as, (a) *com luat (asur nó le)*, as soon as you, *com luat leat-ra*; as soon as I saw him, *com luat asur connarcar é*; (b) *com oieíc asur*; (c) I would just as soon be there as at home, *nior b'feair liom a beic 'ra baile (M.)*.

As though, (a) *map deab*; (b) *map mó-deab (Con.)*.

As he thought, *oar leir*: as they themselves thought, *oar leó féin*; *map oo faoil riao féin*.

As to, (a) *oo taob*, *a taob (Or.)*; (b) *i scuir*: as to the demons and devils, *i scuir na noeamhan 7 na noiaabal (P. L.)*; (o) *oála (with gen.)*; (d) *maoir le*

As well, (a) map don (M.); (b) leir: I was there as well, bior ann leir (M.); (c) ppeirim (Con.); (d) map an gcéatona; (e) com maic (Don.).

As well as, (a) map don leir; (b) com maic le; (c) com maic asur.

Asarone, *n.* (Bot., asarum), hazel-wort, wild spikenard, arair, -rac, *f.* (cf. Gr. ἄσραρον).

Ascend, *v.t.*, to climb, to mount, térim ruar, *v.n.* out ruar: he ascended the ladder, do éuaró ré ruar an o'péimire; I will ascend the mountain, racao ruar an rliab.

Ascend, *v.i.*, to mount, to go up, térim ruar, *v.n.* out ruar: say to them I ascend to my father and your father, abair leó go b'ruitim as out ruar cum m'atar péim 7 cum buir n-atar-ra (John 20, 17); who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord, cia racar ruar i rliab an Tigeapna (Ps. 24, 3); for no man hath ascended into heaven, óir ní deacuis doimne ruar ar neam (John 3, 13); he that descended is the same also that ascended, an té do éuaró ríor ir é an dume céatona do éuaró ruar (Eph. 4, 10); argnaim, -am; ppeargabaim. -bail.

Ascendable, *a.*, capable of being ascended, ro-argnuisge.

Ascendant, *a.*, predominant, surpassing, oircéimneac, -nisge.

Ascendancy, *n.*, domination, power, (1) céim, -e, -eanna, *m.*: tá céim aise ór mo éionn-ra, he has an a. over me; (2) oircéimniugao, -isge, *m.*; (3) lám-uactar, -air, *m.*; (4) ceannral, -ail, *m.*; (5) boirracar, -air, *m.*

Ascended, (a) asur do éuaró ré ruar ó abram (Gen. 17, 22); (b) (idiom), he a. the ladder, cuir ré an o'péimire ruar oe; (c) (idiom) he went over the hill, cuir ré an cnuc amac oe.

Ascending, *n.*, (1) as out ruar; (2) as eirge (ruar): and the smoke of their torments shall ascend for ever and ever, asur beiró deatad a bpeanuóie as eirge ruar go raozal na raozal (Rev. 14, 11); and I saw another angel ascending from the east, asur do conhairc mé aingéal eile as eirge ó'n áirto anoir (Rev. 7, 2).

Ascension, *n.*, (1) the act of ascending, (a) argnam, -am, *m.*; (b) múirlingeao, -isge, *m.*: ní fuláir fóir d'úinn o'péimire reacht-céimneac do beir asann le múirlingeao ar neam (K. Tob, 294, 12).

(2) Specifically the Ascension of Our Lord, (a) Deargabail -aila, *f.* (McH.), (pron. deargal in Or.).

(3) Specifically Ascension in'o Heaven, ppeargabail, -aila, *f.*

Ascension Thursday, Oiaroaoim na Deargabaila (O'B.).

Ascent, *n.*, (1) upward motion, a mounting upward, turgabail, -aila, *f.*

(2) The way or means by which one ascends, ruisge ruar.

(3) A slope or rising grade, áirto, *g.* áirto, *pl. id. m.*: David went up the ascent of Mount Olivet, do éuaró Oáibí ruar le háirto Síleibe na n-Ola (2 Sam. 15, 30); an ascent of three steps, áirto trí scoircéim; steep ascent, generally side of a hill, leirir, -e, *pl.* -eaca and leatrac, *f.*

Ash-coloured, $\Delta\mu$ $\dot{\nu}\Delta\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\mu\eta\tau\epsilon\acute{o}\iota\varsigma\epsilon$.

Aside, *ad.*, (1) on one side, out of the way, apart, (a) 1 λεατταοιβ : thou shalt set a. that (i. the vessel) which is full, αγυρ κυμφορ τύ αν ποιτεαδ ιάν 1 λεατταοιβ (2 *Kings* 4, 4) ; (b) αν ιερε : they

went a. by themselves, *cuathaoar ar leit leó fém*; Abraham set seven ewe lambs of the flock apart by themselves, *do cuir Abrahám reacht n-uaim búimeanna do'n tréir ar leit leó fém* (*Gen.* 21, 28); (c) *fá leit, fé leit*, nó *fó leit*: and taking him a. from the multitude, *asur ar n-a bpeit leir fó leit ó'n pobal* (*Mark* 7, 33); (d) *cuir uait nó oíot do clóca*, lay a. your cloak; *as cuir gac uile truíme óinn*, laying a. every weight (*Heb.* 12, 1); (e) *leitreachó* (*O' R.*); *caitce ar leitriuge caitce ar an bparasó*, nó *ar leitliug*, thrown a.; (f) *reach, reacha, reachao*.

(2) Out of one's thoughts. *oe, oíot, óinn*, etc.: laying a, every weight, *as cuir gac uile truíme óinn* (*Heb.* 12, 1).

(3) So as not to be heard by others, *i leactaoib*: they spoke to each other a., *do labair ríao le céile i leactaoib*.

(4) To put aside, to postpone, *do cuir ar gcúl*.
Aside, *n.*, *reach-labairt, -bairta, f.*
A calling aside, *reachgairm, -gairma, f.*; *comrád do-ghníúime leir fém*. Apt to speak aside or apart, *reachlabairta*.

Ask, (1) to request, petition, solicit, to seek to obtain by words, *iarraim, -paró*. In English Ask is often followed by *of* or *from* and in Irish by *ar*, *fut. iarrfas*: ask counsel of God, *iarr comairle ar Óia* (*Judg.* 18, 5).

(2) To require, demand, claim or expect, *iarraim, -aró*, with *ar*: for unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be asked, *óir gúó bé o'ar tugadó móran iarrfuirócheár móran air*

(*Luke* 12, 48); ask me never so much dowry and gifts and I will give according as ye shall say unto me, *ní bfuil o'a méro cróó nó tiorlaiceadó iarrfuiróe oim nac ótiubra mé uaim do péir mar adéarctaoi liom* (*Gen.* 34, 12).

Ask him in, *abair leir reacht irteac*; *tabair do cuiradó irteac* (*Or.*).

(3) To question, interrogate, make an inquiry, *riarruigim, -ge, fut. riarrócaó*, sometimes followed by *oe*: the people of the place asked him, *o'riarruigeadóar daoime na háite oe* (*Gen.* 26, 7); I will ask you about everything that appertains to it, *riarrócaó oíot gac níó bamear leir* (*P. L.*); he is of age, ask himself, *atá doir aige, riarruigró oe fém* (*John* 9, 21).

But let me ask you a question, *act ceirt asam ort*.

Ask, *v.i.*, (1) to request or petition, *iarraim, -aró*: ask and it shall be given you, *iarraró asur do béarctar daoib* (*Mat.* 7, 7).

(2) To make inquiry, *riarruigim, -ge*: wherefore is it that thou dost ask after my name, *créao pát fá b'riarruigeanm tú m'ainm* (*Gen.* 32, 29).

Asked, *a.*, (1) solicited, *iarrta*; (2) questioned, *riarruigte*.

Asker, *n.*, (1) an inquirer, *riarruigteóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) a petitioner, *iarrteóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Askew, *a. and ad.*, awry, (1) *ar rgeam*; (2) *ar rtaon*; (3) *ar leat-taoib*; (4) *contráilte* (*Ker.*), *contráilte* (*U.*); (5) *riarrgeó*.

Asking, *n.*, (1) the act of requesting, *iarraró, -adóta, m.*: ná cuir do corrán i ngoric gan iarraró, do not put your reaping-hook in a

cornfield without asking .i. being asked (*M. prov.*).

(2) The act of inquiring, *ῥαῖρῡῖḡe*, *g. id. f.* The answer to a person who is in the habit of putting repeated and inquisitive questions is *tem t'ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*M.*), *ῡan t'ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*Con.*), *τὰ' n ῡéan ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*U.*), *τὰ' n ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*Tory I.*), *τὰ' n ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*Don.*), *ḡean t'ῥαῖρῡῖḡe oṛt* (*Cavan*); *ῥioṛtṛaḡe oṛt* (*Mon., J. H.*); It means how inquisitive you are, mind your own business, ask as you go; *ῡem t-iaṛṛaṛò ḡoṛt*, popular translation "ask about" in reply to a question there is no intention of answering (*P. O'L.*); *an t-iaṛṛaṛò hoṛt*, "the asking on you," may your impertinent curiosity never be gratified by a solution of your question.

Asleep, *a.* and *ad.*, (1) in a state of sleep, dormant, *'n-a ḡoṛlaṛò*: Daniel being asleep, *ar mbeit 'n-a ḡoṛlaṛò ῡo Ṗormall*; *'n-a ṛuan*; we were asleep, *ḡiomar 'nár ḡoṛlaṛò*; he is sound asleep, *τὰ ṛé n-a ḡnap ḡoṛlaṛa* (*Or.*).

(2) Dead; in the sleep of the grave: I will not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning them that are asleep, *ḡ ḡear-ḡṛáitṛe*, *ní háit liom amḡṛioṛ ῡo beit oṛaḡ ḡ ῡṛaṛḡ na mummṛiṛe aṛá 'na ḡoṛlaṛò* (1 *Thess.* 4, 13).

Aslope, *a.* and *ad.*, *ar ṛánarò*.

Asp, *n.*, a poisonous serpent of S. Europe (*vipera aspis*), *ṛoit-eaṛán*, *-ám, m*: their wine is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps, *ḡ ḡṛíon neim na ṛoṛaḡún ῡ neim maṛḡḡaḡ na ḡṛoiteaṛán* (*Deut.* 32, 33).

Asparagus, *n.* (*Bot.*, asparagus officinalis), the tender shoots of which are used as food, (1) *ṛur ṛuḡaḡ, m.*; (2) *ṛur ṛṛaḡrò*; (3) *ḡṛeam muc ṛaṛḡam*.

Aspect, *n.*, (1) countenance, appearance, (a) *ṛnuṛḡ, -arḡ* and *-aṛḡ, pl. id. m.*; (b) *ṛṛeaḡ, -a, f.*; (c) *ṛeaḡḡ, -eḡḡe, f.*

(2) Look or mien, (a) *ṛéaḡamṛ, -e, f.*, *ṛéaḡam, -ḡana, f.*: *ní ṛaḡḡ ṛíoc i n-a ṛéaḡam nó i n-a ḡeḡḡ*, there was no fierceness in his aspect or figure (*O' Beg.*); (b) *ṛṛíṛṛ, gen. -e* and *-úṛaḡ, f.*

Aspen, *a.*, of or pertaining to the aspen-tree, (1) *ḡṛṛeaḡ, -ḡḡe*; (2) *ḡṛṛeaḡnaḡ, -aḡe*.

Aspen-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*, *populus tremula*), *ḡṛann ḡṛṛ* (*G. D.*); *c. ḡṛṛeaḡ*; *c. ḡṛeaḡa*; *c. ḡṛṛṛṛ*; *ḡṛṛean, -ḡm, -ḡeanna, m.*; *eaḡaṛò, -arḡ, -aṛḡ, m.*

Asperity, *n.*, moral roughness, *ṛeḡḡe, g. id. f.*; *ṛeaṛḡar, -arṛ, m.*; *ṛeḡḡḡean, -ḡm, m.*

Asperse, *v.t.*, to bespatter with foul reports, *maṛṛuḡim, -uḡaṛò*.

Asperser, *n.*, one who slanders or calumniates, *maṛṛuḡḡeḡṛ, -óṛa, -ṛí, m.*

Aspersion, *n.*, (1) sprinkling, *ḡṛaḡaṛò, -aḡḡe, m.*; (2) the spreading of false reports, *maṛṛa, g. id. m.*; *arṛmucán, -ám, m.*

Asphalt, *n.*, mineral pitch or native bitumen, *ṛaḡṛ, -a, m.*

Asphaltic, *a.*, bituminous, *ṛaḡṛaḡ*.

Asphodel, *n.* (*Bot.*, *asphodelus*), a perennial flowering plant, (1) *ṛur caṛṛṛ, m.*; (2) *ḡleaḡṛán, -ám, m.*; bastard, bog or yellow marsh a. (*narthecium ossifragum*), *ḡṛíocán, -ám, m.*

Asphyxia, *n.*, suspended animation
Asphyxy, *j* tion from suffocation or drowning, *mucáṛò, -ḡṛa, m.*

Aspirant, *n.*, one who eagerly seeks some high position or object, (1) *coméuigteóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *comfuirgead*, -gíg, -gíge, *m.*

Aspirate, *v.t.*, to pronounce with an aspirate or *h* sound, *réimigim*, -uigad.

Aspirate, } *a.*, pronounced with
Aspirated, } the *h*. sound, *réimig-*
 te, *ind.*

Aspiration, *n.* (*Gram.*), (1) the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound, *réimiuigad*, -igte, *m.* (*T. C.*); mark of aspiration, *comarcta na hanála*; *páctcomarcta*.

(2) An ardent desire; a great wish, *áromian*, -méme, -a, *f.*

(3) The act of breathing, *anál-uigad*, -uigte, *m.*

Aspire, *v.i.*, to seek to attain something high or great, (1) *glóir-mianuigim*, -uigad; (2) *áromianaim*, -ad.

Aspiring, *a.*, that aspires, *glóir-mianad*, -aige.

Asquint, *ad.*, with the eye directed to one side, *o'féacam go camfúilead*, *féacamt trarna*; *go rgeam-fuitead*.

Ass, *n.*, a quadruped of the horse family (*equus asinus*), (1) *arat*, -ail, *m.* (*cf.* *L. assellus*); (2) *capall mo slánuigteóra*; *ass-foal*, *mac arail*; *wild ass*, *arat allta*; *a. fiaðam*; *she-ass*, *láir arat*.

Assail, *v.t.*, to attack with violence, *ionnpaigim*, -ge. *See Attack.*

Assailable, *a.*, capable of being assailed, *robuailte*.

Assailant, } *n.*, one who attacks
Assailer, } or assaults, *ionnpaig-*
 teóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Assassin, *n.*, one who treacherously murders secretly or by surprise, *ounmarbteóir feallta*.

Assassinate, *v.t.*, to murder secretly

or by surprise, *ounmarbaim go feallta*: he has a mind to assassinate that man, *tá ouil marbta aige ar an bfeairm*.

Assassination, *n.*, a killing by treacherous violence, *ounmarbad feallta*.

Assault, *v.t.*, to attack with unlawful violence, *oo gab ríad air*, they assaulted him; (2) *ionnpaigim*, -ge; (3) *lámuiigim*, -uigad; (4) *lámriigim*, -uigad. *See Attack.*

Assault, *n.*, a violent onset or attack, (1) *idiom*, *ouubairt ré go ngeobad ré oo'n bata air*, he said he would assault him with the stick (*cf.* *gabail oe coraid*, kicking: *gabail oe coraid oim*, kicking me; *gabail oe coraid ionnam*, trampling me); (2) *ionnpaige*, *gen. id. m.*: 1. *aiciread*, an abusive assault (*Or.*); (3) *roga*, *g. id., pl. -anna, m.*: he made a sudden assault on him, *tug re p. faoi*; a bloody assault, *p. fuiltead* (*Or.*); (4) a sudden *a.*, *rotag*, -aig, *m.* (also *rnag*, -air, *m.*).

Assaulted, *a.*, attacked violently, *ionnpaigte*.

Assaulting, *n.*, the act of attacking violently, (1) *lámugad*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *lámpeail*, -aila, *f.*

Assay, *n.*, the process of ascertaining the proportion of a particular metal in an ore or alloy, *tionn rgamt*, -e, *f.*

Assay of Weights and Measures *féacam i noiaro comērom asur tómar (O' Beg.)*.

Assayer, *n.*, one who assays, *tionn-rgantóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Assemblage, *n.*, a collection of individuals or particular things, (1) *bailuigad*, -igte, *m.*; (2) *crumnuigad*, -igte, *m.*; (3) *tionól*

-óil, -óila, *m.* and *com̃ctionól*
a. at a game or dance, *com̃čalán*,
-ám (*M.*).

Assemble, *v.t.* and *i.*, to bring, call
or come together, (1) *baılıgim*
-iuḡaó; (2) *cionólaim*, -nól; (3)
com̃ctionólaim, -nól; (4) *com̃-*
čpuinniḡim, -iuḡaó.

Assembled, *a.*, gathered together,
(1) *baılıḡce*; (2) *čpuinniḡce*; (3)
cionólca.

Assembly, *n.*, a number of people
collected together in one place
and generally for a special pur-
pose, (1) *baılıuḡaó*, -iḡce, *m.*; (2)
čpuinniḡaó, -iḡce; (3) *cionól*
and *com̃ctionól*, -óil, -ila, *m.*
(*com̃čiolán*, *Don.*; *com̃čalán*,
M.); (4) *oáil*, -ála, *f.*; (5) *oál*, -a,
-ca, *f.*; (6) *com̃oáil*, -ála, *f.*; (7)
móroáil, -ála, *f.*; (8) *peir*, -e,
-eanna, *f.* (in the nature of a
festival); (9) *oipeáctar*, -air, *m.*
(conference); (10) *ḡairm rḡoite*,
very common in bardic and folk
tales as a general assembly of
bards or of all the people of a
particular district, sometimes
corrupted into *ḡairm rḡoitb*; (11)
meičeal, -čle, *f.*

Assent, *v.i.*, to agree, acquiesce or
concur, (1) *doncuḡim*, -uḡaó:
and the Jews also assented, *ḡur*
o'dontuḡeadoar na hluoaiḡe mar
an ḡcéaona (*Acts* 24, 9); we
assented willingly, *o'dontuḡe-*
eamar ḡo toilteanač; (2) mutu-
ally with others, *com̃doncuḡim*,
-uḡaó; (3) *ḡéillim*, -leao: a
thing to which they could as-
sent, *muo ar b̃féroir leo ḡéilleao*
oó; we can assent to it, *ir*
féroir linn ḡéilleao oó; (4)
toilḡim, -iuḡaó; (5) *paomaim*,
-ao; (6) *claoaim*, -ao: Pilate
assented through fear of the
temporal king, *uo claoon p̃iotáro*

le heaḡla an p̃ioḡ čalimaroē
(*P. L.* 413).

Assent, *n.*, agreement, acquies-
cence, concurrence, consent, (1)
toil, *gen.* -e and -ola, *f.*: *uo*
čus an p̃i a toil p̃ioḡa leir an
Δct, the king gave his royal
assent to the Act (*O' Beg.*); (2)
doncač, -a, *f.*; (3) *áir*, -e, *f.*:
ar áir nó ar éḡin, with assent
or without, *volens nolens*.

Assenting, *a.*, giving or implying
assent, (1) *doncač*, -aiḡe; (2)
oeónač, -aiḡe; (3) *toilteanač*,
-aiḡe.

Assenting, *n.*, the act of agreeing,
(1) *doncuḡaó*, -uḡce, *m.*; (2)
com̃doncuḡaó, -uḡce, *m.*; (3)
paomaó, -m̃ca, *m.* (yielding).

Assert, *v.t.*, (1) to affirm, declare
positively, to aver, to asseverate,
(a) *oeap̃buḡim*, -uḡaó; (b) *oeim-*
nḡim, -iuḡaó; (c) to assert
solemnly, *p̃áḡaim le huaoač*.

(2) To maintain, defend or
vindicate a claim or cause,
copnam, -p̃aint, -p̃nam and -p̃naó.

Asserter, *n.*, one who asserts, avers
or maintains, (1) *copnamač*, -aiḡ,
-aiḡe, *m.*; (2) *copantóir*, -óira,
-p̃i, *m.*; (3) *oeimniḡceóir*, -óira,
-p̃i, *m.*

Asserting, *n.*, (1) act of affirming,
Assertion, *f.* declaring, averring,
(a) *oeap̃buḡaó*, -uḡce, *m.*; (b)
oeimniḡaó, -iḡce, *m.*; (c) a
positive asseveration, *rp̃alpaó*,
-p̃ca, *m.*

(2) Maintaining, vindicating,
(a) *copnam* or *copnaó*, *g.* -p̃anta,
m.; (b) *copaint*, -p̃anta, *f.*

Natural instinct asserting it-
self in the kitten, *a náouir p̃ém*
as b̃p̃reao amac 'pan b̃p̃irín
(*cf.* the prov. Cat after Kind),
b̃p̃reann an oúčcar t̃p̃i p̃úilb
an čuit.

Assisted, *a.*, helped, aided, *curoigíte*
Assisting, *a.*, lending aid, *cabairteac*,
-aige; *curoiugad*; *foiricneac*.

Assizes, *n.*, the periodical sessions
of the judges of the High Court
in the various counties, (1) *reiriún*,
-úm, *m.*; (2) *reireón*,
-óm, *m.*; (3) *riopón*, -óm, *m.*;
Quarter Sessions, *Seiriún Mór*,
Siopón na Ráite.

Associate, *v.t.* and *i.*, *coméaróim*,
-óream, *imp.* *caorúis*; *com-
páirticim*, -iuḡad.

Associate, *n.*, a companion, (1)
compánac, -aig, *m.*; *compán*, -ám,
m.: his *a.* and companion, *a
compán ḡ a éiríeaceta*; (2) *suall-
urde*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m. (U.)*; (3)
combpáctair, -ctair, -ráicre, *m.*;
(4) *compánmurde*; (5) *páirtírdé*,
gen. id., *pl.* -óche, *m.*: a bad
associate, *roicéteasmáurde*.

Associate with, *v.i.*, *ḡad leir*; *com-
éaróicim*, -ream.

Association, *n.*, the state of being
linked or joined together, (1)
compántaict, -a, *f.*; (2) *com-
luadair*, -air, *m.*

Assonance, *n.*, resemblance of
sound, (1) *comphuaim*, -e, *f.*; (2)
comairda, *g. id. m. (O'M., p. 6).*

Assonant, *a.*, having a resemblance
of sounds, (1) *comphuaiméac*; (2)
comphuaimnéac, -nige; (3) *com-
ḡlórac*, -aige.

Assort, *v.t.*, to classify, *cuirim le
céile*.

Assuage, *v.t.*, to allay, ease, ap-
pease or pacify, (1) *ciúimicim*,
-iuḡad; (2) *rocpuicim*, -uḡad;
(3) *maoluicim*, -uḡad; (4) *ceann-
puicim*, -uḡad: it is hard to
assuage or soothe the proud,
*ir doilúg an t-uaidíreac do ceann-
puḡad (Con. prov., T. Con.)*;
(5) *laḡuicim*, -uḡad, *ful.* *laig-
ueócad*.

Assuagement, *n.*, mitigation, abate-
ment, (1) *ciúmiugad*, -igíte, *m.*;
(2) *rocpuḡad*, -uigíte, *m.*; (3)
laḡuḡad, -uigíte, *m.*: my grief
is not assuaged, *ní laḡuigítear
mo doilḡear (Job 16, 6)*; (4)
maoluḡad, -uigíte, *m.*; (5) *roc-
amál*, -aíl, *m.*; (6) *aclairdeact*,
-a, *f.*; (7) *faoiréam*, -rim, *m.*

Assuaging, *n.*, the act of mitigating.
See Assuagement.

Assume, *v.t.*, to take to or upon
one's self, (1) *ḡabaim*, -báil,
usually with *éuḡam nó oim*; *do
ḡabáil éuige*, *nó air*; *a.* power,
ḡad neairt; our Saviour as-
sumed flesh, *do ḡad ar Slánuig-
teóir reóit*; I assumed the task
of admonishing him, *ḡad mé oim
laḡairt leir*; (2) *tóḡam oim*:
to *a.* a title, *tíotal nó ḡairm do
tógáil*; (3) *ḡlacaim*, -ad: he
assumes a great deal, he has great
assurance, *ḡlacann ré móráin air
pém*; he assumes too much,
ḡlacann ré an iomarca air péim.

Assuming, *a.*, presuming, presump-
tious, taking a great deal on
one's self, (1) *móirólaic*, -aige;
(2) *duibnairac*, -aige; (3) *caó-
murac*, -aige.

Assumption, *n.*, (1) the act of
taking up, (*a*) *tógáil*; (*b*) *ḡabáil*,
-ála, *f.*

(2) The presumptuous taking
of much on one's self, (*a*)
duibnair, -uir, *m.*; (*b*) *caómur*,
-uir, *m.*

Assurance, *n.*, (1) a declaration
designed to give confidence, (*a*)
dearbhad, -bda, *m.*: as an *a.* to
all men, *mar dearbhad ar ro
do'n uite dúime (Acts 17, 81)*;
to the full *a.* of hope to the end,
*cum láimdearbda an doḡair ḡo
veiread (Heb. 6, 11)*; also
dearbdaict, -a, *f.*, *láimdearbdaict*

ḡápaç, -aige; (3) fuapnuigteaç, -tiçe.

Astonishment, *n.*, great surprise, amazement, (1) ionganar, -air, *m.*; (2) uaçbár, -ár, *m.*: and they were astonished with great a., aḡur ro ḡaḡ uaçbár rómór iao-pan (*Mark* 5, 42); (3) nuall-açt, -a, *f.*; (4) fuapnaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*; (5) ollpaçt, -a, *f.*: wonder and a., ionḡnaḡ ḡ ollpaçt.

Astound, *v.t.*, to confound with wonder, surprise or fear, uam-nuigim, -uḡaḡ; also uimnuigim, -nuḡaḡ and -neaḡ.

Astraddle, *a.*, astride, ḡaḡalrḡarçá, *ind.*

Astral, *a.*, starry, starlike, (1) réaltaç, -aige; (2) réaltanaç, -aige; rélteanaç, -aige; (3) peannaç, -aige.

Astray, *ad.* and *a.*, out of the right way, literally or figuratively, (1) amuḡa: he was going a., bí ré aḡ out amuḡa; he went a., cuarḡ ré amuḡa (pron. amú, *M.*, amó, *Or.*); (2) ar pan; (3) ar peaçpán: leading a., reḡlaḡ ar peaçpán; (4) ar an trlige; (5) ar reoro (*Or.*); (6) astray, confused, wandering (mentally), ar meapḡall (pron. meapaçal, *M.*): lead me not a., ná cuir-pe mé ar meapḡal (*T. Dh.* 156); when a person's sleep goes a., as after a long vigil, cuarḡ mo çorlaḡ ar riḡeaçt oim (*Or.*); cuarḡ mé çar mo çorlaḡ (*Don.*).

Astrict, *v.t.*, (1) to bind, ceanglaím, -ḡal; (2) to contract, çapaím, (çupaím, *Don.*), -aḡ.

Astriction, *n.*, (1) the act of binding, ceangal, -ail, *m.*; (2) contracting, çapaḡ, -pçá, *m.*

Astride, *ad.*, (1) ar ḡaḡalrḡarçá; (2) ar çopaḡ ḡaḡlaç; (3) ar leaḡaḡ cor (*Ker.*).

Astringe, *v.t.*, (1) to compress, çannaím, -aḡ; (2) to contract, çapaím, -aḡ; (3) ceanglaím, -ḡal.

Astringent, *a.*, binding, *opp.* to laxative, ceangalteaç, -tiçe.

Astrologer, *n.*, one who practises astrology, (1) néallaoḡir, -ḡra, -rí, *m.*; (2) rpéaraḡoḡir, *m.*; (3) arçpolurḡe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ḡçe, *m.* See Astronomer.

Astrological. See Astronomical.

Astrology, *n.*, the art of foretelling from the stars, (1) rpéaraḡoḡir-eaçt, -a, *f.*; (2) arçpolaurḡeaçt, -a, *f.* See Astronomy.

Astronomer, *n.*, one versed in astronomy, (1) néallaoḡir, -ḡra, -rí, *m.*; (2) réallaoḡir, *m.*; (3) réaltoḡir, -ḡra, -rí, *m.*; (4) peannaíre, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Astronomy, *n.*, the science of the celestial bodies, (1) réalteḡlar, -air, *m.*; (2) néallaoḡir-eaçt, -a, *f.*; (3) rélteannaçt, -a, *f.*; (4) réalaḡoḡir-eaçt, *f.*; (5) réaḡ-lannaçt, -a, *f.*

Astute, *a.*, shrewd, sagacious, crafty, ḡlic, -e.

Astuteness, *n.*, the quality of being astute, ḡliocar, -air, *m.*

Asunder, *ad.*, apart, into parts, (1) ó çéile, cur iao-pan ó çéile; and I took my rod . . . and I cut it a., ḡ ro ḡlac mipe mo ḡata . . . ḡ ro ḡearr mé ó çéile é (*Zech.* 11, 10); (2) ar a çéile: it is falling a. tá ré aḡ tuicim ar a çéile.

Asylum, *n.*, an institution for destitute or afflicted persons, (1) çpoiméill, *f.*; (2) tiḡ móir (*Or.*); (3) çearmann, *m.*

At, *prep.*, expressing, (1) the relation of presence or nearness, (a) aḡ: at home, aḡ baile; at the door, aḡ an dorar; at the fire

as an teme; at the foot of the hill, as bun an énuic; (b) ar: he was at the fair, bí pé ar (or as) an donac; at the head of the army, ar ceann an airm; (c) lám le, at hand; (d) le: at her heels, le n-a rálaiú; (e) 'ra (i ra, i ran): at home, 'ra mbailé; at Rome, 'ran Róm; (f) cum: they were seated at table bíodair 'n-a furde cum búir. At this side; at this side of the grave, abur; at the other side, tal.

(2) The relation of time, (a) i: at the end of the week, i nveiread na reachtmame; at once, i n-éipead; I was born at meal-time, i n-am an bíd do rugad mé; i n-am mo cōda a rugad mé (*Don.*); at the end of spring, i nveiread an earras; at that time, 'ran (i ran) am rin; at night, 'ran orōce; ir orōce (*M.*); late at night, déireanac 'ran orōce; (b) ar: at dawn, ar eirge an lae; at midnight, ar uair an meadōn-orōce; at times, ar uairú; ar amannaiú (*Or.*); (c) le: at dawn, le páinne an lae, le heirge an lae; (d) as: at dawn, as eirge an lae; as bánad 'n lae (*Don.*); (e) um and (f) faoi: at Christmas, um nó faoi (fá, *Don.*) Noelais.

At that time, (a) 'ran am rin; (b) an uair rin; (c) an tan rin; (d) an tríd rin.

At any time (past), ruam, ariam; (future), corōce.

At no time, ruam nó ariam, with neg. for past tense and corōce with neg. for future: he was at no time, and never will be, an honest man, ní raib pé ruam asur ní berō pé corōce 'n-a dume macánta.

(3) The relation of order, (a) ar: at first sight, ar an gcéad amarc; at the second attempt, ar an dara iarraid; at first, ar otúr; at once, ar an mball; ar an bpomte baire; (b) fá, faoi, pé: at last, fá deoir, fá deiread; (c) i: at once, i gcéadóir; at first, i otórad; at long last, i nveiread na rgribe; at length (after a while), i sceann tamail; fá deiread; ar an céad uair (*Or.*).

(4) The relation of state or condition, (a) ar: at his ease, ar a focrad nó ar a ruaimnear; at their own pleasure, ar a otóir féin; (b) i: don dume adá i n-amrap, anyone who is at fault or puzzled; (c) le: they were then at peace with one another, bíodair i ríotcām le céile an uair rin; such as used to be at smithwork, an opong a bíd le gairnead; (d) fá, pé, faoi: at our own disposal, fúinn féin.

(5) The relation of action or employment, (a) ar: he is very good at the flute, tá pé anmaic ar (as, *Don.*) an bfróeig; at trotting, ar rodar; at cards, ar carai; are you good at fishing? an maic tú ar (as, *Don.*) iargairiad; (b) at galloping, ar cor i n-áirde; and generally ar when it comes before any craft, trade, art, skill, dexterity, device, or instrument, more especially musical instruments, etc., means at; (c) cum: you would be good at it, ba maic an fear eirge tú.

(6) The relation of consequence, effect, source, occasion or reason, (a) le: I am surprised at it, ir iongnad liom é;

it is no good to be at them, ní haon maic a beic leo; I am pleased at it, ir maic tuom é; (b) ar: I am delighted at it, cuirpeann ré átar oim; I am surprised at it, tá iongnadó oim 'n-a éadú; if I got a chance at them, dá bfuigimn (also b'fáigimn, *Don.*) fáil oréa; (c) fá: they were not surprised at the sense of the hounds, níor b' iongnadó dóib fá éiall na gcon (*D. A.* 190); they were laughing at the jester's queer sayings, bí riad as gáiríde fá páiríte greannmáir an airteóra.

(7) The relation of direction towards an object or end, (a) ar: she screeched at me, r'greadó rí oim; he fired at him, do lámác ré air; aiming at him, as déanam amuir air, aimriuadó air; éus ré doirp air, he aimed at him (*Der.*, see *Din.*); leis ré feadó ar an maoradó, he whistled at the dog; it is a bad hound that is not worth whistling at, ir oic an cú nac piú i feadó do leigean uiréi; bí ré as feadógal ar an maoradó (*maoradó, Don.*), he was whistling at the dog (*M.*); and they all at him, asur iad go léir ar a tí (as dúl air, also do, *Don.*); táim as leanamaint air, I am continuing at it; (b) fá: at them, fúta; jeering at me, as masadó fúm (oim, *Don.*); he fired at him, r'gaoil ré upéar fé; she was laughing at him, bí rí as gáiríde faoi; (c) le: caiteam cloic le cuan, maorá, etc., throwing stones at the sea, at a dog, etc.; he fired at him, r'gaoil ré upéar leir; who is at you, cé tá leat (*M.*); (d) de: I am continuing at it, táim as leanamaint de; (e) idiom: at his

book, i mbun a leabair.

(8) The relation of a point or position in a series, degree, rate or value, ar: at the third attempt, ar an trear iarráct.

At least, (a) ar a laigeadó (laigadó, *Don.*); (b) ar an gcuro ir luáa de.

At most, (a) ar an gcuro ir mó (nó ríad) de; (b) ar an iomadó.

At half price, ar leat luac.

At all, (a) ar bit, much used for enforcement or emphasis; also (b) ar don cor (*Con.*); (c) i n-don cor (*M.*); (d) cor ar bit (*U.* and *Con.*).

At all events, ar don éadú; ar don cuma; ar cuma ar bit; ar éadú ar bit; ar dóig ar bit (*Or.*); ar mód ar bit; i gcár ar bit; ar nóir ar bit; ar don-trúige; go háiríte.

At all hazards, ar áir nó ar éigim; ar dóig ar bit (*Or.*).

At any rate, go háiríte; ar éadú ar bit.

At least, an curo ir (nó ba) luáa de.

Ate, the preterite of Eat, o'ic; o'ic ré, he ate; also o'uaró ré, old past; I ate no desirable bread, níor ic mé diaó blarta ar bit (*Dan.* 10, 3).

Atheism, the denial of the existence of God, (1) réanadó Dé; (2) ainriadóact, -a, *f.*; (3) neimriadóact; (4) dia-aicir, -aire, *f.*
Atheist, *n.*, one who denies the existence of God, (1) Dia-réan-tóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) vicperomeac, -míg, *m.*

Atheistic, *a.*, Godless, ainriadó; malluigite; micperomeac, -míge.

Atheistically, *ad.*, in an atheistic manner, go micperomeac.

Athirst, *a.*, thirsty, carpmair, -aire: let him that is athirst come,

ταῖς αὐτοῖς (τῖς αὐτοῖς) ἀν τῇ ἀρ αὐτοῖς
ταῖς (Rev. 22, 17).

Athlete, n., one trained for con-
tending in physical exercises,
ῥπαρμυροῦ, *g. id.*, *pl. -οῦτε, m.*

Athletic, a., strong, muscular, vig-
orous, λάρσις, -οῦς; λῦτμαρ, -αῖς.

Athletic spruce young fellow, ῥῥαφ-
αῖς, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m. (Or.)*.

Athletics, n., the games and sports
of athletes, (1) ῥπαρμαρθεαῖς, -α,
f.; (2) κοινῆς, *m.*; (3) λῦτ-
τῆρας; the Gaelic Athletic
Association, Cumann na ḡCear
λῦτ; (4) λῦτῥαῖς.

Athwart, ad., obliquely, τρεαρνα,
τραρνα; ῥιαρ-τραρνα.

Atlas, n., a collection of maps,
λεαβάρ λεαρρῥάις, *m.*

Atlantic nut (square and thick,
sometimes indented with the
form of a cross), ἀρνα ḡμυρ;
also ἀρνε ḡμυρ.

Atmosphere, n., the aeriform fluid
surrounding the earth, ῥπέρ,
-ε, *f.*; ἀέρ, *m.*

Atom, (1) a particle, anything ex-
tremely small, (a) τοιοδαῖν, *gen.*
id. m.; (b) οὐδαμῶν, -άμ, *m.*;
(c) ῥῥῥῦλλεός, -όῖς, -α, *f.*; (d)
κάιτνῖν, *gen. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

(2) Bit, jot, whit, (a) οὐδαδ,
-αδ, *m.* (οὐδαδ, *Don.*), οὐδαμ,
-αμ, *m.*: he has not an atom of
sense, νί' οὐδαμ céille αῖς; (b)
ταῖς, *g. id. f.*; (c) ῥάρς, -α, *m.*:
νί' ῥάρς céille αῖς, you have
not an atom of sense; (d) πῖος,
m.; (e) ῥαῖς, -ε, *pl. -ί and -εanna,*
f.; (f) ceó, *g. ceóῖς, m.*; (g)
ῥαῖς; (h) ῥμῖο, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (i)
ῥράν, -άμ, *pl. id., m.*

Atone, v.i., to make reparation for
an offence or crime, cúιτῖς,
-ιῖς and -τῆς.

Atoned, a., having made repara-
tion, ῥάρῖς, cúιτῖς.

Atonement, n., satisfaction for an
offence or injury, (1) ῥάραμ, -αῖς,
(2) cúιτῆς, -τῖς, *m.*; (3) εῖς,
-ε, -ί, *f.*: μαρ εῖς ἀρ μο
ῥεαδάρ, in a. for my sins (*P.*
L.); (4) cáδῆς, -αῖς, *m.*; (5)
iocartheaῖς, -α, *f.*; (6) eimeá-
lann, -áinne, *f.*; (7) lóῖḡnῖομ,
-α, *m.* (*Numb.* 16, 46).

Atonic, a., unaccented, neam-
áiceanna.

Atop, ad., on or at the top, ἀρ
ḡάρ; ἰ n-áῖς.

Atrabilariousness, n., a melancholy
or hypochondriac humour, ḡonn
ḡḡ (*lit.* black humour), (*W.S.*);
ḡonn ῥαδ (red humour).

Atrocious, a., extremely wicked or
heinous, (1) ῥῥαδῆς, -αῖς;
ῥῥαδῆς, *ind.*

Atrociously, ad., in an atrocious
manner, ḡ ῥῥαδῆς.

Atrociousness, } n., great wicked-
Atrocity, } ness or cruelty,
ῥῥαδῆς, -άς, *f.*

Attach, v.t., (1) (a) to bind, fasten,
tie or connect, ceanglaῖς, -ḡal,
with ḡe; (b) to make fast or
join to, ḡreamuḡḡ, -ḡḡ, with
le.

(2) To take by legal authority,
(a) to arrest by writ, ḡ ḡḡḡ
ἰ láḡ, ḡ ḡḡ ἰ ḡḡḡ; (b)
to seize property, τḡḡ, -áḡ.

Attached, a., devoted, to, naḡḡ-
uḡḡ le; ḡreamuḡḡ le.

Attached, a., seized, ḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ-
ḡ, τḡḡ ῥḡḡ.

Attachment, n., (1) for binding,
ceangal, -áḡ, *m.*; (2) mutual
friendship, cumann, -áinn, *m.*

Attack, n., the act of falling upon
with force or violence, (a) ionn-
ῥḡḡ, *g. id. m.*; (b) ḡ ḡḡḡ ἀρ;
(c) ῥḡḡ, *g. id.*, *pl. -anna, m.*: he
attacked him, ḡḡ ῥḡ ῥḡḡ ῥḡḡ;
also ῥḡḡḡ, -ḡḡḡ, *f.*: to make

an attack on a person, φοβαίρε το έαθαίρε αρ όυμε; (d) ίρε, a violent attack, abuse; (e) άμυρ, -υίρ, *m.*: he made an a. on him, έυς ρέ άμυρ ράοι; (f) a desperate a., (i) άρσαλ, -άιλ, *m.*; (ii) ρυάταρ, -άιρ, *m.*; (g) ίορσαίλ, -ε, *f.*; (h) μαρόμ, -άόμα, -άόμαννα, *m.*

Attack, *v.t.*, (1) to fall upon with force, (a) ίομνραιοίμ, -ζε: he attacks Brian, ίομνραιοεάμν ρέ αρ Όρμαν (*Or.*); (b) ρόζάιμ, -ζά, and -ζάιλ; (c) ρυάζάιμ, -άό; (d) ταθραίμ ρέ νό ράοι: he was afraid to attack them, βί εαζλα άιρ ταθαίρε ρύτα; (e) ίομ-ζαθαίμ, -βάιλ.

(2) To set to work upon a thing, όίρμζιμ αρ; also to assail as with an unfriendly speech, as όίρμζ ρί ορτα, she "made for them," "began at them" (*P. O'L.*).

Attacker, *n.*, one who attacks, ίομνραιοζτεά, -τζιζ, *m.*

Attacking, *a.*, tending to attack, ίομνραιοζτεά, -τζιζε.

Attacking, *n.*, (1) the act of falling on with violence, ίομζαθαίλ, -άλα, *f.*; (2) grappling with, λάμ-ρμζαό, -ιζτε, *m.*; άς άμυρ; ίομρμζααό, -ζτα, *m.*; ράρμζαό, -υιζτε, *m.*; idiom, there is not one who will not be attacking them, νί'λ άομνε ná βερό (νά, *m.*; *Don.*) άς κυρ ορτα (*P. O'L.*).

Attain, *v.t.*, (1) achieve, accomplish, reach, gain, compass, (a) ρροίρμ, *v.n.* ρροίρ: we reached the city, ρροίρεάμαρ άν έαταίρ; (b) ρροίόίμ, *v.n.* ρροίό(ιμτ); (c) ροίόίμ, *v.n.* ροίόεάόταίλ (*Din.*); (d) ροίόίμ, *v.n.* ροόταμ; (e) ρμζιμ, *v.n.* ρμάόταμ: I have not attained to the years of my

fathers, νί ράμμζ μέ βλιαόνα βεατα μ'άιτρεά, (*Gen.* 47, 9); (f) ροόταίμ, -ταίμ (*G. D.*); (g) υρμαίρμ, -ρεάό

(2) *v.i.* To come to or arrive at a place or state by motion, growth, or bodily exertion, (i) to a. it, όο τεάότ ζο νό έυζε; if by any means they might a. to Phenice, ό'ρεάόάμ άν βρεάό-άιρ αρ άον έορ τεάότ ζο *Phenice* (*Acts*, 27, 12); (ii) to reach or arrive at by an effort of the mind, όο ροόταίμ έυζε; thy knowledge is become wonderful to me—it is high and I cannot attain (reach) it, ιρ ίομζαταό ό'έόλαρ όρ μο έίομν—άτα ρέ άρ; νί ρέάόάίμ ροόταίμ (νό τεάότ) έυζε; they attained to justice, ρμζαααρ αρ άν βρίρ-έανταότ (*Rom.* 9, 30).

Attainable, *a.*, capable of being accomplished, (1) ίομτρεάότμυζτε; (2) ίομτρεάόταίρ; (3) ίομτρεάότ-μυζτε.

Attaining, *n.*, the act of arriving at or reaching, (1) ροόταίμ, -άνα, *f.*; (2) ρμάόταίμ, -άνα, *f.*; (3) ρμζεάότ, -α, *f.*; (4) ραζάιλ, -άλα, *f.*: for attaining everlasting salvation, έμ ραζάλα άν τρεάνμυζτε ρίορμυρε.

Attainment. *See* Attaining.

Attaint, *v.t.*, to stain, sully or disgrace, τρμυάλλζιμ, -μζαό and -λεάό.

Attainted, *a.*, convicted, όαορ-έομυζτε.

Attempt, *n.*, (1) an essay, trial or endeavour, (a) ιαρραότ, -α, *f.*: it is a bad third attempt that does not succeed, ιρ οτε άν τρεαρ ιαρραότ ná μβανρρό (*U. prov.*, *H. M.*); he attempted to do it, έυς ρέ ιαρραότ ρέ (*M.*); also έυς ρέ ρέ (*P. O'L.*); attempt

it, *féac é (U.)*; *féac leir (Don.)*; (b) *ṛpéim, -e, f.*; (c) *amur, -uir, m.*

(2) An attack, (a) *ionnpaige, g. id. m.*; (b) *taḃḃairt fé. See Attack.*

Attempt, *v.t.*, (1) to try, to endeavour, to essay, (a) *taḃḃaim fé nó taḃḃaim iarraḃt ar*; (b) *cuirim cúige*; (c) *aimpíḡim, -iuḡaḃ*; (d) *ṛmallaím, v.n. ṛmalt*; (e) *ṛpéimim, v.n. ṛpéim.*

(2) To attack, to endeavour to take by force, *ionnpaigim, -ḡe.*

Attempted, *a.*, tried, *ionnpaigḡe.*

Attempting, *n.*, the act of trying or endeavouring, *aḡ ionnpaigḡe*; *aḡ cur cúige.*

Attend, *v.t.*, (1) to care for, take charge of, look after, watch over, (a) *ṛpeartalaím, -al and -aḃ*: attend to him, *ṛpeartal air*; attend to or take care of the luck when you get it, *ṛpeartal an t-aḃ nuair a ḡeḃḃ-air é*; the sandpiper cannot a. to or look after the two strands, *ní féoir leir an ḡobadán an dá ṛráig a ṛpeartal*; (b) *ḃéan imḡníom ḃe n ḃeime*, attend to the fire .i. use it; (c) then I had to attend to something else, *annṛan, cuirḃaḃ níḃ eile ar m'aire*; (d) the doctor attended to his finger, *cuir an ḃoḃtúir caoi ar a méar*; (e) he attended to his own business, *ḃo ḃí fé i ḃpeigil a ḡnóḃa féim.*

(2) To wait on to serve, (a) *ṛmotaím, -aḃ*: the gobadan cannot attend both strands, *cá ḃtíḡ leir an ḡobadán ṛmotaíl ar a' dá ṛráig (Or. prov., H. M. 1024).*

(3) To attend professionally as a doctor, *ṛeirim (ar), v.n. ṛeiream.*

(4) To accompany, (1) *ṛionn-lacaím, -aḃ*; (2) *ḃul i ḡcuro-eaḃtaím.*

Attend, *v.i.*, to regard, heed or comply, *ḃeirim aire, taḃḃaim aire*: a. to the voice of my petition [complaint], *taḃḃair aire ḃo ḡuḃ mo ḡearáim (Ps. 86, 6)*; till I come a. to reading, *ḡo ṛeaḃt ḃam-ra taḃḃair aire ḃo léigḡeḃoireaḃt (1 Tim. 4, 13).*

Attendance, (1) service or waiting on, (a) *aire, g. id. f.*: to give a. to, to wait on a sick person, *aire ḃo taḃḃairt ḃo ḃuime ṛimn (O' Beg.)*; he died for want of a., *ṛuair fé ḃár ḃo ḃit aireaḃair (nó aire), (O' Beg.)*; (b) *ṛeirḃir, -e, -i, f.*; (c) *ṛpeartal, -ail, m.*; (d) *ṛpeartalaḃt, -a, f.*; (e) *ṛmotaḃlaím, -lma, f. (O'D. Gram. 96)*; (f) *ṛeiream, -ṛme, f.*; (g) *ḡiollaḃreaḃt, -a, f.*; (h) *ṛimpeam, -mim, m.*

(2) Company, *coimḃreaḃt, -a, f.*
Attendant, *n.*, one who attends or accompanies, (1) *ṛeirḃireaḃ, -ríg, pl. -rígḡe and -a, m.*; (2) *ṛpeartaluroe, g. id., pl. -ḃḡe, m.*; *ṛear ṛpeartail*; *luḃt ṛpeartail, pl.* (3) *ṛeirḡeḃoir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (4) *ṛeirḡeac, -míg, m.*; (5) *ḡiolla, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (6) *leantóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (7) *ṛuróir, -ḃre, f.*; (8) *ionḡóir, -óra, -rí (a lady's maid), (Con).*

Attending, *n.*, (1) the act of waiting on or serving, *ṛpeartal, -ail, m. (with ar or ḃo)*; (2) *ṛmotaḃlaḃ, -eóilte, m.*; (3) *ṛmotaḃleac, -lte, m.*; (4) the act of looking after or watching over, *ṛeigil, -e, f., ṛeigilt, -e, f.*: a. to his own business,

1 ὁρεῖσιν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ (W. Lim.); (5) a. a funeral procession, etc., τιοννιλαμ, -α, f.; (6) a. on, ιονγαδῶν, -α, f. (Con.).

Attention, *n.*, (1) heed, (a) αἶπε, *gen. id. f.*: pay no a. to him, νὰ ταῖαι δον αἶπε ὅ; it is necessary to give a., ἢ πιαττανὰ αἶπε ὅ ταῖαι (Donl., p. 4); there was something else that claimed her own a., ὅ πῦρ εἰς εἰς αἶπε δὲ νὰ αἶπε πῦρ; he had nothing to attend to, νὶ πῦρ ταῖα (ταῖα, Donl.) αἶπε δὲ αἶπε; αἶπε-τῶν, -α, f.: ὅ πῦρ α. ὅ, direct a. to it; (b) πῦρ, -e, f.: he did not pay much a. to the word, νὶ ὅ πῦρ αἶπε πῦρ πῦρ 'α ὅ πῦρ (P. O'L.); (c) τοῖα, -α, -πῦρ, m.: he paid no a. to his advice, νὶ ὅ πῦρ αἶπε δον τοῖα αἶπε δὲ αἶπε; I pay no a. to you, νὶ τοῖα αἶπε ὅ; she paid no a. to his talk, νὶ ὅ πῦρ αἶπε πῦρ τοῖα αἶπε δὲ αἶπε; (d) βῆν, -εἰν, m., *dat. bein, f.*: he paid no a. to anyone, νὶ πῦρ βῆν αἶπε αἶπε; (e) αἶπε, -e, f.: pay no a. to him, νὰ ταῖαι δον αἶπε αἶπε; (f) πῦρ, m.: without a. or regard for anything, γαν πῦρ γαν πῦρ αἶπε δον πῦρ; (f) ὅ, -e, f. (Fer.).

(2) Care, αἶπε(αἶπε) αἶπε πῦρ αἶπε πῦρ (νὶ αἶπε(αἶπε) πῦρ) ὅ αἶπε, he paid great a. to his business.

(3) Notice or special consideration, ἰν, -ἰν, m. (knowledge): he called my a. to it, αἶπε πῦρ 1 n-ἰν ὅ αἶπε.

(4) Courting, waiting upon as a lover, πῦρ, *g. id., f.* πῦρ-αἶπε, -α, f.

Attentive, *a.*, (1) heedful, ob-

servant, (a) αἶπε, -πῦρ; (b) αἶπε, -αἶπε; (c) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (d) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (e) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (f) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε.

(2) Courteous, (a) γῦρ, -e; (b) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (c) ὅ πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (d) ὅ πῦρ, *ind.*; (e) αἶπε-αἶπε, -πῦρ.

Attentively, *ad.*, in an attentive manner, γο αἶπε, γο αἶπε: listen a., εἶπε γο αἶπε νὶ γο ὅ πῦρ; εἶπε γο γῦρ 1e ὅ πῦρ ὅ (P. L.).

Attentiveness, *n.*, the quality of being attentive, (1) πῦρ-αἶπε, -α, f.; (2) πῦρ-αἶπε, -α, f.

Attenuate, *v.t. and i.*, to make or become thin or slender, to make less consistent, less dense, (1) αἶπε, -αἶπε, *cf. L. tendo* to stretch; (2) αἶπε, -αἶπε.

Attenuation, *n.*, the act of making thin, (1) αἶπε, -αἶπε, m.; (2) αἶπε, -αἶπε, m.

Attest, *v.t.*, to bear witness, affirm, (1) πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (2) ὅ πῦρ-αἶπε; (3) ὅ πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε; (4) αἶπε, -αἶπε.

Attestation, *n.*, evidence, testimony, witness, πῦρ-αἶπε, πῦρ-αἶπε (M.), -e, -e, m.; πῦρ-αἶπε, *g. id., pl.* -πῦρ f.; ὅ πῦρ, -αἶπε, m.; ὅ πῦρ-αἶπε, -αἶπε, m.; αἶπε, -αἶπε, m. (G. D.).

Attested, *a.*, witnessed, (1) ὅ πῦρ-αἶπε; (2) πῦρ-αἶπε.

Attesting, *n.*, the act of attesting or witnessing, αἶπε, -αἶπε, m.

Attire, *v.t.*, to dress or clothe, (1) αἶπε, -αἶπε, *p.p.* αἶπε; (2) ὅ αἶπε 1 n-αἶπε; (3) αἶπε, -αἶπε.

Attire, *n.*, dress, apparel, (1) αἶπε, -αἶπε, m.; (2) αἶπε,

gen. id. and *-aō pl. -ōeāca* and *-ītaāca, m.*

Attitude, *n.*, the posture or position of a person or thing, (1) *peapam, -aim* and *-pta, m.*; (2) *inneall, -ill, m.*; (3) *cuma, g. id., pl. -mēa, f. (G. D.)*; (4) *ptāro, -e, pl. id. f. (G. D.)*; (5) careless attitude, *pleamāc, -aic, m.*

Attorney, *n.*, one legally appointed to transact business for another, an attorney-at-law is now called solicitor, (1) *atūpnae, . id., pl. -če, m.*; (2) *aōtūpna, g. id., pl. -āī, m.*

Attorney, power of, *n.*, *cumācta . otige(aōōpa).*

Attract, *v.t.*, (1) to draw to, *tapramngim, -gt* and *taprac (M.), pp. -gtē*; (2) to attract emotionally or morally, to allure, (a) *mealaim, -aō*; (b) *aomaim, -aō.*

Attractable, *a.*, capable of being attracted, *roctapramngte.*

Attractability, } *n.*, the act or pro-
Attraction, } perty of attract-
ing, *tapramng, -e*, and *-če, f.*

Attracted, *v.a.*, *tapramngte.*

Attracting, *n.*, the act or power of drawing, *as tapramng.*

Attractive, *a.*, (1) having the power of drawing, *tapramngtēac, -tīge*; (2) attracting morally, alluring, *mealitac, -āige.*

Attribute, *n.*, an inherent quality, an essential characteristic or property, (1) *buaō, gen. -e, pl. buaōa, f., oāl, gen. -a, f.*; (2) *raipōpīg, gen. -bpiog, pl. -bpioga, g. pl. -bpiog, f.*: *ir don to raipōpīogaib na oiaōācta beic neōlac*, omniscience is one of the attributes of the Divinity (O'B.); (3) *oioōlacāō, -laicē, pl. id. m. (P. L.), cālrōeāct, -a, f. (Tyr.).*

Attribute, *v.t.*, to impute, ascribe, assign. *to cup i teit, to cup i n-a teit (Con.)*: I a. it to his happiness, *cuipim i teit a fonair ē*; to a. to one's self, *to cup i n-a teit fēm*; Job sinned not in all this nor attributed folly to God, *nior peacuis iōb anpo uite*; *nī mō to cup leime i teit Oē (Job 1, 22)*; I a. it to you, *cuipim aō' teit ē*; I would not a. it to you, *cā gcuipim i to teit ē (Or.)*; I would not a. it to him or expect it from him, *cā ramlōcāim teir ē (Or.)*; falsehood was never attributed to us, *bpeāg inn nior ramlaō piam (Oss. IV. p. 52-6).*

Attrition, *n.*, sorrow for sin from fear of punishment, *oaitgear bīc ap ōume map geall ap a peacurōib o'eāgla pīanta ipimn.*

Attune, *v.t.*, to make melodious, to adjust one sound or musical instrument to another, (1) *ponnu gim, -uḡaō*; (2) *cōmḡuaimngim, -iuḡaō*

Auburn, *a.*, reddish brown, (1) *puāō, -aīōe*; (2) *oonn, g. s. f. oumne*; (3) *oonnōeapg, -eipge*; (4) *burōpuāō, -aīōe.*

Auction, *n.*, a public sale to the highest bidder, (1) *peic, g. peaca, pl. id. m.*; (2) *peacāpeāct, -a, f. (Con.)*; (3) *peacaō, -ctā, m.*; (4) *peiceapāct, -a, f.*; (5) *cantāil, -āīa, f. (also cannoāil)*; (6) *canta, g. id. pl. -āī, m. (Or.).*

Auction, *v.t.*, to sell publicly to the highest bidder, (1) *peicim, v.n. peic*: it is yourselves you are selling and auctioning to the devil, *riō fēm atā riō a oīol ḡ a peic teir an oiaōal*; (2) *cantāilim, v.n. cantāil (also cannoāil)*; (3) to put up for auction *to cup ap an gcapūp (J. P. H.).*

Auctioneer, *n.*, one who sells by auction, (1) πᾶσαιρε, *g. id., pl.* -πί, *m.*; (2) πᾶσαδοίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (3) μαίγειρτιρ canτα, *m. (Or.)*, πᾶσαιγετέοίρ πῠβιρθε (O' Beg.).

Audacious, *a.*, (1) daring, adventurous, ὁάνα, *ind.*, very *a.*, too *a.*, ῥόῥάνα, *ind.*; (2) bold in wickedness or effrontery, impudent, insolent, μιονάιρεαδ, -μῖγε; νεαμνάιρεαδ, -μῖγε; τεαμντάραδ, -αῖγε; ὁρομνῠμτε.

Audaciously, *ad.*, in an audacious manner, ῥο ὁάνα, ῥο μιονάιρεαδ.

Audacity, (1) venturesome boldness, ὁάναετ, *f.*; ῥόῥάναετ, -α, *f.*; τεαμντάρ, -άιρ, *m.*; (2) shameless effrontery, μιονάιρε, *g. id. f.*

Audible, *a.*, capable of being heard, (1) ῥοcτῠμτε, *ind.*; (2) ῥοcτῠοίρτε.

Audibleness, *n.*, the quality of being audible, ῥοcτῠμτεαετ, -α, *f.*

Audibly, *ad.*, so as to be heard, ῥο ῥοcτῠμτε.

Audience, *n.*, act of hearing, admittance to a hearing, (1) εῖρτεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) an assembly of hearers, λῠετ εῖρτεαετ, cτῠμτεοίρ.

Auditor (hearer), (1) εῖρτεοίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (2) εῖρτιγετέοίρ; (3) εῖρτῠθε, *g. id., pl.* -ῠθε, *m.*; (4) πᾶρ εῖρτεαετ, *m.*; (5) cτῠμτεοίρ -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (6) (of accounts), ἀῖρῠῡτέοίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*

Auditory, *n.*, an audience, λῠετ εῖρτεαετ.

Au fait, expert, skilful, cτῠρτε.

Auger, *n.*, a carpenter's tool, (1) τᾶράειρ, -έρα, *f.* (*cf.* ✓ tero, to bore, to prick); (2) τᾶράειρ, -άιρ, *m.*; (3) τᾶράειρ, -άιρ, *m.*; also τᾶράειρ, *f. (M.)*, and τῠρ, *ind.* (*Con.* See vocab. to Cρῠαδ Cοναττ, and *cf.* Sc. tora, auger);

το πᾶραειρ τῠρ ῥοττ τᾶράειρε (*Mun.*); also the spelling in the Brehon Laws (*cf.* IV. 310-11); (*cf.* W. taradr; Bret. tarar; Corn. tarater; Gr. τερετρον; L. terebra).

Auger-hole, ῥοττ νό τῠττ τᾶράειρ.

Aught, *n.*, anything, νῖῠ ἀρ βῖτ.

Augment, *v.t.*, to increase, (1) μέσῠοιγῠμ, -ῠγᾶῠ; (2) ἰομαῠοῠγῠμ, -ῠγᾶῠ.

Augmentable, *a.*, capable of increase, ῥοιμέσῠοιγῠτε; fit to be increased, ἰμμέσῠοιγῠτε.

Augmentation, *n.*, increase, μέσῠοῠγᾶῠ, -ῠιγῠτε, *m.*; μόραῠ, -ῠῖα, *m.*

Augmentative, *a.*, having the quality or power of increasing, μέσῠοιγῠτεαδ, -ῠῖγε.

Augmented, *a.*, increased, μέσῠοῠγῠτε.

Augur, one who foretells events by omens; a diviner, a prophet, (1) πᾶμαῖτῠρεοίρ, -όρα, -πί; (2) πᾶρ πᾶρα, *m.*; (3) πᾶρ, *g. id., pl.* -e, *m.*, *cf.* L. vates; ὠμε το ζῠρῠ πᾶρθεοῖρεαετ; (4) πᾶρτεανόίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (5) πᾶρ πᾶρτῠμε; (6) ζᾶραῖρε, *g. id., pl.* -πί, *m.*; (7) ζᾶραδοίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (8) ὁρεανόίρ (diviner by birds).

Augur, *v.t.*, to predict or foretell, πᾶμαῖτῠρῠμ, -αῖτῠρ; τᾶρῠζῠρῠμ.

Augured, *a.*, foretold, πᾶμαῖτῠρτε, *ind.*

Augury, *n.*, divination or foretelling events, (1) πᾶμαῖτῠρ, -e, *f.*; (2) πᾶρθεοῖρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (3) πᾶρθεαῠοῖρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (4) πᾶρτῠνεαετ, -α, *f.*; (5) cαῖτεοῖραετ, -α, *f.*

August (majestic), μόρῠαδ, -αῖγε; εαῖραμ; ῥόμοραδ, -αῖγε.

August, the 8th month, λῠζῠναρ, *g. id. f.*; μῖ na λῠζῠναρ; ὠρῠθε τῠρῠζῠμ.

Auk, *n.*, an Arctic seabird of the genus *alca*, *ῥαλκόζ*, -όιζε, -α, *f.*

Aulic, *a.*, pertaining to a royal court, *αὐλίτεα*, -τιζε.

Aunt, *οὐερὸβρίῳρ ἀτάρ νό μάτταρ*; *αὐτίν*; *μάιτρεάν νό μάιτρίν* (from the mother); *πέμῃρίῳρ*, *ἀτταίρεός*, -όιζε, -α, *f.* (from the father).

Aurated, *a.*, gilded, gold-coloured, *όρῶα*, *ind.*

Auricula, *n.* (*Bot.*), a species of primula or primrose, also called bear's ear, *ἑρ na mbampíozan*; *ἑρ na mban ríς*.

Auricular, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to the ears, *ḡamear íe cluar*; (2) told in the ear, (a) *cluar-éirctízte*; (b) *coζapać*, -αίζε.

Auricular confession, *an fáoiríom cluair*.

Auriferous, *a.*, gold-bearing, *όρῡῃαρ*, -αίρε.

Aurist, *n.*, an ear-doctor, *cluaríṡiaíς*.

Aurora, *n.*, (1) the dawn of day, *ῥáinne an íae*; *ḡreacaḡ an íae*; (2) (*Myth*), the Goddess of the Morning, *ḡainḡé na maríone*.

Aurora Australis, *ḡearḡfolur*, *m.*

Aurora borealis, *ṡuaḡfolur*, *m.*

Auspices, *n.*, *pl.*, patronage and care. (1) *coimṡc*, -e, *f.*; (2) *cúṡṡać*, -αίς, *m.*; (3) *ḡíoean*, -óme, *f.*; (4) *ṡeapṡann*, -aimn, *m.*

Auspicious, *a.*, prosperous, fortunate, (1) *ῥona*, *ind.* (also *ῥonaṡać*, -αίζε); (2) *ῥoirṡtíṡnać*, -αίζε; (3) *ῥaćamail*, -míla (*Tyr.*); *āḡmair*, -αίρε,

Auspiciously, *ad.*, in an auspicious manner, *ḡo ῥonaṡać*.

Auspiciousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being favourable, *ῥonar*, -air, *m.*; *ῥéan*, -ém, *m.*

Auster or Notus, the South Wind, *ḡear-ḡaoć*, -oíće, *f.*; *an ḡaoć a noear*.

Austere, *a.*, rigorous, stern, (1) *cpuaḡḡáílać*, -αίζε; (2) *ḡoirṡḡḡa*, *ind.*; (3) *ḡapṡ*, *g. s. f.* *ḡairṡe*; (*cf.* Gr. *γοργός*, rough, frightsome); (4) *ḡruama*, *ind.* (*cf.* *ghrémo*, I distort the mouth); (5) *ῥoirḡruamaḡḡa*, *ind.*

Austerely, *ad.*, in an austere manner, *ḡo cpuaḡḡáílać*, *ḡo ḡoirṡḡḡa*.

Austerity, *n.*, (1) severity of manners, (a) *ḡruamać*, -α, *f.*; (b) *ḡoirṡḡḡać*, -α, *f.*; (c) *ῥoirḡruaim*, -e, *f.*; (d) *ḡuaircear*, -air, *m.*; (2) severity of life, *cpuaḡḡáílać*, -α, *f.*; (3) harsh discipline, *ṡeannar*, -air, *m.*; (4) *severity by way of penance*, *ḡéirḡníom*, -α, -airća, *m.*

Austral, *a.*, southern, *āḡear*, *an ṡaḡḡ āḡear*.

Authentic, *a.*, genuine, real, (1) *uḡḡaraṡać*, -αίζε; (2) *uḡḡapać*, -αίζε (*G. D.*), *ḡarántamail*, -míla; (3) *bunaḡarać*, -αίζε; (4) *ḡlíṡṡmeać*, -níζε.

Authentically, *ad.*, in an authentic manner, *ḡo uḡḡaraṡać*, *ḡo bunaḡarać*.

Authenticate, *v.t.*, to prove true, *ῥíorṡuḡim*, -uḡāḡ.

Authentication, *n.*, the act of proving to be true, *ῥíorṡuḡāḡ*, -uḡće, *m.*; *cpuṡuḡāḡ*, -uḡće, *m.*

Authenticity, *n.*, genuineness, *ῥíorṡać*, -α, *f.*; *uḡḡapać*, -α, *f.*

Author, *n.*, one who writes a book, *uḡḡar*, -air, *m.* (*Lat. auctor*); great author, *móruḡḡar*; also the originator of anything, as a story, *ní ῥíú ṡḡéal ḡan uḡḡar*; *ní ṡḡéal ḡan uḡḡar aćá aḡamṡa*.

Authoress, *n.*, a female author, *ḡanuḡḡar*, *f.*

Authorise, *v.t.*, to empower, *ḡ'uḡḡaraṡaḡ*; *cúmaćta nó uḡḡaraṡar ḡo ṡāḡairṡ ḡo ḡume*.

Authorised, *a.*, possessed of or endowed with authority, (1) *ceao-uigíte*; (2) having an air of authority, dictatorial, peremptory, positive, *uḡṑarárac̃, -aig̃e*.

Authoritative, *a.*, (1) having due authority, *uḡṑarárac̃, -aig̃e*; (2) *réimeac̃, -mige*; (3) *réimeamail, -m̃la*; (4) *ceannarac̃, -aig̃e*; (5) *maig̃irtreamail, -m̃la*.

Authoritatively, *ad.*, in an authoritative manner, *ḡo nuḡṑarárac̃*.

Authority, *n.*, (1) legal or rightful power, dominion, jurisdiction, (a) *barántar, -air, m.*: he had not the proper *a.*, *ní raib̃ an b. ceart aig̃e*; (b) *uḡṑarár, -áir, m.*: printed with *a.*, *ar n-a cúir i ḡclóḡ le nuḡṑarár*; (c) *réim, -e, f.*, *réimear, -m̃re, f.*: full *a.*, *lám̃réim, -e, f.*; (d) *ceannar, -air, m.*: high *a.*, *móir̃ceannar*; (e) supreme *a.*, *forlám̃ar, -air, m.*

(2) The power derived from office, station, mental or moral superiority, etc., *maig̃irtreac̃t, -a, f.*; parental authority, (a) *lám̃r̃maac̃t, -a* and *-aict, m.*; (b) *ár̃rocor, -cor, m.*

(3) The person or thing appealed to as an authority, (a) *baránta, g. id. m.*: he is not a reliable *a.*, *ní b. m̃c̃per̃oḡe é*; (b) *uḡṑar, -air, m.*: now refer me to your *a.*, *caḡair uḡṑar leir̃ r̃m̃ anoir̃ dom̃*; that is all the *a.* I have for what I am about to say, *r̃m̃ é a b̃fuit̃ o' uḡṑar aḡam̃ fá'n m̃éro a tá le ráḡḡ aḡam̃*.

Autocracy, *n.*, absolute authority, *óig̃réir, -e, f.*

Autocratic, *a.*, having absolute authority, *óig̃réir̃eac̃, -m̃ige*.

Autograph, *n.*, a person's own signature or handwriting, *r̃ḡr̃ib̃m̃n*

lám̃e nó r̃ḡr̃ib̃m̃n oume r̃ém̃; *ppiom̃clár, -áir, m. (G. D.)*.

Automaton, *n.*, a self-moving machine, *ḡléar a ḡluair̃eann ḡan congnaím̃*.

Autumn, *n.*, the third season of the year, harvest, in America often called "The Fall," *r̃óḡm̃ar, m., gen, -air, m.*; *tuic̃im an oúilleaḡair*; a rainy autumn, *r̃óḡm̃ar r̃liuc̃*.

Autumnal, *a.*, belonging to or peculiar to autumn, *r̃óḡm̃ar̃ḡa, ind.*; *r̃óḡm̃arac̃, -aig̃e*.

Auxiliary, *a.*, aiding, assisting or helping, *congantac̃, -aig̃e*; *caḡar̃t̃ac̃, -aig̃e*; *curoeac̃ḡac̃, -aig̃e*; *curoeamail, -m̃la*.

Auxiliary, *n.*, an assistant or helper, *congantóir, m.*; *caḡrac̃, -aig̃, -aig̃e, m.*; *caḡar̃t̃óir, m.*; *curoig̃t̃eóir, m.*; *auxiliary word*, as an adjective or adverb, *for̃b̃raḡar, -air, m.*

Avail, *v.i.*, to be of use or advantage, *r̃óḡnam̃, -am̃*: to avail one's self of, *per̃om̃ oḡ oéanam̃ oḡ ruo nó tair̃be oḡ baime ar̃*.

Avail, *n.*, profit, benefit, advantage, (1) *tair̃be, gen. id. m.*: it is of little avail to me, *ir̃ beaḡ an tair̃be oam̃ é*; (2) *éireac̃t, -a, f.*; (3) *r̃óḡnam̃, -am̃, m.*: my wife from her place in the corner says that I am of no avail, *'r̃ é oeir̃ear mo céile 'ran coir̃néal ḡur̃ oume ḡan r̃óḡnam̃ mé (D. A. 23)*; (4) it is of no avail to me, *ir̃ beaḡ an m̃air̃t̃ oom̃ é*; (5) *per̃om̃, -e, f.*

Avail, *v.t.*, to profit, to benefit, (a) all this availeth me nothing, *ní oéan ro le céile mair̃t̃ oam̃ (Esth. 5, 13)*; (b) in Christ circumcision availeth not, *i n-foḡa C̃ríor̃t̃ ní b̃fuit̃ éireac̃t ar̃ bit̃ i oḡim̃c̃il̃ḡear̃raḡḡ (Gal. 5, 6)*;

(c) the prayer of the righteous man availeth much, *yr mór an bpríḡ a tá i n-urmuighe dúctraict-aig an fíréin* (*James* 5, 16).

Available, *a.*, usable, advantageous, *perómeamail*, -míla; éiréactac, -aighe.

Avarice, *n.*, an inordinate desire of gain, (1) *ramnt*, -e, *f.*; (2) *oulcán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *oulcánaict*, -a, *f.*; (4) *rtiocaireact*, -a, *f.*; (5) *oirmian*, -méme, *f.*

Avaricious, *a.*, greedy of gain, (1) *ramnteac*, -aighe; (2) *ramntac*, -aighe: it is usual for the avaricious to be in want, *yr ḡnác ramntac i ríactanar* (*prov.*); (3) *oirmianaic*, -aighe.

Avaunt, *interj.*, begone, depart, *imtiḡ!* (go!) *fás mo raðaric!* *fás m' amaric* (*Mayo*), (out of my sight!); *cum bealaig!* *cum riubail!* *bí ar riubail!* *bailig leat!* (be off!).

Ave! *interj.*, áibe! *ḡo mbeannuig-tear dúit.*

Ave Maria, a salutation and prayer to the Virgin Mary, *an Deannaicab Muiré, fáilte an Amgíl.*

Avenge, *n.*, *ciór coirce.*

Avenge, *v.t.*, to take vengeance for, *oioḡalam*, -ḡailt: he will a. the blood of his servants, *oig-eóluig fuit a fírbíreac* (*Deut.* 32, 43); *oéanam oioḡaltar*: thou shalt not a., *ní oéanfaró tú oioḡaltar* (*Lev.* 19, 18).

Avenger, *n.*, one who avenges, *oioḡaltóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Avenging, *n.*, (1) inflicting vengeance, *oioḡailt*, -e, *f.*; (2) retributive punishment, *oioḡ-altar*, -air, *m.*

Avens, *n.*, the herb Bennet (*Bot.*, *geum urbanus*), *maçal*, -ail, *m.*, and *maçal fíadám* (common),

maçal coille (wood), *maçal uirge* (water).

Avenue, *n.*, a way of approach or exit, (1) *cúilbeataic*, -aig, *m.* (*T. C.* and *O' Beg*); (2) *bótar*, -air, -óirre, *m.*; *rlighe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡche*, *i.*; *clámra*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; *camra*, *m.* (*Don.*).

Aver, *v.t.*, to affirm with confidence, *oo oéimniugab*; *o'fiorab*; *oo oearbuḡab*.

Average, *n.*, a mean proportion, *comctrom*, -ctruim, *m.*; the average price, *an luac ḡnácac*; the average amount, *an méro ḡnácac*.

Averment, *n.*, positive assertion, (1) *oéimniugab*, -ighe, *m.*; (2) *oearbuḡab*, -uighe, *m.*

Average, *a.*, of a mean size, quality, etc., *meaðónac*, -aighe; *average number*, *umhir meaðónac*.

Average, *v.t.*, to reduce to a mean, *meaðónuigim*, -uḡab.

Averred, *a.*, affirmed, *oéimniighe*.

Averring, *n.*, the act of affirming positively, *oéimniugab*, -ighe, *m.*

Aversion, *n.*, antipathy, *ruac*, -a, *m.*; *urḡrám*, -e, *f.*; *míobúil*, -e, *f.*

Averse, *a.*, disinclined, reluctant, *i n-aḡaró*; *i ḡcomne*.

Avert, *v.t.*, to ward off, *iompuigim*, -póó and -uḡab: to avert God's judgment by timely repentance, *bpeiteamnar Oé o'iompóó le haitirighe ctáctamail* (*O' Beg.*).

Averted, *a.*, turned away, *cupta ar ḡcúl nó iompuighe*.

Averting, *n.*, the act of turning away, *aḡ cup ar ḡcúl*; *iompóó*, -uighe, *m.*

Aviary, *n.*, a bird house, *éanaoán*, -ám, *m.* (*G. D.*); *éanlann*, -amne, -a, *f.*

Avidity, *n.*, strong appetite, great desire, (1) *ciocar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *mianóúil*, -e, *f.*; (3) *anóúil*; (4) *mianḡur*, -uir, *m.*

Avocation, *n.*, usual employment or calling, *céapto*, -*éipoe*, *f.*; *ḡairm*, -*airma*, *f.*

Avocet, *n.* (*Ornith.*, recurvirostra avocetta), *ceapnḡob*, -*ḡuib*, *m.*, from *ceapn*, crooked.

Avoid, *v.t.*, to keep clear of or away from, abstain from, shun, try not to meet, *reacnaim*, -*nao*, -*camt*, *imper.* -*cam*: avoid the mountains, *reacam na rleibte*; to avoid, *oo reacnao no oo reacamt no oo ḡabail cairp*; do not avoid and do not provoke a fight, *na reacam ip na nḡair cae*; he is a poor beggar who cannot avoid or shun one house, *ip oic a' bacac nac otis leip tois amam a reacnao* (*Or. prov.*, *H. M.* 630).

Avoid, *interj.*, *reacam*! *caḡair aipe ouit fém*!

Avoidable, *a.*, (1) capable of being shunned, *roreacanta*.

(2) That ought to be avoided, *mtreacanta*.

Avoided, *a.*, shunned, *reacanta*.

Avoiding, *n.*, shunning, keeping clear of, (1) *reacnao*, -*canta*, *m.*; (2) *reacamt*, -*canta*, *m.*; (3) *iomḡabail*, -*aila*, *f.*; (4) idiom: I have no means of avoiding it, *ní'l don caoi ar aḡam*; *ní'l out cairp* (*no uairō*) *aḡam*.

Avoiding, *a.*, tending to shun, *reacantaac*, -*aige*; *reacnaac*, -*aige*.

Avoidless, *a.*, *oorreacanta*.

Avoldupois, *n.*, weight, *oirneao-cann*, -*amn*, *m.* [I found this word written in an excellent hand in my copy of Thady Connellan's English-Irish Dictionary at the foot of page 8. The writing is said to be that of Eugene O'Curry.]

Avouch, *v.t.*, to maintain as true, *veimniḡim*, -*uḡao*; *deapbuḡim*,

-*uḡao*; *oironaim* (*O'R.*); *avmniḡim*, -*máil*.

Avouched, *a.*, declared to be true, *veimniḡte*.

Avoucher, *n.*, one who avouches, *veimniḡteoir*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*: Virgil makes Æneas a bold avoucher of his own virtues, *oo-ḡní uipḡil donḡur n-a veimniḡteoir óána ar a ḡubáilcib fém*.

Avow, *v.t.*, to own or acknowledge frankly, *avmniḡim*, -*máil*.

Avowable, *a.*, capable of being or fit to be avowed, *ionavomáita*.

Avowal, *n.*, a frank acknowledgment, *avomáil*, -*áita*, *f.*

Await, *v.t.*, to wait for, (1) *panaim*, -*amam*; *panaet*; *panamaint* (*M.*); *panac* (*U.*), followed by *te*; (2) *feitim*, -*team*, also followed by *te*: I was awaiting you, *bior aḡ feiteam leat*; *aḡ feiteam ar*, means waiting on; (3) *fuipḡim*, -*reac*.

Awaiting, *n.*, the act of waiting for, (1) *aḡ feiteam te*; (2) *aḡ panamaim te*; (3) *aḡ bpaet*, with *ar*: every man has his own bad luck awaiting him, *bionn a mi-aō fém aḡ bpaet ar ḡac oume* (*U. prov.*, *H. M.* 409); (4) (*p*)*upnaroe*, *g. id. m.*; (5) *rtannḡán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*Or.*); (6) *i n-oircúil*: awaiting his decapitation, *i n-oircúil a óit-ceannta*; (7) *aḡ fuireaet te*; (8) *fuireac*, -*ta*, *m.*

Awake, *v.t.*, to rouse from sleep, (1) *óuipḡim*, *v.n.* -*reac*t and -*úrḡao*: *oo óuipḡeaoar é*, they awoke him (*Matt.* 9, 25); (2) *murḡlaim*, -*ḡailt*: *murḡail oo mipeac*, a *banba*, awake your courage, *Banba*!

Awake, *v.i.* (*see* Awake, *v.t.*), (1) I awoke and jumped up, *oo óuipḡear ḡ preabar am' fuirde*;

(2) awake to righteousness and sin not, *murɣlurō cūm fīrēant-acta 7 nā ōéanarō peacāō* (1 *Cor.* 15, 34).

Awake, *a.*, not sleeping, roused from sleep, *ōūrīgēac*: *tām im ōūrēacēt, tām i mo mūrɣailt*, I am awake; he is awake, *tā rē n-a ōūrēacēt*.

Awaked, *a.*, roused from sleep, *ōūrīgēte, ōūrēacē, ōūrīgēte*.

Awaken. See Awake.

Awakening, awaking, *ōūrēacēt, -a, f.; ōūrēacō, -ɣēa, m.; mūrɣailt, -e, f.; mūrɣlurō, -ɣailte, m.*

Awalking, *a.*, walking or on a walk, *ar riuḃal*.

Award, the decision of arbitrators, (1) *bpeacēt, g. -eite, f.; (2) bpeitē, -e, f.; (3) molacō, -lta, m.*: an award made by two persons in a disputed case, *molacō beirte*.

Award, *v.t.*, (1) to adjust, *ōo bpeitē; ōo cāḃairt bpeite; ōo bpeitē bpeite*.

(2) To assign after careful consideration, *ōo ḃionnacō (Or.)*.

Aware, *a.*, cognizant: I am aware, *tā fīor aɣam, ir fīorac ōam; ir fearac mé (Don.); ir fear ōam*; I am well aware, *ir maic acā fīor aɣam*; she tasted it before she was aware, *ḃlar pī ē rul a ōcuɣ pī fā nōeara ē*.

Away, *ad.*, (1) hence, from a place, *ar riuḃal*: and sent her away, *7 ōo cūir ar riuḃal í (Gen. 21, 1)*; away he ran, *ar ɣo ḃrácē leir; cūm riuḃail leir (Con. and M.); amac ɣo ḃrácē leir (M. and Mea.); amac ɣo fīorɣurōe leir (Or.)*; you did not remain long enough away to be welcomed back, *cār fan tū fail na fáilte amuiɣ (Or.)*; he shall not go away with it so, *ní imtēócārō rē leir*

mar rīn; away they went, *ō'arōuigeacōar leō*; when the cat is away the mice dance, *nuaip a ḃionn an cat amuiɣ ḃionn na luca aɣ rīnnce*.

(2) At a distance, far away, (a) *i n-imcīan*; (b) *i n-imcēm*; (c) *i ɣcēm nó i n-imɣcēm*: *cār na rleibitib aɣur aḃracō i ɣcēm*, over the hills and far away; (d) *a ḃracō ó ḃaile*: cows far away have long horns, *tā aḃarca racō ar na buaib a ḃracō ó ḃaile*; (e) *cār lear*: *ir bpeacē (ir mōir-cārōbpeacē) iacō aḃarca na mbó cār lear*.

(3) Aside, in another direction, off, (a) *ar ɣcūl*: some were put away, *ōo cuirēacō cūro aca ar ɣcūl*; (b) *cārit*, used impersonally: let it or him pass away, *leir cār ē*; he let him off, *leir rē leir (M.)*; *leir rē ar riuḃal ē (Don.)*; (c) *racācō*; (d) away with that, *cāit rīn uait*; also *cūir uait (nó cāit uait) ē rīn*.

(4) Out of existence, *cārit*, used impersonally: time will pass away, *imtēócārō an aimpir cār*; heaven and earth shall pass away but My word shall not pass away, *racārō neam 7 talam cār acēt ní racārō mo ḃriacēra-ra cār (Mark 13, 31), (P. L.)*. To go away, *ō'imtēacēt*: to steal away, *ō'éalōō*; to run away, *ōo tēiceacō*; I will away, *imtēócacō*.

(5) Go away! begone! (a) *ar mo lácāir*!; (b) *ar mo racārc*!; also *ar m'amārc (Mayo)*; (c) *ar riuḃal leat*!; (d) *imtēig leat*!; (e) *baileig leat*!; (f) *imtēig romac*!; (g) *cūm bealac*!; (h) *cūm riuḃail*!: and the Lord said . . . away, get thee down *aɣur a ōuḃairt an Tigeapna*

. . . . imētis romat, eipis rior
(térō rior), (*Exod.* 19, 24);
riuro tall an bōtār ašur buail é,
yonder is the road and be off;
paorō teat (*M. D.*); cpoč teat.

Awe, *n.*, great fear mixed with
respect or reverence, (1) uačbār,
-ār, *m.*; (2) néamaračt, -a, *f.*:
ní tiocparō néamaračt aipir uipēi
she will not be awe-stricken
again; (3) cpičeašta, *gen. id. f.*;
(4) uamān, -ām, *m.* (*cf. W. ofn*,
fear, awe; *Corn. own*; *Bret.*
aoun); (5) uamnaige, *g. id. f.*;
(6) ršāčmāpeačt, -a, *f.*

Awe, *v.t.*, (1) uamnišim, -ušač;
(2) imeaštušim, -ušač.

Awed, *a.*, appalled, eaštušče,
uamnišče.

Awestricken, *a.*, struck with awe,
uačbārušče.

Awful, *a.*, inspiring awe, (1) uač-
bāpač, -aige; (2) uačbēačta;
(3) imeaštač, -aige; (4) aōbat
(*G. D.*); (5) čar meaoōn.

Awful (of screaming), *a.*, šāibčeač,
-čige.

Awfully, *ad.*, in an awful manner,
šo huačbāpač.

Awfully vast, *a.*, lānarōbēiteač.

Awfulness, *n.*, the quality of
striking awe, (1) uačbāpačt, -a,
f.; (2) uačbēačtar, -ar, *m.*; (3)
uamnačt, -a, *f.*

Awhile, *ad.*, (1) for a short time, šo
pōit: wait awhile, fan šo pōit
(*M.*); do not go yet awhile,
nā nimčis šo pōit (*M.*), nā nimčis
pōr (*M.*); that he wished to
rest awhile, šur mian ter luge
čum ruam šo pōit (*D. A.* 194);
a little while, pōitūn; (2) te
čamač; (3) te peat; (4) ar
peač čamač.

Awkward, *a.*, (1) wanting in dex-
terity in the use of the hands,
left-handed, (a) čačallač, -aige

(*W. Lim.*), čačiteač, -aige
čačitil; (b) čiočač, -aige, čiočōš-
ač, -aige; (c) člē.

(2) Wanting in skill, (a) mio-
rčuačrōa, *ind.*; (b) aipōer, -e.

(3) Clumsy, slovenly, ungrace-
ful, unmanageable, (a) uobāpač
-aige; (b) rlapač, -aige; (c)
rčaopač, -aige; (d) libroeač,
-oige; (e) uobārta (*Don.*); (f)
luarōa, *ind.*; (g) luorāmač
(*Tyr.*).

Awkward person, (1) bačlreār,
-ēr, -eipī, *m.*: the awkward
man and his servant are equal
ir ionann le čēile an bačlreār
ir a šiočta; (2) šamre, *g. id.*,
pl. -rī, m.; (3) terōbīn, *g. -id.*,
pl. -nī, m. (*W. Lim.*); (4)
rčambān, -ām, *m.* (*Or.*); (5)
ršpūte, *g. id.*, *pl. -lī, m.*; (6)
pāmač, *m.*: pāmač fīr, mūd,
bō nō čaopač, an awkward man,
woman, cow, sheep.

Awkward, untidy person, (1)
rpuimile, *g. id.*, *pl. -lī, m.*; (2)
rčapaire, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī, m.*; (3)
rčpaōitile, *g. id.*, *pl. -lī, m.*; (4)
šunšaire, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī, m.*; (5)
leibroē, *g. id.*, *pl. -oī, m.*: ašur
leibroī čačite aš pašāil buačar
ir špačaim 'na n-āit, and boobies
from the ash-pit getting wealth
and esteem in their place; (6)
one who paws and besmears
everything, čpāšaire, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-rī, m.; (7) breallrūn, -ūn,
m. (*M.*); (8) čačallān, -ām,
m.; (9) čačrtar, -ar, *m.*; (10)
čačta, *g. id. m.* In *M.* a big
awkward dirty lump of a person
is called pačallač, -aig, *m.*; in
Aran luorāpāmān, -ām, *m.*, and
in *Mayo* luorāpāmān, -ām, *m.*

Awkward, untidy system of
working, (1) rpuimileāil, -āla,
f.: biōnn pač ar an rpuimileāil

γ clann aḡ an amaḡán (*M. prov.*); (2) útamáil, -ála, *f.*; (3) ḡóir-
reáil, -e (*cf. Fr. gaucherie, ṡórna*).
(4) útamáil, -ála, *f.*

Awkward woman, n., tuatós,
-óige, -a, f.; a dowdy woman,
ruḡós, f.; ramḡós, f. (Don.).

Awkwardly, ad., in an awkward
manner, ḡo miorṡuama, ḡo mío-
ṡaparḡ.

Awkwardness, u., the condition or
quality of being awkward, (1)
míotapaḡt, -a, f., (2) ainḡeire, g.
id. f.; (3) ríapaḡt, -a, f.; (3)
tútḡail, -e, f.; (5) tuatallaḡt,
-a, f.; (6) líobóroeaḡt, -a, f.; (7)
míorṡuaim, -ama, f.

Awl, n., a pointed instrument used
by shoemakers, harness makers,
etc., (1) meanaḡ, gen. -aḡ, pl.
-aḡe, m. (cf. W. mynawyd); (2)
meanaṡte, gen. id., pl. -ṡí (M.
and Or.): little awls and big
awls, meannaṡí ṡaola γ meanaṡí
ramḡa (M.), cf. rḡáṡao ramḡar
(rḡáṡao mór, Don.), a big needle;
there were only a priest and the
cobbler but the awl was stolen,
ḡá raib ann aḡt raḡarṡ 'r an
ḡréarurḡe aḡt ḡorḡeaḡ an mean-
aṡte (Or. prov.).

Awn, n., the beard of barley, oats,
grasses, etc., arista, (1) colḡ, g.
cuitḡ, m.; (2) cḡotal, -ail, m.;
(3) péarós, -óige, -a, f.

Awning, n., a roof-like shelter
from sun, rain or wind, rḡáṡleán,
-ám, m. (G. D.).

Awoke, imp. of Awake. šúirḡṡte,
ḡo murḡail iacob ar a ḡoḡlaḡ,
Jacob awoke from his sleep.

Awry, a., (1) claoḡ, -ome; (2)
rṡaoḡ, -ome; (3) cam, -aime:
the heel of my shoe is going
awry, ṡá rál mo ḡróige aḡ
imṡeaḡt cam; (4) ríar, g. s. f.

péire; (5) cuar, -aire (cf. L.
curvus).

Axe, n., a tool for chopping and
splitting wood, (1) tuasḡ, -aḡe, pl.
-a, and -anna, f.: that is taking
the axe out of the carpenter's
hands, rin baḡt na tuasḡe
ar láim an ṡraoir (U. prov.,
H. M. 1006); (2) biail, -e, and
beala, pl. -lí, f.; (3) cooper's
axe, ṡál, -áil, m.; (4) battle-
axe, tuasḡ-ḡata; (5) pickaxe,
piocóro, -e, -i, f.

Axilla, n., the armpit, arḡail-
-aṡle, f.; poll na harḡaṡle.

Axillary, a., of or pertaining to
the armpit, arḡaṡlaḡ.

Axiom, n., a self-evident truth,
(1) ḡeaḡḡann, -aḡn, m. (P. S.);
(2) ḡeirḡḡníom, -a, m.; (3) ḡnáṡ-
ḡocal, -ail, m.; (4) roiléirre,
g. id., pl. -rí, f.

Axis, n., a straight line through
the centre of a body, aṡ (K.,
M.); aṡil, -rle, -rlí, f. (Se.).

Axle, (1) cḡanniomḡar, -aṡ, m.;
(2) acarṡóir, m.; (3) mul, gen-
mul, pl. -a, m.; of a bicycle,
ḡearḡaro, -e, -i, f.

Ay, } always, ever, ḡo bráṡ, ḡo
Aye, } ḡeḡ, ḡo ríor.

Ay, } ad. or int., yes, yea, reāḡ,
Aye, } mar rin; the ayes, luḡt
an aonta; the noes, luḡt an
ḡiúṡta.

Azalea, s. (Bot., azalea procum-
bens), lur an albanaiḡ.

Azure, a., sky blue, (1) liaḡḡorm,
-ḡuirme; (2) ḡlarḡorm, -ḡuirme;
(3) ḡormḡlar; (4) rḡéirḡorm;
(5) bánḡorm; (6) oḡarḡlar;
rḡéirḡlar, -ḡlaire; reārḡḡal;
néamaḡaḡ, -aḡe (azure blue).

Azyme, unleavened bread, n., arám
rím (O' Beg.).

B, beṭ, the beech tree, the second letter of the Irish alphabet. Etymologically *b* is closely related to *p*, *f* and *m*. It eclipses *p* and *f*, and is itself eclipsed by *m*.

Baa, *v.i.*, to bleat as a sheep, mérōlīgim, -leac.

Baa, *n.*, the bleating of a sheep, mérōleac, -līgē, -a, *f.*: a lamb teaching his mother to bleat, uan aḡ múmeað mérōlīgē o'a mādair.

Baal (the pagan god of the Phœnicians and Canaanites), beál, *gen.* beáil, *m.*

Babble, *v.i.*, gléoirim, -reao; glagairim, -ao.

Babble, *n.*, (1) idle talk, cabairéac, -a, *f.*; clabairéac, *f.*; breairéac, -a, *f.*; (2) too much talk, ríorcamnt, -e, *f.*; (3) a continuous murmur, as of a brook, (a) glaoṡair, -air, *m.*; (b) glifro, -e, *f.*; (c) gléoir, -e, *f.*

Babbler, *n.*, an idle talker, (1) cabair, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) clabair, *m.*; (3) glafair, *m.* (noisy); (4) glamair, *m.*; (5) caṡfair, *m.*; (6) breair, *m.*; (7) gléoir, *m.* (prater); (8) ríorcamnteac, -tīg, *m.*: the babbler is no better, ní fearr an ríorcamnteac (*Eccles.* 10, 11); (9) glíogair, *m.*; (10) glíoir, *m.* (prattler); (11) rḡaroir, *m.* (thoughtless); (12) glagair, *m.*; (13) clabracán, -ám, *m.*; (14) briortlóir, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (15) ceolán, -ám, *m.* (worthless); (16) gléoirín (chatterer), *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; beál ḡan rḡoit.

Babbling, *n.*, the act of talking idly, cabḡail, -e, *f.*; glafairéac, -a, *f.* (noisy). See *Babble*, *n.*

Babbling, *a.*, given to talking idly, cabac, -aīgē; bealtac, -aīgē; briortlórac, -aīgē.

Babe, } an infant, a young child,

Baby, } (1) leab, *g.* and *pl.* leab, *m.*; (2) leabán, -ám, *m.*; (3) naorōe, *g. id.* and -an, *m.* and *f.*; (4) naorōeanán, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (5) naorōean, *g.* and *pl.* -im, *m.*; (6) báb, -áibe, -áibeac, *f.*; (7) bábán, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* *W. baban* and *maban*); (8) innleōg, -óīgē, -óḡa, *f.*; (9) ḡárlac, -aīg, -aīgē, *m.*; (10) ḡárlac oearḡ (new-born b.); (11) bunóc, -óic (very young); (12) béiceacán (constantly crying); (13) bábōg, -óīgē, -a, *f.* (a doll).

Bacchant, *n.*, a priest of Bacchus, a drunken reveller, bacair, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*, from bac, drunkenness, which comes from Bacchus.

Bacchante, *n.*, a priestess of Bacchus, a female bacchanal, bacōg, -óīgē, -óḡa, *f.*

Bachelor, *n.*, a man who has not married, (1) baictrelair, -léir, *m.*; (2) baictleoir, -óra, -rí, *m.* (*Or.*); (3) óḡánac, -aīg, *m.*; (4) reairḡair, *m.* (*Don.*); (5) buacail óg; (6) tupaṡair, *m.* (*Don.*); (7) anpoṡ, *m.*; (8) fear oíomdom; (9) reairḡán, -ám, *m.*; (10) fleairḡac, -aīg, -aīgē, *m.* (*Con.*); (11) reairḡánac, -aīg, *m.*; (12) oíolamnac, -aīg, -aīgē, *m.*

Bachelorhood, *n.*, the state or condition of being a bachelor, reairḡairéac, -a, *f.*

Bachelor's button, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant with flowers shaped like buttons, such as the ranunculus, cantaurea cyanus, and gomphrena, ríonnḡoṡ, -oṡa, *m.*

Back, (1) from the nape of the neck to the end of the spine; an extended raised surface, a

a mountain, top or upward part, ridge, hill, *ορειν*, *g. ορομα*, *pl. ορομαννα*, *m*; also declined *ορειν*, *gen. -α*, *dat. ορειν*, *pl. ορομαννα*: *b. to b.*, *ορειν* *αρ ορειν*; to turn one's *b.* on one, *ο'ιομπόθ* *α ορομα* *τε ουνε*; he hasn't a shirt to his *b.*, *νί'λ* *τέμε* *αιγε* *τε κυρ* *αρ* *α ορειν*.

(2) The part opposed to the front, the hind part of a thing, as the *b.* of the head, the poll, the *b.* part of a cutting instrument as opposed to the edge, *κύλ*, *g. -ύλ*, *pl. -α*, *m.*: the *b.* of the house, *κύλ* *αν* *τιγε*; *b. to the wind and front or face to the heat*, *κύλ* *τε* *ζαοιτ* *γ* *αζαίθ* *τε* *τεαρ*; *κύλ* *μο* *λάιμε* *τεατ*, the back of my hand to you *.i.* I shall have no further dealings with you, I give you up as a bad case (*Or.*).

(3) That part of the back close to the neck, *μυν*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. mwn*; *Skr. manyâ*, neck; *L. monile*, necklace): on the *b.* of the horse, *αρ* *μυν* *αν* *επαυλ*; *αρ* *μυν*, on the *b.* or neck of; (*cf.* *μυνέαλ*, neck); on the pig's *b.* *.i.* in luck, *αρ* *μυν* *να* *μουε*.

Back, *a.* and *ad.*, (1) distant, remote, being in the rear or at the back, *ριαρ*: though far *b.* from the battle he stood, *ζε'ρ* *β'φαθ* *ριαρ* *ε* *ο'ν* *ηγλειε* (*Oss. IV. 112*); (2) being overdue, in arrear, *ριαρ*: you are *b.* this time, *.i.* in arrear, *τάιρ* *αρ* *αν* *οταοιθ* *τιαρ* *αν* *υαιρ* *ρεο*; (3) moving or operating backward, *ας* *ουτ* *ριαρ*.

Back, *v.t.*, to drive or force backward, *κύλ**αιμ*, *v.n.* *κύλ*: *b.* the horse, *κύλ* *αν* *επαυλ*; *b.* the

boat you lubbers, *κύλαθ* *αν* *βάθ* *α* *λιοβαρμαιγε*.

Back, *v.i.*, *ριαρ* *τεατ*.

Back, *ad.*, (1) in, to, or towards the rear, *ι* *ζκύλ*, *πά* *κύλ*, *αρ* *ζκύλ*, *ευν* *κύλ*.

(2) To the place from which a person or thing came, (*a*) *αρ* *αιρ*: going *b.*, *ουτ* *αρ* *αιρ*; he looked *b.*, *ο'φέαθ* *ρέ* *ταρ* *n-αιρ*; on their coming *b.*, *αρ* *πίλλεαθ* *αρ* *αιρ* *οοιθ*; (*b*) *βοζ* *ριαρ* *αν* *βόταρ* said to a person to whom one wishes to convey that his journey is useless *.i.* that he will not get what he wants (*M.O'D.*); *νάρ* *τάριλ* *ουιτ* *πίλλεαθ*, may you never come back (*Or.*)

(3) In one's own possession, *ριαρ*: to keep *b.* money or the truth, *αιρζεαθ* *νό* *αν* *φιρυννε* *οο* *κοιμεαθ* *ριαρ* (*οο* *εειτ*).

(4) In a state of restraint or hindrance, *οο* *εονζβαίθ* *αν* *τιγεαρνα* *ο* *ονόιρ* *ετύ*, the Lord hath kept thee *b.* from honour (*Numb. 24, 11*).

Back and forth, backwards and forwards, to and fro, *ριαρ* *αγυρ* *ανιαρ*.

Back-ache, *n.*, *τιννεαρ-ορομα*.

Backband, *n.* (in harness), (1) *πέιρ-τεαθ*, *-τις*, *m.* (*M.*); *ορομάν*, *g.* and *pl. -άν*, *m.* (*Or.*); *ορομαθ*, *-αις*, *-αιγε*, *m.*; *ορομαρτε* (*Mayo and Don.*); *βυαπαθ* *ορομα* (*Mayo*); *ορομαθάν*, *m.*; *ερόμάν*, *m.*; *βαιρτειρ* (*Gal.*); *ειρρ*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.* (*Con.*); *ρρεανς*, *-εμγε*, *-α*, *f.* (*Tyr.*).

Backbite, *v.t.*, to censure or revile the absent, (1) *κύλκάιμ*, *-νεαθ*; (2) *κύλζεαρραιμ*, *-αθ*; (3) *κύλμαρλουγίμ*, *-υζαθ*.

Backbiter, *n.*, a secret calumniator, (1) *κύλκάιμτεοιρ*, *-ορα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (2) *κύλμαρλουγίεοιρ*, *m.*; (3)

κύλζεαρρτόρ, *m.*; (4) ἰτιομ-
 ράρτεας, -τις, *m.*; (5) *pl.* λυτ
 αν ἰτιομράδ (*Rom.* 1, 30).

Backbiting, *n.*, (1) detraction, se-
 cret slander, (a) κύλκαμντ, -τε,
 -τεαννα, *f.*; (b) κύλμαρτα, *gen.*
id. *m.*; (c) βιαδάν, -άμ, *m.*; (d)
 ἰτιομράδ, -ράδ, -ράρτε, *m.*
 (*Con.*); (e) μοναβαρ, -αίρ, *m.*:
 the sin of b., πεσκαθ αν μοναβαίρ
 (*P. S.*).

(2) The act of secretly slander-
 ing, (a) κύλκάμεαθ, -ντε, *m.*; (b)
 κύλμαρτα, -λντ, *m.*; (c)
 κύλζεαρρτάδ, -ρτα, *m.*

Backbiting, *a.*, given to secret
 slander, βιαδάνας, -αίς, ἰτιομ-
 ράρτεας, -τις: a b. tongue,
 τεαντα ι. (*Prov.* 25, 23).

Backbone, *n.*, the spine, ενάμ αν
 ορμα: hard by the b.b., λάμ
 τειρ αν ζενάμ ορμα (*Lev.*
 3, 9); ορμας, -αίς, *m.*; ρίομαθ,
 -αθ, -αθ, *m.*; to the b.b., ζο
 οτί αν ενάμ ορμα (*Der.*).

Back-door, *n.*, a door in the back
 of a house and hence an indirect
 way, ορμαρ κύλ (*Don.*), κύλορμαρ,
 -αίρ, *m.* (*cf.* αρ κύλ αν ορμαρ,
 behind the door); ορμαρ ιαθτα
 (*M. and Con.*); ορμαρ ορμαρτε
 (*Don.*).

Back-burden, *n.*, τραδάν, -άμ, *m.*;
 τυρδάν (*Don.*); τιαρπάν, -άμ,
m.; υαλας ορμα,

Backed, *a.*, strengthened by having
 a back, (1) νεαρταίς, *ind.*; (2)
 κυρταίς, *ind.*; (3) τακαίς, *ind.*

Backer, *n.*, one who backs a person
 or thing in a contest, ρεαρ κύλ,
g. ρίρ κύλ, *m.* (*cf.* standing
 "cool" or looking on at a
 game but ready to take part
 if necessary).

Backgammon, *n.*, a game of chance
 and skill played on a board with
 24 spaces, βαρτας, -αίς, -αίς,

m.; τάρταρ, -ε, *f.*: b. being
 played, τάρταρ ο'α μβρεσκαθ
 (*Raft*); τάρταρ, -ε, *f.*

Backgammon-board, *n.*, a board
 for playing backgammon, κάρ
 ταρταρ.

Back-garden, *n.*, κύλιν, *gen. id.*,
pl. -ί, *m.*

Back-hair, κύλιν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ί, *m.*

Back-house, *n.*, a building behind
 the main building, εντεας, *gen.*
 -τις, *dat.* -τις, *pl.* -τιςτε, *m.*

Backing (support), *n.*, κύλτακαθ,
 -αθ, *m.*; ostentation with noth-
 ing to back it, εις ι n-αίρτε
 ζαν κυρ τειρ; *a.* (propping, sus-
 taining), υρτας (*Or.*).

Back-load, *n.*, τραυαλας, -αίς,
m.; τιαρπα, *gen. id. m.*

Back-room, *n.*, κύλτεορμα, *g.*
id., *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Backside, *n.*, the posteriors or
 rump, (1) τόν, *g. -α, pl. -ντα,*
dat. -όν, f.; (2) τιαρπα, *g. id.*,
pl. -αί, m.; (3) τιαρπάν, -άμ,
m. (hip).

Backslide, *v.i.*, to slide back, to
 fall away, esp. from one's re-
 ligion, κύλτεαμνταίς, -αίς.

Backslider, *n.*, one who back-
 slides, (1) κύλτεαμνταίς, -αίς,
 -όρ, -ρί, *m.*; (2) ζεαρρκαμ-
 αμντας, -αίς, *m.*: the b. in
 heart shall be filled with his
 own ways, λονπαρτεαρ τε n-α
 ρταίς ρέμ αν ζεαρρκαμντας
 ι ζεορτε (*Prov.* 14, 14).

Backsliding, *n.*, abandonment of
 faith or duty, (1) ρεαμνταίς
 ρταρ (*Hos.* 11, 7); (2) κύλ-
 • ρεαμνταίς, -αίς, *m.*; (3)
 ρεαμνταίς ταρ n-αίρ; (4) ου
 αρ αρ (*Jer.* 5, 6); (5) μιο-
 κόμταίς, -αίς, *pl. id.* and -α, *m.*;
 (*Jer.* 8, 5): our backslidings are
 many, ιρ ιομαδαμταίς αρ μιο-
 κόμταίς (*Jer.* 14, 8).

Backsliding, *a.*, falling back into error or neglect of duty, (1) *míocómgeallac*, -aige: return, O! b. children, *pillrò a clann míocómgeallac* (*Jer.* 3, 14); (2) *nemhòiongimálda*: Oh! b. daughter, *a mgean n.* (*Jer.* 31, 32).

Back-stairs, *n.*, *cúl-rtaiḡne*, *m.*

Back-street, *n.*, a street away from the main thoroughfares, *cúltríárò*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Back-stroke, *n.*, *pmoḡbuitte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ú, *m.*; *iarbuitte*, *m.*

Back-tooth, *n.*, (1) *cúlfiacal*, -ail, *m.*; (2) *cúlfiacail*, -e, -cla, *f.*: in spite of his b.t., *o'aimhóeóin a cúl-fiacal*.

Backward, *a.*, (1) to the back or rear, *riar*; (2) remote, *iarḡcúlta*, *ind.*: a b. place, *iarḡcúil*, -e, -eada, *f.*; (3) shy, *ḡaitedaḡ*, -tiḡe (*Don.*); *ḡaitḡearaḡ*, -aige, also *ḡeaḡánta*, *ind.* (*Or.*), *coḡuḡaḡ*, -aige (*Don.*); (4) hesitating, unwilling, loath, *neamh-toitḡeanaḡ*, -aige; (5) dull, inapt, (a) *mall*, -aile; (b) *tuairḡil*; (6) averse, reluctant, unwilling, *leirḡeamail*, -mála.

Backward, *ad.*, (1) towards the back or rear, (a) *riar*; (b) *ar ḡcúl*; (c) *riarò cúl*; (d) *ḡá cúl*: going backwards and forwards, *oú ar a cúl ḡ ar a aḡarò*; (e) they went b. (i) *oo éuaḡar i riarò a ḡcúil* (*Gen.* 9, 23), (ii) *oo éuaḡar ar a ḡcúil* (*John* 18, 6); (e) *ar air*: let the shadow return b., *ḡilleaḡ an ḡḡáite ar air* (2 *Kings* 20, 10).*

(2) From a good state to a bad, *ar ḡcúl*: thou hast forsaken me saith the Lord, thou hast gone b., *oo épréḡ tú mḡpe, aḡeir an ḡḡeapna, oo éuarò tú ar ḡcúl* (*Jer.* 15, 6).

Backwardness, *n.*, (1) remoteness, *iarḡcúltaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) shyness, *ḡaitḡear*, -ér, *m.* (*Don.*); *coḡuḡaḡ*, -uḡḡe, *m.* (*U.*); (3) reluctance, unwillingness, *leirḡe*, *g. id. f.*: many a man would be drunk but for reluctance to pay, *ir iomḡa ḡear beaḡ ar meirḡe aḡt le leirḡe a beir aḡ oíol ar*.

Backwater, *n.*, water turned back by an obstruction, *caipe cúl*.

Backwater, *v.i.*, to row backward, *cúlaim*, *v.n.* *cúl*; *cúlurò an cuppaḡ* (*M. U.*).

Backwater! to boatman, *cúl*! *cúl an báḡ*; *cúlurò* (*pl.*).

Bacon, *n.*, (1) the back and sides of a pig salted and smoked, *baḡún*, -úm, *m.*; (2) *ḡail*, -e, -te, *f.*: to save one's bacon .i. to save one's self from harm or loss, *teaḡt ar ḡan oḡar*.

Bad, *a.*, evil, hurtful, painful, injurious, offensive, inconvenient, unfavourable, imperfect, (1) *otc*, *comp.* *meaḡa*, *sup.* *ir meaḡa*; *mḡrte somet.* = *meaḡa*: I am the worse for that, *ir mḡrte ḡam ḡm*; I think I am the worse for that, *ir mḡrte uíom ḡm*; though bad the master, the servant was worse, *ḡá oḡar é an maḡḡrḡir ba meaḡa an buaḡail aḡḡrpe*; he shall not search whether it be good or bad, *ní ḡpionḡarò* [*ḡé*] *an maḡt nó an oḡc é* (*Lev.* 27, 33); according to that he hath done whether it be good or bad, *oo ḡéir an ḡníoma oo ḡunne ḡé, ḡrò b'ḡ maḡt nó oḡc* (2 *Cor.* 5, 10); (2) *oḡoḡ*, used as a prefix, as *oḡoḡpaḡt*, bad luck; *oḡoi-éríoc*, bad end; building the bad city, *aḡ cur ḡuar na oḡo-ḡaitḡeaḡ* (*Ezra* 4, 12); (3) *ḡona*, *comp.* *meaḡa*, *sup.* *ir meaḡa*:

from bad to worse, *οά ὄνα μαοι ιρ μεαπα μυλλός νό μαοι-ός*, if bald was bad scaldhead was worse (*μαοιός*, one who lost his hair through skin disease, *J. H.*).

(4) *ρυαπα*, -*αιγε*, abject, vile; (5) *ραοῦ*, -*οιθε*, false, perverse, often as a prefix, as *ραοβνόρα*, bad manners; (6) *ραιτ*, -*ε*, despicable, vile, *σο μαιτ νό σο ραιτ*, good or bad (*Gen.* 31, 24); the priest shall value it whether it be good or bad, *μεαρραιῶ αν ραζαρε ε αν μαιτ νό αν ραιτ ε* (*Lev.* 27, 12); (7) *μι-*, prefix, as *μιβεαρε*, bad action; *μιβεαπα* bad manners; (8) *οο-*, prefix, as *οοουμε*, a bad man; (9) *καυιτε*, *ind.* and *καυιτεαδ*, -*τιγε*: what bad weather! *ναε καυιτε* (*νό μεαυιτα*) *αν αμριρι ι!*; (10) *μεαυιτα*, *ind.*; (11) *μυιτε* (*Or.*); (12) *βοετ*, -*οιτε*: it was bad news for me, *βα βοετ αν ργεατ οομπα ε*.

Bad, *n.*, (1) *οιτ*, *g.* *υιτ*, *m.*: to do either bad or good of mine own mind, *οο ὀεανῶ ματεαπα νό υιτ αρ μ'ιντινν ρέμ* (*Numb.* 2., 13); (2) *οιτ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*: going to the bad *αζ ουτ ι n-οιτ* (*νό εum οιτ*); (3) *οναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*: he went to the bad, *οο εuarῶ ρε εum αν οον-αιρ*; (4) *ορεαβλαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*: *οο εuarῶ ρε εum αν ορεαβλαρ* (*Don.*); (5) *ραζαῶ*, -*αῶ*, *m.*: *ο'ιμτις αν ραζαῶ αιρ*, he went to the bad (*M.*); (6) *αμλεαρ*, -*α* *m.*: driving the man to the bad, *ρεόλαῶ αν ουμε αρ α αμλεαρ*; (7) *οναετ*, -*α*: going to the bad, *αζ ουτ εum οναετα* (*Con.*); (8) idiom: it is going to the bad on me, *τα ρε αζ ουτ ριαρ ορμ*; *αζ ουτ αμυῶα ορμ* (*Or.*):

(9) *οποενιῶ*: a good for a bad, or a bad for a good, *νιῶ μαιτ αρ ὀποε νιῶ νό ὀποε νιῶ αρ νιῶ μαιτ* (*Lev.* 27, 10).

Badge, *n.*, a token, sign or mark worn on the person, (1) *οομαρτα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*αι* and -*ταῶα*, *m.*; (2) *ριγμ*, *g.* and *pl.* -*ςνε*, *f.*; (3) *ρυατεανταρ*, *g.* and *pl.* -*αιρ*, *m.*

Badger, *n.*, a carnivorous, burrowing quadruped (*meles vulgaris*), *βροε*, *g.* and *pl.* *βρυε*, *m.* (*cf.* *Bret. broc'h*).

Badger-hunter, *n.*, one who hunts badgers, *βροεαιρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.*

Badger-warren, *n.*, *βροελαε*, -*αις*, -*αιγε*, *m.*

Badinage, *n.*, banter, *ρσιγε*, *gen. id. f.*; *ςαε ρε ρεαῶ*.

Badly, *ad.*, not well, *σο οοτ*: what is badly got goes badly, *αν ρυῶ α γευῶεαρ σο οοτ ιμτιγεανν ρε σο οοτ*.

Badmindedness, *n.*, *αιρι*, -*ε*, *f.*

Badness, *n.*, the state of being bad, (1) *οιτ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*: *ςιμῶεανν οιτ*, *οιτ αρ ι μαιτ*, *ματεαρ*, bad, makes badness, and good, goodness; (2) *οναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (3) *οναετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *οναῶεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *ρυαπαῶεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Baffle, *v.t.*, (1) to circumvent, *μεαυιμ*, -*αῶ*; (2) to check by perplexing, *μεαρυγμ*, -*υςαῶ*; to baffle by reason, *οο μεαρυςαῶ τε ρεαρυναῶ* (*O' Beg.*); (3) to spoil one's game, to discomfit, *μυιμ*, -*εαῶ*; (4) frustrate by device, *μεανςαμ*, -*αῶ*.

Baffled, *a.*, foiled or frustrated, *μεαρυςτε*.

Baffler, *n.*, one who baffles, *μεαυι-τοιρ*, *m.*; *μεαρυςτεοιρ*, -*ορα*, -*ρι*, *m.*; *μυιτεοιρ*, *m.*; *μεανςαρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.*

Baffling, n., the act of frustrating or foiling, *meapuzað*, -uĩȝte, *m.*; (idiom) it is baffling me, *τὰ ρέ ας ουλ 'ρα μνιτλεανν ομ* (*lit.* it is going in the mill on me). See **Baffle**.

Bag, n., a sack or pouch for holding anything, (1) *μάλα*, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (2) a satchel, as for books, formerly made of sheepskin, *τιας*, *g. τέις, pl. -α, f.*; (3) bag or measure for dry goods, *μιας*, -αις, *m.*; (4) a kit-bag, *μεαυβός*, -οĩς, -α, *f.*; (5) *μαοĩ*, -e, -εας, *f.*; *m. έĩς* = 500 fishes, *dim. μαοĩρεός, id.*; (6) (small), *πόσα*, *g. id. m., dim. πόσαν* (a bag with something in it): *τὰ ζοβ α πόσαν αρ αν ζσαĩπĩ αις*, he has the mouth of his bag on the kneading-trough (= he is in a poor way), (*U.*); *οείρς οο'ν πόσαν λάν* (*Or.*), alms to the full bag; also *πúcán* and *ρρτιúćán*; money-bag, *ρραιĩĩ*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m. (Con.)*; (7) bag made at fowling, *ρεας*, -εις and -α, *pl. -α, f.*; (8) bag made of straw ropes and hung on the wall for hens to lay in, often used as a receptacle for odds and ends, *τιαςός*, -οĩς, -α, *f. (J. P. H.)*; (9) a bag for holding salt, *βηέρο*, -e, -ί, *f.*; *βιορ ραλανν ρο βηέρο řém nó bí ροταν*, have salt in your own saltbag or go without (*Or.*).

Baggage, n., (1) clothes, tents, provisions, etc., of an army, *τρομαćαρ*, -αιρ, *m. τρομαćαρ ρτυας*, army baggage; baggage horses, *capaĩĩ* *tóm*; (2) traveller's luggage, (a) *βαςáĩρτε*, *g. id., m. (also bocáĩρτε)*; (b) *μάνζαραι*, *g. id., m. (Con.)*; (c) *ραբαις*, *gen. id., m.*; (d) *capĩáĩρτε*, *g. id., m. (Con.)*.

Bagman, n., a commercial traveller, *ρεαρ βοĩς*, *g. řĩρ βοĩς, m*

Bag-net, n. (1) a bag-shaped net for catching fish, *coćaĩĩ*, -aĩĩ, *m.*; (2) *αβας*, -αιρ, *m. (Ker.)*.

Bag-of-bones, n., a very lean man, *cnámapiac*, -aĩς, -aĩς, *m.*

Bag-piper, n. one who plays the bagpipes, (1) *πίοβαιρ* *mála*; (2) *πίοβαιρ*, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) *cuĩρleannać*, -aĩς, -aĩς, *m.*

Bag-pipes, n., a musical wind instrument, (1) *πίοbmála*; (2) *πίοb*, -α and -ĩbe, *pl. -α, -anna and -αί, f.*, also *πίορ* (*W. Lim. and Ker.*), *πίοβα uĩleann* (union pipes): *τὰ ρέ αμαĩĩ γ μάλα πίοβα ná řemneann ζο mbĩomn α βοĩς λĩonta*; (3) *ρεαοάν μάλα, m. (G. D.)*; *ζαοćαιρ*, *gen. id., pl. -ριbe, m.*

Bail, n. (Law), security for the release of a prisoner or his good conduct for a certain period, (1) *bannaĩbe*, *g. id., m.*: I'll go b., *ραćαρò mĩρ ı mbannaĩrĩb*; I'll go bail you'll not do it, *ραćαρò mé ı mbannaĩrĩb nac ροéan-řarò tú é* (*Or.*); they will have to find b., *caĩřĩrò řĩao bannaĩrĩbe* *ο'řaςáĩĩ*; bail-bonds to keep the peace, *bannaĩrĩbe řĩoććána*; (2) *uĩřĩuřar nó uĩřĩar*, -aĩρ, *m.*; *uĩřĩarĩbeać*, -α, *f.* (the bail-bond); going b. for a person, *ας ουλ ı n-u. αρ òuĩne*; (3) *ταćaς*, -eća, *m.*, also *ταćaĩrĩbeać*, -α, *f.* (the bond); (4) *řĩřĩćam*, -ana, *f.*; (5) *nařĩar*, -aĩρ, *m.*; (6) *řĩánaς*, -nća, *m.*; (7) (bond) *cořaĩrĩbeać*, -α, *f.*; (8) *ζεaĩĩ*, *g. ζĩĩĩ, pl. id., m.*

Bail, v.t., (1) as water from a boat, (a) *ταomaim*, -ας; (b) *ταoĩřaĩm*, -ας; (2) to go bail for a person, (a) *bannuĩrĩĩřĩm*, -uςaς; (b) *οο euaĩrò řé ı mbannaĩrĩb aĩρ*, he

went b. for him; (c) he went b. for him, το ξαβ πέ πά ν-α ιονηρααρ.

Bail, *n.*, the person who releases a prisoner by becoming security for his appearance in court at the proper time, (1) βαλληραε, *g. id., m.*; (2) τααα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (3) υπηραθ, -αρθ, -αρθε, *m.*

Bailable, *a.*, having the right to be admitted to bail, ιονηρηυγτε.

Bail-bond. *See* Bail, *n.* (*Law*).

Bailed, *a.*, released on bail, υπηρηυγτε.

Bailer, *n.* (vessel), (1) ταομάν, -άν, *m.*; (2) ταορζοίρ, -ορ, -ρί, *m.*; (3) ρζομάν, -άν, *m.*; (4) κυρ-ζαλάν, -άν, *m.*; (5) ζαλάν-ταορζα.

Bailiff, *n.*, a sheriff's deputy, (1) βάιιτε, *g. id., pl. -ί (M.), in Con. and U. pl. -λεαννα, m.* (*cf.* Bret. belli); the work of a bailiff, βάιιτρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) μαορ, -οίρ, *m.*, when qualified by the duty, as μαορ είορα rent bailiff or rent warner; μαορ να μβό, the "gripper" (*Tyr.*).

Bailing, *n.*, (1) releasing from prison, ας υπηρηζαθ.

(2) emptying water out of a boat (a) ταορζαθ, -ζα, *m.*; (b) (2) ταομαθ, -μα, *m.*

Bailwick, *n.*, the area of a bailiff's jurisdiction, βάιιτρεαετ, -α, *f.*

Bait, *n.*, for catching fish, etc., (1) βοιγτε, *gen. id., pl. -τί, m.*, also βοιγτε, βασοιτε, βέατα, βάιτε, b. παρταίν, crab-bait (*Tory I.*); to b. a hook to catch fish, βοιγτε το κυρ αρ ουβάν cum έρηζ το ξαβάν; (2) μαοθαρ, -αίρ, *m.*, also μαζαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) λογαε, -αίγε, *f.* = lugworm, lobworm (*Con.*); (4) εανζαίτ, -ε, *f.* (*M. b.*); (5) ρηιτέιρζ, *f.*

Bait, *v.i.* (to take food on a journey), ρταθ αρ αν ρότο cum βρό νό οίγε το εαιτεαν.

Baiting-place, *n.*, (1) a house of refreshments for travellers, τεαε όρτα; (2) a place where animals such as bulls or bears or badgers are harassed, ιοναο κομηραε ταρβ νό βειτιρ νό βροε.

Baize, *n.*, coarse woollen stuff, βέαρ, -έίρ, *m.*; έαοαε ολλα.

Bake, *v.t.*, to prepare food by cooking in a dry heat, ρυιιμ, -νεαθ, ιρ ρυρρ ρυιιεαθ ι η-αεε να ιιιιι; βάκαίιμ, βάκαί.

Baked, *a.*, cooked in a dry heat, βάκαίτα; ρυιιτε.

Baker, *n.*, one who makes bread, αράνοίρ, -ορ, -ρί, *m.*; βάεείρ, -έαρ, -ρί, *m.*; βάκαοοίρ, -ορ, -ρί, *m.*; ρυιιιιεαοοίρ, *m.*; ρυιιιι-τεοίρ, *m.*; ρυιιιιεαεάν, *m.*; ταορ-αεάν, -άν, *m.*; ρορρνοίρ, *m.*

Bakery or } *n.*, a place for baking
Bakehouse, } bread, βάκυρ, -ύίρ, *m.*

Baking, *n.*, (1) the act or process of making bread, βάκαί, -άτα, *f.*; (2) ρυιιεαθ, -ιιτε, *m.*; (3) the trade of a baker, ρυιιιιεαοοίρ-εαετ, -α, *f.*; ρυιιιιτεοίρ-εαετ, *f.*

Balance, *v.t.*, (1) to bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance, to adjust accounts so that debits and credits are equal, κυρρμ ι ζκοερρμ, κοεερρμυγίμ, -υζαθ: ας κοεερρμ-υζαθ κυιιιιταίρ, the balancing of an account.

(2) To weigh in a balance, (1) τομαίρμ, -μάρ; (2) μεαθαιμ, *v.n.* μεαθ, μεαθ, μεαθεαμ(ε) γ μεαθαεεταμτ.

(3) To estimate or compare mentally, λέίρμιαρμ, -μιαρ. Balance, *n.*, (1) scales for weighing, μεαθ, *gen. -α*, and -εριοε, *pl.*

-a, *f.*; meadócan, -am, *m.*; rḡáda, *gen. id., pl. -láí, m.*; (2) equipoise, coṭrom, -uim and -oma, *pl. id., m.*; coṭruime, *gen. id., f.*

(3) Comparison, estimate, the act of weighing mentally, léir-meap, *gen. -a, and -ta, m.*

(4) Excess on either side, (a) over, fuigleac, -uig, *m.*; nó fuig-eall, -ḡill, *m.*, on one's own or the right side; (b) under, earṇaḡ, -arḡ nó earṇam, -am, *m.*, on the other or on the wrong side; (c) thrown in "for luck," tuilleam, tuilleaḡ, -uim, -irḡ, *m.*; (d) iarméir, -e, *f.*

Balanced, *a.*, made equal in number, weight, etc., comṭromac, -aige; coṭruimige.

Balancing, *n.*, the act of adjusting or making equal, (1) coṭrumuḡaḡ nó coṭromuḡaḡ, -uigṡe, *m.*; (2) tómar, -air, *m.*; (3) léir-meap, -a and -ta, *m.*

Balcony, *n.*, a platform projecting from the wall of a building, (1) fórfumneós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) ḡrianán, -ám, *m.*; óiríonn, *m.*

Bald, *a.*, (1) destitute of the natural covering on the head or top, as hair, feathers, horns, foliage, trees, etc., (a) maol, -aolte (*cf.* W. moel): ir feapir maol ná beirṡ ḡan ceann; (b) as bare as a board, clárac, -aige; (c) lomairṡa, *ind.* (shaven) (d) calḡac, -aige (Lat. calvus); (e) ṡodaḡac, -aige (*cf.* caora ḡ., a hornless sheep), (*Or.*). (f) ta blaḡaro (blaḡoro) air, he is bald (*Don.*).

(2) Bare, undisguised, unadorned, lom, *comp.* luime.

Balderdash, *n.*, nonsense, senseless jargon, ráróméir, -e, *f.*; rárómur (*Don.*); blámar, -air,

m. (*Or.*); cannt ruairṡe ríor ruar, nó trí n-a céile.

Bald-faced, *a.*, having a white face or a white mark on the face, as a horse, stag, etc., (1) ceannan (ceann-ḡionn), a bald-faced horse, capall ceannan, but bó c. is said to be white-headed cow; (2) maoléadanac -aige; (3) ḡeaḡac, -aige, from ḡeaḡ, a spot on the forehead.

Baldhead, *n.*, (1) a man whose head is bald, (a) maolacán, -ám, *m.*; (b) lománac, -aig, *m.*; (c) maolán, -ám, *m.*; (2) the bald head, (a) ceann maol nó maol-ceann, *g.* and *pl. -cinn, m.*; (b) plait, -e, -eacá, *f.* (*f. l.*), also plaité, -ean, -cim, *f.*; (c) plaitós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (d) blaḡoro, -e, -í, *f.*

Baldheaded, *a.*, having a bald head, (1) maolceannac, -aige; (2) plaitinneac, -nige; (3) clárac, -aige; (4) maol, -oile.

Baldly, *ad.*, without reserve, (1) ḡo maol; (2) ḡo lom.

Baldness, *n.*, the state or condition of being bald, (1) maolte(ḡcṡ), *f.*; (2) luime(ḡcṡ), *f.*; (3) calḡe, *g. id. f.*; (4) calḡacṡ, -a, *f.* In Tyrone there is a word for baldness which I am unable to identify, but the following spelling gives the sound cannáirṡo.

Baldpate, *n.* See Baldhead.

Baldpated, *a.* See Baldheaded.

Baldric, *n.*, a broad belt worn over one shoulder, rpeirp, -e, *f.*; crior faḡa, *gen. cpeara —, pl. cpearanna faḡa, m.*; ḡrianérior, *m.*

Bale, *n.*, of flannel, etc., (1) cam-áma, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m.* (*m. b.*), (*cf.* copn, *g.* and *pl. cuirn, m.*, a roll of flannel, etc.); (2) réimpe, *g. id., pl. -rí, f.*: réimprí ḡ camámaí páirpéir (*m. b.*).

Bale, *v.t.*, to make up in a bale, *ṽéanaim ruar i bpaca.*

Bale, *v.t.*, to lade. *See* Bail.

Baleful, *a.*, destructive, pernicious, *ṽonapac, -aiḡe; ṽiṽeac, -iḡe.*

Balefully, *ad.*, perniciously, *ḡo ṽiṽeac, ḡo ṽonapac.*

Balk, *v.i.*, (1) to disappoint, (*a*) *ceipim ar (ceibim), -eac; (b)* *clirim ar, -eac (ciobaim, ac, (Or.); (c)* *locaim, -ac, with ar; (2)* to frustrate, *cuirim bun-rḡcionn = bun or cionn.*

Balk, *n.*, a ridge left unploughed, (1) *iomairpe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.; (2)* *balc, -aitc, m. (gl. L. lira); (3)* *rṽang, -amḡe, -a, f.*

Ball, *n.*, (1) any round body, *corp comcruinn ar biṽ, (a)* *meall, g. and pl. mill, m.; (b)* *cnap, g. -air, pl. id. -ái and -acá, m.; (2)* ball to play with, (*a*) *liac-róro, -e, f.; (b)* *cnaḡ, -aiḡ, pl. id. and -a, m. (ball for camán); (3)* ball of thread, (*a*) *ceipṽlín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.; (b)* *ceipṽle, g. id., pl. -lí, f.; ceipṽle, f. (Tyr); ceapṽlín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.; ceipṽle, g. id., pl. -lí, f.; (c)* *cuaṽ, -aiṽe, -a, f.; (4)* bullet for a gun, *pitéar, -léir, m.; (5)* snowball, *liac-róro rneacṽaró, ceipṽlín rneacṽaró; (6)* eyeball, *meall nó moḡull na rúl; (7)* ball of the hand, *cporóe na ṽeapnamn; (8)* ball of the foot, *cporóe na corpe; (9)* ball or mixture for horses, *meaḡṽán, -ám, m.*

Ball, *n.*, a social gathering principally for dancing, (1) *itrimnce, gen. id., pl. -cí, m.; (2)* *iot-ṽamṽaró, -aró, m.*

Ballad, *n.*, a kind or romantic or sentimental narrative poem in short stanzas, (1) *amṽán, -ám, m.; (2)* *bailléac, -éio, m.; (3)* *ballet, m.; (4)* *báillero (Don).*

Ballast, *n.*, any heavy substance put into ships to keep them a certain depth and steady in the water or into a balloon for the purpose of steadiness, (1) *laṽ, -a, m.; (2)* *luṽ, -a, m. i. neirṽe curṽar i luimḡ ṽolam cum a congṽála coṽrom ran uirḡe (cf. Bret. lastr).*

Ballast, *v.t.*, to steady, *laṽaim, -ac.*

Ball-bearings, on ball-b., *ar ḡrán.*

Balloon, *n.*, a bag made of silk or other light material and filled with gas or heated air with a car attached for aerial navigation, *ballúm, -únac, f.*

Balloonist, *n.*, one who steers a balloon, *aerṽeóluiróe, g. id., pl. -óṽe, m.*

Ballot, *n.*, (1) originally a ball for secret voting and still used in clubs and other institutions and hence any printed ticket for voting, *meall toḡa, gen. mill toḡa, m.*

(2) The system or act of secret voting, *toḡaró poluirḡe, as opp. to toḡaró forḡaitṽe, the act or system of open voting.*

Balm, } *n.*, (1) a fragrant ointment, (*a*) *ic, -e, f., also ice, g. id. f.; (b)* *iocṽlámte, g. id. f.: is there no balm in Gilead, an eac nac ṽruil iocṽlámte i nḡileac (Jer. 8, 22).*

(2) (*Bot.*), (*a*) garden balm (*impatiens balsamina*), *ur na mailla, m. (Hogan); (b)* bastard balm, *ur na beaḡ (Hogan).*

Balmy, *a.*, having the qualities of balm, *clá, ind.*

Balsamic, *a.*, restorative, *iocṽlámteac, -tiḡe.*

Bamboozle, *v.t.*, to deceive by trickery, *meallaim, -ac.*

Bamboozler, *n.*, one who deceives

by trickery, *mealltóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Ban, (1) interdict, *toirmeas*, *g.* and *pl.* -mí, *m.*; (2) public notice, *forfógra*, *g.* and *pl.* -grá, *m.*; (3) a curse, *mallacht*, -a and -an, *f.*

Ban, *v.t.*, to curse, *mallúim*, -uá, *m.*

Band, *n.*, a company or troop, (1) *buróan*, *g.* and *pl.* -óne, *dat.* -óm, *f.*, *buádan* (a band of reapers, *Or.*): the bands of the Moabites invaded the land, *o'ionnraigeadar buróne na Moabíteas an tír* (2 *Kings* 13, 20); (2) *curoeas*, *nó* *trúp* *raítoirí*; (3) *feadóin*, *g.* and *pl.* *feáda f.*: *ceann feáda*, head of a b., troop or company, a captain; (4) *cóip*, -e, -eas, *f.*: a drinking b. or company, *cóip an óil*; (5) *meiteal*, *g.* -te, *pl. id.* and -leas, *f.*, a b. of reapers or other workmen who labour without hire, in *Don.* restricted to turf-cutting, the band for other purposes being called *crumnuas*; (6) followers, (a) *cuallacht*, -a, *f.*; (b) *comluacht*, -a, *f.*; (7) *ceitearín*, -teirín, *f.*; (8) *foireann*, *g.* and *pl.* *foirne*, *dat.* *foirín* and *foireann*, *d.pl.* *foirín*, *f.*; (9) *córuas*, -uás, *m.*; (10) *oioirí*, *g. id., pl.* -nna, *m.*; (11) *oieam*, -a, -anna, *m.*: the locusts have no king yet go they forth all of them by bands, *ní bíonn rís as na locuirtí, gróas tagair amas uile iona noieamais* (*Prov.* 30, 27); (12) *banna*, *g. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*: captain of the band called the Italian band, *capitín an banna o'a ngoirtear an banna Éadóilleas* (*Acts* 10, 1).

Band, *v.t.*, to unite in a company

or troop: certain of the Jews banded together and bound themselves under a curse, saying they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed Paul, *do crumnuigeadar oieam áiríte do na Iudaisí i gceann a céile asur túsadar mionna nas n-ior-aroir asur nas n-ior-aroir nó so marbairí* (*Acts* 23, 12).

Band, *n.* or belt, (1) worn by men or women, *crior*, *gen.* *creara*, *pl.* *crearanna*, *m.*; (2) a fetter or manacle, *cuibreas*, -ús, -ús, *m.*; *cuibreas nó ceangal bhoirna*, faggot-band; (3) for tying anything, *ceangal*, *g.* and *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (4) for the hair, *céibín*, *g.* -ne, *pl.* -ní, *f.*; *céibín sruaise*, band for the hair; (5) hoops for vessels, *fúnnra*, *gen. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*; *fúnnraí* *iarann*, bands of iron; (6) hat-band or helmet-clasp, *corcáir* *i. corra naca nó cinnbeirte*; (7) swaddling band, *rtreacáin*, -ám, *m.*; *crior-ceangal*, -aí, *m.*: I made darkness a s.b. for it, *do rinne mhe doiradar tús n-a crior-ceangal oí* (*Job* 38, 9); (8) keel-band (iron) of a boat, *rtroc*, -óic, *m.* (*Tory I.*); (9) fetter or band round the hough of a sheep to prevent straying, *féirín*, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*, also *féirín*, *m.*; (10) of rushes in a spinning wheel which support the *trómán* or notched end of the spindle, *rtacán*, *m. (pl.)*; (11) for driving a spinning wheel, *rtreang*, *g.* *rtreange*, *pl. rtreanga*, *f.*; (12) for the neck for yoking animals, *cumgceangal*, -aí, *m.*

Bandage, *n.*, a fillet, a ligature, (1) *ráir*, -áir, *m.*: *marb-ráir ort*, the dea h-bandages on you; (2) *ráirgeán* *nó ráirgán*, -ám,

- m.*; (3) for the head in sickness or for the body of an infant, *binnroelán*, -ám, *m.*, also *binnroel*, -oíl *m.*, and *binneós*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (4) *ῥτραοιλλín*, *m.*
- Bandit**, *n.*, an outlaw, a brigand-*biteamná*, -aíḡ, -aíḡe, *m.*; *bítbinn*, -eá, -níḡ, *m.* (pron. *bifinya*, *Or.*); *méirleá*, -líḡ, -a, *m.*; *céirleamná* *coilleá*, *m.*; *ḡlaoaróe*, *g.* and *pl.* -óte, *m.*; *ḡlaoaróe*, *g.* and *pl.* -óte, *m.*
- Bandle**, *n.*, a measure, *bannlám* -láime, -láma, *f.*
- Bandle-cloth**, *n.*, coarse linen cloth, *anaíḡ*, -e, -eaá, *f.*
- Bandog**, *n.*, a mastiff or other large and fierce dog, *árcú*, *gen.* -con, *pl.* -con and -cona, *m.*
- Bandstickle**, *n.*, a fish, *biorós* *liothán*.
- Bandy**, *n.*, a hurley, a hockey stick, *camán nó maróe cam cum báir* *nó cluice liatpóro* *o'imíḡ*.
- Bandy**, *a.*, curved, *cam*, *g. s. f.* *caime*.
- Bandylegged**, *a.*, having crooked legs, *camcōr*, -aíḡe; *camliḡneá*, -níḡe; *ḡlaoá*, -aíḡe; *ḡluncōr*, -aíḡe; *cibleá*, -líḡe; *boḡr*, from *boḡa*, a bow, also *bōr*, -aíḡe, and the person, *bōracán*, -ám, *m.*; also *cibleá*, -ám, *m.*
- Bane**, *n.*, a deadly poison, *ním*, -e, *f.*; *ním ḡramná*, ratsbane; *ir iao* *ir ním* *oo cómluoar* *oáonna*, they are the bane of human society (*O' Beg.*).
- Baneful**, *a.*, noxious, *nímneá*, -níḡe; *nímeamail*, -míla.
- Banewort**, *n.* (*Bot.*), deadly nightshade, *lur na horóce*, *m.* (*atropa belladonna*).
- Bang**, *n.*, a heavy blow, *buille*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -liúe; *palloḡ*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Bang, *v.t.*, to beat or thump, (1) *buailim*, -aíao; (2) *pléarḡaim*, -aó.

Banged, *a.*, thumped, *buailte*.

Banging, *n.*, the act of thumping, *buailao*, -aíte, *m.*: *aḡ ḡabáil* (*ḡabairneá*) *ar a céile*, banging each other (*M. M. R.*).

Banish, *v.t.*, to exile, (1) *oibrim*, -bír, *ful.* *oibreóao* and *oibeoar*; (2) to dispel or drive away: let us banish sorrow, *cuirimír uaimn an oílar*; (3) *oioḡcúirim*; (4) *ruaḡaim*, -aó; (5) *oioḡruíḡim*, -uḡao; (6) *ionnarbaim*, -aó; (7) *iomruaḡaim*, -aó.

Banished, *a.*, exiled, *oibearḡa*, *ruaḡḡa*, *oioḡcúirḡa*.

Banisher, *n.*, one who banishes, *oibearḡoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; *ruaḡaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Banishment, *n.*, the act of banishing, *oibír*, *g.* -te, and -bearḡa, *f.*; *oioḡaróeá*, -a, *f.*; *ruaḡ*, -e, *f.*; *ruaḡao*, -ḡa, *m.*; *ruaḡaíḡ*, -te, *f.*; *ruaḡrao*, -aí, *m.* (*Or.*); *ionnarbar*, -aí, *m.*; *ionnarbaó*, -bḡa, *m.*; *ionnarbaá*, -a, *f.*; *iomruaḡao*, -ḡḡa, *m.*

Bank, *n.*, (1) the margin of a watercourse, lake, river or sea, (a) *bpuá*, -aí, -a, *m.*: on the b. of the stream, *ar b. an tḡroḡa*; (b) *ciumáir*, -e, -eaá, *f.*: on the b. of the river, *ar ciumáir na haḡann* (*aíne*, *Or.*).

(2) A turf bank, (a) *poḡ*, *g.* and *pl.* *puíḡ*, *m.*, as *poḡ mona*, also applied to the bank of a river, as *poḡ na haḡann* (*na haíne*, *Or.*); *b' é rín cnuar* *na bpoḡ*, that was gleanings from the river-banks or sea-shores; (b) *coḡ*, -e, -eaá, *f.*; (c) *baá*, *g. id. m.*

(3) Bank of sand under the

sea forming a shoal, shelf or shallow, (a) οἰτήρ, -τρεᾶς, -τρεᾶς *f.*, it also means any sand-bank, and somet. a turf bank; (b) on the shore, (i) βιοττα, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖ, m.*, βιοττα ζαμίμε; (ii) τᾶοιτ, -ε, *m.* (*Foley*); (iii) τᾶβᾶς, -αῖβε, -α, *f.*, also τούμας, *g. -μῆς, f.*; (iv) βεαρτρᾶς, -αῖγε, *f.*

(4) Of earth, πανᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*, also πανᾶν (*Or.*).

Bank, *n.* (for money), βανν, -α, *m.*, also βανν, *g. id. m.*: το εἰρηρὲ αὐτὸ ἀρῖστο παν μβανν, he put his money into the bank.

Banker, *n.*, one who conducts the business of banking, (1) κίμπε, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.* (*gl. numularius*), from κίμ, money); βαννκόρη, -όρη, -όρη; μάλαρτόρη ἀρῖστο, *m.*

Banking, *n.*, the business of a bank, βαννκόρη, -α, *f.*

Banknote, *n.*, νότα, *g. 'd., pl. -αῖ, m.*

Bankrupt, an insolvent person, οἰοδολογῆς, -τῖς, -τῖς, *m.*; οἰοδολογῆς.

Bankruptcy, *n.*, the state of being bankrupt, οἰοδολογῆς, -α, *f.*; ρτόρηβρη (O' Beg.).

Banner, *n.*, flag or standard, βαννᾶς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; μερῖς, *gen. id., pl. -ῖς (Din., m.; Conneys, f.)*; ρυαῖανταρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

Bannock, *n.*, oat or barley cake baked on a griddle, βαννός, -ός, -ός, *f.*: ζεῖβανν ἄν ρεῖβρεᾶς ἄν τᾶοβ ὀδῖς τὸ εἶν βαννός; βαννᾶς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; τῖρη, -νε, *f.* (*Don. J. C. W.*).

Banns, *n.*, notice of marriage, (1) ρορβαν, -αν, *m.*; (2) ζαῖρη ρόρτα.

Banquet, *n.*, a feast, μόρη-φλεᾶς, *g. -φλεᾶς, pl. -φλεᾶς, f.*; κυρμ, -ε, -εᾶς, *f.*; κορμ, *g. and pl. κυρμ, m.*; κορμα, *g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*; κόρη, -ε, -εᾶς, (*cf. ρεῖρ, a banquet, supper, B.L.L. IV. 348, 18.*)

Banqueting, *n.*, feasting, φλεᾶς-αῖρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; κυρμῖς, -μῖς, *m.*; κόρηφλεᾶς, -α, *f.*

Banqueting hall, *n.*, a hall for feasting, βῖρη, -όνη, *f.*; τεᾶς κυρμ, *m.*

Banshee, *n.*, fairy woman, βαν-ρῶς, akin to βαν-μῖς νό μῖς, and καὶ μῖς of the Highlands.

Banter, *n.*, good-humoured raillery, (1) ρονοᾶρ, *f.*; ρῖς, *gen. id., f.*; μαῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Banter, *v.t.*, to rail at good-humouredly, ρονοᾶρῖς, ρῖς-μ, -μῖς; το ὀνᾶρ μαῖς ρὲ νό μαῖς το ὀνᾶρ ρὲ; αῖς ὀνᾶρ μαῖς ἀρ (*Don.*).

Banterer, *n.*, one who rallies, ρῖς, *gen. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Bantling, *n.*, the act of ridiculing playfully, ρῖςφλεᾶς, -α, *f.*

Bantling, *n.*, an infant, τῖν, *gen. id., pl. -νῖ, m.*; ναοῖν, -ᾶν, *m.*

Baptism, *n.*, the act of baptizing, βαρτεᾶς, *gen. -τῖς, m.*: ἀμβαρτεᾶς ἡ τᾶρ μο βαρτεᾶς, common forms of mild imprecation; bad effects of imperfect baptism, ρῖςβαρτεᾶς; lay baptism, βαρτεᾶς τῖς; private b., βαρτε ὕρταρ.

Baptismal, *a.*, pertaining to baptism, βαρτεᾶς, -ᾶς; βαρτεᾶς, ὕρταρ βαρτεᾶς, baptismal font (*ἀμαρ, Con.*); baptismal fees, ρῖςβαρτεᾶς βαρτεᾶς [βαρτεᾶς was the obsolete word for baptism].

Baptist, *n.*, one who administers

baptism, βαπτε; ἡ ἀπομ. ἑομ
βαπτε, St. John the Baptist.

Baptist, *n.*, one of a denomination
of Christians, βαπτιστῆς, -όρᾱ,
-ρί, *m.*

Baptistical, *a.*, of or for baptism,
βαπτιστικῶς, -τις.

Baptize, *v.t.*, to administer the
Sacrament of baptism to, βαπτί-
ζω, -τεσθ.

Baptized, *a.*, having received bap-
tism, βαπτιστῆς, *ind.*

Baptizer, *n.*, one who baptizes,
βαπτιστῆς, -όρᾱ, -ρί, *m.*

Bar, *n.*, (1) a long narrow piece of
wood, iron or other material
and generally used as a lever,
fastening or obstruction, बार, *gen. id., pl. बारि, m. .i. प्रोरा
काष्ठं वा लोहं वा, दृढं वा, धी,
गुरु.*

(2) A hindrance, अर्ध, *g.*
and *pl.* -ध; ध, -ध, *m.*;
रध, -ध, *m.*;
तोयध, *g.*
and *pl.* -ध, *m.*;
तोयध, *m.*
(*Or.*).

(3) Bar or bolt of a door, (a)
रध, -ध, *pl. id. f.*; (b) रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*; (c) रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*; (d) रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

(4) Bar or headland, ध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*, also
weaver's beam.

(5) Bar of sand at the mouth
of a river or harbour, रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

(6) Bar of a tune, रध, -ध, *m.*

(7) Bar of iron, crowbar,
रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

Bar, *v.t.*, (1) to fasten with a bar,
रध, -ध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

(2) To hinder, prevent, pro-
hibit or exclude by exception,
(a) रध, *v.n. रध*; (b)
रध, -ध, *v.n. रध*; (c) रध, *v.n. रध*; (d.) रध, -ध, *(Or.)*.

Barb, *n.*, (1) beard or something
resembling it, रध, *g. and pl. रध, m.*

(2) The point in a fish-hook,
arrow, etc., preventing easy ex-
traction, (a) रध, *g. d., pl. -ध, m.*; (b) रध, -ध, *m.*; (c) रध, -ध, *f.*

Barbarian, *n.*, a man in a rude,
savage or uncivilized state, रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

Barbarian, } *a.*, uncivilized, rude,
Barbaric, } रध, *(cf. Gr. Barbarous,)* रध, *rude, ig-
norant*; रध, *f.*

Barbarism, *n.*, (1) uncivilized state
or condition, (a) रध, -ध, *m.*;
(b) रध, -ध, *m.*

(2) A cruel action, रध, -ध, *f.*

(3) Rudeness of manners,
रध, *g. id. f.*

Barbarity, *n.*, (1) state of being
barbarous, (a) रध, -ध, *f.*;
(b) रध, -ध, *f.*

(2) Cruelty, ferociousness, रध,
रध, -ध, *f. (cf. Gr. Barbarismos, savage state.*

Barbarize, *v.t.*, to make barbarous,
रध, *g. id., pl. -ध, m.*

Barbed, *a.*, furnished with a barb
or barbs, (1) रध, -ध, *f.*; (2)
रध, -ध, *f.*; (3) रध, -ध, *f.*;
(4) रध, -ध, *f.*; (5) रध, -ध, *f.*;
(6) रध, -ध, *f.*

Barber, *n.*, one who cuts hair and
shaves people for hire, (1) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*; (2) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*; (3) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*; (4) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*; (5) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*; (6) रध,
रध, -ध, -री, *m.*

Barberry, *n. (Bot.)*, a shrub, (ber-
beris vulgaris), रध, -री, *f.*

Bard, *n.*, a poet among the Celts, one of whose functions was to compose and sing lays in praise of kings, princes and other brave men, *bárō*, *-airō*, *m.*, whence Eng. bard.

Bardic, *a.*, (1) *bárōac*, *-aige*; (2) *bárōamail*, *-mīa*; (3) *ōuanaic*, *-aige*; learned in bardic lore, *ruaōoite*.

Bardism, *n.*, system, maxims and learning of the bards, *bárōaēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Bardship, *n.*, state of being a bard, *bárōne*, *gen. id. f.*; also a bardic composition.

Bare, *a.*, (1) stripped of the usual covering, *lom*, *comp. luime*; (a) unfurnished or scantily furnished: *lom fá airgead* (*nó i n-airgead*), bare of money; *lom fá éadaic*, bare of clothes; (b) mere, alone, simple: *cierōim é ar a focaī lom*, I believe him on his bare word; *lom ceiric*, mere justice; *an píunne lom*, the bare truth.

(2) Deprived of covering, naked, (a) *noctuiḡte*, *cornocuiḡte*, *nó lomcōrac*, *-aige*, barefooted; *ceannnoctuiḡte*, *nó 'n-a maol*, bare-headed; (b) *lomnoct* ⁊ *lomnoctta*: wholly bare or naked, *deairḡlomnoct*; both bare and naked, *boct noct*; a bare, naked fellow, *lomracán*, *-ám*, *m.*; *ir deacair rtoai ōo baint ō'feair corlomnoct*, it is hard to take stockings off a barefooted man.

(3) Destitute, indigent, empty, (a) *deab*, *-a*; (b) *lom*, *comp. luime*; (c) *rḡallta*, *ind.*; (d) *maol*, *-oile*: *ir maol ḡualann ḡan cārao* (Eadtra Poirbe, 257).

Bare, *v.t.*, to strip or make bare

or naked, (1) *noctaim*, *-aō*; *noctuiḡim*, *-uḡaō*.

(2) To lay quite bare, *lomnoctuiḡim*, *-uḡaō*.

Barefaced, *a.*, shameless, audacious, (1) *neamnáireac*, *-riḡe*; (2) *míonáireac*; (3) *ōána*, *ind.*

Bared, *a.*, made bare, *lomta*.

Barefacedly, *ad.*, shamelessly, *ḡo neamnáireac*.

Barefacedness, *n.*, shamelessness, assurance, *neamnáire*, *f.*

Barefoot, *a.*, with bare feet,

Barefooted, *cornocuiḡte*, *cornocuiḡte* (*cornocuiḡte* meaning naked without any clothes, *J. C. W.*); *cornoceta*; *ruair ré ruacēt aḡ ōul a cōoiaō cornocuiḡte*; *lomcōrac*; *corlom*, *-luime*: *corlom*, wearing boots without stockings; *cornocuiḡte*, without shoes or stockings; *ir fearr a beir cornocuiḡte ná corlom*, better be poor and free than hampered by a doubtful privilege (*Or. prov.*); you left your measure with John Mud .i. you were barefoot, *ō'fás tú ōo cōmar aḡ Seḡán ūa lābām*; shoes in his hand and his toes in the mud. *bḡōḡa 'n-a lām aḡur a laōar 'ra lāib*.

Bareheaded, *a.*, with uncovered head, (1) *ceann-noctuiḡte*; (2) *tá Conán maol 'n-a maol ceannlomnoct*.

Barelegged, *a.*, having the legs bare, *lom-luirḡneac*, *-riḡe*.

Barely, *ad.*, with nothing to spare, (1) *ḡo lom*; (2) *ar éiḡim*; (3) *naē mōr*.

Bareness, *n.*, the state of being bare (1) *luime nó loime*, *f. g. id.*: *b. is better than grief*, *ir fearr luime ná léan*; (2) *luimeacēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Bargain, *n.*, (1) an agreement for

the sale and purchase of property, *μαρσαδ*, -*αδ*, -*αδ*ε : I made a b. with him, *το ὅμεναι (ῥινναι) μαρσαδ* *τε*ρ ; *μαρσαδ* *ὄδο*ρ, *ῥαο*ρ *νό* *μαί*τ, a dear, cheap or good b. When not qualified it means a good or gainful bargain : a fast and loose b., *μαρσαδ ῥῥαοί*ττε *ceangaitte* ; let it be a b., *βί*οδ *ρέ* 'n-*α* *μαρσαδ*.

(2) An agreement or stipulation, (a) *ναρ*ὀμ, -*αδ*ομα, -*αδ*ομanna, *f.* (*m.*, *O'D. Gram.*, 98) ; (b) *connpaδ*, -*αί*τa, *m.* : c. *μαί*τ. *νό* *ροconnpaδ*, a good b. (*Or.*) ; (idiom) what a b. he is, *ναδ* *έ* *an* *tab* *έ*.

Bargain, *v.i.*, to make a bargain, (1) *μαρσαι*ῖμ, -*υ*ῥαδ ; (2) *ὀέ*αν-*αι*μ *μαρσαδ*, *ναρ*ὀμ *νό* *connpaδ*.

Bargain-maker, *μαρσαδ*υρὀε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ὀ*τε, *m.*

Bargaining, *n.*, the act of making a bargain, (1) *α*ῥ *ὀε*αν*αι*μ *μαρσαδ*, *connpaτ*a *νό* *ναδ*ομα ; (2) *μαρσαδ*ι, -*ά*λα, *f.* ; (3) *τῥά*τ, -*α*, *m.*, *νό* *τῥά*τaδ, -*αί*δ, *m.* ; (4) *μαρσαι*ρεαδ, -*α*, *f.*

Barge, *n.*, a large boat, *βά*δ *μό*ρ.

Barge, *n.*, a scold, (1) a scolding woman, *βά*ιρρεαδ, -*ῥί*γε, -*ρε*αδa, *f.* ; (2) a scolding man, *ατ*-*ῥ*ραιτ, -*ῥί*τε, *m.* (final syllable of nom. like atch in match). See Scold and Scolding.

Baritone, Barytone, *n.*, a male voice with a compass between bass and tenor, *coβ*λαδ, -*αί*ῥ, *m.*

Bark, *n.*, of a tree, (1) *coί*τ (caίτ), -*τε*, -*τε*αδa, *f.* ; (2) *ῥ*υρῥ, *g.* and *pl.* *ῥ*υρῥ, *m.* ; (3) *cpoic*-eann, -*cin*n, *pl. id.*, and -*cne*, *m.* : *out* *ε*αδaρ *an* *ὀ*αίρ 'ῥa *έ*poiceann *ῥ* *έ* *meapaim* *ῥ*υρ *έ*puarδ *an* *céim* (*Car. II.*, I. 68) ; the inner bark, *an* *ὀ*apa *cpoic*eann ; *ná* *bí*

*α*ῥ *out* *ῥ*οίρ *an* *cpoic*eann *α*ῥυρ *an* *cpuann*, do not go between the bark and its tree.

Bark, *v.t.*, to strip the bark from, *caῥ*τυίῖμ, -*ταδ*.

Bark, Barque, *n.*, (1) a small ship, *βαί*ρ, *g.* *βαί*ρce, *pl.* *βαί*ρca, *f.*, also *g.* and *pl.* -*α*, *m.*, and -*αι*ρ *pl. id.* and -*α* *m.* (*cf.* *Bret. βαί*ρ ; (2) a ship made of bark, *ῥ*υρῥán, -*ám*, *m.* ; (3) *tuac*-*lum*ῖn, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.* ; a bark's lifeboat, *enaδ*aρ *βαί*ρca.

Bark, *n.*, (1) the cry of a dog, (a) *τα*ρann, -*ain*n, *m.* : *maδ*paί *βαλ*βα *ναδ* *ῥ*oéan *τα*ρann (*D. E.* 83) ; (b) *amap*τpaδ, -*αί*ῥ, *m.*

(2) A shout, like that of a dog, *ῥ*lam, -*α*, -*anna*, *m.* : his bark is worse than his bite. *ῥ* *meapa* *α* *ῥ*lam *na* *α* *ῥ*reim.

Bark (like a dog), *v.i.*, (1) *amap*-*τ*υίῖμ, -*ῥ*αδ ; (2) *τα*τῥnaim, -*ρ*ann ; (3) *ῥ*ῥeam*l*υίῖμ *ῥ*ῥeam*h*-*aim*, -*ῥ*ῥῥail.

Barking (a tree), *n.*, *ῥ*υρῥaδ -*ῥ*ca, *m.*

Barking, *n.* (like a dog), (1) *amap*τpaδ, -*τῥ*αίῥ, *m.* (*cf.* *Coir. An.* 240) ; (2) *τα*ρannτ, -*e*, *f.* (*Or.*), pron. *τα*τannτ *M.*, *tú*τannτ, -*e*, *f.* (*Con.*) ; (3) *τα*τῥann, *g.* and *pl.* -*ain*n, *m.* ; (4) *ῥ*ῥeamῥῥail, -*e*, *f.* ; (5) *ῥ*lamῥῥail, -*e*, *f.* ; (6) *ῥ*laρaρnaδ, -*αί*ῥce, *f.* ; (7) *ῥ*ῥeam*h*-*laδ*, -*αί*ῥce, *f.*, *α*ῥ *ῥ*ῥeam*l*aiῥ (*Don.*) ; (8) *α*ῥ *ῥ*laρaρnaiῥ, b. viciously (*Or.*) ; (9) *ῥ*lamῥῥail, -*e*, *f.*, the b. of a pack of hounds.

Barky, *a.*, covered with bark, *coί*τcead, -*τῥί*γε.

Barley, *n.*, a grain and grass of the genus *hordeum*, from which ale, beer and whisky are made, *é*ópna, *g.* -*nan*, *f.* indecl. in *Don.* ; *apán* *é*ópnan, barley-bread ; *páί*ρ *na* *heóíman*, the barley field.

Barleycorn, *n.*, a grain of barley, *ḡrámne eórnán*.

Barley-meal, *n.*, meal made from barley, *mín eórnán*.

Barley-water, *n.*, water in which barley meal has been steeped, *uirḡe eórnán*.

Barm, *n.*, the foam that comes on malt liquors when fermenting and used in making bread, yeast (1) *ḡíorṑ, -ṑa, m.*; (2) *ḡíarḡ, -a, m. (Con.)*; (3) *ḡabáil, -bála, pl. id. f.*; (4) *carḡráil, -ála, f.*

Bar-maid, *n.*, a girl who attends in the bar of a tavern or hotel, (1) *caitín leanna*; (2) *caitín tḡe an tábairne*.

Caitín tḡe an tábairne ní ḡráð-fáinn i n-éanóir í,

Bíonn ḡlome 'n-a láim aḡur ḡráð do ḡac don aic

Nuair ólann rí a páraim naḡ náir-eac an rḡeal aic

Acṑ cé 'aíṑneócaḡ í amárac nuair fáirḡeann rí stays uirṑi.

Barmbrack, *n.*, currant cake made at Christmas, Hallow Eve, etc., *barḡin breac, m.*

Barmy, *a.*, full of barm or froth, (1) *ḡíorṑac, -aḡe*; (2) *ḡabálac, -aḡe*.

Barn, *n.*, a building for storing grain, (1) *rḡíoból, -ól, m.*; (2) *ḡairnéal, -néil, -ṑa, m.*; (3) *rabál, g. and pl. -aíl, m. (cf. Sabal páorais, now Saul in Co. Down).*

Barnacle, *n.*, a cirripede shell-fish that adheres to rocks and floating timber, (1) *báirneac, -nḡe, -neaca, f. (also -nḡ, m.)*; (2) *maorac, -aḡe, -a, f.*; (3) *ḡiúr-aimn, -e, -eaca, f. (Con.)*; (4) *ḡuirneac, -nḡ, -a, m. (Aran)*; (5) *ḡioḡrán, -áin, m.*

Shell of the barnacle, ḡuḡoḡ, f.

Barnacle or Bernicle goose (perhaps from bernicala = Hibernicula from Hibernia), *n.*, *caḡan, -ḡna, -ḡanta, m.*; *caḡan donruic*, a species of wild goose.

Barn-door, *n.*, *corḡac, -aic, m.*

Barometer, *n.*, an instrument for finding out the pressure of the atmosphere, *aerḡeacḡ, g. -meroe, pl. -meacḡ, f.*

Barometric, } *a.*, indicated by a
Barometrical, } barometer, *aer-meacḡac, -aḡe*.

Baron, *n.*, a title of nobility, *barún, g. and pl. -úm*; *ḡairm onórac*.

Baronage, *n.*, the dignity of a baron, *onóir barúntacṑa*.

Baroness, *n.*, a baron's wife, also the holder of such title in her own right, *bean barúm*.

Baronet, *n.*, the degree of honour below a baron and the lowest hereditary title, *ḡoirpe barúm*.

Baronetage, *n.*, baronets collectively, *na ḡoirí barúm ḡo léir*.

Baronetcy, *n.*, the rank of a baronet, *céim ḡoirpe barúm*.

Baronial, *a.*, pertaining to a baron or barony, *barúntac, -aḡe*.

Barony, *n.*, the domain of a baron, (1) *barúntacṑ, -a, f.*; (2) *ṑruca céac*.

Barque. *See Bark.*

Barrack, *n.*, a building for soldiers, *rḡuacṑeac, ṑeac rḡuacṑ, ṑeac raiḡoir*.

Barrel (a vessel), *n.*, *baraille, báuille ḡ baruille, g. id., pl. -lí, m.*; *uḡarṑ, -e, -i, f.*: an empty b. makes most sound, *tá an uíro ir mó ran uḡarṑ ḡolam*.

Barrel (of a gun), *n.*, *baruille ḡunna*.

Barrel, *v.t.*, to put in barrels, *cuirḡ i mbairuille*.

Barren, *a.*, (1) producing no young

or incapable of producing young, (1) *rear̃s*, *comp.* *reir̃ge*; (2) *tĩm*, *comp.* *tĩoma*; (3) *aim̃ro*, -e (= *dom-b̃reic̃*); (4) *õior̃s*, -ir̃ge.

(2) Not producing vegetation, sterile, rocky, *car̃pac̃*, -aig̃e.

A *barren cow*, *rear̃sac̃*, -aig̃e, -a, *f.*

Barrenness, *n.*, sterility, unfruitfulness, (1) *rear̃sac̃t*, -a, *f.*; (2) *õior̃s*, -ir̃ge, *f.*; (3) *õior̃sac̃*, -sac̃, *m.*; *õir̃ge*, *g. id. f.*; (4) *reir̃ge*, *g. id. f.*; (5) *tĩomaac̃t*; (6) *aim̃roac̃t*, -ta, *f.*; (7) *éãrõtĩr̃ac̃t*, -a, *f.*

Barricade, *v.t.*, to fortify or close up, as a street or passage, (1) *õúnaim*, -ac̃; (2) *rp̃ar̃p̃aim*, -ac̃ (from *bar̃ra*, a bar of wood with prosthetic s.).

Barricade, *n.*, a fortification or obstruction hurriedly made to block a passage, (1) *cor̃s*, -a, *m.*: a weak b., *cor̃s éãrõangeañ*; (2) *bãb̃õún*, *g. and pl. -úm, m.*

Barrier, *n.*, a wooden obstruction or anything which hinders approach or attack, *bar̃ra cum r̃úig̃e õo õúnac̃*; *tĩõimear̃s*, *m̃r̃s*, *m.*

Barring, *n.*, fastening with a bar, (1) *õúnac̃*, -nta, *m.*; (2) *rp̃ar̃pac̃*, -r̃ta, *m.*

Barrister, *n.*, a counsel called to the Bar, (1) *coñp̃at̃éir̃*, -éar̃a, *m.*; (2) *õúig̃eac̃õóir̃*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (3) *bar̃rair̃téar̃*, -éir̃, *m.*; (4) *aig̃-near̃óir̃*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (5) *ac̃-b̃c̃órõe*, *gen. id., pl. -õí, f.*; (6) *ac̃b̃c̃órõeac̃*, -õig̃, -õig̃e, *m.*

Barrow, *n.*, a contrivance with handles and with or without a wheel on which things can be transported by hand, *bar̃ra*, *g. id., pl. -raí, m.*; *te niom̃car̃ clõc̃ nó rũõaí õe'n t̃róp̃t r̃in*;

bar̃ra láime, hand barrow; *bar̃ra rõta*, wheelbarrow.

Barrow (pig), *n.*, a castrated male pig, *muc cõũl̃te*.

Barrow, *n.*, (1) a mound under which bodies were anciently buried (*cf.* *b̃rũs na b̃óimne*), also the site of a palace (*cf.* *b̃rũsr̃í in Lim.*), *b̃rũs*, *g. b̃rũis*, *pl. b̃rũsa*, *m.*

(2) Artificial mound, site of an ancient Celtic dwelling, (a) *rác̃* (*nó ráit̃*) -áit̃e, *pl. -a and -anna, f. (m. in Con.)*; (b) *tĩor̃*, *g. and pl. tear̃a, m.*; (c) *car̃n*, *g. and pl. car̃n, m.*

Barter, *n.*, an exchange of goods, *mãlãir̃t*, -te, -ar̃ta and -teãca, *f. (somet. mãlar̃o)*; pertaining to barter, *mãlãir̃teãc̃*, -t̃ig̃e.

Barter, *v.t.*, to traffix by exchanging one thing for another, *mãlar̃taim* (*mãlar̃tũig̃im*), -lãir̃t.

Bartered, *a.*, exchanged for something else, *mãlar̃ta*.

Barterer, *n.*, one who barter, *mãlar̃t̃óir̃*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Bartering, *n.*, the act of exchanging things by way of a traffic, *mãlãir̃t*, -lãir̃ta, *f.*

Bartizan, *n.*, a small overhanging structure for look-out or defence, *b̃ár̃r̃b̃alla*, *m.*

Basal, *a.*, relating to or forming the base, *iõc̃tãpac̃*, -aig̃e.

Base, *n.*, (1) foundation, the bottom of anything implying support, that on which a thing rests, *bun* (*nó bonn, g. bunn*), -uin, *m. (cf. Lat. fundus)*; b. of the cliff, *bun na f̃aile*; b. of the mountain, *bun an énuic̃*.

Base, *a.*, (1) of humble birth, low, *íreat*, -r̃le.

(2) Morally low, (a) *úir̃íreat*, -r̃le, also *r̃íir̃íreat*, -r̃le; (b) *rũar̃ac̃*, -aig̃e; (c) *t̃áir̃*, -e

from which *τάρπεαδ*, -*πυγε*, and *τάρπεαμαι*, -*μίλα*; (*d*) *δοιοῖ-εαμαι*, -*μίλα* (*Don.*); (*e*) *αν-υαυατ*, -*υαυητε*.

Base, *v.t.*, to put on a basis, to found or establish, *κυῖον ἀπὸ* *bun*.

Baseless, *a.*, without foundation. *ἄνυον*.

Basely, *ad.*, with despicable meanness, *σοὺν ἡνίκα*; *σοὺν ῥίπικα*; *σοὺν νεανιαυατ*; *σοὺν ἡνυαυατ*; *σοὺν ῥυαυατ*.

Basement, *n.*, the ground floor of a building, *ὑπὸν ἰοῦται*.

Baseness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being base, *υπ-ικα(αἰτ)*, -*α*, *f.*; *ῥίπικα(αἰτ)*, *f.*; *ανυαυατ(αἰτ)*, *f.*; *τάρπε(αἰτ)*, *f.*; *ρυαυατ*, -*αυ*, *m.*

Bashful, *a.*, very modest, disposed to avoid public notice, (1) *βαναμ-αἰ*, -*μίλα*; (2) *παῖτσεαυατ*, -*αἰγε*; (3) *κύται*, -*e*; (4) *τλάτ*, -*αἰτε*; (5) *νάριεαδ*, -*πυγε*: *αὐτὸν βαναμ-αἰ*, *βαναμ-αἰ* (*Car. H. I. 8*); (6) *μάντα*, *ind.*; (7) *μάλτα*, *ind.*; (8) *μάντα*; (9) *κύλάντα*, *ind.* (*m. b.*): as *b.* as a girl, *ἐὼν κύλάντα τε καὶ ἰν*; (10) *ῥῥάτ*, -*αἰγε*; (11) *οἰού*, -*e*.

Bashfully, *ad.*, in a bashful manner, (1) *σοὺν βαναμ-αἰ*; (2) *σοὺν μάντα*; (3) *σοὺν κύται*; (4) *σοὺν τλάτ*. See Bashful.

Bashfulness, *n.*, the quality of being bashful, (1) *βαναμ-αἰ(αἰτ)*, *f.*; (2) *βαναμ-αἰ(αἰτ)*, *m.*; (3) *κύλάντα*, -*αυ*, *m.*; (4) *κύται(αἰτ)*, *f.*; (5) *μάντα(αἰτ)* = *μάντα(αἰτ)*, *f.*; (6) *ῥῥάτ*, -*α*, *m.*: don't be bashful, *νά βίον δον ῥῥάτ οἰτ*; (7) *ῥῥάτ-μαρπεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (8) *ῥῥάτ-αἰτ*, -*αυ*, *m.*; (9) *νάριε*, *g. id. f.*; (10) *νάριεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (11) *δονάριε*, *g. id. f.*; (12) *αἰτ*, -*e. f.*: have no bashfulness or

shame, *νά βίον αἰτ* *νά νάριε οἰτ*; (13) *παῖτσεαυ*, -*αἰτ*, *m.*; he was bashful, *σοὺν βί παῖτσεαυ αἰτ*.

Basil, *n.* (*Bot.*), (1) common or sweet basil (*ocymum basilicum*), *ὑπὸν ῥίον*; (2) wild (*thymus serpyllum*), *ὑπὸν μῖτ*.

Basil, *n.*, the tanned skin of a sheep, *τεατ* *αἰτ*.

Basilisk, *n.* (*Zool.*), a lizard of the genus *basilicus*, *ῥίοναἰτ*, -*αἰτ*, -*αἰτ*, *f.*

Basin, *n.*, a hollow vessel for washing and other uses, (1) *βάριν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (2) *μῖτ*, *g. μέριε*, *pl. -α*, *f.* (*Don. and Or.*); (3) *βύττα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (4) *κύατ*, -*αἰτε*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *κύατ*, -*οἰγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Basis, *n.*, (1) the groundwork, *bun*, -*un*, *m.*

(2) The fundamental or first principle, *ῥοτ*, -*αυ*: *ῥοτ* *αἰτ*, the basis of knowledge.

Bask, *v.i.*, to lie in the sun or in warmth, *ὑπὸν ῥά* (*ὑπὸν*; *αἰτ*) *αἰτ*. See Bask, *v.t.*

Bask, *v.t.*, to warm by exposure to the sun or other heat, (1) *ῥῥανυγῖν*, -*αἰτ*; (2) *ῥῥαν-ῥοτ*, -*αἰτ*; (3) *ῥοτ*, -*αἰτ*; (4) *οἰαἰτ* *αἰτ* *αἰτ*.

Basker, *n.*, one who basks, *ῥῥανότ*, -*οἰτ*, -*νί*, *m.*

Basket, *n.*, (1) the common vessel made of osiers, rushes, cane, etc., *κύατ*, *g. and pl. κείν*, *m.*; *κύατ*, *g. and pl. -άν* (now applied to a cradle); but *cf.* *βί* *να* *νοῦτ* *ῥῥῖν* *ῥῥῖν* *να* *μόνα*, the eight heads were in the turf-basket (*Or. Elegy*); *κύατ* *αἰτ*, a fruit basket, *dim. κείν*, *m.*; closely-woven *b.*, *κύατ* *ῥῥῖτε*; loosely-woven, *κύατ* *ῥῥῖτε*.

(2) With movable bottom. *See* Pannier.

(3) Big b., *cup*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; *cipeán*, -ám, *m.*

(4) Small and flat. somet. circular, (a) *cipeós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (b) *ṛṣiaṣ*, -ṣéite, -a, *f.*; (c) *ṛṣiaṣós*, *f.*; (d) *ṛṣib*, -e, -í, *f.*; (e) *pelluc* (*piliac*, *Don.*), -e, -eáca, *f.* (oval, *Or.*), made of untanned hide (*pellis*); (f) *bṛíro-eós*, *f.*; (g) *toraro*, -e, -í, *f.* (*U.*, *tuparo*, *Don.*); (h) *cuirín*, *gen. id.*, *pl.*, -ní, *m.*; (i) *muirteós* (for sand-eels or whelks, *Don.*); (j) *maoiréós*, *f.*, made of wicker or straw (also applied to the potatoes housed in Oct., *J. C. W.*).

The handles for the rope by means of which the basket is carried are called *cluapa*, *f.*; the rope, straps or hangers by which the creel or basket is carried, *bocair* (*Con.*), *muceir* (*U.* and *M.*), -e, -í, *f.*; rim of a basket, *bunne*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -ín, *m.*

Basket-maker, *n.*, one who makes baskets, *caolaoóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Basking, *n.*, heating in the sun, *ṣṣanaó*, -nta, *m.*; *ṣṣanṣopaó*, -ṛta, *m.*; *bolṣ* *te ṣṣém*.

Bass, *n.*, a mat used to kneel on in churches, *maṣa ṣṣúme*, *m.*

Bass (in music), (1) *uop*, -uir, *m.* (*cf.* *uop móp*, the drone of the bag-pipes; (2) *uopro*, *m.*; (3) *toruṣán*, *g.* and *pl.*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *cṛónán*, *g.* and *pl.*, -ám, *m.*

The bass string of a musical instrument, *caṣlac*, -aṣ, *m.*

Bass, *n.* (*Zool.*), a spiny-finned edible fish, *uomṣean*, -ṣne, *f.*

Bassinette, *n.*, a wicker basket with wheels in which children are placed, *cliaṣán poṣa*.

Bassoon, *n.*, a wind instrument

with holes and keys, *cṛann ceóit*, *m.*

Bass-viol, *n.*, a stringed instrument for playing bass, *berólin cṛónám*.

Bastard, *n.*, an illegitimate child, (1) *baṛtaṛo*, -aṛo, *m.* (*cf.* *Bret. bastard*), *béaṛta ṣṣar céann póṛta*; (2) *toruṣac*, *m.*, -muc. *m.*; (3) *mac uóiotam* (*P. S.*); (4) *ṣaṛlac*, -aṣ, *m.* (*Con.*); *páirte uóimānaṛ* (*Don.*); *páirte uóimāom* (*Tyr.*); (5) *mac aṛ ṣaṣaṛtaṛ* also *teanṣ taṣaṛta*.

Bastardy, *ṣ* the state of being a Bastardism, *ṣ* bastard, *baṛtaṛo-aṛeáct*, -a, *f.*

Baste, *v.l.*, (1) to sew slightly, *cṛeimneáit*, -áit *i.* *ṣaṣáit te ṣṣeamannaṣ paṣa*.

(2) To beat with a stick, *uo buataó ṣo uian*.

(3) To drip butter or fat on meat while roasting, *u'aoilleaó ṛeóta*: to baste flint with butter, *clóc ṣemeaó u'aoilleaó te him nó ṣníom uo u'éanám ṣan paṣ ṣan ṛeáct* (*O' Beg.*).

Bastinade, Bastinado, *v.l.*, to beat with a stick, 'esp. on the soles of the feet, (1) *buait* *te maroe*; (2) *uo ṣaṣáit ue mároe aṛ bonnaṣ uume*.

Bastinadoed, *a.*, beaten with a stick, *buaitte te maroe*.

Bastion, *n.*, a portion of a fortification projecting outward from the main enclosure, *baṣṣún*, -ún, *m.*

Basting, *n.*, sewing slightly, *cṛeimneáit*, -ata, *f.* (*Or.*).

Basting-thread, *n.*, (1) *comṣnáct*, -aṛte, -anna, *f.* (*Con.*); (2) *cúmne*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -ní, *m.* (*Aran.*).

Bat, *n.*, for striking a ball, (1) *ṛtaṣán*, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* *Eng. slog and slogger*); (2) *ṛur*, -ṛe, -ṛeanna, *f.*; (3) *ṛmíṛte*, *g. id.*,

pl. -cí, *m.*; (4) peimpe, *g. id.*,
pl. -peáca, *f.*; (5) cuáille, *g. id.*,
pl. -eáca, *f.*

Bat, *n.*, an animal of the cheirop-
tera order, (1) ῥγιατάν leatáir,
-am, *m.*; (2) ealtós, eilteós,
eicleós, míoltós nó ialtós leat-
áir, -óige, -ósca, *f.*; (3) leróbin
nó leatóbán leatáir; (4) fearḡar-
luć, -luice, -a, *f.*; (5) éan ḡall
(*Don.*).

Batch, *n.*, the quantity of bread
baked at one time, (1) bpuťós,
-óige, -ósca, from bpuirt, to bake
or cook; (2) bpuirtneós, *f.* (*Con.*),
also bpuirtneac, -níge, -a, *f.*; (3)
tuatós, -óige, -a, *f.*, from tuairt,
ashes, generally applied to a
small heap of potatoes cooked
under the live ashes or ḡríorać;
(4) puirtéal, -éil, *m.*; (5) ppar-
teal, -tíl, *m.* (*Don.*).

Bate, *v.t.*, to allow by way of
abatement or deduction, ní maít-
fró ré órorać, he won't bate an
inch. See Abate.

Bath, *n.*, the receptacle or place
where persons cleanse their
bodies with water, (1) ionnlat,
-ait and -a, *m.*, ionao ionnlata;
(2) foťpaḡán, -ám, *m.*; (3) ionn-
altóir; (4) palca te, hot baths.

Knights of the Bath, Rróirí
an ionnlait (*O' Beg.*).

Bathe, *v.t.* and *i.*, to wash by im-
mersion, (1) ionnailim (nó ionn-
lam), -ail; (2) ionnluiḡim,
-uḡao; (3) palcaim (nó folcaim),
-ao; (4) foťpaḡaim, -ao (*imp.*
foťpaḡis), -ao.

Bather, *n.*, one who bathes, (1)
ionnluiḡteóir nó ionnaltoir,
-óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) pámaire, *g. id.*,
pl. -rí, *m.*, a bather or visitor to
the seaside.

Bathing, *n.*, the act of taking a
bath, foťpaḡao, -ḡca, *m.*: iao

pém ḡ'foťpaḡao aḡur ḡ'ionnlać,
to bathe and cleanse themselves
(*Keat. Tbb.*); folcać, -aró, *m.*;
foťpaḡaćt, -a, *f.*

Bathing-dress, *n.*, a dress worn
while bathing, (1) cularó ḡnám-
uře; (2) ḡabalfolac, *m.*

Bating (or excepting), *prep.*, aćt
amám.

Batlet, *n.*, a little bat, ḡlirín, *g. id.*,
pl. -ní, *f.*

Baton, *n.*, a staff or truncheon
used for various purposes, (1)
baicín ḡeáir, *m.*; (2) ḡlaicín,
m.; (3) loirḡ, *g. loirḡ* and luiḡḡ,
m. also *g. loirḡe* and luiḡḡe, *f.*
See Míl na mBead 10.

Battalion, *n.*, a body of troops, (1)
cać, -a, *m.* (3,000 men): since
no b. survives to Fionn, ó nac
maireann cać aḡ Fionn (*Oss.*
IV. 2); (2) buróean, *g.* and *pl.*
buróne, *dat. buróm, f.*; (3)
feaoam, *g.* and *pl. feaona, f.*;
ceann feaona, a captain; (4)
cipe, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí, f.* (*m. f. O.*);
tioḡma, *g. id.*, *m.*

Batten, *v.i.*, (1) to grow fat, ḡo
ḡamḡuḡao.

(2) To wallow, unḡarcam, -ao:
cḡám unḡarcar i n-a palcar pém,
a sow that wallows or battens
in her own filth.

Batten, *n.*, a thin scantling of
wood, ḡlireós, -óige, -ósca, *f.*

Batter, *n.*, a mixture of flour, milk
and eggs to make pancakes, plúr,
bainne aḡur uibe mearḡca cum
ḡanncoḡa ḡo óéanam.

Batter, *v.t.*, to beat with continuous
blows, (1) buailim, -alać; (2)
péabaim, -ao; (3) bḡúḡaim, -ao:
to b. with cannon, ḡo péabać le
ḡunnaí móra; to b. one's face,
aḡaró ḡume ḡo bḡireao nó ḡo
bḡúḡao; to b. down, ḡo bualać
ḡíor.

Battered, *a.*, beaten with successive blows, *buaite*, *buirte*, *réabta*.

Battering, *n.*, the act of beating with successive blows, *bualao*, *-aite*, *m.*; *réabao*, *-bta*, *m.*

Battering-ram, *n.*, *reite cogao*, *reite réabac nó réabta*.

Battery, *n.*, (1) any place where cannons are mounted or the guns themselves, *ionao na mbíro gunnaíre móra nó canónaca rúirte nó na canónaca rém*; (2) the act of battering or beating, *rlasair-eact*, *-a*, *f.*

Batting, *n.*, the act of one who bats, *rlasairt*, *-te* and *-arta*, *f.* (*cf.* *slogging*).

Battle, *n.*, a general engagement in war, *cat*, *-a*, *m.* (*cf.* *W. cad*); *comrac*, *-aic*, *m.*; *buirgean*, *-gne*, *-gneaca*, *f.*; *bualao*, *-aite*, *m.*; *gleo*, *g.* *gliaó*, *pl.* *gliaóa*, *dat.* *gliaíó*, *m.*; *lann*, *-amn*, *m.*; *ioir-gail*, *-e*, *f.*; *iar-gail*, *-aill*, *m.*

Battle, *v.t.*, to fight, *cauirim*, *-uao*.

Battle (fit for), *ioncata*.

Battle-array, *n.*, *córuao cata*, *óruao cata*.

Battle-axe, *n.*, a broad axe used in war, (1) *tuag cata*, *f.*; (2) *bial cata* (*bial*, *-e*, *f.*); (3) *bial comraic*; (4) *olltuag*, *-aige*, *-aganna*, *f.*

Battle-cry, *n.*, (1) *abú*, *lám deairt abú*; (2) *gair cata*.

Battledore, *n.*, the bat used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock, *lámclár*, *-áir*, *m.*

Battlefield, *n.*, the ground where a battle has been fought, *páirc an cogao*; *catláir*, *-láirac*, *pl.* *-láiraca*, *f.*; *catláirac*, *-rig*, *-rige*, *m.*; *láirac cata*; *áir maí*.

Battlement, *n.*, the parapet of a

fortification, *bárrbaila*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-lái*, *m.*; *caireallact*, *-a*, *f.*; *cairealtact*, *-a*, *f.*

Battlemented, *a.*, furnished with a battlement, *caireallac*, *-aige*; *cairealta*, *ind.*

Battle-song, *porc cata*.

Bauble, *n.*, a cheap, showy plaything, (1) *biréagán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *áilleagán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*O'Gal.*); (3) *áilleán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Bawd, *n.*, a lewd woman, *oiréanós*, *-óige*, *-óga*, *f.*; (2) *rtiaraic* (*rtiaraic*, *Don.*), *-aige*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *meiríreac*, *-rige*, *-a*, *f.*

Bawdry, *n.*, obscenity, (1) *gárram-lact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *mígeanmnaró-eact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *rtiaraicair*, *-air*, *m.*

Bawdy, *a.*, obscene, unchaste, (1) *gárramail*, *-mía*; (2) *mígeanmnaróe*.

Bawl, *n.*, a loud prolonged cry, (1) *béic*, *-ce*, *-cí*, *f.*; (2) *rtreao*, *g.* and *pl.* *-a*, *m.*

Bawl, *v.i.*, to shout loudly, (1) *rtreaoaim*, *-ao*; (2) *béicim*, *-ceao* (*béicimim*, *-uao*, *Or.*); (3) *glamaim*, *-ao*; (4) *rtairtim*, *-teao*; (5) *rtalam*, *-ao*; (6) *buirrimim*, *-ge*, *Or.*

Bawler, *n.*, one who bawls, (1) *rtreaoaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *béiceacán*, *g.* and *pl.* *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *béicire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (4) *bolirgair*, *m.*; (5) *gáiréoir*, *-ora*, *-rí*, *m.*; (6) *rtairteoir*, *m.*; (7) *éiréoir*, *m.*

Bawling, *n.*, the act of shouting loudly, (1) *béiceao*, *-cte*, *m.*; (2) *rtreaoao*, *-ota*, *m.* *7* *as* *rtreaoais*; (3) *rtreaoagail*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *éiréam*, *-mige*, *f.*; (5) *rtairtgail*, *-e*, *f.*; (6) *liúgaireact*, *f.*

Bawling, *a.*, *rtreaoalac*, *-aige*; *liúgaireac*, *-rige*.

Bawn, *n.*, an enclosure for cows, *babóún*, -*ún*, *m.*; *macá*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aróe*.

Derò macaróe bó aḡam

Aḡur rḡilluḡ ḡléiḡeal i ḡcóir na
oḡe.

'Tis I shall have bawns of cows
And a shining shilling to pay
for drink.

Bay, *n.*, a harbour, (1) *cuan*, -*am*, -*anta*, *m.*; (2) *calaḡ mapá*, *g.* and *pl. calarḡ mapá*, *m.*; (3) *oiréar*, -*uir*, *m.*; (4) *camar*, -*air*, *m.*; (5) *camóḡ*, *f.*; (6) *bléan*, -*éme*, -*émtí*, also *pl. -trapáca* (*Con.*), -*taáca* (*W. Ker.*), (*cf. bléan arḡail*, Achill Sound); (7) *inḡear*, -*uir*, *m.* (a river mouth).

Bay, *a.*, brown colour approaching to chestnut, *donn*, *g. s. f. dūimne*; *donnpuarḡ*, *comp. donn-puaróe*; *crón*, -*óme*; *burḡpuarḡ*, *comp. burḡpuaróe*.

Bay, *n.*, the cry of the hounds, *uail na conairce*, the baying of the pack; baying the moon, *mar maḡparḡ aḡ tapann i n-aḡarḡ na ḡeataiḡe* (*H. M. 1034*); (*nó leir an ḡ.*).

Bay, *n.* (*Bot.*), the laurel tree (*laurus nobilis*), (1) *labpar*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) *labróḡ*, *f.*; (3) *labparḡ*, -*e*, *f.*; abounding in bay trees, *labparac*, -*aiḡe*.

Bayonet, *n.*, a pointed instrument like a dagger for fitting to the muzzle of a rifle, *mioróḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.* (*G. D.*); *baomit* (*Foley*)! also *mioréḡ*, *f.*

Be, *v.i.*, (1) to exist, *oo beir*, to be; *bí annro i mbárac*, be heré to-morrow; be it so, *bíḡḡ (ré) map rm*, *bíḡḡ amlarḡ*; let them be for lights, *bíḡir map*

rouirḡ; be that as it may, *bíḡḡ rm map ir péoir* (*nó map atá*); and which calleth those things that be not as though they were, *aḡur ḡoiréar na neirce nac bḡuil amail ar (aḡur) oo beoir ann* (*Rom. 4, 17*); it is not good that man should be alone, *ní maic ḡon dūme beir i n-a donar* (*Gen. 2, 18*).

Be off! *riuḡail! imḡiḡ*, (*cróac paorḡ, bailiḡ nó rḡuab*) *leat*; *cuir (an bócar) oíot*; *tabair oo bócar oir*; *buail an bócar*; *imḡiḡ róimac*; *bain ar*; *teir leat rém*.

Be easy, *bíḡḡ ciall aḡat*, *ḡlac ciall*; *fan rocar*; *cear oo ruaimnear*.

Be moving, *bí aḡ boḡarḡ*.

(2) To happen, to take place: the market was yesterday, *oo bí an marḡarḡ ann imḡe*; if it be so why am I thus, *már map rm atá créar ar a bḡuilim-re map ro* (*Gen. 25, 22*); if it be a son kill him, but if it be a daughter she shall live, *már mac bḡar ann marbḡurḡ é acḡ már inḡean bḡar ann berḡ rí beḡ* (*Ex. 1, 16*).

(3) To signify, to represent: the field is the world, *ir é an réarann an domán* (*Matt. 13, 38*); the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches, *na reacr ḡcomnleoir oo conairce tú ir éar na reacr n-eaḡlaréarḡa iao* (*Rev. 1, 20*).

Be is considered to grammatically include *am*, are, is, was, were, etc., (*cf. Ir. bu, burḡ, ba, was*; *W. bod, to be*; *Skr. bhu, to be*; *L. fu-i, I have been*; *fu-turus, about to be*; *Lith. bū-ti, to be*; *O. Slav, by-ti, to be*).

Beach, *n.*, (1) the shore of the sea or of a lake, washed by the waves, (a) *τράιξ*, *g.* and *pl.* -άξ*a*, *f.*; (b) *καταῶ*, -αῶ, *m.*; (c) *cuán*, -ám, *m.*; (d) the shore up to high-water mark, *κλαοά*, -αῖξ, -αῖξε, *m.*; (e) long and sandy, *μυρῶεά*, -ῶξε, *f.*, pron. *μυρῶεά* (*Ker.*), *μυρῶά* (*Don.*).

(2) Shingle, (a) *τσιρλίng*, -ξε, -σί, *f.* (*τσιρλίng*, *Foley* and *G. D.*, *τσιρτεος*, *J. C. W.*); a high stony shore where the stones roll against each other by the operation of the tide. the top-most part of the *κλαοά*; *κοῖνι μαοταμαῖαί τε κλοάιῶ na τσιρλίng*, as numerous as the stones of the beach; *ní tí κλοά na τσιρλίng ná íαο*, the stones of the beach are not more numerous than they (*O'Don. Sup.*), *cf.* *ἰνιτσιρλίng*, an island in Clew Bay; (b) *φορπίρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*, a beach covered with stones and pebbles (*Clare*), (*O'Don. Sup.*).

Beach-sand, *n.*, *ῥαμεαῖν ὄαιῶε*, *f.*

Beacon, *n.*, a signal fire on a mountain, also a conspicuous danger mark on the coast, (1) *μαοτάν*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; *μαρ μάοτάν αρ μῦλλά* *an τριέιβε* (*Isa.* 30, 17); (2) *μαοτεαnn*, -lmm, *m.*; (3) *μαῶάcan*, *am*, *m.*, *μαῶάcán*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.* (*M.*); (4) *ἀρτοῖοιur πορφαίρε* (*O'Beg.*).

Bead, *n.*, the stone of a bracelet or rosary, *κλό* *ὀρῶιρίεο* *νό* *παροπίν*.

Beadle, *n.*, an officer in a church, court or college, *μαοῖ* *εαῖλαίρε*, *cúirte* *νό* *coláirte*.

Beadsman, *n.*, a pauper, *αιρρεανν-ά*, -αῖξ, *m.* (*P. O'C.*).

Beagle, *n.*, a small hound, *ῥαῶαρ*,

-αῖρ, *pl.* *ῥαῶαῖῶ*, *m.*; *ποκαῶán*, -ám, *m.* The cry of the beagles, *ῥῥτεό*, *g.* *id.* *m.* = *ῥτεό*, with prosthetic *s*.

Beak, *n.*, the bill of a bird, (1) *ῥοb*, *g.* *ῥuib*, *pl. id.* and *ῥοbα*, *m.*; *an íaro a ḃéar naorῥ ar móm nó ῥοb uirḃi*, *dim.* *ῥuibín*; (2) *ορῡε*, *g.* and *pl.* -α, *m.*; (3) *κορῡ*, *g.* *cuirpe*, *pl.* *κορῡα*, a generic term applied to any bird of the crane kind; (4) *ρoc*, *ruic*, *m.*

Beaked, *a.*, furnished with a beak, *ῥοbά*, -αῖξε; *ῥοbαῖξε*.

Beaker, *n.*, a large drinking cup supported by a stem, *copán* *ῥuib*, *g.* *copám* *ῥuib*.

Beam, *n.*, (1) any large long piece of timber ready for use and esp. the horizontal timbers in a house or ship, (a) *ῡαί*, -αταά, *pl.* -αταά*a*, -αίτεαά*a* *ῡ* -αίτε*e*, *f.* (*gl. L. trabs*); (b) cross beam or joist, *τραρῡán*, -ám, *m.*, also *τραεαρῡán*.

(2) For rafters, each pair or "couple" being called, (a) *βαρῡα*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*, while one is *τεαḃḃάρῡα*; (b) *ῡραρῡα*, *m.*, = *βαρῡα*, with prosthetic *s*. (*ῡραῖρῡῡ*, -e, -í, *f.*, *Or.*); (c) *ορῡḃḃα*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; (d) *ερῡḃ an τοῖῥ* (*Don.*).

(3) Beam connecting each couple, (a) *cunῥ*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (b) *boimbéat*, -éit, *m.*

(4) Beam connecting the rafters and supporting the thatch, *ταῶḃán*, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* 2 *Kings* 6, 2).

(5) Weaver's beam, (a) *ῥαρῡά*, -n, *pl.* -nn*a*, *dat.* -ám, *dat. pl.* *nn*a*ῖῶ*, *f.*; (b) *marḃe* *ῥαρῡan*; (c) *ῥαρῡa* *ῡaicín* *νό* *ῥαρῡm an* *ῡaicín*.

(6) Cross-bar of a balance, (a)

meaθ, -a, and -erōe, *pl.* -a, *f.*;
(b) cumz meaθa; (c) ταῖαν,
-αιν, -ητα, *m.*, also ταῖαν τὸν-
αιτε (*Tyr.*).

(7) Of a plough, (a) ceannpača
(*Con.*); (b) béim, -e, -i, *f.* (*M.*);
(c) maíoe reirpíze = reirpíze
(*Mea.*).

(8) Of a spinning wheel,
rinnéan, -áin, *m.*

(9) Of light, ζατ, -aeč, *pl.*
-aeče, -a, and -anna, *m.*; sun-
beam, ζατ ζρέme: in the beams
of the sun, ar ðeiréat na ζρέme
ar ðeiréabap na ζρέme (*Don.*
and *Or.*).

Beaming, *a.*, shining, lonnpač,
-aíze; ðeallpač, -aíze; māmōa,
ind.

Beamless, *a.*, not emitting light,
neamlonnpač, -aíze.

Beamy, *a.*, shining, lonnpač, -aíze.

Bean, *n.*, a leguminous herb (*faba*
vulgaris), pónaípe, *g. id., pl.*
pónpa, *f.*; póipe, *f.* (*Mun.*);
pónap, -aíp, *pl. id.* and -npa,
m. (*Or.*), (*cf.* 2 *Sam.* 17, 28).

Bear, *n.*, a wild animal (*Ursus*),
mačšamain, *g.* and *pl.* -mna,
m.; bečip, -pe(áč), -peáča, *f.*;
béap, -éip, *m.*; bpač, *m.* (*O' Beg.*):
cpoiceann béip ðo óiol pul
šabčap é, to sell a bear's skin
before one has caught him;
uppa, uppós, *f.* (young); uppán,
-ám, *m.* (young he-bear); purčós,
f., apč (*P. S.*)

Bear, *v.t.*, (1) to convey, iomčpaim,
-čap: bear no burden on the
Sabbath day, ná iomčparō uatač
i ló na Sabóíoe (*Jer.* 17, 21).

(2) To render or give: thou
shalt not bear false witness
against thy neighbour, ní béap-
parō tú pīaónaípe bpéize i
n-ašarō ðo cōmappan (*Ex.* 26, 16).

(3) To undergo, suffer or en-

dure: my punishment is greater
than I can bear, ip mó mo
pionúr ná map fēaθaim iomčap
(*Gen.* 4, 13).

(4) To sustain or answer for:
he shall bear their iniquities,
iomčapparō pé a šcionnca (*Isa.*
53, 11).

(5) To bear children, cuir-
mísim, -méaθ.

(6) To bring forth, to produce,
as fruit, (a) beipim, *v.n.* bpeit
(*cf.* L. fero; *cf.* Gr. φέρειν, to
bear, to carry, √ bhérō, I carry;
Skr. bher, to bear; bharami, to
carry); (b) tabpaim, -bairč: ó'n
iá a pušarō mé, since I was
born; a tree bearing fruit, cpann
a beip torarō; can a fig-tree bear
olives, an péroip ðo cpann pize
caopa cpaimn ola čabairč uarō
(*James* 3, 12); the cow brought
forth a calf last night, ðo puš
an bō laoš aréip.

Bear, *v.i.*, to suffer or endure with
patience, (1) pułngim, -lung;
(2) pułangim, -lang; (3) pēap-
uigim, -pam 7 pēap, *imp.* pēap,
fut. pēapōčao 7 pēappao: I will
not bear it any longer, ní pēap-
ōčao níop furōe é; (4) to bear
with it, poigro nó porōne ðo
ðéanam aip; he was unable to
bear with him, níop fēao pé é
pułang, níop fēao pé porōneam
teip; (5) cuirim puap te; ní
fēaθaim cup puap teip, I cannot
bear or endure him.

Bear up to a ship, teačt puap
cum lungē nó te lung.

Bearable, *a.*, pošulangte.

Beard, *n.*, (1) man's, pēapós, -óize,
-óša, *f.*; pionnpač, -arō, -arōe,
m.; ulča, *gen.* -an, *dat.* -am,
pl. -mna, *f.*; sometimes luča (*cf.*
pučap, a shot, from upčap);
poibín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*

(2) Goat's, (a) *meigeall*, -ḡill, *m.*; (b) *rmigroe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí, f.*; (c) *rmeigeaó*, -ḡro, *m. Don.*; (d) *múirḡan*, *m. (Tyr).*

(3) Of barley, wheat, rye, etc., (a) *colḡ*, *g. and pl. cuilḡ, m.*; (b) *coḡal*, -ail, *m.*; (c) *cpoḡal*, -ail, *m.*

(4) Of an arrow, (a) *rḡiaḡán*, *g. and pl. -ám, m.*; (b) *corḡán*, -ám, *m.*

Bearded, *a.*, furnished with a beard, (1) *féaróḡaḡ*, -aḡe; (2) *ulḡaḡ*, -aḡe; *colḡaḡ*; *meiḡ-eallḡaḡ*, -aḡe.

Beardless, *a.*, without a beard, *neaḡmúlḡaḡ*, -aḡe; *oíféaróḡaḡ*, ḡan *féaróḡ*.

Bearer, *n.*, one who sustains or carries, *iomḡarḡóir*, -óira, -óirí.

Bearing, *n.*, (1) behaviour, carriage, mien, carrying, *iomḡar*, -air, *m.*

(2) The act of producing or giving birth, *bpeit*, *gen. -e*, also *beirḡe* and *béarḡa*, *f.*; a woman past bearing, *bean* *oo éuaró ḡar élamn*.

(3) Purport or meaning, *briḡ*; *g. -ioḡ and -iḡe, pl. -ioḡa, g. pl. -ioḡ, f.*

(4) Patient endurance, (a) *ḡulanḡ*, *g. -amḡ and -anḡa, pl. id. m.*; (b) *ḡulanḡḡaḡḡ*, -a, *f.*; (c) *ḡearaḡ*, -amḡ and -ḡa, *m.*

Beast, *n.*, (1) a four-footed animal, (a) *beirḡoeaḡ*, -óḡḡ, -ḡa, *m.*; (b) *beaḡaḡ*, -aḡḡ, *m.*; (c) *amḡróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -mḡnte, m.*; (d) *míol*, *g. míl, pl. -a, ḡ -lḡa, m.*, a generic term applied to any beast. See Animal.

(2) A coarse brutal fellow, *bḡúro*, -e, -eama, *f.*

Wild beast, (a) *beirḡoeaḡ allḡa*; (b) *aḡḡro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (c) *ḡeirḡoe*, *g. and pl. id. f.*; (d) *ḡiaḡo*

beirḡoeaḡ; (e) *oamḡra*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*

Beastliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being beastly, *bḡúroeaḡḡaḡḡ*.

Beastly, *a.*, brutal, filthy, (1) *bḡúroeaḡ*, -oḡe; (2) *bḡúroeaḡ-aí*, -mḡa; (3) *ḡalaḡ*, *comp. ḡailḡe and -aḡe*.

Beat, *v.t.*, (1) to strike repeatedly, (a) with the hand or any instrument, (i) *buaílm*, -alaḡ: thou shalt beat him with the rod, *buaílró ḡú leir an ḡrlait é (Prov. 33, 14)*; they did beat the gold into thin plates, *oo buaí-eaḡar an ḡ-óir i n-a ḡláḡaib ḡana (Ex. 39, 3)*; (ii) *ḡaḡaim*, -bail, with *ar*: they beat one, *oo ḡaḡaḡar ar ḡear oíob (Matt. 21, 35)*; you will be beaten, *ḡeóḡḡar oirḡ*; (b) to pound, (i) *ḡuaíḡim*, -arḡam; (ii) *léirḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (iii) *bḡúḡim*, -uḡaḡ: thou shalt beat some of it [spice] very small, *bḡúḡḡrḡó ḡú curo oe ḡm ḡóḡin (Ex. 30, 36)*; (c) to bang with loud-sounding blows, (i) *ḡléarḡaim* (also *ḡlaorḡaim ḡ blaorḡaim*), -aḡ; (ii) *ḡúirḡim*, -úrḡaḡ; (d) buffet, *clamḡa, g. id., pl. -ḡaí* (cf. Eng. *clout*); (e) drub, (i) *leaoḡaim*, -aḡ; (ii) *liúḡaim*, -aḡ; (f) maul, *ḡeangaim*, -aḡ; (g) flog, (i) with a whip, *larḡaim*, -aḡ; (ii) with a strap or anything raising weals, *léaraim*, -aḡ; (iii) with a rope or anything that bends, *ḡailḡim*, -peaḡ; (iv) *ḡailḡim*, -ceaḡ; (v) *ḡpalḡaim*, -aḡ; (h) cudgel, *ḡmírḡim*, -teaḡ; (i) belabour, thrash, (i) *ḡlanncaim*, -aḡ; (ii) *ḡearḡáilim*, -ail; (j) to beat into froth, as an egg, *cóirḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (k) beat out grain, to scutch, *ḡḡoḡaim*, -aḡ; *buaílm*, -alaḡ.

(2) To overcome in any con-

(2) On this account that (a) *ar ron so*, (b) *do cionn so*, (c) *da bictin rin* : *do cionn suirab ann tusaodar ardon mionna* (*Gen.* 21, 31).

(3) For the reason that, *oe bpris so* : I do it for the reason that I wish to, *deanam e oe bpris so bpuil mian asam cuise*.

(4) Because of, on account of, (a) *mar seall ar* : *cuitéodar mé leat rór* (*béad ruar leat, Don.*) *mar seall ar rin*, I shall be quits with you, or even with you, yet b. of that ; 1 *ngeall le'n meróir*, b. of the mirth ; (b) *tré* : b. of not being there, *tré* (no *toirg*) *san beic ann* ; (c) *toirg* : b. of the eerie name being on the place, *toirg an t-ainm aeraic a beic ar an áit* ; (d) *rá* : b. of that, *pán a cionn rin*, *da bpuil rin* ; (e) *ar ron* : b. of that sin, *ar ron an peacard rin* ; (f) b. of the drop he drank, *do deargaid an bpuil o'ól ré*.

(5) Since, (a) *oir* (*poir U.*) : go from us b. for thou art much mightier than we, *imtis uamne*, *oir ir cumáctaisge tú so móir ná rinn* ; (b) *mar* : I will have the last word b. I have the truth, *beró an focal deirneannac asam mar áta an fírimne asam* ; b. the sun was set, *mar do cuaró an suian faoi* (*Gen.* 28, 11).

Beck, *n.*, a nod, (1) *rméro*, -*oe*, -*oi*, *f.* ; (2) *basairet*, -*sairet*, *m.* ; (3) *sois*, *gen.* *suis*, *pl. id.*, and -*a*, *m.*

Beckon, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make a motion or sign to by the hand or head, (1) *rméroim*, -*oead* (*cf. Skr. smi, smayate, to smile, √ sméyó, I smile*) ; he beckoned

to them *do rméro ré opta* (*Luke* 1, 22) ; (2) *basairet*, -*ad* : after beckoning with his hand, *ar mbasairet do le n-a láim*.

Beckoning, *n.*, the act of making a sign without words, (1) *rméroead* (*rméroead, Or.*), -*ote*, *m.* ; (2) *basairet*, -*airet*, *m.*

Become, *v.i.*, to pass from one state or condition to another, (1) the man became a living soul, *táimis an ruine cum beic i n-a anam beo* (*Gen.* 2, 7) ; he became silly, *táimis dicéille* (*oic céille, M.*) *air* ; (2) he became mad, *o'eiruis ré ar buile* ; it became stormy, *o'eiruis ré cum saorice* ; it became late, *o'eiruis ré oérdeanac* ; (3) he became sick unto death, *do glac timnear an báir é* ; one of them became very penitent, *do glac aitreacair móir fear acá* ; (4) he became wild, *o'imtis ré i bfiadantair* ; (5) I became a monk, *do rinnear manac oíom réim*.

To become of, to be the present or subsequent condition, fate or end of : till he might see what would b. of the city, *so bfaicead [ré] cread do tiocfad do'n caireais* (*Jonah* 4, 5) ; we wot not what became of him, *ní fear dúinn cread o'imtis air* (*Ex.* 32, 1) ; and the old hag will become a beautiful young girl, *asur deanfaró cailín ós álainn den treanacailis*.

What became of him, *cad o'eiruis do* : what became of the money, *cad o'imtis (táimis) ar an aipsead*.

Become, *v.t.*, to suit, besit, to be proper for or worthy of : excellent speech becometh not a fool, *ní hiomcubad o'amaoán gló deaprgnac* (*Prov.* 17, 7) ; a

becometh women, *μαρ ἢ κυβάρω* *το ἡνιάμβ* (1 *Tim.* 1, 10); it well became you, it was worthy of you, *βα ἡμαῖτ ἀν ἡμαῖρε οὖιτ* (*οἷτ νό ἀγατ*) *έ*; it ill becomes you, *ἢ οἷτ ἀν ἡμαῖρε οἷτ* (*οὖιτ*) *έ*, *ἢ οἷτ ἀ ἐῖς πέ οὖιτ*; it does not become (suit) you, *νί οἷρεανν* (*ῥόἷρεανν, Or.*) *πέ οὖιτ* (*cf. ar, a root word meaning to join, to fit; αῖτ, a joint; Gr. ἀρθρον, a joint; and Eng. art and article*).

Becoming, *a.*, appropriate or fit, befitting, suitable, graceful, (1) *κυβάρω*, -*e*; (2) *κυβε*, *ind.*: do what becomes a man of honour, *οἶεαν μαρ ἢ κυβε το οἶμε οἷοῖα*; (3) *κυβεαῖμαῖ*, -*ῖτα*; (4) *κυβεαῖα*, -*αῖε*; (5) *οἷρεαῖμα*, -*αῖε*: it does not become a beggar to be proud, *νί οἷρεαῖμα* *το βακα* *ἀ βεῖτ υαῖβρεα*; *οἶαῖ*, -*αῖε*; *νί μαρ ῖμ το βυῖ οἶαῖ τοο'η ῖεακα* *το οἶεανῖ*, *K. Tbb.*, 263, 27.

Becomingness, *n.*, fitness, *οἷρεαῖμα* *να*, -*α*, *f.*; *κυβερεα*, *f.*

Bed, *n.*, a piece of furniture or anything used for sleeping on, also fig. a layer or seam, etc., (1) *τεαβα* and *τεαβαῖ*, *g. τεαῖτα*, *pl. τεαῖτα*, *dat. τεαβαῖ*, *f.*; a feather bed, *τεαβα ἐλῦμ*; (2) *κυβacaῖ*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf. Cubicle*); (3) *κοῖτce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ί* and -*εαῖτα*, *f.*: *τῖ κοῖτceαῖτα να ῖεμε*: *βάρῖγαῖτ cῖανν*, *caona* *αῖγυρ ὑῖ* *λυcaῖ*, branches of trees, moss and fresh rushes; (4) *ιοῖτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖ*, *f.*, now applied to a sofa; (5) *ῖεῖ*, *g. -οῖ*, *γ ῖῖῖ*, *m.*, still used in *λυῖ-ῖεῖ* and *λυῖ-ῖῖῖ*, childbed; (6) *τοῖτ*, *gen. and pl. τυῖτ*, *m.*; (7) a bed on the floor or "shake-down," *ῖῖῖῖῖ*, -*οῖτce*, -*α*; (8) a straw

bed, *τεαβα τυῖτce* (*coῖam, Don.*); (9) a flock bed, *τεαβα ῖτοcaῖ*.

Bed of a river, or watercourse, *ῖῖῖῖῖ*, -*ῖῖῖ*, *m.*

Bedstead, *ῖτοc τεαῖτα*. The framework alone, esp. the side-beams, *cῖαῖτε*, which are also called *κοῖτα*, *g. id. m.* and *κοῖτα*; the mattress, *μαῖτα νό τεαβα ῖτοcaῖ*; the tick, *τοῖτ*, -*α*, *pl. -αῖ* and -*αννα*, *m.*; the sheets, *βῖαῖτῖῖ*; the blanket, *ῖῖῖῖῖ*, -*έῖτο*, *m.*; the quilt, *cῖῖτ*, -*e*, -*εαννα*, *f.*; the coverlet, *ῖῖῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖ*, *m.*; and the bed-clothes generally *cῖῖῖ* *τεαῖτα*.

Go to bed, *ῖῖῖ ῖ coῖτα*; get up, *βῖ ῖο' ῖῖῖ*; to go to bed, to lie down, *αν τεαβαῖ ῖ ῖαῖῖῖ* *αῖ ῖέῖ* (*m. b.*); *οῖ* *cῖῖ* *α τεαῖτα*.

Bedaggle, } *v.t.*, to besmear or soil,
Bedaub, } *ῖῖῖῖῖ* *τε ῖαῖcaῖ*.
Bedazzle, *v.t.*, to dazzle with light, *οῖῖῖῖ* *τε ῖῖῖ*.

Bed-chamber, *n.*, an apartment for sleeping in, (1) *ῖεῖῖῖ τεαῖτα*; (2) *cῖῖῖῖῖ*; (3) *κυβacaῖ*, *f.* (*cf. Cubicle*).

Bed-clothes, *n.*, blankets, sheets, etc., for a bed, *cῖῖῖ* (*νό έαῖτα*) *τεαῖτα*.

Bedding, *n.*, for cattle, (1) *αῖαῖ* (*εαῖαῖ*), -*ῖῖα*, *f.*; (2) *ῖοῖ*, *g. ῖῖῖ*, *m.*, *dim. ῖοῖῖῖ*, *g. id. m.*

Bedeck, *v.t.*, to deck or adorn, (1) *οῖῖῖῖῖ*, -*ῖῖῖ*; (2) *οῖῖῖῖῖ*, -*ῖῖῖ*.

Bedew, *v.t.*, to moisten with or as with dew, *οῖῖῖῖῖῖ* (*te*): I b. my cheeks with tears, *ο. mo ῖeῖcne ῖε οῖῖῖῖῖ*.

Bedfellow, *n.*, one who sleeps in the same bed with one, (1) *κοῖ-τεαῖτα*, -*αῖτ*, *m.*; (2) *caῖῖῖῖῖ* *g. -ῖῖ*, *m.*, -*ῖῖῖ*, *f.*, *pl. -α*, *m.*

and *f.*; (3) *cneapuroe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (4) *leabadān*, *m.*; (5) *caomnarōe*.

Bedight, *a.*, adorned, (1) *berrište*; (2) *ōirnište*.

Bedlam, *n.*, a madhouse or lunatic asylum, *būuroean mīre*; *teac seac*.

Bedrid, *a.*, confined to bed by

Bedridden, *sickness*, *crōitige*, *snāctiuge ar leabadō*.

Bedstead, *n.*, (1) *rtoc leapta*, *m.*; (2) *comla leapta* (*Tyr.*); (3) the frame, *charpte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tī*, *m.* See *Bed*.

Bedtick, *n.*, the cloth which encloses the materials for a bed, *toct*, *-a*, *m.*

Bee, *n.*, the honeybee (*apis mellifica*), (1) *beac*, *g. beice*, *pl. -a*, *f.*, *meac* (*Con.*), *rmeac*; (2) *beactman*, *g. and pl. -am*, *m.*; (3) *laron*, *g. and pl. -om*, *m.* (the drone); (4) *beacōg*, *f.* (*Don.*), also *beacōg*, *-ōige*, *-ōga*, *f.*; (5) wild bee *riotlān*, *ām*, *m.* (*Don.*); swarm of bees, *raite*, *g. id. f.*; a bee in the bonnet, *eaotromac*, *-a*, *f.*

Beech, *n.*, a forest tree (*fagus sylvatica*), (1) *feagā*, *f.*, *g. and pl.*, *id.*; (2) *fārōbite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tī*, *m.*; (3) *beacōg*, *f.*; (4) *beic na meap*; (5) *crann pleamam*.

Beechnast, *n.*, the nuts of the beech, (1) *meap feagā*; (2) *bačar*, *g. -air*, *m.*

Beechnut, *n.*, the nut of the beech, *meapōg fārōbite*.

Beef, *n.*, the flesh of the cow or bullock, *maipt-foit*, *-ōla*, *f.*

Beef or Beeve. *pl. Beeves*, *n.*, an animal of the genus *bos* (*Gr. Bous*), a bull, bullock or cow, *maipt*, *-airt*, *m.*

Beefsteak, *n.*, a slice of beef for

broiling, *rtarōg* (*nó rterōg*), *-e*, *-eacā*, *f.*

Beehive, *n.*, a receptacle or nest in which bees live and store honey, (1) *corcōg*, *ōis*, *-ōga*, *f.* (*coiceōg nó coirceōg*, *f.*); *corcōg riotlān*, wild bees' nest (*Don.*); (2) beehive in a hedge or in the ground, *cnuapōg*, *f.*, also *pluapnōg*, *curnōg*, *cuapōg*; (3) in moss or in the sides of fences, *cūnpōg*; *talnōg*, one in a fence, in *Cork*.

Beeman or Beemaster, *n.*, one who keeps bees, *beacair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*

Beer, *n.*, a fermented liquor made from malted grain and flavoured with hops, (1) *lionn* and *teann*, *g. teanna*, *pl. lionnta* and *teannta*, *m.*; *lionn dub*, porter; (2) *beoir*, *g. beoirac*, *dat. beoirais*, *f.*; strong beer, *beoir lāroir*; small beer, *beoir caol*, *teann caol*, *nó iar-lionn*; black beer or porter, *beoirdub*; beer and ale, *beoir asur lionn*; (3) *brogōro*, *-e*, *-ī*, *f.*; (4) *guro*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *guroin*, *m.* Bad beer, *rptuac*, *-ais*, *m.* Danish beer, *lager beer*, *beoir toclannac*.

Beerhouse, *n.*, an alehouse, *tis* (*nó teac*) *teanna*, *m.*

Beeriness, *n.*, beery condition, *rūgaet*, *-a*, *f.*

Beery, *a.*, affected by beer, *rūgaet*, *-ais*.

Beestings, *n.* See *Biestings*.

Beeswax, *n.*, the wax secreted by bees, *céirbeac*, *gen. céirbeac beac*, *f.*; *céir riotlān* (*Don.*).

Beet, *n.*, a biennial plant of the genus *beta*, producing an edible root the first year and seed the second, (1) *bém*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *beice rīs* (*Hogan*).

Beetle, *n.*, a wooden pounder, (1)

hour b. the dawn, an uair ip
uorca poim lá.

(3) Face to face with, facing,
in presence or sight of, (a) i
látaip: he bowed b. the people,
o'uimtuig ré i látaip luét na
típe; (b) i b'iaonaípe (an Tí-
eapna), b. (the Lord); (c) ór
comne: always b. me, ór mo
comne i gcómnuróe; (d) ór
comaip: right b. your face, ór
oo comaip amac; b. all the
world, or comaip an t'raoḡail.

(4) Preceding in dignity, order,
rank or worth: rather than, (a)
poim: b. everything, poim ḡac
uite níò; (b) taip: b. all women,
taip mnáib an doomain; (c) taip
ceann: b. or in preference to
the other man, taip ceann an
vume eile.

Before, *ad.*, (1) in the front, as
opposed to the rear, poim(e):
the battle was b. them and
behind, oo bí an cat pampa 7
i n-a noiarò.

(2) Already, previously, in
time past, (a) ceana, they were
there b., bíodap ann ceana; (b)
poim ré; (c) i n-allóo.

(3), (a) In Advance in point
of time, (i) put: b. the day was,
put oo bí an lá ann (*Isa.* 43, 13);
it was little that thou hadst be-
fore I came, ip beaḡ oo bí aḡac
put táimig mipe (*Gen.* 30, 30);
(ii) rap(a): look b. you leap,
veapc rapa (nó put) léimip (*M.*);
b. they came my way, put ap
capaò am' t'reó iao (*P. O'L.*);
(iii) put fá: b. we give an ac-
count of the battle, put fá
vutugam táirḡ an cáta (*Oss.*
IV. 144); (iv) put a: I paid
the rent b. the time, oo óiol mé
an cior put a raib an t-am ann
(*Or. song*); (v) put má (pron.

puma in *Don.* and pma in *Or.*):
the child must creep b. he walks,
ip éigim oo'n leanb lámacan put
má riublaib ré (*U. prov., H. M.*
680); in *U.* the forms put a
voti ḡo and put pa voti ḡo are
also heard; (b) in anticipation
of, (i) pa comne; (ii) te naḡaib;
(c) in preparation for, fá cómaip.

Before long, ḡan móran moille.
Before-cited, *a.*, already cited,
péam-páiròte.

Beforehand, *ad.*, (1) in advance,
poim lám; (2) aforetime, poim
ré (pron. pí-ré, *W. Lim.*, poim
re, *Ker.*).

Before-mentioned, *a.*, already men-
tioned, péam-luaròte; poim-
páiròte (*M.*).

Befoul, *v.t.*, (1) to pollute, t'ruail-
igim, -iuḡaò and -leaò; (2) soil,
make dirty, paluigim, -uḡaò.

Befriend, *v.t.*, (1) to act as a friend
to, caparom (capavouigim), -avaoò
(2) to favour, fávraim, -bairc.

Befriended, *a.*, having friends,
capavac, -aige; capavamaíl,
-míla; caomnuigte, *ind.*

Beg, *v.t.*, (1) to beseech, to en-
treat or ask earnestly for, (a)
iarpaim, -arò: begged the body
of Jesus, o'iaip ré corp íora
(*Mat.* 27, 58); (b) ḡuròim, -òe
and -òeaétam: I b. of you to
do it, ḡuròim oip é òéanam; (c)
aétcumḡim, -ḡe:

I beg of God for youth once
more,

Of Christ for beauty's magic
spell,

With all my teeth firm, white
and close,

And three times three to love
me well.

—From "The Old
Woman's Prayer."

Δέουμιςιμ αρι Όια μο βειτ ός
 αρίρ,
 Δέουμιςιμ αρι Έριόρτ μο βειτ
 νεαρ,
 ιν'ριααλα το βειτ τολύτ, ταιμζεαν,
 γεαλ,
 Δζυρ τρι έριύιρ το βειτ αμ
 ρεαρ.
 —Δέουμιζε να Σεανήνά.

(d) to ask deferentially or respectfully: I b. your pardon, ζαβαιμ
 πάρουν αζατ (M.); ζαβαιμ το
 πάρουν (Don.); I b. leave, ζαβ-
 αιμ σεατ αζατ.

(2) To ask for charity, ιαρραιμ
 νείρτ: his wife begging from
 door to door, α βεαν αζ ιαρραιτ
 νείρτε ι ντοραρ ζατ δον τίζ.

Beg, *v.t.*, to ask alms or charity,
 ιαρραιμ, -ατ: I cannot dig and
 I am ashamed to b., ní πέροιρ
 τιον ρόμηαρ 7 ιρ νάιρ τιον νείρτ
 τ'ιαρραιτ (Luc. 16, 3).

Began, *imp.* of Begin: I b. to
 speak, το έιονηρζιναρ αρι ιαβαιρτ;
 he b. to speak, το έορμίζ (νό
 έορμυζ) πέ αρι ιαβαιρτ; she b.
 to cry, το έριον (νό το ιυίζ)
 ρί αρι ζυτ; she b. scolding them,
 τήρμζ ρί ορτα; he b. to think,
 τήρμζ πέ αρι μήατναμ.

Beget, *v.t.*, to procreate, to generate
 (1) ζεμιμ, νεαμήαιμ (*cf.* γενος,
 birth; *cf.* Eng. kin, akin, kins-
 man); (2) τυρμήιζιμ, -ρμήατ;
 (3) ελανμυζιμ, -υζατ; (4) μα-
 κυζιμ, -υζατ.

Begetter, *n.*, one who begets,
 ζεμτεόιρ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*; τυρ-
 μήιζεόιρ, *m.*

Begetting, *n.*, the act of pro-
 creation, ζεμεαμήαιμ, -μήα, *f.*;
 τυρμήατ, -μήρ, *m.*

Beggar, *n.* (1) one who asks or
 entreats earnestly, (a) petitioner,
 ιαρραιτ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*, also

ιαρραιζεόιρ 7 ιαρραιτ; (b)
 craver, ριόρτ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*;
 also ριρτεόιρ 7 ριρτεατ, -τίζ, *m.*;
 ριόρτ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*; (c) a dun
 creditor, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*

(2) One who habitually asks
 for alms as a way of living, (a)
 βαατ, -αίζ, -αίζε, *m.*: the b.
 need not fear the thief, ní
 βαοζατ το'ν μβαατ αν ζατουόε;
 (b) a strolling beggar, (i) βεαν
 νό ρεαρ ριυατ; (ii) ριυβλόιρ,
 -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*; (iii) ρυαίρε, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ρί, *m.* (Con.); (c) a
 maimed or crippled beggar, or
 one who habitually exhibits sores
 real or otherwise to move com-
 passion, μαίρτνεατ, -νιζ, *m.*:
 even crippled beggars would not
 eat it, ní ιορρατ να μαίρτνιζ
 πέμ έ; (d) a cripple without
 legs attached to a thick board
 (ελαίρην) who moves along with
 the aid of two pieces of timber
 held in the hands, ελαίρνεατ,
 -νιζ, -νιζε, *m.*; (e) τούζαίρε, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ρί, *m.* (Con. and U.);
 (f) τιοτ νείρτε, also an object
 of charity; (g) beggars collect-
 ively, (i) ιυέτ ριυατ; (ii) ιυέτ
 μίρε, from μίρ, a bit or portion;
 (iii) ιυέτ μίρε αζυρ μάλα.

Beggar, *v.t.*, to impoverish, βοετ-
 νυζιμ, -υζατ.

Beggarliness, *n.*, the quality or
 state of being beggarly, βοεταμ-
 εατ, -α, *f.*; σεαταίρ-ερατ, *f.*

Beggarly, *ad.*, in a mean or des-
 picable manner, ζο βοετ; ζο
 ζορτα.

Beggarwoman, *n.*, a woman who
 begs for alms, (1) ριόρτ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*;
 -α, *f.*; (2) βεαν νείρτε; (3) βεαν
 ριυατ.

Beggary, *n.*, extreme poverty, (1)
 βοεταμεαρ, -νιρ, *m.*; (2) βοετ-
 αμε, *g. id. f.*

Begging, *n.*, (1) petitioning, (a) *iaip̃aṭar*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (b) *iaip̃ṭar*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (c) *ṛip̃ṭeóipeaṣṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) craving for pity's sake, *oiúṣaipeaṣṭ*, -*a*, *f.* (*Or.*).

(2) Asking alms, (a) *aṣ iaip̃aró* (*na*) *oéirce*; (b) begging from door to door, *aṣ riubal pomiñ*.

Begging, *a.*, supplicating, (1) *iaip̃-aṭaṣ*, -*aiṣe*; (2) *ṛip̃ṭeaṣ*, -*ṭiṣe*.

Begin, *v.t.*, (1) to commence or enter on, (a) *toruiṣim*, -*uṣaṭ*; (b) *toiriṣim*, -*iuṣaṭ* (*Con.*), *tor-nuiṣim*, -*uṣaṭ*: he began to beat him, *ṑo ṭoruiṣ* (*nó ṑo ṭoruiṣ*) *ṛé ar é buaṭaṭ*; (c) *luiṣim*, -*ṣe*: we had better begin in God's name, *ṭá ṛé éom̃ maṭṭ aṣamm̃ luiṣe iṛteaṣ* (*cpomaṭ aiṛ*) *i n-am̃m Oé*.

(2) To trace or lay the foundation of, (a) *tionñṛṣnam̃*, -*am̃* and -*aṭ*; (b) *bunuiṣim*, -*uṣaṭ*.

Beginner, *n.*, one who begins or originates anything, (1) *toruróe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*óṭe*, *m.*; (2) *toruiṣṭeóir*, -*óṛa*, -*ṛí*, *m.*; (3) *tor-nuiṣṭeóir*, *m.*; (4) *tionñṛṣantóir*, *m.*; (5) *túróir*, -*óṛa*, -*ṛí*, *m.*

Beginning, *n.*, (1) the commencement of an action, state or space of time, (a) *túr*, -*úr*, *m.*: in the b., *ar ṑtúr*, *ar ṑtúr* (*M.*); in the b. of my life, *i ṑtúr mo ṛaogaiṭ*; from b. to end, *ó túṛ ṣo veir̃eaṭ*; b. with a cough and ending with a coffin, *túr te caraṣṭarṣ iṛ veir̃eaṭ te cóm̃pam̃*; a good b. is half the work, *túr* (*tor̃aṣ M.*) *maṭṭ teaṣ na hoib̃re*; (b) *i mbéat*: in the b. of spring, *i mbéat an ear̃parṣ*; (c) idiom: every spring morning has a cold b. (*lit.* head), *bionn ceanñ ouṑ ar ṣaṣ maṭom̃ ear̃par̃aṣ*.

(2) That which begins or originates something, the origin, source, first cause, (a) *tor̃aṣ*, -*aiṣ*; (b) *toir̃eaṣ*, -*ṛiṣ*, *m.* (*Con.*): I am the b. and the end, *iṛ m̃ire an tor̃aṣ ṭ an veir̃eaṭ* (*Rev.* 1, 8); *tor̃aṣ luiṣe ciáṛ*, *tor̃aṣ áṭa cloṣa*, *tor̃aṣ ṛlaṣṭa ṛáilte*, *tor̃aṣ ṛlám̃te coṭlaṭ*.

(3) That which is begun. (a) *toruiṣaṭ*, -*uiṣṭe*; (b) *tornuṣaṭ*, -*uiṣṭe*; (c) *toiriuiṣaṭ*, -*iṣṭe*, *m.*; (d) *tionñṛṣnam̃*, -*am̃*, also -*anta*, *m.*; (e) *tionñṛṣaṭal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Begone, *inter.*, go, depart, get you gone, (1) *im̃ṭiṣ teaṭ* (*nó ṛóm̃aṭ*); (2) *ṛáṣ mo ṛaṭaṛe*; (3) *éum riubail teaṭ*; (4) *bí aṣ im̃ṭeaṣṭ*; (5) *bailiṣ teaṭ*; (6) *ṛaoró*; (7) *cpoc nó ṛṣuab teaṭ*; (8) *cuiṛ* (*an bóṭar*) *oiot*; (9) *ṭaṑaiṛ ṑo bóṭar oṛṭ*; (10) *buaṭ an bóṭar*; (11) *ṑam ar*; (12) *teir̃ teaṭ ṛém*.

Begotten, *a.*, procreated, (1) *ṣem̃te*, *ind.*; (2) *tuir̃m̃iṣṭe*, *ind.*: *doñ iṣac tuir̃m̃iṣṭe Oé*, the only begotten Son of God.

Begrudge, *v.t.*, to envy the possession of, (1) *maoróim*, -*óeam̃*; (2) idiom: you would think he begrudged me this woman, *ṛil̃ṛeaṣ ṣur̃ m̃óṛ leiṛ ṑom̃ an ṑean ṛo*; he does not at all b. it, *ní m̃óṛ leiṛ é éor ar biṭ* (*m. m. R.*); I do not b. it to you, *ní m̃óṛ uom̃ ouṭe*.

Beguile, *v.t.*, to delude by guile, craft or artifice, (1) *meatl̃am̃*, -*aṭ*: the serpent beguiled me and I did eat, *ṑo meal̃l an naṭaiṛ ñime mé ṭ ṑo iṭ mé* (*Gen.* 3, 13); why hast thou deceived me, *cpéaṭ ṛáṣṭṛ meal̃l tú mé* (*Gen.* 29, 25); (2) *cealṣam̃*, -*aṭ*; (3) *ṛaobuiṣim*, -*uṣaṭ*;

(4) *cluanuigim*, -uḡaḡ; (5) *bṛéaḡ-nuigim*, -uḡaḡ; (6) *bṛéaḡaim*, -aḡ. Beguiled, *a.*, deluded by guile, (1) *meallta*, *ind.*; (2) *ṛaobḡta*, *ind.*; (3) *cealḡuigḡte*, *ind.*

Beguiler, *n.*, one who beguiles, (1) *mealltóir*: *le bṛiaḡṛaibḡ binne do mḡealltaḡ ṛinne*; (2) *ṛaobḡtóir*, -óṛa, -rí, *m.*; (3) *cealḡaíre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *cluanáíre*, *m.*; (5) *cluanurḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ḡḡe, *m.*

Behalf, *n.*, (1) advantage, benefit, favour, interest, profit, (*a*) *ṛon*: *ar mo ṛon*, *ar do ṛon*, *ar a ṛon*, on my, your, his b.; (*b*) I am glad therefore on your b., *ar an áḡḡar-ṛom aḡá ḡáirḡe-aḡar oṛm buṛ ṛtaobḡ-ṛa* (*Rom.* 16, 19); we give you occasion to glory on our b., *do beirṛmíḡo ṛáḡ ḡáirḡe-aḡar ṛíḡ ṛ'ár ṛtaobḡ* (*2 Cor.* 5, 12).

(2) Defence, stead, support, vindication, *ṛar ceann*: I will fight on her b. (in her defence), *ṛporḡṛeaḡ ṛar a ceann*.

Behave, *v.t.*, to conduct or comport, used reflexively, (1) *iomḡaraim*, -ḡar: *iomḡair tú ṛém*, b. yourself!

Behave, *v.i.*, to conduct, bear or carry one's self, (1) idiom: he behaved badly to her, *ba hé* (*baḡ é*) *an ṛpoḡ-ḡeann ṛí*; (2) he behaved treacherously towards him, *ṛinne ṛe ṛeall ar*.

Behaviour, *n.*, (1) manner of behaving, good or bad, (*a*) *iomḡar*, -ar, *m.*: *ṛpoicḡ-iomḡar*; also *ṛpoḡmúmeaḡ*, *nḡe*, *m.*, bad b.; *ṛeigḡ-iomḡar*, good b.; good b. comes with learning, *ṛigḡ iomḡar le ṛoḡluim*; (*b*) *moḡaḡḡaḡḡ*, -a, *f.*

(2) Conduct, good or bad, (*a*) *béar*, *g.* and *pl.* -a, *m.*: *ṛume*

ṛeigḡ-béaraḡ, a man of good b.; (*b*) good b., *múmeaḡ*, -nḡe, *m.*; *múnaḡ* (*Don.* and *Tyr.*)

(3) Carriage, deportment, *carra-áirḡe*, *g. id. m.*; *iomḡar ar*, *m.*

Behead, *v.t.*, to cut off the head of, (1) *ṛíceannaim*, -aḡ (*cf. W. diben*, and *Bret. dibenna*, with interchange of b and c); (2) *banim* (-nḡ), *ṛḡiobaím* (-aḡ), *ṛeilḡim* (-ḡean), *ṛḡoḡaím* (-aḡ) *ṛaimm* (-aḡ) *an ceann ṛe*.

Beheaded, *a.*, having the head taken off, *ṛíceannaḡa*.

Beheading, *n.*, the act of cutting off the head of, *ṛíceannaḡa*, -nḡta, *m.*; *ṛíceannaḡa* *ḡóm* *ṛairḡe*.

Behest, *n.*, a command, a mandate, (1) *óṛouḡaḡ*, -uigḡte, *m.*; (2) *aitne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *aitneanta*, *f.*

Behind, *prep.*, (1) at the back of, on the other side of, (*a*) *ar éul*: he was b. the door when sense was being distributed, *bí ṛe ar éul an ṛorair nuair a bí an ḡiall ṛá ṛoinnt*; b. the ditch, *ar éul an ḡiarḡe*; b. the house, *ar éul an ṛiḡe*; (*b*) *taobḡ ṛiar ṛe* (*ṛia ṛiar*, *M.*): to abuse a man b. his back, *do mairḡuḡaḡ éinne taobḡ ṛiar ṛe*; *donṛume do mairḡuḡaḡ ar a éul*; the rulers were b. all the house of Judah, *do bíḡar na hu-aḡḡarám taobḡ ṛiar uile do ṛigḡ lúḡan* (*Neh.* 4, 16); (*c*) *ar ṛḡáḡ ḡṛamm*, b. a tree.

(2) Left after departure from life or to a distance, *ṛ noiarḡ*: the girl he left b. him, *an caḡlín ṛ'ṛáḡ ṛé ṛ n-a ṛiarḡ*; a treacherous little cur b. you, *mairḡín ṛealltaḡ ṛo ṛiarḡ*; where those that were left b. stayed, *mar ar ṛanaḡar an mḡeo do ṛáḡaḡ 'n-a noiarḡ* (*1 Sam.* 30, 9).

Behind, *ad.*, (1) at the back, in the rear, (a) *ἀρ ἑσὺλ*; (b) *λεαρτιάρ*.

(2) Towards the back or rear, backwards, *ἰ νοιάρ*: look not b., *νά πέας δὸ ὀιάρ*; the Benjaminites looked b. them, *ο' ἀμ-αιρσεαδάρ να ὕεμανιτιγ ἰ ν-α νοιάρ* (*Judg.* 20, 40).

(3) Backward in order of succession, *ἀρ βειρεαδ*: always b., *ἰ ἑσὸμνυρδε ἀρ βειρεαδ*; falling b., *αἑ ουλ ἐυμ βειρῶ*.

Behind-hand, *ad.*, backward, *ἰ νοιάρ λάιμε*; *ἀρ ἑσὺλ*.

Behold, *v.t.*, (1) to look at, (a) *πέαςαιμ*, -*αδ*; (b) *ὀεαρπαιμ*, -*αδ* (*cf.* *Skr.* *darc*, see); (c) *ἀμῆαρπαιμ*, -*αρ*.

(2) To see clearly, *ἐίμ* (*M.*), *τῶίμ* (*U.*), *πείειμ* (*Con.*), *v.n.* *πείειμτ*, *πείεαίλ* (*Con.* and *U.*), *πείρῑμτ* (*M.*).

(3) To regard with the eyes. *βρεατνυῖσμ*.

Behold, *v.i.*, *πέαςαιμ*, -*αιμ(τ)*: and I beheld, and lo, *υίμε ῑν ο' πέας μέ ἡ πέας* (*Rev.* 5, 6).

Beholden to, *a.*, obliged to, indebted to, *πέ* (*πά*; *ῑαι*) *κομαοιμ αἑ*.

Beholder, *n.*, a spectator, (1) *πέαςαδὸίρ*, -*όρ*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *βρεατ-νυῖςτὸίρ*, *m.*

Behoof, *n.*, advantage, benefit, interest, profit, use, *ταίρβε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*εαα* and -*βί*, *m.*; *μαίτεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*; *λεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*; *κομαίρτε* *οὐ* *λεαρά*, advice for your b. or advantage.

Behoves, *v.t.*, to be fit for, *ἡρ* *κόίρ* (*νό ἡρ ἰομῶυαίρ*) *ὀύμν* *πέαςαιμ ῑλ* *οὐ* *βῆραμυρ* (*ῑλ* *α* *οῦγῶ-μυρ*) *λέίμ*, it b. us to look before we leap.

Being, *n.*, existence, (1) *βίτ* (*βιοτ*), *g.* *βεατῶ*, *pl.* *βιοτῶ*, *m.* (*cf.* *W.* *byd*; *Bret.* *bed*): *ἰ νὸια ατῶ*

ἀρ *μβεατῶ*, *ἀρ* *λυαδῶι* *αἑ* *ῑρ* *ἀρ* *μβίτ*, in God we live, move and have our b.

(2) A living creature, a human being, *κρέατῑρ*, -*ύρ*, -*ρί*, *m.* (also *κρέατῑρ*, -*ύρ*, *m.*): a living b., *κρέατῑρ* *βεό*.

Being, *p. pr.* of *Be*, under which see root, *βείτ*: I do no good by b. here, *νί* *νῆαν-μάιτ* *ὀ* *αμ* *βείτ* *ανηρ*; for the purpose of b., *ἐυμ* *βείτ*; on b. asleep, *ἡρ* *μβείτ* *ἡ-α ἑσὸιῶ* *ὀδὸβ*; and the winter b. very cold, *αἑ* *ῑρ* *βείτ* *οὐ' ἡ* *ἑίμῑρεαδ* *ῑο-ῑυαρ* (*P. L.*); on the point of b., *ἀρ* *τίβείτ*.

Belabour, *v.t.*, to beat soundly, (1) *βυαίαιμ* *ἑο* *τῑομ*; (2) I belaboured his bones, *οὐ* *βῑύῖς* *μέ* *α* *ἐνάίμ*; (3) *πλανεαίμ*, -*αδ*; (4) *μιαρτάλαιμ*, -*αίλ*; (5) *βατράλαιμ*, -*αίλ*; (6) *ἑρεαδαιμ*, -*αδ*.

Belaboured, beaten soundly, (1) *βυαίτε* *ἑο* *τῑομ*; (2) *βῑύῖςτε*, *ind.*; (3) *βατράλτε*, *ind.*

Belated, *a.*, overtaken by night, *αμυῖς* *ἑο* *ὀείρδεανῶ* *ῑτοίρδε* (*ῑαν* *οῖρδε*).

Belay, *v.t.* (*Naut.*), to make fast, as a rope, *οὐ* *ῑναδὸμαδ* *ἰ* *ῑόρῑρδε* *νό* *κόρῑρδε* *λυνῑε* *οὐ* *ῑναδὸμαδ* (*O' Beg.*).

Belch, *n.*, an ejection of wind from the stomach through the mouth, *βῑύέτ*, -*ύέτῶ*, *f.*

Belch, *v.i.*, to eject wind from the stomach through the mouth, (1) *βῑύέταιμ*, -*αδ*; (2) *τομῑαιμ*, -*αδ*.

Belching, *n.*, the act of eructation, (1) *βῑύέταδ*, -*τέῶ*, *m.*, also *βῑύέτ-ῑαίλ*, -*ε*, *f.* (*βῑύέταδ*, *Don.*); (2) *τομῶ*, -*ντα*, *m.*

Belching, *a.*, inclined to belch, *βῑύέταδ*, -*αῖῑε*.

Belcher, *n.*, one who belches, *brúctóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Beldam, Beldame, *n.*, a hag, *caill-eac*, -úige, -a, *f.*

Beleaguer, *v.t.*, to surround with an army, *iomrópur*, *v.n. id.*

Beleaguered, *a.*, besieged closely, *iomrópur*, *ind.*

Belfry, *n.*, a bell-tower, (1) *closcár*, -ár, *m.*; (2) *cloiscteach*, -tíge, -tígte, *m.*

Belie, *v.t.*, to show to be false, to charge with falsehood, (1) *bréagnuigim*, -uḡaḡ: you lie! *t'éiteac*; *ḡuḡar t'éiteac*; their actions b. their words, *bréagnuigro a ngníomairt a mbriactra*; (2) *ráruigim*, -uḡaḡ: not belying you, *ní i do ráruḡaḡ é*

Belief, *n.*, faith, (1) *credeam*, -oim, *m.*: through b. of the truth, *tré credeam na fírinne* (2 *Thess.* 2, 13); (2) *ír*, *g. íre*, *f.*

To the best of my belief, *do réir mo tuairme* (*nó mo bairm*).

Believable, *a.*, credible, *incredite*.

Believe, *v.t.*, to give credence to, (1) *creoim*, -oem and -oemam: do you b. that, *an gcreoem tú rín*; I would not b. it at all (*lit.* from the world), *ní creorinn ó'n traoḡal é*; b. me, *creo uaim-re*; who would b. it, *cé creoread é* (*cf. Bret. credu*, to believe).

Believe, *v.i.*, to have a firm faith, *creoim*, -oem and -oemam: Lord, I b., *creoim a tígearna*; for it is by the heart man believes, *óir ir leir an gcreoide creortear*; everyone who would not b., *ḡac tóme naḡ gcreoread*.

Believer, *n.*, *creomeac*, -míḡ, -míge *m.*; *pl. luḡt creoim*.

Believing, *n.*, placing confidence

in, (1) *creoemam*, -mna, *f.*; (2) *creoim*, -e, *f.*; (3) *creomeán*, -áil, *f.*

Bell, *n.*, *clóg*, *g.* and *pl. cluig*, *m.* (*cf. Bret. cloc'h*), *dim. s. cluigín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; *ḡuigín*, *m.*; *ceolán*, -ám, *m.*; *muillán*, *m.*; *muilleán*, *m.*; the little b. which is rung during Mass, *clóḡarán cléiríḡ*; chime of bells, *cóim-foḡar clóg*; alarm b., *clóg fóir-foḡaḡ*; death b., *creior*, -e, *f.*; ring the b., *buail nó bair an clóg*.

Bell-clapper, *n.*, *teang*, *cluig*, *cláḡ-air*.

Belladonna, *n. (Bot.)*, the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna*, (1) *tur an mḡḡair*, *m.*; (2) *tur mór*, *m.*; (3) *tur na tóib mór*, *m.*; (4) *tur na horóce*.

Belle, *n.*, a beautiful young lady who attracts notice, (1) *rpéir-bean*, *f.*; (2) *rtuair*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *máir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *f.*

Bell-flower, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant of the genus *campanula*, (1) small-leaved, *cúrac na cuairce*; (2) round-leaved, *pluḡán cluigneac*.

Bell-founder, *n.*, one who makes bells, *cluigóeantóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; *feap oéanta cluig*.

Bell-hanger, *n.*, one who hangs bells in the places assigned for them, *croḡair clóg*; *feap croḡta clóg*.

Bellicose, *a.*, pugnacious, *bruig-neac*, -níge.

Belligerent, *a.*, pertaining to or tending to war, *coḡtaḡ*, -aige.

Bell-man, *n.*, a man who gives notice by ringing a bell in the streets, (1) *feap cluig*; (2) *clóḡair*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (3) *fóir-fuḡairtóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (4) *ḡáirteóir*, *m.*

Bell-metal, *n.*, bronze which is used for making bells, being

usually an alloy of three parts of copper to one of tin, *miotal cluig*.

Bellow, *v.i.*, to make a loud hollow noise like an enraged bull, (1) *géimim*, *g.* -*mneac* and -*mneac*, *as géimniḡ* (no *géimniḡ*); (2) *búirtim*, -*neac* (*W. Lim.*); (3) *búirtim*, -*teac* (*P. O'L.*); (4) *búirtíom*, -*neac*, *as búirtíḡ* (*Or.*).

Bellowing, *n.*, (1) of cows, (*a*) *géimneac*, -*niḡe*, *f.*; (*b*) *géimneac*, *f.* (*W. Lim.*); (*c*) *búb*, -*a* (*G. D.*); (*d*) *búbáil*, -*áil*, *f.*

(2) (*a*) of bulls, *búirtneac*, -*íro*, *m.*; (*b*) *búirtneac*, -*tiḡe*, *f.*; *búirtneac*, *Don.*; also *búirtneac*, *f.* (*M. D.*).

Bellows, *n.*, an instrument for blowing fires, *builtḡ* (*cum pérocte*), *pl.* of *botḡ*, a bag; *peroeán*, -*ám*, *m.*, (*Don.*).

Bellows-blowing, *n.*, the act of working a bellows. *botḡairneac*, -*a*, *f.*

Bellows-maker, *n.*, one who makes bellows, (1) *botḡaoóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*; (2) *builtḡ-óeantóir*; (3) *peap óeanta builtḡ*; (4) *foblaac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*

Bell-ringer, *n.*, one who rings a bell, (1) *cloḡairne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (2) *cluiḡne*; (3) *irḡne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (4) *airḡneóir* (*O'R.*); (5) *peap baintḡe cluiḡ* (*F. M.* 448).

Bell-ringing, *n.*, the act of ringing a bell, *cloḡairneac*, -*a*, *f.*

Bell-rope, *n.*, the rope by which a bell is rung, *téac an cluiḡ*.

Bell-wether, *n.*, a wether sheep with a bell on its neck, *muilḡ an cluiḡ*.

Belly, *n.*, the abdomen, (1) *botḡ*, *g.* and *pl.* *builtḡ*; (2) *tárr*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *dat.* -*áir*, *f.* (*cf. W. tór*;

Bret. tor, formerly *tar*): *ar a tárr* i n-*áir*oe, lying on his back; (3) *méacal*, -*ail*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (4) *maoḡal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (5) fat b., *ḡeóir*, -*e*, *f.*

Bellyache, *n.*, pain in the bowels, *cinneap cuirp*; *toisḡ-builtḡ*.

Bellyband, *n.*, a girth, (1) *ḡiorḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (2) *tárr-ḡao*, -*ao*, *m.*: to crown all your ills your b. is loose, *mar bárr ar ḡac ḡalar tá ro tárr-ḡao ḡḡaoilḡe* (*Ker.* and *W. Lim.*); (3) *ḡao tárra*, *m.* (*ḡao tárra*, *Don.*); (4) *iall an builtḡ*, *f.*; (5) *teanntán*, -*án*, *m.*

Bellyful, *n.*, more than enough, *lán builtḡ*.

Bellyworm, *n.*, (1) *piarḡ ḡoile*, *f.*; (2) *miol ḡoile*, *m.*; *botḡ-ḡairḡ*.

Belong, *v.i.*, (1) to be the property of, *baimim*, *nó beanaim leir*, I b. to him; I have money but it does not b. to me, *tá airḡeac aḡam acḡ ní liom féim é*; the book belongs to me, *ir liom-ra an leabhar*; it belongs to him, *ir leir é*.

(2) To be the concern, function or business of: do not interpretations b. to God, *nac le Dia báineap cialluḡac* (*Gen.* 40, 8); that does not b. to or concern you, *ní báineann rim leat* (*ḡuit*, *M.*).

(3) To be part of or connected with, to be appendant or related to, to owe allegiance or service to: things belonging to the service of God, *neirḡe báineap le ḡnóḡaib Dé*: I do not b. to you or owe you allegiance, *ní't baint aḡam leat*.

Beloved, *a.*, (1) *óil*, -*e*; (2) *óilir*, -*ire* and -*irle*; (3) *ionnam*, -*e*.

Beloved, *n.*, one greatly loved, (1) *ḡior-ḡráo*, *m.*: he giveth his

b. sleep, *to* *béaparo ré coisao* *o'a* *fiop-špáo* (*Ps.* 127, 2); (2) *špáo, m.*: my b. is mine and I am his, *ir* *uom-ra mo špáo* *7 ir* *teir mire* (*Cant.* 2, 16).

Below, *prep.*, *pá, paol, pé.*

Below, *ad.*, (1) *tiop*, at rest b. (*riop*, motion down from here, *i.e.*, downwards; *anior*, motion from b. to here, *i.e.*, upwards): *táms ré anior, áct tuit ré riop arir*; (2) *leartior*; (3) *pá ioctap.*

Belt, *n.*, a girdle, (1) *cpior, g. cpeapa, pl. cpeapanna, m.*; (2) *páirgeán, -ám, m.*; (3) *rpentp, -e, -eada, f.*; (4) *ruppams* (also *ruppms 7 reiprms*), *-e, -eada, f.* (*cf.* *surcingle*).

Belt, *v.t.*, *cpeapmsim, -ušaó.*

Beltane, *i.e.*, May-day, *n.*, *béat-tame, gen. id. f.* (*pron. bout-teme, b slender*).

Belying, *n.*, the act of showing to be false, (1) *bpeágnusaó, -uigte, m.*; (2) *pápušaó, -uigte, m.*: not b. you, *ní i to pápušaó-ra é.*

Bemire, *v.t.*, to soil with mud or dirt, (1) *pauisim, -ušaó*; (2) *palcám, -aó*; (3) *pmeapam, -aó.*

Bemired, *a.*, made dirty, *pauigte.*

Bemoan, *v.t.*, to lament, to bewail, (1) *caomim, -neaó*; (2) *šeapcaomim*; (3) *šuilim, v.n. šul and šol.*

Bemock, *v.t.*, to ridicule, *mašaó to* *béanam paol* *óume.*

Bench, *n.*, (1) a seat like an elongated stool, *puapma, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

(2) A long table at which mechanics work, the table at which judges sit, the persons sitting as judges and the court or room itself, *bimpre* (*nó bempre*), *g. id., pl. -ri* and

-reaca, f.; *bimpre* *olúitioópa* *nó* *fiúnéapa*, a joiner's bench; *Bimpre an Ríog nó Suróeacán an Ceirt*, the King's Bench; casting him from judge to judge, from jury to jury, from Court to Court, *o'a* *teitgean ó bpeiteam* *šo bpeiteam, ó coirpe šo coirpe, ó bimpre šo bimpre* (*P. L.*).

(3) A kind of natural bench or long stretch of raised ground near a lake or river, *ápóán, -ám, m.*

(4) Bench in a hayrick or a seat in a boat, *pear, -a, pl. id. m.*

Bend, *v.t.*, (1) to move out of a straight line, (a) to make crooked *camam, -aó*; (b) to curve like a bow, (i) *úbam, -aó*: it is a light wind that would not bend a blade of grass, *ir beas an šaoč nač úbpaó tpaictín*; (ii) *cúbam, -aó*; (c) to bend, as the knee, *peacam, -aó* (also to move or stir): bow your head and b. your knee, *cpom* *to ceann ir peac* *to šlún* (*Oss.* IV. 60); (d) to crook, to incline, as the head, (i) *cpomam, -aó*: the heaviest ear of corn bends its head lowest, *an tiar ir tpuime ir íple cpomam a ceann*; (ii) *domam, -aó*; (e) *pillim, -leaó*: it is impossible to get a b. or a move out of it (as a pole fixed in the ground). *ní péroir pilleaó ná peacaó to baint ar* (*cf. c* above); (f) to turn aside, as a branch, a twig, *ppaonam, -aó*; (g) to twist, (i) *piaapam, -aó*; (ii) *peanncam, -aó*; (iii) *ppeanncam, -aó.*

Bend, *v.i.*, (1) incline, lean, bow, *clonam, aó* (*cf. Lat. in-clinare; Gr. κλίνω, to incline, √ cleyo*).

(2) To b. downwards, as corn in

lodging, *ῥαμᾶσαιμ*, -αὐ (*ῥεᾶμ-
αῖμ*, *W. Lim.*).

(3) To bow in prayer or in token of submission, (a) *ῥεᾶδ-
αῖμ*, -αὐ; (b) *εῖρομαιμ*, -αὐ (*cf.*
Bend, *v.t.*, 1 *d.*).

Bend, *n.*, (1) a curve, (a) *λύβ*,
-ύβε, -α, *f.*; (b) *κοῖν*, *g.* and *pl.*
κυῖν, *m.* (*cf.* *L. curvus*): the
Path of the Three Bends, *καρὰν
να ὁτρὶ ἔσχοῖν*; (c) in the back,
(i) *ὀρμον*, *g.* *ὀρμυνη*, *pl.* -α, *f.*
(also *ὀρμυν*, *pron.* *ὀρύν* in *Con.*
and *Wat.*, and *ὀρμυν* in *W.*
Lim.); (ii) *ἑστᾶθ*, -αὐ, -αὐε,
m.; (iii) *ῥῥαῖε*, -ε, -ί, *f.*: she
has a hump and a b. and a
glen in her back, *τὰ κυῖτ ἡ
ῥῥαῖε ἡ ἑλεᾶν ἡ ν-α ὀρμυν* (*ῥ.
υα Ὀ.*); (2) like the crook of
a stick, *εῖρομαθ*, -μῆα, *m.*; (3)
bend of a wood, *βλέαν*, -έμε, *pl.*
-έμῃ, -τῥαῖα (*Con.*), -ταῖα (*W.*
Ker.); (4) *ῥῥαῖν*, -α, *pl. id. m.*

Bendable, *a.*, easily bent, *ρο-λύβῆα*.

Bending, *n.*, the act of straining
out of a straight line, (1) *καμαθ*,
-μῆα, *m.*; (2) *λύβαθ*, -βῆα, *m.*:
b. is better than breaking, *ἡ
ῥεᾶρν λύβαθ νὰ βῥῖρεαθ*; (3)
λύβαρναῖγῖλ, -ε, *f.*: b. under a
load, *α἗ λ. ῥὰ υαῖαῖ (M. Ὀ.)*,
also *λύβαρναῖ*, -αῖγε, *f.*, *α἗
λύβαρνα ἕ (P. O'L.)*; (4) *εῖρομαθ*
-μῆα, *m.*: b. under the weight
of years (*i.* both bending and
turning grey), *ροῖν εῖρομαθ ἡ
υαῖαθ ὁῖ*; (5) *εῖροναθ*, -νῆα,
m.; (6) *ῥεααθ*, -ῆα, *m.*; (7)
ῥῥαῖαθ, -αὐ, *m.*

Bending, *a.*, inclined to bend, (1)
λύβαῖ, -αῖγε; (2) *ῥεανναῖ*, -αῖγε.
See Bend, *v.t.*

Beneath, *prep.*, (1) lower in place,
ῥὰ, ῥαοῖ, ῥέ (M.), *ῥό*: under the
mount, *ῥαοῖ ὅυν ἂν τῥεῖβε (Ex.*
32, 19).

(2) Under something superior
or that oppresses or burdens,
beneath the stimulating lash, *ῥὰ
ἂροθ βῥορτυῖγε (K., Tbb. 52y)*.
Beneath, *ad.*, (1) *ῥίοῖ*: the sky
above and the earth b., *ἂν
ῥῥεῖν ῥαῖ ἡ ἂν τᾶλᾶν ῥίοῖ*;
(2) *λεᾶρῥίοῖ*; (3) *ἡ ν-ῖοῖῥαῖ*:
thou shalt not be b., *νὶ βῆρῖ
τὺ ἡ ν-ῖοῖῥαῖ (Deut. 28, 13)*.

Benedict, *n.*, a married man, *ῥεᾶρ
ῥόῖῥα*.

Benedictine, *n.*, a brother of the
Order of St. Benedict, *βῥᾶῖῥαῖν
ὁ Ὀῖρο San Βενῖοῖῥῥ*.

Benediction, *n.*, (1) *βεᾶνναῖῥ*, -α,
f., blessing; (2) *κοῖρρεααθ*, -ῆα,
m., consecration; (3) *αῖτυῖαθ*,
-υῖῖγε, *m.*, grace at meals; (4)
εᾶρῥαῖῥ, -ε, *f.*, Vespers.

Benedictory, *a.*, expressing wishes
for good, *βεᾶννυῖῖγεαῖ*, -ῖῖγε.

Benefaction, *n.*, a benefit con-
ferred, *ὀεῖῖ-ῖνῖοῖν*, -α, -αῖῆα,
m.

Benefactor, *n.*, } one who confers
Benefactress, *n.*, } a benefit, (1)
κομαομεῖῥ, -νῖῖ, -νῖῖγε, *m.*; (2)
κομαοῖντεῖοῖν, -ῖοῖα, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (3)
κομαννῖοῖν, *m.*

Benefice, *n.*, an ecclesiastical living,
βεᾶῖα εᾶῖῥαῖρε.

Beneficence, *n.*, the practice of
doing good, (1) *κοῖρβεᾶρῥαῖν*,
-αῖν, *m.*; (2) *ὀεᾶνᾶν ὀεᾶῖ-
οῖνρεαῖα*; (3) *μαῖῥ-ῖνῖοῖμαῖῥ*,
-α, *f.*; (4) *μαῖῥ-ὀεᾶνᾶν*, -νῆα,
m.

Beneficent, *a.*, doing good, (1)
κοῖρβεᾶρῥαῖ, -αῖγε; (2) *μαῖῥ-
ῖνῖοῖμαῖ*, -αῖγε; (3) *μαῖῥ-ὀεᾶνῥ-
αῖ*, -αῖγε.

Beneficently, *ad.*, in a beneficent
manner, *ῖο κοῖρβεᾶρῥαῖ*.

Beneficial, *a.*, useful, profitable,
ταῖρβεαῖ, -βῖῖγε; *ῥεῖοεᾶμᾶν*,
-μῖῖα.

Beneficially, *ad.*, in a beneficent manner, *so* *taibheac*.

Beneficialness, *n.*, profitableness, *taibheacht*, -a, *f.*

Beneficiary, *n.*, one who receives a benefit or advantage or holds a benefice, *an té aas a mbíonn beata easlaire*.

Benefit, *n.*, (1) advantage, profit, (a) *taibhe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -beata, *m.*: it would be more to your b., beata ré níor mó cum do taibhe; to derive b. from, taibhe do baintar; (b) rochar, -air, *m.*; (c) leas, -a, *m.*; (d) easaí, -á, *f.*; (e) ré: of no b. to them, na ré ré ar bíc dóib (Con.); (f) sair, *m.*: it is of no b. to be complaining, can sair a beic aas caasao (U.); (g) fadaitar, -air, *m.*; (h) idiom: it is little b. he got by it, ir beas a bí o'a báir aise; (i) perom, -e, *f.*

(2) An act of kindness, a favour conferred, (a) maic, -e, *f.*: three benefits that go to loss—a b. done to a bad man, to an old man and to a child, trí maice téirdeann amuá—maic ar an-óime, maic ar fíean-óime 7 maic ar páirte; (b) maice. *g. id. f.*: for your own b., map maice leat rém; (c) maiceas, *g. id. f.*; (d) (i) comas, -e, *f.*; (ii) comas, *g. id. f.*: to confer a b. on him, comas do cup air.

Benefit, *v.t.* and *i.*, to gain, to profit, *taibhigim*, -uigí.

Benevolence, *n.*, the disposition to do good, (1) beasaisne, *gen. id. m.*; (2) beas-toil, -e, -toia and -toileanna, *f.*; (3) rocharbeacht, -a, *f.*; (4) dáimeamlaic, -a, *f.*

Benevolent, *a.*, having a disposition to do good, (1) beasaisneac, -mige; (2) beasaisnean-

ta; (3) daona; (4) beisgníomac; (5) rochar, -e; (6) maiceas, -aise; (7) beas-toileac, -lige (also -toileanna); (8) dáimeamlaic, -mía.

Benighted, *a.*, overtaken by night, *an oróce do tuitim ar óime*.

Benign, *a.*, of a kind, gentle disposition (1) sám, -áime; (2) munntearó, *ind.*: the b. will of God, sámtoil Dé.

Benignity, *n.*, (1) kindness, graciousness, munntearó, -air, *m.*; (2) mildness, gentleness, sám, *g. id. f.*

Benignly, *ad.*, in a benign manner, *so* sám, *so* munntearó.

Benison, *n.*, a blessing, beannaic, -ta, *m.*

Bennet, *n.* (*Bot.*), the common yellow flowered avens (geum urbanum), macaí, -aí, *m.*; macaí fiaóam, *m.* (wild); m. coille (wood).

Bent, *n.*, (1) curve or flexure, (a) camas, -mía, *m.*; (b) lúbas, -bía, *m.*; (c) cromas, -ta, *m.*; (2) inclination or turn of mind, clonac, -ta, *m.*

Bent, *a.*, (1) crooked, no longer straight, (a) cam, -áime (*cf.* Kémo, I surround, arch); (b) camta, *ind.*; (c) esp. with age, (i) crom, -uime (*cf.* W. crwm; Bret. krum); (ii) cromta, *ind.*; (d) lúbta, *ind.*; (e) cúbta: the Hag of the Inward-bent Tusks, caileac na rtaifíacal cúbta; he is b. to the ground, tá a óá ceann cum talam.

(2) Strongly inclined towards in mind, character, disposition or desire, (a) clon, -óime; (b) clonta, *ind.*: strongly b., teannclon; to be cruelly b. against one, do beic clon cruadlaic: n-aasó óime.

(3) Strongly inclined towards something so as to be resolved, determined or set, (a) *ap ti*: b. on injuring me, *ap ti mo oioḡbála*; they were all "at him"—b. on jeering at, mocking, harrying, worrying him, etc., *asur iao so leir ap a ti*: (b) b. on injuring me, *as iariarō m'amiteara*.

Bent, *n.* (*Bot.*, *agrostis vulgaris*), a reed-like grass, (1) *muiríneac*, -*niḡ*, *m.*; (2) *bhiríneac*, *m.*; (3) *muirámneac*, *m.*; (4) *buačail*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *muirán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Benumb, *v.t.*, to deprive of sensation or sensibility, (1) *pparōim*, -*oeaō*; (2) (a) *oallpuigim*, -*uḡaō*: benumbed with cold, *oallpuigte le fuac̃t* (*O' Beg.*); *leaḡta leir an b̃fuac̃t* (*M. lit. melted*); (b) *oallraim*, -*aō*: my hands are benumbed, *tá oallraō im iao-raib* (*Tyr.*); (3) *rtrompuigim*, -*uḡaō*: he is benumbed with cold, *tá barrua (nó maru) leačar air leir an b̃fuac̃t*; *tá barrua léire nó fuar-nime air* (*Con.*); *tá ionḡantac̃ (ionḡlac̃, Don.) 'n-a m̃eap̃aib Or.*

Benumbed, *a.*, numbed, deadened, (1) *pparōte*; (2) *rtrompuigte*: b. with cold, *r. leir an b̃fuac̃t* (*m. b.*); (3) *rtiopac̃*, -*aḡe*; (4) *oallpuigte*; (5) *fuar marb* (stone dead).

Benumbing, *n.*, the act of numbing or deadening, (1) *pparoeaō*, -*ote*, *m.*; (2) *rtrompuḡaō*, -*uig̃te*, *m.*; (3) *fuarép̃ap̃aō*, -*p̃ta*, *m.*

Bequeath, *v.t.*, to give or leave by will, (1) *páḡaim le huaoac̃t*, colloq. I protest, I declare solemnly; (2) *uaoac̃tuigim*, -*uḡaō*; (3) *tiomnaim*, -*aō* (also *tiomnuigim*, -*uḡaō*).

Bequeathed, *a.*, left by will, (1) *tiomanta*; (2) *uaoac̃tuigte*.

Bequeather, *n.*, one who bequeaths, (1) *tiomantóir*, -*óira*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *tiomnuigteóir*.

Bequeathing, *n.*, the act of making a bequest, (1) *tiomnaō*, -*mant̃a*, *m.*; (2) *tiomaint*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *uaoac̃taō* (*uaoac̃tuig̃aō*), -*uig̃te*, *m.*

Bequest, *n.*, that which is left by will, (1) *uaoac̃t*, -*a*, -*anna*, *f.*; (2) *tiomna*, -*mant̃a*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*

Bere, *n.* (*Bot.*), a species of barley (*hordeum hexastichon*), (1) *maol-án*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *eorua beas*.

Bereave, *v.t.*, to deprive, (1) *tallaim*, -*aō*; (2) *níō do bam de oume*; (3) *foim̃uigim*, -*uḡaō*: I will b. them of children, *foim̃eócarō mé iao pá n-a ḡclamn* (*Jer. 15, 7*); let their wives be bereaved of their children, *foim̃uig̃tear a m̃ñá pá n-a ḡclamn* (*Jer. 18, 21*).

Bereaver, *n.*, one who bereaves, *talltóir*, -*óira*, -*rí*, *m.*

Bereaving, *n.*, the act of depriving of something, (1) *tallao*, -*ita*, *m.*; (2) *as bam̃t de*.

Bereft, *a.*, deprived of something, *tallta*, *ind.*

Berry, *n.*, any small fruit, (1) *caor*, -*a*, *pl. id. f.*, *dim. caorós*, *f.* (*Or.*), (*cf. Gr. καρπος*, fruit); (2) *rm̃ear*, -*éire*, -*a*, *f.* (also -*éir*, -*ta*, *m.*); (3) *ruḡa nó ruḡa*, *g. id. m.*

Berry-bearing, *a.*, producing berries *caoir̃bear̃tač̃*, -*aḡe*.

Berth, *n.*, a place in a ship for sleeping in, *leaba tumḡe*, *nó leabarō i tumḡ*.

Beryl, *n.*, a kind of precious stone. *beir̃il*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf. L. beryllus*; *Gr. βήρυλλος*).

Beseech, *v.t.*, (1) to ask urgently, *ιαρραιμ*, -αρό: I b. you hear me, *ιαρραιμ μαρ ξηράρα ορτ έιρτ* tiom; (2) *ρίμ*, -ρεαό (also *ρίοραιμ*, -αό); (3) to beg, to solicit, *ατέμξιμ*, -ξε: I b. you on my knees, *ατέμξιμ ορτ αρ μο ξλίμυ*; (4) *αιτέμ αρ* Όια, *ιαρραιμ ιρ* ξυρόμ σο *επαρό*, I b., beg and pray of God; (5) *ξυρόμ*, -οε (*cf.* *✓ ghedhyó*, I ask); (6) *αξραιμ*, -αό. See Beg.

Beseeching, *n.*, the act of imploring, *οιύξαιρεαέτ*, -α, *f.* (*Con.* and *U.*).

Beseeching, *a.*, imploring, *οιύξαιρεαέ*, -μξε.

Beseechingly, *ad.*, imploringly, *σο* *οιύξαιρεαέ*.

Beseem, *v.t.*, to be fit, proper or worthy of, *οο* *βειτ* *εμβε*.

Beset, *v.t.* to set upon on all sides, to waylay, *ιομπαξιμ*, -ξε; *οιύντεμκέαλλαιμ*, -αό.

Beset, *a.* hemmed in on all sides, *οιύντεμκέαλλαιτ*.

Beshrew, *v.t.*, to curse in a mild form, *εαρξαιμ*, -νεαόιμ.

Beside, *prep.*, (1) at the side of, (a) *ταοβ* *τε*: it is b. you, *τά* *ρέ* *ταοβ* *τεατ* (*νό* *τεο* *ταοβ*); b. him, *ταοβ* *τειρ*, *τε* *ν-α* *ταοβ*; (b) *λάμ* *τιομ*: sit b. me, *μυρό* *λάμ* *τιομ*; (c) *ι* *ν-αιε*: b. the woods, *ι* *ν-αιε* *να* *ξκοιτ*; (d) *τε* *ηαιρ*: b. her, *τε* *ν-α* *ηαιρ*; (e) *κοιρ*: b. him, *τε* *ν-α* *κοιρ*; b. a lake, *κοιρ* *τοεα*; b. the sea, *κοιρ* *να* *φαιμξε*; (f) *ι* *υφοξυρ* *οο*.

(2) In comparison with, (a) *ρεαέ*: the eagle is big b. the wren, *ιρ* *μόρ* *αν* *φιοταρ* *ρεαέ* *αν* *υπεόιτιν*; (b) *ρεαέαρ*: it is not worth mentioning b. the vexation you caused me, *νί* *φιύ* *τραέετ* *αιρ* *ρεαέαρ* *αν* *τ-οτε* (*ρεαέαρ* *αν* *υιτε*) *α* *οεμυρ* *ορμ* (*P. O'L.*).

To be beside one's self. to be out of one's senses, (a) they said he was b. himself, *ουβμσδαρ* *σο* *μαυ* *ρέ* *αρ* *μι-έέντ* (*Mark* 3, 21); (b) Paul thou art b. thyself, *τά* *τύ* *αρ* *βυιτε*, *α* *βόιτ* (*Acts* 26, 24); (c) *αρ* *ραοβ* *έέντε* (*2 Cor.* 5, 13).

Besides, *ad.*, (1) over and above, (a) *ορ* *ειομ*, *ταρ* *ειομ*: and b. that, *γ* *ορ* *α* *ειομ* *ριμ*; (b) *ορ* *βάρμ*; (c) *οε* *βάρμ*: b. that, *οε* *βάρμ* *αρ* *ριμ*; (d) *αξυρ* *α* *έυντεαό*.

(2) More than that, moreover, not included in the number, *μυο* *ειτε*, *νιό* *ειτε*.

(3) In addition to, (a) *ταοβ* *αμυξ*: and there was a famine in the land b. the first famine, *γ* *οο* *βί* *ξορτα* *ραν* *τίρ* *ταοβ* *αμυξ* *οε'ν* *έεαό* *ξορτα*; (b) *ι* *ν-έαξμαιρ*: b. the basket he had a barrel, *ι* *ν-έαξμαιρ* *αν* *έρεάμ* *οο* *βί* *βαιμτε* *αιξε* (*P. O'L.*).

(4) Not mentioned previously, *φόρ*.

Besides, *prep.*, in comparison with, *τε* *ηαιρ*: b. what we have got, *τε* *ηαιρ* *ξαέ* *α* *υφυν* *αγαιμ*.

Besiege, *v.t.*, to beset or surround with armed forces, (1) *ιομπαξιμ*; (2) *ιομόμυρομ*, *v.n.* *ιδ.*; (3) *ιομμυρόμ*, -οε.

Besieging, *n.*, the act of surrounding with armed forces, (1) *ιομ-όμυρομ*, -ομε, *f.*; (2) *ιομμυροε*, *g.* *ιδ.* *m.*

Besieger, *n.*, one who besieges, *ιομόμυροέοιρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Besmear, *v.t.*, (1) to daub with grease, *ρμεαραιμ*, -αό, from *ρμιορ*, marrow; (2) with dirt, *ραμξιμ*, -αξαό; (3) with mud, *οόβαιμ*, -αό; (4) with oil, (a) *υνξαιμ*, -αό; (b) *υίλιξιμ*, -ιυξαό.

Besmearer, *n.*, one who smears, բեամբար, -օրս, -րի, *m.*

Besmearing, *n.*, the act of daubing, բեամբած, -րէս, *m.*

Besmoke, *v.t.*, to harden or foul with smoke, ԾԵԱՏԱՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԾ.

Besmoked, *a.*, hardened or fouled with smoke, ԾԵԱՏԱՅԻՇԷ, *nd.*

Besom, *n.*, a broom, բՏԱԾ, *gen.* -աԻԵ, *pl.* -Տ and -ճՆՆԱ, *f.* : I will sweep it with the b. of destruction, բՏԱԾԲԱՐԾ ՄԵ Ի ԼԵ ԲՏԱԾ ԵՄ ԼԵՐԻՐՏՐԻ (Isa. 14, 23), (*cf.* W. ԿՏԳԱԾ ; Bret. skuba ; L. scopa), *dim.* բՏԱԾԻՆ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -նի, *m.*

Besot, *v.t.*, to make brutish, drunken or stupid, ԾԵՆՈՒՄ ԲՐՈՒՅԵՄԱՆ, մԵՐՏԵՄԱՆ ԱՄՐՈՅԸ, ՆՕ ԱՄՐՈՅՆԸ.

Besotted, *a.*, brutish, ԲՐՈՒՅԻՇԷ.

Besottedness, *n.*, the state or quality of being besotted, ԲՐՈՒՅԵՄՆԻՇԷՇ, -Տ, *f.*

Besotting, *n.*, the act of making brutish, ԲՐՈՒՅՈՒՄՅԱԾ, -ՈՅՇԷ, *m.*

Besought, *imp.* of Beseech : when he b. us and we would not hear, ՆԱԻՐ ՈՍ ԶԱՐԾ ԲԵ ԻՄՆ Դ ՆԱՐ ԷՐԵՄԱՐ ԼԵՐ (Gen. 42, 21) ; they b. him to depart, Օ՛ԻԱՐԱԾԱՐ ԱՐ ԻՄՇԵՅՇ (Matt. 8, 34) ; Օ՛ԻԱՐԱԾԱՐ ԱՐ ԲԱՐԵՅՇ ԱՇԱ ԲԵՄ, they b. him to tarry with themselves.

Bespatter, *v.t.*, to sprinkle with dirty water, mud, etc., ԲԱԸԱՄ ԼԵ ՆԱՐՅԵ ԲԱԸ ՆՕ ԼԵ ԼԱԸԱՅ.

Bespattered, *a.*, sprinkled with dirty water, mud, etc., ԲԱՄՅԷ, *ind.*

Bespattering, *n.*, the act of sprinkling with dirty water, etc., ԲԱԸԱԾ, *g.* -ՄՅԷ, *m.*

Bespeak, *v.t.*, to speak or arrange for beforehand, ԲԵԱՄԼԱԲԱՄ, -ԾԱՐԷ.

Bespeckle, *v.t.*, to mark with specks or spots, ԲԵԱՇԱՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԾ ; ԲԵԱՇԱՄ, -ԱԾ.

Besprinkle, *v.t.*, to sprinkle, ՆԱՐՅԵ ՆՕ ՈՍԾ ՄԱՐ ԻՄ ՈՍ ԸՐԱԸԱԾ ԱՐ ՈՒՄԵ.

Best, *a.*, having good qualities in the highest degree, ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐՐ : he is the b. man alive, ԻՐ Է ԱՆ ՈՒՄԵ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐՐ ԵՅՕ Է ; he is one of the best men alive, ԵԱ ԲԵ ԱՐ ՆԱ ՈՏՈՄԻՅ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐՐ ԵՅՕ ; the business I know b., ԱՆ ԶՆՕ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐՐ ԱԵԱ ԱՐ ԵՕԼԱՐ ԱՅԱՄ (Ա ԲՐԱՆ ԵՕԼԱՐ ԱՅԱՄ ԱՐ ՆՕ ԱՐ Ա ԲՐԱՆ ԵՕԼԱՐ ԱՅԱՄ) ; to make the b. of a bad bargain, ԱՆ ՆՐՕ ԻՐ ԲԵԱՐՐ ՈՍ ԾԵԱՆԱՄ ՈԷ ԾՐՈՇՄԱՐՅԱԾ.

Best, *n.*, (1) the utmost, the highest endeavour, ՈՒՇԵԱՆ, -ՇԱՆ, *m.* : they are doing their b., ԵԱ ԲԱԾ ԱՅ ԾԵԱՆԱՄ Ա ՈՐՈՇԱՆ ; I am working at my level b., ԵԱՄ ԱՅ ՕԾԱՐ ԱՐ ՄՕ ՈՒՇԵԱՆ ; ԱՐ ՄՕ ՇՄԱՇՇ ՆՕ ԱՐ ՄՕ ՇԵԱՆ ԲՈՄԵ ; do your b. for or against .1. your b. or your worst, ՈԵԱՆ ՈՍ ՈՒՇԵԱՆ.

(2) The most nearly perfect thing, being or action, (a) ԵՕՂԱ, *g. id. f.* : she had the b. means for doing it, ԵՒ ԵՕՂԱ ՆԱ ՇՐԱՇ ԱՇԱ ՇԱՅԵ ; they gave me the b. of care, ՇԱՅԱԾԱՐ ԵՕՂԱ ՆԱ ՆԱՐԵ ՈՒՄ ; (b) ԲԵԱԾԱՐ, -ԱՐ, *m.* : to the b. of my understanding, ՈՍ ԲԵՐ ԲԵԱԾԱՐ ՄՕ ՇԱՅՐՈՆԱ.

Best, *ad.*, in the highest degree, ԶՕ ՈՐՄԱՐԷ.

Bestial, *a.*, brutal, ԲՐՈՒՅԵՄԱՆ, -ՄԱ.

Bestiality, *n.*, the state or quality of being bestial, ԲՐՈՒՅԵՄՆԻՇԷՇ, -Տ, *f.*

Bestialize, *v.t.*, to degrade, to brutalize, ԲՐՈՒՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԾ.

Bestially, *ad.*, in a bestial manner,
 ʒo bɾúroeaɪl, -mɪl.

Bestir, *v.t.*, to move briskly or
 with life, (1) coɾɾuɪʒɪm, -uʒəð
 and -ʒe: b. yourself, coɾɾuɪʒ
 oɾɪ; then thou shalt b. thyself,
 annɾom coɾɾóɕaɾ tɪ fém (2 *Sam.*
 5, 24); (2) b. yourself, cuɪɾ
 coɕall oɾɪ fém (*Or.*).

Bestow, *v.t.*, (1) to give or confer,
 (a) bɾonnaim, -əð (pɾonnaim,
U.): that he may b. on you
 a blessing, coɾ ʒo mbɾonnɾəð
 fé beannaɕt ɔəoɪð (*Ex.* 32, 29);
 (b) tɪoðlacaim, -əð: according
 to all the Lord hath bestowed
 on us, ɔo féɪɾ na n-uile neɪte
 ɔ'ar tɪoðlaɪc an Tɪʒeaɾna ɔúmn
 (*Isa.* 63, 7); (c) tɪoðnacaim,
 -əð and -al:

Cɾò mait̃ Δome ɪɾ upnaɪʒte
 Tɾéəðan ɪɾ tɾoɾʒəð
 ɪɾ fəaɾɾɪ nɪð ɔo tɪoðnacal
 ɪɾ teanʒa ɔo ɕoɾtað.

(2) To give in marriage, ɔáɪɪm,
v.n. ɔáɪ; the person who gives
 the bride away, əɕaɪɾ ɔála.

(3) To give, devote, apply,
 use money, energy, skill, etc.,
 ɕəðɾaim, -əaɪɾɪ.

Bestowal, *n.* See Bestowing.

Bestowed, *a.*, given or conferred,
 bɾonnɪɕa.

Bestower, *n.*, one that bestows,
 bɾonnɕóɪɾ, -óɾa, -ɾí, *m.*

Bestowing (act of), *n.*, (1) bɾonnað,
 -nɕa, *m.* (pɾonnað, *U.*); (2)
 ɕəðaɪɾɪ, -aɾɕa, *f.*; (3) ɕoɪɾbəaɪɾɪ,
 -eɪɾɕe, -a, *f.*; (4) ɾaɕəð, -ɔɕa,
m.: b. the jewels, əʒ ɾaɕəð na
 ɾeðo.

Bestowing, *a.*, inclined to give or
 confer, bɾonnɕəɕ, -aɪʒe.

Bet, *n.*, a wager, ʒeall, *g.* and *pl.*
 ʒɪɪ, *m.*

Bet, *v.t.*, to wager, (1) cuɪɾɪm ʒeall:
 let a b. be on it, bet on it, bɪoð
 ʒeall aɪɾ; I will b. on that horse,
 cuɪɾɾɾo mé ʒeall aɾ an ʒcaɾall
 ɾɪm; (2) idiom: if he would
 b. on her, ɔá ʒcuɪɾɾeəð ɾé
 aɪɾɕɪ; I will b. you a pound,
 cuɪɾɾɾo me ɾunt leaɕ.

Betake, *v.t.*, to go, ɪmɕɪʒɪm, -ɕeaɕɕ.

Bethink, *v.t.*, to call to mind, (1)
 cuɪɾɪnɪʒɪm (aɪɾ), -uʒəð: I will
 b. myself, cuɪɾneðəð oɾɪm fém;
 if they b. themselves in the land
 whether they are carried captive
 má cuɪɾnɪʒɪro oɾɾa fém annɾa
 ɕɪɾ-ɾɪm ɪona mbəaɾɕaɾ ɪ láɪm
 ɪəð (2 *Chron.* 6, 37).

Bethink, *v.i.*, ɾmuaim, -neəð
 -neam: b. before you dispossess
 me, ɾmuaim ɾul a ʒcuɪɾɾɾo tɪ
 aɾ ɾeɪɪð mé.

Betide, *v.t.*, to happen, to befall,
 teəʒmɪm, -mɪl: ʒo ɔteəʒmɪro
 oɪɕ ɔuɪɕ, woe b. thee!

Betimes, *ad.*, (1) seasonably, before
 it is late, (a) ʒo moɕ; (b) ɪ n-am;
 (c) ʒo ɾɾáɕamɪl.

(2) Speedily, ʒo ɪuaɕ: agree
 with thy adversary b., ɾeɾoɕɪʒ
 ʒo ɪuaɕ leð eaɾcaɾaɾo (*Mat.* 5,
 25); ʒo ɕapaɾo.

(3) Soon, ʒan moɪɪ: they
 hied with him b., ʒɪuaɾeəðaɾ
 leɾ ʒan moɪɪ (*P. L.* 415).

Betoken, *v.t.*, to show by signs or
 tokens, coɾaɾɕuɪʒɪm, -uʒəð.

Betony, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant of the
 genus betonica, ɪɾ beaɕaɪʒ, *m.*;
 ɪɾ mɪc beaɕaɪʒ, *m.*; wood
 betony (*B. officinalis*), ʒɪaɾaɪɾ
 coɪɪɪe, *f.*, ɪɾɾaɾo na coɪɪe, *f.*;
 water b., boʒɪɾ, *m.*

Betray, (1) to deliver into the
 hands of an enemy by treachery
 or fraud, (a) bɾaɕaim, -əɕ, -aɪɕ:
 máɾ ɔom bɾaɕ ɔom naɾaɾo
 ɕáɾʒəðaɪɾ (1 *Chron.* 12, 17)

and you betrayed him with a kiss, 7 bpaic tú é le póis (P. L. 405); (b) ceatgam: do ceatgais ré mé i lámhaib mo namáo, he betrayed me into the hands of my enemies; (c) maipnim, -neao; (d) deanam feall ar.

(2) To betray the secrets of another intentionally or otherwise, (a) rgeicim, v.n. rgeic (ar): he betrayed me, do rgeic ré oim; (b) foilirigim, -iugao: o'foiliris ré mo rún, he betrayed my secret.

(3) To prove treacherous to, feallaim, -ao, with ar: woe to him who betrays his friend, maipis feallar ar a caraio.

(4) To lead astray, meabluigim, -iugao.

Betrayal. See Betraying.

Betrayed, a., (1) violta; (2) bpaicte: íora bpaicte tré póis le h-luaoar (J. F.).

Betrayer, n., (1) bpaicéoir, -ópa, -rí, m.; (2) bpaicáooir; (3) pl. tuict bpaicá; (4) fear an bpaic a. luaoar; (5) mealltóir, -ópa, -rí, m.

Betraying, n., the act of proving treacherous or faithless, (1) bpaic, -a and -aic, m.; (2) maipn, -e, f.; (3) rgeic, -e, m.; (4) mealltaic, -a, f.

Betroth, v.t., to plight one's troth to as a future spouse, (1) geallaim pórao: cia hé an ouine eus geallao do mnaoi (Deut. 20, 7); (2) pórgeallaim, -amam and -ao; (3) céitgeallaim, -amam and -ao; (4) luaróim, v.n. luaro and luarao: my gentle, modest girl, betrothed to me and you a child, mo cáilín ciúim, rtuamóda do luarao liom ar tú ao leanó; I have not been

betrothed to any man, níor luaro ao mé le fear.

Betrothal, n., a mutual promise for a future marriage, (1) luaro, -aróte, m.; (2) céitgeallamam, -mna, f.; (3) pórgeallamam, -mna, f.; (4) pórgeallao, -lta, m.

Betrothed, a., affianced, (1) luaróte (le); (2) dáltaic (le); (3) i ngeallao le.

Betrothing, } See Betrothal.
Betrothment, }

Better, a., (1) preferable in regard to value, use, fitness, rank, safety, acceptableness, etc., fearr, comp. of maic, good: so that they should understand it b., ionnur go tuigfóir níor fearr é; it is b. for him, ir f. do; he likes b., ir f. leir; I wonder if they are the b. for what I gave them, ní feaoar an fearroic iao ar a eusar oib; so that you may be the b. for it at the end of the year, go mb'fearroic tú i roeieao na bliána; may you be the better for it, supa fearroic tú; the fox never sent out a b. messenger than himself, níor cúir an maao luaro amac aon teactaire miam b'fearr 'ná é fém; you could not do b., níor b'fearra ouic ruo a deapá (M.); the b. the day the b. the deed, o'a feaoar an lá ir fearr an gníom; I desire no b. play, ní iarpaim cluicte níor f., ní iarpaim cluicte ní b'fearr; I thought it b. than that, do raonleap go mb'fearr ná rm é.

(2) Having good qualities in a greater degree, idiom: b. cannot be got, ní'l a páruao le faáil; ní'l a bárr le faáil; have you got any b. than

that, an bfuil a málairt rin
aṣat.

(3) Improved in health, idiom:
he is b., tá feabhar (nó bipead)
air.

Had better, idiom: you had
b. come home, ir córa óuit
ceacht abaitle.

To give one the b. part of a
thing, an cúro ir mó do éabhairt
do óume.

Better, *v.t.*, (1) to improve the
condition of, feabhairt, -uṣad.
(2) To surpass in excellence,
to exceed, to excel, ráirt, -uṣad.

Better, *v.i.*, to become better, to
improve, feabhairt, -uṣad.

Between, *Betwixt*, *prep.*, eroir,
roir, eadar: b. her, eroir í;
b. him, eroir é; b. me, eadram;
b. thee, eadrad nó eadrad; b.
them, eadortá, eadortá; b. us,
eadramn; b. you, eadrad.
These *prep. prons.* are generally
followed by féin aṣur.

(1) In the space which sep-
arates, as aṣur do bí pí i n-a
cóinnurde faoi émann pailme
eroir Ráman ḡ Bethel (*Judg.*
4, 5); b. flesh and skin, roir
feóil ḡ leatár.

(2) Indicating distinction or
comparison between two: there
is not much b. them, ní'l punn
eadortá nó ir eadortá atá pé;
there is (often) little b. justice
and injustice, ir beas atá eadar
an cóir ḡ an éascoir (*U.*); the
killing of a man is often b. two
words, bionn marbhad óume
eadar óá focail .i. in the choice
of or distinction b. them.

(3) Belonging in common to
two, shared by both, aṣur don
eroirneadontóir roir Óia ḡ
óaoimh (1 *Tim.* 2, 5).

(4) In intermediate relation to
with regard to time, degree or
quantity, as between to-day and
to-morrow, roir moiu ḡ amáir-
eac; if they were b. two women
they would not have much to
say, óá mberóir roir beirt óan
ní bead punn le ráó aca.

(5) Both of two contrasted
things: b. young and old, b.
small and great, roir ós ḡ rean,
roir beas ḡ móir.

(6) In one's power or posses-
sion: it is a pity you are not
b. my hands, ir triasḡ ḡan tú
eadar mo lámhaib.

Between you and me, between
ourselves, eadramn féin.

Between themselves, eadortá
féin.

God between us and harm,
rlán mar a ninnirtar (innir-
tar) é.

Betwixt, *prep.* See *Between*.

(1) In the space which sep-
arates, as b. my breasts, roir
mo cíocáib.

(2) From one to another,
mutually affecting: b. me and
Mary, roir mire ḡ Máire.

Betwixt and between, roir (beir)
eadortá: perhaps the truth lies
b. and between them, b'féoir
so bfuil an éirinne (roir beir)
eadortá (b. f.).

Beverage, *n.*, drink, deoc, *g.* oíge,
pl. -a, f.

Bevy, *n.*, (1) a flock, especially of
birds, (a) rṣata, *g.* id., *pl.* -aí;
rṣata de ḡearr-ḡuirtib nó
o'fuiréóṣaib, a bevy of quails
or larks; (b) ealta, -n, -ca,
f.: a bevy of birds, ealta éan;
(c) realban, -am, *m.* (*Or.*)

(2) A company of ladies,
curoeacta, *g.* -n, *d.* -in, *f.*: a b.
of ladies, curoeacta ban.

Bewail, *v.t.*, to lament, to wail over (1) *caomim*, -*neab*; (2) to b. a death, *éagcaomim*, -*neab* and -*ne*; (3) to b. with tears, *sol-caomim* and *reórcáomim*; (4) b. constantly, *ríorécaomim*: men and women wring their hands and bitterly b., *tá fíir ír mná as spreabab lám ír as éagcaom-eab so cnuaró (Or.)*.

Bewailed, *a.*, lamented, *caomte*, *ind.*

Bewailing, *n.*, the act of lamenting, (1) *caomeab*, -*nte*, *m.*; (2) *éagcaome*, *g. id. f.*

Beware, *v.t.* avoid, (a) (1) *reacnam*, -*ab* and -*camt*: b. drunken, lazy or immoral people, *reacnam luét meirge nó leirge nó rúire*; (b) b. of him, *bí ar do coméab ar*.

Beware, *v.i.*, take care of, mind your feet, (a) *reacnam* (*fáimic, Con.*) *do cor ar an gcloic*; (b) *tabair aife*; (c) *bí aifeac ar*; beware, look out, *reacnam! Naire éugac! éugac!*

Bewilder, *v.t.*, to perplex or confuse, *cuirim mearbail ar*: he got bewildered, *táinig mearbail ar*; he was bewildered, *cuireab fóroin meara ar (M. B.)*.

Bewilderment, *n.*, the state of being bewildered, (1) *mearbail*, -*aill*, *m.*; (2) *meargán mearb-ae*.

Bewitch, *v.t.*, (1) to get power over by charms or incantations, (a) *cuirim faoi ríoraíreab nó píreógaet (G. D.)*; I think she has bewitched me, *ír dóigí uim sup cúir rí ríoraíreab orm*; (b) *rúnbéimim*, -*meab (G. D.)*.

(2) To fascinate, *meallaim*, -*ab*.

Bewitchery, *n.*, (1) the power of charming by incantation, (a)

ríoraíreab, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *píreógaet*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *eararlíreab*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) The power of fascinating, *meallóireab*, -*a*, *f.*

Bewitchment, *n.*, the act of fascinating, *meallaó*, -*ita*, *m.*

Beyond, *prep.*, (1) on the further side of, in the same direction but further away, (a) *tar*, now generally aspirated: b. me, you (*sing.*), him, her, us, you (*pl.*), them respectively, *tarim*, *tarit*, *tairir*, *tairre* (*nó tairrite*), *taraimn*, *tarairb*, *tairita*. *Beyond the sea*, (i) *tar fairrige*; (ii) *tar leir*; (iii) *tar ráile*.

(2) At a place not yet reached, (a) *éall*: in heaven b., *i bplait-eir éall*; we would have our choice of being here or there b., *do beab roga agaimn beir abur nó éall (Oss. IV. 40)*; there he is b., *rim éall é*; from b., *hither*, *a nall*; (b) *taob éall*: nor is it b. the sea, *ní mó ír taob éall o'fairrige atá rí (Deut. 30, 13)*.

(3) Past, out of reach or sphere of, further than, greater than, (a) *tar*: he is b. the doctor's aid, *tá ré tar congnam an doctúra*; b. my reach, *tar mo cumab*; (b) *amuis*: and I b. the aid of the Fenians, *a'ir mé amuis ó éabair na b'fian (Oss. IV. 78)*; (c) *ór cionn*, b. my intellect, *ór cionn m'mntleabta*.

(4) In a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing; above, as in dignity, etc., (a) *tar*: b. what I intended, *tar mar do ceapair tom rém*; b. measure, *tar móó*; it went b. my best endeavours, my knowledge and everything, *do éuaró ré tar mo díceall*, *tar m'eólar 7 tar gaet níó*; b. that *tairir rim*; (b) *ór cionn*: b. my

power, *ὁρ* *cionn* *mo* *éumáctá*;
b. their power, *ὁρ* *cionn* *a* *n-ac-*
rumne (2 *Cor.* 8, 3); (c) *readar* :
b. any other woman, *readar* *don*
bean *ete*.

(5) Outside of, except, *tearmuiḡ* (also *tearmuiḡ*, *Don.*, *tearmuiḡ*, *P. O'L.*); b. or except *ḡáona*, *tearmuiḡ* *de* *ḡáona*, also *taob* *amuiḡ*.

Biangular, *a.*, having two angles, *oácearnac*, *-aiḡe*.

Bias, *n.*, (1) the tendency which makes a ball deviate from a straight line in the game of bowls, *fiar*, *-air*, *m*.

(2) Inclination, bent or leaning of the mind, *clonao*, *-nta*, *m*.

(3) Prejudice, partiality or prepossession, (a) *copclonao*, *-ta*, *m*.; (b) *teat-iomarcar*, *-e*; (c) *teit-ceal*, *-cil*, *m*.

(4) A slant, (a) *fiar*, *-air*, *m*. : to cut cloth on the bias or diagonally, *éaoac* *o* *ḡearrao* *ar* *fiar*; (b) *peannc*, *-a*, *m*.

Bias, *a.*, cut slanting or diagonally, *fiar*, *g. s. f.* *féipe*.

Bias, *ad.*, in a slanting manner, diagonally, *ar* *fiar*, *ḡo* *fiar*.

Bias, *v.t.*, to incline to one side, to influence, to prejudice, *clonaim*, *-ao*; a biassed person, *clonaipe*.

Biassed, *a.*, (1) prone to, (i) *clon*, *-ome*; (ii) *toḡarac*, *-aiḡe*.

(2) Partial to, prejudiced, (i) *teat-taobac*, *-aiḡe*; (ii) *teat-iomarcac*, *-aiḡe*; (iii) *teat-rannac*, *-aiḡe*; (iv) *taob*, *-oibe*.

Bib, *n.*, an article of dress worn by children over the breast, (1) *ppáirḡin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ní*, *m*.; (2) *ppáilleoḡ*, *-oige*, *-a*, *f*.

Bibacious, *a.*, addicted to drinking, *riopólac*.

Bibber, *n.*, tippler, (1) *riopóltóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m*.; (2) *rḡlaḡin*, *m*.; (3) *oiurmac*, *m*.

Bible, *n.*, the Scriptures, *an* *biobla* *naomta*, *m*.; *an* *ḡḡuoptúir* *óiaoa*, *m*.

Biblical, *a.*, pertaining to or derived from the Bible, *rḡuoptúirac*, *-riḡe*.

Bibliographer, *n.*, one versed in Bibliography, *teabairéolur*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-óte*, *m*.

Bibliographic, Bibliographical, *a.*, pertaining to the history of books, *teabairéolac*, *-aiḡe*.

Bibliography, *n.*, a history of books, *teabairéolar*, *-air*, *m*.

Bibliomania, *n.*, a mania for acquiring books, *teabarbunte*, *g. id.* *f*.

Bibliomaniac, *n.*, one who has a mania for books, *teabarbunteac*, *-tiḡ*, *m*.

Bibliophobia, *n.*, a dread of books, *iteabar-uaman*, *-am*, *m*.

Bibliopole, Bibliopole, *n.*, a book-seller, *teabair-óioltóir*, *-óra*, *-rí* *m*.; *pear* *óiolta* *teabar*.

Bibliopolic, *a.*, of or pertaining to the sale of books, *teabair-óioluḡteac*, *-tiḡe*.

Bibliotheca, Bibleotheke, *n.*, a library, *teabarlann*, *-lanne.*, *-a*, *f*.

Bibulous, *a.*, inclined to drink, *riopólac*, *-aiḡe*; *tarpmar*, *-mair*.

Bicephalous, Bicipital, Bicipitous, *a.*, having two heads, *oáceannac*.

Bicker, *v.i.*, to wrangle, *oéanam* *cipéipe*.

Bickering, *n.*, altercation, wrangling, (1) *cipéib* (*nó* *cipéip*), *-e*, *-i*, *f*.; (2) *conrpóro*, *-e*, *-i*, *f*.; (3) *troḡairac*, *-a*, *f*.; (4) *callán*, *-ám*, *m*.

Bicorn, } *a.*, having two horns,
Bicornous, } *oá-aóarcac*, *-aiḡe*.

Bicorporal, *a.*, having two bodies, ὁάκορπαδ, -αιγε.

Bicycle, *n.*, a light vehicle on two wheels with a saddle, propelled by the rider's feet acting on cranks, (1) ποταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) καραλλ γαρτα (*Or.*); (3) ποταρθε να γλιντροεαατα (*Con.*), (*cf.* ποτα να γλιντροεαατα, wheel of perpetual motion (*Connemara*)).

Bid, *v.t.*, (1) to make an offer, to offer to give or take a certain price, ταιργim, -γim(τ).

(2) To offer in words, (a) to b. one welcome, παλτιγim, -iuγad; (b) to b. one God speed, (i) beannuigim (τοο); do not b. him God speed, na beannuig toó (2 *John* 10); (ii) ceileadhrim, -ad; (c) to b. defiance, cuirim dubhlán faoi: I b. you defiance, I defy you, mo dubhlán fút.

(3) To invite, to request to come, (a) b. them to the marriage, goirto cum na bainne iao (*Matt.* 22, 9); (b) lest they also b. thee again, ar eagla so otiubrad riad-ran fôr cuirpad duit-pe arir (*Luke* 14, 12).

(4) To order or command, (a) oruigim, -uγad; (b) aicnim, -cin: if it be thou, b. me come unto thee, mār tū atā ann, aicnin dom-ra dul i do comne (*Mat.* 14, 28).

Bid, *n.*, an offer, ταιργim(τ), -riona, *f.*

Bidder, *n.*, one who offers a price, (1) ταιρρεανόir, -όra, -rī, *m.*; (2) ταιρστεόir.

Bidding, *n.*, (1) command or order, όρουγad, -uigte, *m.*

(2) An offer as at an auction, ταιργim, -riona, *f.*

Bide, *v.i.*, (1) to dwell or inhabit, (a) commurōim, -de; (b) aicigim, -iuγad.

(2) To remain, to continue to be permanent in a place or state,

(a) panaim, -amam(τ): if they b. not in unbelief, aet muña bpanaro riad i micperoeam (*Rom.* 11, 23); (b) rtaoaim, *v.n.* rtao. See Abide.

Bidental, *a.*, having two teeth, ὁάριαααδ.

Bield, *n.*, a shelter, ποργad, -ad, *m.* (po-rγad); also farγad.

Bield, *v.t.*, to shelter, ποργaim, -ad.

Biennial, *a.*, happening once in two years, ὁά-bliadanaδ.

Bier, *n.*, a portable frame on which a corpse is placed or borne to the grave, (1) cpoçar, -air, *m.* (*Con.*). i. maroe ie nomçar (corp) daome marbta (2) eleatrom, -uim, *m.*; (3) crannaol, -e, *f.*; (4) cpoçarb, -airb, *m.*; (5) cpoçarbad, -ad, *m.*; carbad na marb is used in *W. Lim.* for "hearse."

Biestings, *n.*, the first milk given by a cow immediately after calving, (1) maotat, *gen.* -ate, *dat.* -at, *d. pl.* -tiatb, *f.* (*W. Lim.* and *Ker.*); (2) nūr (nuadair), -ūr, *m.* (*cf.* Ir. nua and L. novus), bannenūr; (3) γpuč nūr, γpuč tūr (*Clare*); (4) γpuč burde (*Con.* and *Don.*) and γpuč burde (*Or.*); (5) γpuč-rota, *pl. id. m.* In *W. Lim.* often Englished cruds (*cf.* Sc. crowdie, croods; *cf.* Gr. γρῶ, morsel ✓ gru; Eng. crumb, *MacBain*).

Bifold, *a.*, double, παδδ.

Bifoliate, *a.*, having two leaves, ὁάduillead.

Biform, *a.*, having two shapes, ὁάcpuαδ.

Bifronted, *a.*, having two fronts, ὁάeαdanaδ.

Bifurcate, Bifurcated, *a.*, forked, *ῥαβλαῖ, -αῖγε*.

Bifurcation, *n.*, a division into two branches, *ῥαβλα, -αῖ, m., -αῖβλε, f., pl. -βλα*.

Big, *a.*, (1) large, *μόν, comp. μό* and *μόροε, μέροε (N. Con.)*, *g. s. f. μοῖρε*: five times bigger, *εὐς ὑπὲρ νόρ μό*; he was a bigger man than the other, *βα μό ἀν ῥεαρ ἐ νά ἀν ῥεαρ εἰτε*.

(2) Bulky, *τορτεαμαῖ, -ῖτα*.

(3) Very big, *ῥαλβυροε, ind. (Con.)*.

Bigamist, *n.*, one who is guilty of bigamy, (a) *ῥεαρ ῥιαρ βαν*; (b) *βαν ῥιαρ ῥεαρ*.

Bigamy, *n.*, the crime of marrying a person while legally married to another, *ῥιαρ βαν ῥο βεῖτ ἄς ῥεαρ ἰ νέμῥεαῖτ νό ῥιαρ ῥεαρ ῥο βεῖτ ἄς ἰ νέμῥεαῖτ*.

Big-bellied, *a.*, having a great belly, (1) *μέροαῖαῖ, -αῖγε*; (2) *τάρραῖ, -αῖγε*; (3) *τορραῖ, -αῖγε*, from *τορρ (g. and pl. τυρρ)*, a round paunch or big belly; (4) *βοῖζαῖ, -αῖγε*; (5) *μαρῖόζαῖ, -αῖγε*.

Big-cheeked, *a.*, having big cheeks, *ῥυαῖαῖ, -αῖγε*; a big-cheeked person, *ῥυαῖρε, g. id., pl. -ῥί, m.*

Big-fisted, *a.*, having large hands, *εῥάζαῖ, -αῖγε*, from *εῥάς, -αῖγε, -α*, a big palm of the hand, a paw.

Big-footed, *a.*, having large feet, *ῥῥάζαῖ, -αῖγε*; a big foot, *ῥῥάς, -αῖγε, -α, f.*; a big-footed person, *ῥῥάζαῖαν, -ἄν, m.*

Big-head, *n.*, a big-headed person, *μυλλῖαῖαν, -ἄν, m. (M. B.)*.

Big-hearted, *a.*, (1) generous, *ῥλαῖτ-εαμαῖ, -ῖτα*.

(2) Spirited, *ῥποροε, ind.*

Bight, *n.*, a small bay, *καλαῖ, -αῖ, m.*

Big-lipped, *a.*, having large lips, *ῥυραῖ, -αῖγε*.

Bigness, *n.*, size, bulk, *μέρο, -ε, f.*; *τορτεαμαῖαῖ, -τα, f.*

Big-nosed, *a.*, having a large nose, (1) *μόρῥῥῖόναῖ, -αῖγε*; (2) *καμν-ῖνεαῖ, -ῖγε (= retroussé)*, stump-nosed.

Bigot, *n.*, one obstinately devoted to some creed, opinion or practice and intolerant of the views of others, (1) *ῥαῖρῥῖομαῖοῖρ, -όμα, -ῥί, m. (O' Beg.)*; (2) *ῖμεαῖ-αῖρε, gen. id., pl. -ῥί, m.*; (3) *ῥεαρμαῖοῖρ, m.*; (4) *τῖνῖαῖ, -αῖς, m.*

Bigoted, *a.*, intolerant of opinions opposed to one's own, (1) *ῥαῖρῥῖομαῖ, -αῖγε*; (2) *ῥαῖρῖ-ῥεαῖαῖ, -αῖγε*; (3) *ῥεαρμαῖαῖ, -αῖγε*. See Bigot.

Bigotry, *n.*, intolerance of opinions opposed to one's own, (1) *ῥαῖρῥῖομαῖαῖ, -α, f.*; (2) *ῥαῖρῥῖομαῖ-αῖοῖρεαῖαῖ, -α, f. (O' Beg.)*; (3) *ῥεαρμαῖο, -αῖο, m.* See Bigot.

Bijouterie, *n.*, jewellery, trinkets, *ῥεόροῖ, pl. of ῥεόρο*.

Bilberry, *n. (Bot.)*, the whortleberry (*vaccinium myrtillus*), also its edible bluish-black fruit, (1) *ῥραοῖαν, -ἄν, m. (M.)*; (2) *ῥραοῖός, -όῖγε, -α, f. (Con.)*; (3) *ῥραῖῖεός (να ῥcon); f., ῥραοῖῖ-εός, f., ῥρεῖῖεός, f.*

Bilberry bush, *n.*, *εῥανν ῥραοῖόῖγε*; *τορ ῥραοῖἄν*.

Bile (both physiological and emotional), *n.*, (1) *ῥομβλαῖ, -αῖ, m. (cf. Sc. dom, the gall, the gall-bladder; and blaῖ, taste)*; (2) *ῖονν ῥααῖ, -αῖ, m.*; (3) *ῖονν ῥοῖ, -αῖ, m.*; (4) *ῖοῖαῖ, -ε, f.*

Bilge (of a boat), *βοῖς, g. built, m.*

Bilge-keel, *n.*, *μαροε built*.

Bilge-pump, *n.*, a pump to draw bilge-water from the hold of a ship, ταομαίρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Bilge-water, *n.*, the water which collects in the bottom of a ship, ταοm, -α, -αμμα, *m.*; ταοim, -e, *f. (Or.).*

Biliary, *a.*, relating or belonging to bile, βομβλαίρτα, *ind.*

Bi-lingual, *a.*, consisting of two languages, βιάτεανγας: μιμν-τιρ βιά τεανγας, a bi-lingual people.

Bilious, *a.*, (1) suffering from excess of bile, βομβλαίρτα.

(2) Choleric, ρόκορρπιγτε; ρεαργας, -αίγε.

Bilk, *v.t.*, to deceive, defraud or disappoint, μεατταm: μεαττα ι n-α ράροόαιρ, bilked in his expectations.

Bill, *n.*, (1) the beak of a bird, ζοb, *gen. and pl. ζυb, m.*; ζοb ém, the bill of a bird.

(2) Bill or bond, (a) bille, *g. id., pl. -ί, m.*; (b) banna, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*: bille αςυρ ρρεαγρa an éιιγτεόρa αςυρ an éοραντόρa, the bill and answer of plaintiff and defendant; bille τάλιύρa, a tailor's bill; (c) νότα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (d) cunnταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

(3) An axe, βιατ, *g. βέατα, pl. id. f.*

Billet, *v.t.*, to quarter or lodge, as soldiers in private houses, ραγ-οιύρi το éυρ αρ биллeαο nó αρ comme (commé, a guest), (*MacC.*), (*cf.* ραγτοιύρ αρ биллeαο, children's game (*Con.*)).

Billet, *n.*, a small stick of wood, as for fuel, биллeαο, -έρο, *m.*; биллeαο αόmaro éum temeαθ, also ργοι-τεάν, -άm, *m.*

Billet, *n.*, a note, short letter or ticket for soldiers, биллeός, -οίγε, -α, *f.*

Billetting, *n.* (1) comméαθ, -α, *m.*; (2) buanaέτ, -α, *f.*; (3) buanuγας, -υίγτε, *m.*

Billhook, *n.*, for trimming hedges, (1) биллeός, -οίγε, -α, *f.*; (2) cot, *g. and pl. cuιτ, m.*

Billiards, *n.*, a kind of game with ivory balls and cues on a cloth-covered rectangular table, ρόρτ cluiτce te maroi αςυρ uiaερόροι αρ éλαρ nó βόρo ρleaμam; βόρoεcluice, *f. (recent).*

Billiard-table, *n.*, βόρoεcluice, *m. (recent).*

Billion, *n.*, μιλιόν-μιλιόν.

Billow, *n.*, a great wave or surge of the sea, (1) τρεατaн, -am, *m.*: all thy billows and thy wave passed over me, το éυαοαρ το éρεατaн γ το éonna éορm (*Jonah 2, 3*); (2) ράγ, -αίγε, -α, *f. (Con.)*; (3) ρumάρο, -e, -eαéa, *f.* (also ρumόρο, -e, -eαéa, *f.*); (4) couίctm, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (5) ρurόρτε, *g. id. pl. -τί, f.*; (6) breakers, μαόmanna.

Billowy, *a.*, swelling into large waves, (1) conнuaργας, -αίγε; (2) ρumάροeαé, -οίγε; (3) ρumόροeαé, -οίγε; (4) ρalcanta, *ind.*; (5) ρalcapnaé, -αίγε.

Bin, *n.*, a kind of box for certain commodities, κόρpa, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Bind, *v.t.*, (1) to tie or fasten, as with a cord, etc., (a) ceanglam, -γaт, and -γaιτ, *imp. -γaιт, pp. -γaιτe*: he who binds loosés, an té ceangлар ιρ é ργaοileар; we will b. thee fast, ceangólam γo ρaηgean tú (*Judg. 15, 13*); b. them about thy neck, ceangail ράo βpάγaο ιaο (*Prov. 3, 3*); and no man could b. him, no, not with chains, αςυρ náρ βέρpοιρ te ρume αρ biт a éeangal, ní heαθ te ρlabpaθaib ρém (*Mark*

5, 3); (b) *naṛṣaim*, -aṁ; (c) *ṣṛeamuṣim*, -uṣaṁ; (d) by fettering, manacling, etc., (i) *cuiṁṛuṣim*, -uṣaṁ; (ii) *ṣeimṛuṣim*, -uṣaṁ; (iii) *luanaṛṣim*, -naṛṣaṁ; (iv) *cṛeapṛaim* (*cṛapṛaim*, *K. M.*) -pall: to b. his hands quickly, *a baill do cṛeapall go luac* (*Keat.*), also *cṛapṛuṣim*, -uṣaṁ.

(2) By compression, *fáirṣim*, -áirṣaṁ.

(3) To bind closely together, (a) *cóm-ṣṛeamuṣim*, -uṣaṁ; (b) *cómṛṣimṣo*.

(4) To bind, as by gluing or soldering, *táitṛim* (*táitaim*), -áitṛaṁ.

(5) Bind morally by oath, promise, etc., *ceangṣaim* *fá mionna* if a man swear an oath to b. his soul, *má beir dume mionna do ceangṣal a anma* (*Numb.* 30, 2).

(6) By hiring agreement, *fart-uṣim*, -uṣaṁ.

Bind, n., that which ties anything, (1) *ceangṣaṁán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) the tie for a sheaf of corn, *ṛiomán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) a fetter, *cuiṁṛeac*, -ṛuṣ, *pl.* -ṛuṣe and -a, *m.*; (4) *áṛaṁ*, -aṛṣ, *m.* (*cf.* *buaraṁ*, bó + *áṛaṁ*, a spancel).

Binder, n., the person that binds, *ceangṣalcóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Binding, n., the act of binding or tying, (1) *ceangṣal*, -aṛ, *m.*: the b. of the five smalls .i. ankles wrists and neck; the five-fold fetter with which Irish champions bound a defeated foe, *ceangṣal na ṣcúis ṣcaol*; we were b. sheaves, *do biomar aṣ ceangṣal punann* (*Gen.* 37, 7); b. both men and women, *aṣ ceangṣal fear aṣur ban* (*Acts* 22, 4); (2) *naṛṣaṁ*, -ṣṛa, *m.*; (3) *ṣṛeamuṣaṁ*, -uṣṛe, *m.*; (4) *cuiṁṛuṣaṁ*, -uṣṛe, *m.*; (5) *cṛeap-*

aṛ, -aṛ, *m.*; (6) *fáirṣaṁ*, -ṣṛa, *m.*; (7) as by knotting, *ṛnaṛo-meac*, *mte*, *m.*; (8) tying corn into sheaves, *ṛéamṣaṁ*, -aṛṣ; famine never followed b., *níor táimis ṣoṛṛa ṛiam i nṛoiaṁ ṛéamṣaṛ*.

Binding, a., (1) that binds, obligatory, restrictive, costive, *ceangṣailteac*, -ṛiṣe: every b. oath *ṣac uile mionna ceangṣailteac* (*Numb.* 30, 13).

(2) Obligatory and lasting, (a) *ṛeapṛaṁ*, -aṛṣe; (b) it is b. on us, *tá ré d'uaṛaṁ* (*nó d'fíacaiṁ*) *oṛaimn*.

Bindweed, n. (*Bot.*), common b. (*convulvulus arvensis*), (1) *ṛuillmeat*; (2) field or greater-b. (*C. sepium*), *iaṁṣur*, *m.*; (3) *cappán capra*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Binnacle, n., a case or box containing the ship's compass, *cómṛa-compáir*.

Biographer, n., a writer of the life of a particular person or persons, *beo-eacṛaíre* (*O' R.*).

Biography, n., the written history of a person's life, *beo-eacṛaíre-eacṛ* (*O' R.*).

Biological, a., of or relating to biology, *biṛ-eólaṁ*, -aṛṣe.

Biology, n., the science of life as existing in animals and plants, *biṛeólaṛ*, -aṛ, *m.*

Biped, n., a two-footed animal, *ṛácoraṁán*, -ám, *m.*

Biped, a., two-footed, *ṛácoraṁ*, *Bipedal,* -aṛṣe.

Bipennate, a., having two wings, *ṛá-ṛṣiaṁaṁ*.

Bipetalous, a., having two petals, *ṛáṛuillmeac*, -uṣe.

Birch, n., a tree, (1) the white or common b. (*betula alba*), *beir*, -e, *f.*, second letter of the Irish alphabet; (2) *cṛann beirce*, *g.*

crann beite, *m.*; (3) dwarf (betula glandulosa), beit beas, *f.*; (4) knotty (B. verrucosa), beit-*carraig*ea, *f.*

Birchen, *a.*, of or relating to birch, beitea, -*ti*ge.

Bird, *n.*, a feathered animal with wings, *éan*, *g.* and *pl.* *ém*, *m.*, *dim.* *émin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*: a b. in the hand is worth two on the bush, *ir fearr éan i ran lám ná óa éan ar top*; lie with the lamb and rise with the b., *tuig leir an uan 7 eirig leir an éan* (*Prov.*, *H. M.* 652); birds in a collective sense, *éantaí*, *f.*, and *éantaí*te, *f.*; an unfledged b., (i) *gearrca*a, -*ai*g, *m.* (*M.*); (ii) *rsalacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *rsalltán*, *m.*

Bird-abounding, *a.*, *ealta*a.

Bird-cage, *n.*, a cage for confining birds, *éanaoán*, -*ám*, *m.*; *cár*, *m.*

Bird-call, *n.*, a cry or sound in imitation of that of the bird to be decoyed, (1) *blaodéan*; (2) the instrument for making the call, *riobóg*, -*óige*, *pl.* -*a*, *f.*

Bird-catcher, *n.*, one who catches birds, (1) *éanaoóir*, -*óira*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *éantaóir*, *m.*; (3) *éantaí*re, *m.*; (4) *peanaí*re, *m.*

Bird-fancier, *n.*, one who sells birds, *éanaí*re, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*

Bird's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*), ornithopus, *crúba ém*; bird's-foot trefoil (lotus corniculatus), *bárr an mhlém*.

Bird-lime, *n.*, an adhesive substance for snaring birds, (1) *bíg*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *slaoró*, -*e*, *f.*

Bird-seed, *n.*, canary seed, *rsall-*as*a*a, -*ai*ge, *f.*

Bird's-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*), knotgrass (polygonus aviculare), *bogtur*, *m.*; (lesser) *teangsa éanáin*.

Bird-trap (kind of), *róraín*, *g. id.*, *Birretta*, *n.*, an ecclesiastical cap, *bairéao*, -*éro*, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *birretum*, a cap); *bipréao*, *m.*

Birth, *n.*, the act or fact of being born or coming into existence, (1) *bpeit*, *g.* -*te*, also *bpeite* and *bearta*, *f.*; (2) *seama*m, -*mna*, *f.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *γένεσις*, birth); (3) idiom: (a) your own desire from b. to death, *barr mian péin ó doir go bárr*; she gave b., *ro ruig rí*; (b) breeding is better than b., *ir fearr rogluim ná fuil*; (4) also *ro cúir*.

Birthday, *n.*, the day on which one is born, (1) *lá bpeite*, *g.* *laoi bpeite*, *m.*; (2) *bpeatlá*, *m.*; (3) *lá seama*mna.

Birth-mark, *n.*, some peculiar mark on the body at birth, (1) *comarta*cille, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ball oórá*m, *g.* and *pl.* *ball oórá*m, *m.*

Birth-right, *n.*, any right or possession to which one is entitled by birth, esp. the first-born, *ceart bpeite*, *g.* *cirt b.*, *m.*: *cao an cairde óanfar an ceart bpeite ro óam* (*Gen.* 25, 32); *óútcár*, -*air*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Birth-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant said to have medicinal properties (aristolochia), (1) *cúlarpán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) (long), *tur na lánama*; (3) *rcommre fáda le crann*; (4) (long and round), *rcommre crum fáda*.

Biscuit, *n.*, a kind of bread in the form of small flat cakes baked hard, (1) *bpuor*sa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*; (2) *bpuor*góro, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

Bisect, *v.t.*, to divide into two parts, *lár*gearram, -*ao*.

Bisection, *n.*, division into two parts, esp. when equal, *lár*gearrao, -*pta*, *m.*

Bishop, *n.*, an ecclesiastical dignity having charge of a diocese, including priests and laymen of his church, *επισκοπος*, *g. id.* and *p. -πος*, *m.*, also *επισκοπος* (*cf. episcopus*, and O.I. *episcopos*).

Bishopric, *n.*, the diocese or See of a bishop, (1) *επισκοπική*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *παρῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖα*, *f.* (*cf. parochia*).

Bishop's-weed, *n.*, a plant (*ægopodium podagraria*), (1) *επισκοπική*; (2) *τὴν ἀν' ἐπισκοπῆς*; (3) *τὴν ἀν' ἑξέτα*. See Aise.

Bison, *n.*, or wild ox, *βουβάλι*, *-αῖ*, *m.*

Bissextile, *n.*, leap year, *βισέξτων* *βιρῖς*.

Bishop's-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*), wood betony (*stachys betonica*), *τὴν βεατῆ*.

Bistort, *n.* (*Bot.*), (greater, *polygonum betonica*), (1) *καρὸς νιμῆς*; (2) *ῥτομνῆς*, *f.*

Bistre, *n.*, soot-colour, *ῥμύτῃαν*, *-άιν*, *m.*

Bit, *n.*, a morsel or small piece of anything, (1) such as may be bitten off or taken into the mouth, (a) *βίτῃς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖ* and *-ῖα*, *m.*, *dim. βίτῃν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (b) *βίος*, *-α*, *pl. id. -ῖα*, *m.*; (c) *βιρῖς* (*coll.*); (d) *καμνῖα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*: c. *ἀράν*, a b. of bread; (e) *καρῖα*, *-αί*, *m.* (*Or.*), *καρῖα*, (καρῖα), a b. of meat, *καρῖα* (*Tyr.*); (f) *ζεάμπα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*: a b. of meat, *ζ. ῖα*; (g) *ζιόβ*, *-α*, *-άνα*, *m.*; (h) *ζιότα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (i) *ζιότα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (j) *ζιότα*, *-αί* (*coll.*): bits of turf, turf dust, *ζ. μόν* (*Don.*); (k) *ζιότα*, *-αί*, *f.* (*Don.*); *καρῖα*, a bit of turf (*Mun.*); (l) *λίον*, *-ε*, *-ί*, *f.* (*M.*); (m)

μιοτα, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*: (n) *μιοτός*, *-οίς*, *-α*, *f.* (*M.*); *τέαμ-ος* (*Don.*): as much as could be taken between the finger and thumb; also a pinch one gives another with the finger and thumb; (o) *μῖρ*, *-ε*, *pl. -εῖα* and *-ίον*, *f.*: the champions bit or portion, *καρῖα μῖρ*; the dog's b., *κομῖρ*; the longing-b., given to a woman *enciente* who happens to be where food is being prepared, *μῖρ μέμει*; (p) *νάτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.* and *νάτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οί*, *f.*; (q) a little b., *μάτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (r) *ρεάβ*, *μῖον* *ρεάβ* (*νό* *ρεάβ*, *coll.*); (s) *ῥυμνῆς* (*νό* *ῥυμνῆς*), *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖα*, *f.*; (t) end or crust of a cake, also ragged or untidy clothes, *ῥυτίος* (*νό* *ῥυτίος*, *-οίς*, *-α*, *f.* *Or.*); *ῥῥῦντε*, *f.* (*Don.*); (u) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-οίς*, *-α*, a nip (*cf. μιοτός*, *n.*); (v) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (w) bits of broken glass, etc., *ῥῥῦντε*, *-μῖς*, *m.* (*coll.*); (x) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-ε*, *-εῖα*, *f.*, *dim. ῥῥῦντε*; (y) *ῥῥῦντε* (*νό* *ῥῥῦντε*), *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *dim. ῥῥῦντε*, *m.*; (z) *ῥῥῦντε*, *g. id.*, *f.*: you have not a b. of flesh on you, *νί' ῥῥῦντε ῥῥῦντε*; (aa) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-οίς*, *-α*, *f.*: I will make bits of you, *ῥῥῦντε ῥῥῦντε* (*Tyr.*); (bb) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-άιν*, *-αί* = *ῥῥῦντε* (y), (*m. b.*); (cc) *ῥῥῦντε*, *-αί* (*coll.*) = *ῥῥῦντε* (b); (dd) *ῥῥῦντε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖα*, *f.*

(2) *Fig.*, a small piece of anything, (a) *βίτῃς*, as there is not a b. of it there, *νί' ῥῥῦντε ῥῥῦντε*; a b. of attention was not paid to him, *νίον* *ῥῥῦντε* *βίτῃς* *ῥῥῦντε*; it is not a b. of use for you to be persuading him, *ῥῥῦντε*

blar mairteara duit doib eic as áiteam air; (b) ceó, *g.* -óig, *m.*: he did not do a b. of work, níor deápnaró pé ceó oibre (*Con.*); (c) rppúilleos, -óige, -a, (d) raic, -e, *pl.* -í and -eanna, *f.*: there is not a b. (*i.* nothing) the matter with him; he has not a b. (or tack) of clothes on, ní'l raic air; (e) fár, -a, *m.*: ní'l fár céille asat (*M.*); (f) spreim, -eama, -eamanna, *m.* (*lit.* bite): a b. of bread, *g.* aráim; (g) pioc, *m.*, [see raic (d)]; (h) rtorra, *g.* id. -aí, *m.*: I had a b. of luck, do bí r. den áo oim (*Con.*); (i) rmeac, -a, *m.*: he did not do a b. of work, níor rinne pé rmeac oibre (*Con.*) = blar, ceó, pioc (*m.* b.); (j) rplannc, -ainnce, -aca, *f.* (*lit.* spark, ray): you have not a b. of sense, ní'l rplannc asat, ní'l r. céille asat; (k) rteamar, -air, *m.*: a b. of harm, r. roigbála = blar, ceó, pioc (*m.* b.); (l) dútrac, a, *f.*, a bit and above the due; (m) a b. over and above, a b. thrown in with the exact measure or weight, tuilleaó, -iró, *m.* (tuilleaó, *Con.* and *Don.*; tuilleam, *W. Lim.*); (n) every b. of it is bad, atá pé ar fao go holc.

Bit, *n.* (of a bridle), bealbac, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Bitch, *n.* (a female dog), (1) raic, -ce, -eaca, *f.*, raig, -aige, *f.*, raig, -e, *f.*; (2) cú bameann; (3) bancú.

Bite, *n.*, the act of seizing with the teeth or puncturing with the organ for taking food, as by some insects, (1) spreim, *g.* spreama, *pl.* spreamanna, *m.*; spreim fiacail, *g.* spreama fiacail *pl.* spreamanna fiacail; also the

morsel taken at a b., as a b. of a rabbit is better than two bites of a cat, r fearr spreim comín ná óa spreim cuic; (2) a big b., air, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) bealós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (4) a gnawing b., creim, -e, *f.*; (5) rglam, -aim, -a, *f.*

Bite, *v.t.*, (1) to seize with the teeth, (a) spreaim, -aó, also spreamuigim, -uig: to b. with the teeth, do spreamaó le fiacail; he bit him, do bam pé spreim ar; (b) cognam, -aó and -gant: if you cannot b. do not show your teeth: muna bpeadairó tú cognaó ná tearbam o'fiacail (*O' Beg.*); I fear the dog will b. me, tá eagla oim go ngearrfearó an maóaó mé (*lit.* cut me); (2) like rats or mice, (a) creimim, *v.n.* creim; (b) creimim, -neao; (3) like a bird, gobaim, -aó; (4) like an insect, miotaim, -aó; (5) like a horse or a vicious dog, alpaim, -aó.

Biter, *n.*, one who bites, creimire.

Biting (act of), *n.* cognaó (cogant), -ganta, *m.*; also cogant, -e, *f.*; creim, -e, *f.*

Biting, *a.*, inclined or given to bite, (1) cogantaó, -aige; (2) creimeac, -mige; (3) creimneac, -mige; (4) miotósac, -aige.

Bitstock, *n.*, a brace, spreimceap, -cip, *m.*

Bitter, *a.*, (1) having an acrid, biting taste, (a) fearb, *g. s. f.* fearbe, *cf.* Eng, *sour*: com fearb le comblar as b. as gall; (b) gear, -cipe: as b. as buttermilk, com gear le blácaig; (c) suirt, -e; (d) comblarta, *ind.*

(2) Causing or calculated to cause pain or distress to the mind, characterised by sharpness or severity, (a) fearb,

-eipbe: the truth itself is often b., *ir minic a bionn an fíinne fém rearb*; it is an evil thing and b., *ir oic asur ir rearb an nío é*; husbands love your wives and be not b. to them, *a feara, sráduigró bar mná asur ná bíó rearb dóib*; getting b. with a person, *as eirge rearb le*; getting disgusted with him, *as eirge rearb de*; (b) *zéar, g. s. f. séipe*: *do éarla móran o'foclaib zéara eatorca*, many b. words passed between them; (c) *so leam nó so bréan díob fém*, b. of themselves.

(3) Cruel, harsh, stern, virulent, (a) *zarz, -airge*; (b) *raob-rac, -airge*; (c) *rparneac, -nige*; (d) *umneac, -a ge*.

(4) Causing pain or smart, piercing, sharp, (a) *cpuaró, -e*: the north wind is b., *ir cpuaró an gaoit doctuaró*; (b.) *zlar, -aire*: a b. Christmas a fat graveyard, *noctais zlar peitiz méit*; (c) *rearb, -eipbe*: it is a b. day, *ir rearb an lá é*; (d) *zéar, -éipe*: the wind is b. to-night, *ir zéar an gaoit anoct*; (e) in argument, *zéarcúireac, -rige*.

Bitter, *v.t.*, to make bitter; *v.i.*, to become bitter, *zéarpurzim, -užaró*.

Bitterish, *a.*, somewhat bitter, (1) *reirbeac, -birge*; (2) *zéireac, -rige*.

Bitterly, *ad.*, in a bitter manner, (1) *so zéar*; (2) *so rearb*; (3) *so oubac*; (4) *so oitgiorac*; (5) *so cpuaró*: weeping b., *as sol so cpuaró*; (6) *so zomeac*.

Bittern, *n. (Zool.)*, a wading bird (*botaurus stellaris*), (1) *bonnán léana, m.*; (2) *béicipe, g. id., pl. -rí, m. (Foxford)*; (3) *conrr-srian, f.*; (4) *bonnán burbe, m.*;

(5) *rcearnal, -ail, m.*; (6) *carb cupraiz, m.* [The bittern is said to be extinct in Mayo.]

Bitterness, *n.*, the quality of being literally or figuratively acrid, (1) *rearbair, -air, m. (pron. rearpúr, M.)*: I will complain in the b. of my soul, *zéaránparó me i rearbair m' anama (Job 7, 11)*; (2) *rearbador, -air, m.*; (3) *reirbe, g. id. f.*; (4) *zéipe, f. g. id.*; (5) *zom, e, f.*

Bittersweet, *n.*, a climbing shrub (*solanum dulcamara*), woody nightshade, (1) *ruactzorm*; (2) *rearbóž mliur*; (3) *rlactzorm*.

Bitumen, *n.*, mineral pitch, (1) *bizcalman, f.*; (2) *piccalman, f.*; (3) *boirché, f.*

Bituminous, *a.*, of the nature of or containing bitumen, *boir-éruarac (O'R.)*.

Bivalve, *n.*, a mollusc whose shell consists of two lateral plates, *oárluogánarbe, m.*

Bivalvular, *a.*, having two valves, *oárluogánac, -airge*.

Bizarre, *a.*, odd in manner or appearance, (1) *ait, -e*; (2) *zreannmar, -aire*.

Blab, *v.t.*, to tell tales thoughtlessly, *innrim (v.n. innrint), aicrim (v.n. aicrim) nó leizim (v.n. leizean), amac rún nó ruo mar rim*.

Blabber, *n.*, a tell-tale, (1) *ait-pureoir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *béal zan ržot (M.)*; (3) *béal zan paržaró (Con.)*; (4) *béal zan ržat (U.)*; (5) *zobaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (6) *béal ržaoitce*.

Black, *a.*, of a very dark colour, *fig. dismal, gloomy, sullen, threatening, oub, -uibe (cf. W. dy)*:

Oá bpórfamn bean fíonn, beab na rúile ró-élaon aici;

Όά βπόρραινν βεαν ρυαδ, νίον
 βυαν έ μο ραοζαλ αϊα;
 Όά βπόρραινν βεαν βυρδε, το
 βεαδ ρίολραδ ζαν ρζείμ αϊα,
 Δετ ι βράιρτ να μνά ουιβε, 'ριαδ
 ρυιζλεαδ ρεαρ έιρεανν ιαδ.

[Sin mapla ar na mnáib duaba
 ná tuilleann ríad.]

Anything very black, ρμέαρα-
 βάν, -ám, *m.* (*P. O'L.*); ρμύτ-
 ραμάν, -ám, *m.* (*W. Lim.*).

Black, *n.*, that which lacks light
 or whiteness, ουιβε, *g. id. f.*

Black, *v.t.*, to make black, ρέαναιμ
 ουβ.

Black (or swarthy) girl, *n.*, ρμύτ-
 ρός, -όιγε, -όζα, *f.* It seems to
 be derived from ρμύτραβάν, the
 black which collects on the
 bottoms of pots and other
 vessels from the smoke (ρμύτ)
 of the fires. The ρμύτρός, not
 being very tidy, manages to
 smear herself with this stuff,
 and hence the name; poetically
 βρυννεαλ να ρμύρδε.

Black and blue, *a.*, the colour of
 a bruise, (1) ουβζορμ; (2)
 ουβζλαρ.

Blackball, *n.*, blacking for boots,
 ουβαδάν, -ám, *m.*

Black-art, *n.*, necromancy, ρραοιρ
 εαδτ, -τα, *f.*

Blackbeetle, *n.*, a cockroach (*blatta*
orientalis), αιαρός, -όιγε, -α, *f.*

Blackberry, *n.* (*Bot.*, *rubus fru-*
ticosus), (1) ρμέαρ ουβ; (2)
 ρμέαρ, -έιρ, *pl. -α* and -τα, *m.*,
 and -έιρε, -ρα, *f.*; (3) ζρμαν-
 μμε, *f.*

Blackberry-bush, *n.* (*rubus*), (1)
 ρμρ, -ε, -εαα and -ρί, *f.*; (2)
 ρμρεός, -όιγε, -όζα, *f.*

Blackbird, *n.* (*Zool.*), a singing
 bird (*turdus merula*), the male,
 (1) lonουβ, *m.*; (2) lon, -om, *m.*;

τρí lá lomairt an lom; (3) the
 female; céirreac, -riçe, -a, *f.*

Blackboard, *n.*, a broad board
 painted black for writing on
 with chalk for use in schools,
 clár ουβ, *g. clár ουιβ, m.*

Black-breasted, *a.*, βρομνείαρ,
 -αιρε.

Blackcap, *n.* (*Zool.*), a song bird
 (*sylvia atricapilla*), (1) ριυβάν an
 éinn ουιβ; (2) caitleac an éinn
 ουιβ; (3) cairín ar top; (4)
 ceannουβ; (5) Donncaδ an Cairín;
 (6) Máirín an Tmúir (female).

Blackcock, *n.* (*Zool.*), male of the
 black grouse, coiteac ουβ.

Blacken, *v.t.* to make black,
 ουβαιμ, -αδ.

Blackening, *n.*, the act of making
 black, ουβαδ, -βτα, *m.*

Black foot, *n.*, stalk or stem,
 ουβcor, -coipe, -a, *f.*

Black-footed, *a.*, having black
 stems, ουβcorac, -aiçe.

Blackguard, *n.*, a rough, a scoun-
 drel, a ruffian, βυζεάρο, -áipo,
 -áipoái, *m. pl.* (also -aiçe); βιτ-
 eamnac, -aiç, *pl. id., m.* (*Don.*).

Blackguardism, *n.*, ruffianism,
 βυζεαρoáróeacτ, -a, *f.*

Black-hearted, *a.*, malignantly dis-
 posed, ουβcoróeac, -óιγε.

Blacking, *n.*, the act of making
 boots or shoes black, ρααυζαδ,
 -uiçte, *m.*: b. the shoes, ας
 ρααυζαδ να μβρός.

Blacking, *n.*, a preparation for
 making shoes black and shiny,
 ουβ, -uib, *m.* (also ink).

Blacklead, *n.*, plumbago, graphite,
 ιααδ ουβ, *f.*

Blackleg, *n.*, a disease among
 calves and sheep, ceatpama
 ζορμ.

Blackly, *ad.*, in a black manner,
 ζο ουβ; ζο ρορca.

Blackness, *n.*, the quality or state of being black, (1) *ṡuibē*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ṡuibeaēt*, *-ā, f.*

Black oak, *n.*, the trunks of oak trees found embedded in bogs, *ṡuiblamán*, *-ám, m.*; *ṡaip ṡop-ṡaig* (*Don.*).

Blacksmith, *n.*, a smith who works in iron, esp. in making horse-shoes, etc., (1) *ṡabā ṡub*; (2) *ṡabā*, *g. ṡabann*, *pl. ṡaibne*, *m.*

Blackthorn, *n.*, the sloe tree (*prunus spinosa*), *ṡpaignean*, *-ṡin, m.* (*cf. O. Slav. trinu, a thorn*); *ṡpaigneanán*, *-ám, m.*; *ṡpaigneaē*, *-niṡ, m.*; *ṡpaigneoṡ*, *-oiṡe, -ā, f.*; *āṡaip na n-āipne*.

Blackthorn stick, *n.*, *ṡata ṡpaignm*.

Blacktop. *n.*, a large shell-fish, *ṡpeallán buiōe* (*Don.*).

Bladder, *n.*, (1) a bag or sac in animals, *ṡopraēā*, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (2) the same when removed from the animal and inflated, (a) *ēāotromán*, *-ám, m.* (*Con. and M.*), *lámnnán*, *-ám, m.* (*W. Ker.*); (b) *rṡpaeōṡ*, *-oiṡe, -ā, f.* (*Don.*); (c) *rṡpuiūcán*, *-ám (Or.)*; (3) of a fish, (i) *ṡotṡán*, *-ám, m.*; (ii) *ṡotṡaōán*, *-ám, m.*

Bladder-wrack, *n. (Bot.)*, the common black rock-weed (*fucus nodosus* and *F. vesiculosus*), (1) *ṡeamnaē ṡotṡāē*, *f.*; (2) *ṡeamain ṡotṡám*, *f.*

Blade, *n.*, (1) the leaf of any plant, (a) of corn, *ṡeamar*, *-aiṡ, m.*: *ōip ip ṡ'a ṡeōm ṡeīm ṡo ṡeip an ṡalam ṡopaō*: *ap ṡotúr an ṡeamar āṡup i n-ā ṡiaō ṡin ṡiaṡ āṡup i n-ā ṡiaō ṡin apṡar iomlán 'ṡa ṡeip* (*Mark 4, 28*); (b) of grass, (i) *ṡeamaro*, *-e, f.*; (ii) *ṡeamao*, *-aro, m.*; (iii) *ṡeamaroē* and *ṡeimroē*, *f.* (*Aran*); (iv) full grown or withered grass, (a) *ṡeoične*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b)

ṡpáitnin (*W. Lim.*) *g. id., pl. -ní*, also *ṡáitnin*; (v) of a herb, *ṡuilleōṡ*, *-oiṡe, -ā*.

(2) Of a sword, knife, etc., *lann*, *gen. lanne*, *dat. lann*, *pl. lanna*, *f.*, sword blade, *lann ēlarōim* (*cf. W. llain, blade*).

(3) Of the breast, breast-bone, *clár an uēta*, *m.*

(4) Of an oar, (a) *ṡap* (*pron. ṡop*) *an mīaroē*, *gen. ṡaire*, *f.*; (b) *ēite*, *g. id., pl. -aōā, f.*; (c) *līāē*, *-ā, m.*

(5) The scapula or shoulder blade, *ṡap an ṡrlimneám*, *gen. ṡaire*, *f.*

(6) Of straw, (a) *ṡpob*, *-oiṡe*, *pl. -ā, f.*; (b) *comlín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Blaeberry, *n.* See Bilberry.

Blain, *n.*, (1) an inflammatory swelling, pustule or blister, (a) *ṡup*, *-uiṡ, m.*, *dim. ṡuiṡín*, *m.*; (b) *rṡpuiūcán*, *-ám, m. (Or.)*; (c) *leāpāē*, *-aiṡe (Coll.)*; (2) on the hands or feet, chillblain, (a) *ṡuaēcán*, *-ám, m.*; (b) *lēap*, *-ēip*, *-ā, m.*; (3) on the sole of the foot, (a) *ṡumtleac*, *g. -leice*, *pl. -ā, f.*; (b) *ṡonnṡuaṡaō*, *-aiṡe, m.*

Blakes, *n.*, dry cow dung used as fuel, *ṡuaipṡeán*, *-ám, m.*

Blamable, *a.*, blameworthy, (1) *milleánāē*, *-aiṡe*; (2) *loēcāē*, *-aiṡe*; (3) *ionēapāoroē*; (4) *mṡéime*.

Blame, *v.t.*, to censure or find fault with; (1) *loēcuṡim*, *-uṡaō*; (2) *milleánaim*, *-aō*; (3) *ṡío-mōlaim*, *-aō*; (4) *aiṡpum*, *-ṡipṡ*, also *aiṡpum*, *-ṡipṡ* [note that this verb governs the person in the *dat.* with *ap* and the matter of blame or reproach in the accusative]: may God

not b. you for it, *nár aifpṛō*
ṽia oṛt é; (5) *pppeasaim, -aō*;
 (6) *cámim, -neaō*.

Do not blame me, ná tós oṛm é.

Blame yourself, bíōō oṛt fém,
tú fém ir cionntaō.

Blame, *n.*, (1) censure, reproach,
 (a) *milleán, -ám, m.*: do not
 b. me for it, *na cuir a milleán*
oṛmṛa; small b. to him, *ba*
beas an milleán air; *níor mór*
an milleán air; (b) *aíṽear,*
-ṽir, m.: let me bear the b.
 for ever, *bíōō aítṽear go bṛáṽ*
oṛm (*Gen.* 43, 9), also *aifpṛt,*
-e, f.; (2) a fault, *loēt, -a, pl.*
id. m.: small b. to her of
 course, *ṽar nōóṽ ir beas an*
loēt uirṽi; no b. to you, *níō*
naō loēt oṛt; (3) *ṽoṽán, -ám,*
m.

Blamed, *a.*, censured, *loētuirṽe.*

Blameless, *a.*, without blame, inno-
 cent, (1) *neimṽionntaō, -aṽe*
(Gen. 44, 10); (2) *neamloētaō,*
-aṽe (1 *Tim.* 32; (3) *ṽan*
loēt.

Blamelessness, *n.*, innocence, *neim-*
ṽionntaōt, -a, f.

Blameful, *a.*, faulty, *milleánaō,*
-aṽe.

Blameworthy, *a.*, culpable, *ṽionn-*
taō, -aṽe.

Blamer, *n.*, one who blames,
loētóir, -óra, -rí, m.

Blaming, *n.*, the act of censuring,
loētuirṽaō, -uirṽe, m.

Blanch, *v.t.*, to make white; to
 bleach (1) *ṽealuirṽim, -uṽaō*; (2)
bánuirṽim, -uṽaō.

Blanched, *a.*, bleached, *ṽealta.*

Bland, *a.*, suave, gentle, mild, (1)
fém, -e; (2) *caom, -oime*; (3)
cláit, -e.

Blandiloquence, *n.*, mild, flattering
 speech, *mitipṛiaṽra, pl. m.*

Blandish, *v.t.*, to flatter with kind
 words, *fáimṽealṽaim, -aō.*

Blandisher, *n.*, one who cajoles
 with soft talk, *fáimṽealṽaire,*
g. id., pl. -rí, m.; *blaṽaire, g.*
id., pl., -rí, m.

Blandishment, *n.*, soft-worded ca-
 jolery, (1) *blaṽar, g. and pl. -air,*
m.; (2) *fáimṽealṽaō, -aō, m.*;
 (3) *fáimṽealṽaireaōt, -a, f.*; (4)
blámár, -áir, m. (U.) (5)
plámár (M.).

Blandness, *n.*, the state or quality
 of being bland, (1) *fémṽeāct, -a,*
f.; (2) *cláite, g. id. f.*

Blank, *a.*, (1) free from writing,
 printing, etc., *bán, comp. báme*;
 (2) empty, without result, *ṽolám,*
comp. ṽolma; a b. cheque, *ṽeic*
ṽan líonaō; a b. bond, *banna*
ṽan líonaō.

Blank, *n.*, any void space, (1)
báme, g. id. f.; (2) *ṽolmaōt, -a, f.*

Blanket, *n.*, a heavy woollen article
 of bed-clothing, (1) *plaro, -e, pl.*
-eanna and -í, f.; (2) *plamṽeāō,*
(planceāō, Don.), -céro, m.; (3)
rúra, gen. id. m., dim. ruirín,
m.; (4) *blamṽeāō, -éro, m. (Or.)*;
 (5) *bṛat, -uit, m.*: *ir teóroe*
oo'n mbṛat a ṽúbṽaō, the b. is
 the warmer for being doubled.

Blarney, *n.*, smooth wheedling
 talk, (1) *blaṽar, g. and pl.*
-air, m.; (2) *blero, -e, f.*; (3)
blámár (plámár), -áir, m.; (4)
ṽorán, -ám, m.

Blarney, *v.t.*, to wheedle, *blaṽaraim,*
-aō: he blarneyed me, *buaṽ ré*
blero oṛm.

Blaspheme, *v.t.*, to speak of God
 or of anything sacred with im-
 pious irreverence, (1) *ṽiamar-*
uirṽim, -uṽaō; (2) *laṽraim nó*
ṽeirṽim blaipṽeime (*Mark* 3, 28,
 29); (3) *naomáiṽirṽim, -uṽaō*;
 (4) *naomáalluirṽim, -uṽaō.*

Blazing, *a.*, burning with a blaze, (1) *ιαρμας*, -αιζε; (2) *βρεόθα*, *ind.*; (3) *ιοιρζεαντα*, *ind.*; (4) *γλέμας*, -αιζε.

Blazing, *n.*, the act of burning with a blaze, (1) *ιαραθ*, *g.* -ρτα, *m.*; (2) *ρuiτνεαθ*, -τιντε, *m.*; (3) *βιαρόρεαθ*, -ρiθ, *m.*

Blazon, *v.t.*, to delineate armorial bearings, *ρuiαιτνιζιm*, -ιυζαθ.

Blazon, Blazonry, *n.*, the art of depicting or describing heraldic bearings, *ρuiαιτεανταρ*, -αιρ *m.*

Blazoner, *n.*, one who blazons coats of arms, *ρuiαιτεαντοίρ*, -όρα, -ρi, *m.*

Bleaberry. *See* Bilberry.

Bleach, *v.t.*, to make white, (1) *ζεαλιζιm* (*ie* *ζρηm*), -υζαθ, also *ζεαλιm*, -αθ.

Bleached, *a.*, whitened, (1) *ζεα-υιζτε*; (2) *ζεαλτα*, *ind.*

Bleacher, *n.*, one who bleaches, (1) *ζεαλτοίρ*, -όρα, -ρi, *m.*; (2) *ζεαλυιζτεοίρ*; (3) *ζεαλαθοίρ*, -όρα, -ρi, *m.*; (4) *τυαπαčán*; (5) *βυααčán*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (6) *βυααριe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρi, *m.*

Bleachery, *n.*, the place or establishment where bleaching is done, (1) *ζεαλαčán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) a bleach-green, *τυαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*, *dim.* *τυαριn*. Both words enter largely into place-names, as *Τυαρ na Pota*, *Τυαριn na ζρηme*, both not far from Abbeyfeale.

Bleaching, *n.*, the act or process of whitening, (1) *ζεαλυζαθ*, -υιζτε, *m.*, also *ζεαλαθ*, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) *τυαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*: a long b. whitens well, *θεáναm τυαρ παθα γεαλυζαθ ματ*. The liquid used by countrywomen in the process is called *βυαc*, -αιce, *f.*

Bleak, *a.*, (1) desolate and exposed, (a) *ιom*, *g. s. f.* *ιuime*; (b) *ρζερίρθεαc*, -οιζε; (c) *ρζερίρ-*

θεáμαι, -mτα; (d) *ρann*, -aimne (*Or.*).

(2) Cold and cheerless, (a) *ρuar*, -αιpe; (b) *cmoτρuar*, -αιpe.

Bleakness, *n.*, the quality of being bleak place, *ρζερίρ*, -e, *f.*; a bleak, (1) *ιuime*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ρζερίρθε*, *f.*: a bleak eminence, *μαοιλεánn*, -linn, *m.*

Blear-eyed, *a.*, having sore eyes, dim-sighted, (1) *ζιuίαc*, -αιζε; (2) *βρiαc-ρúíλεαc*, -ιιζε; (3) *ζεáμ-ρúíλεαc*, -ιιζε; (4) *ζεáμαc*, -αιζε (*Mea.*); (5) (a) *ρρεáμαc*, -αιζε; (b) *ρiιuc-ρúíλεαc*; (c) *ρiρpáíλεαc*, *meat-ρúíλεαc*; watery running.

Blear-eyed person, *n.*, *ζιuίαc*, *αιζ*, *m*; *ρρεáμαcín*, -ám, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Bleat, *v.i.*, (1) to cry like a sheep, *μερόλιζιm*, -λεαc: the lamb teaching his mother to b., *an τ-uán áς múíμεαθ μερόλιζε oά mάcαιρ*.

(2) To cry like a goat. (a) *μειγεáλλaim*, -ιαc; (b) *μειγεáουιζιm*, -οαc.

Bleat. *n.*, (1) a cry like that of a sheep, *μερόι*, -e, *f.*

(2) Like a goat, *μειζ*, -e, *f.*

Bleating, *n.*, (1) the cry of a sheep, *μερόλεαc*, -ιιζε, *f.*: to hear the b. of the flocks, *o' éρτεαcτ iε μερόλιζ na oτpέαo* (*Judg.* 5, 16).

(2) The cry of a goat, (a) *μειγεáλλαc*, -αιζε, *f.*; (b) *μειγεáοαc*, -αιζε, *f.*; (c) *μειγλεαc*, -ιιζε, *f.*

Bleed, *v.i.*, to emit blood, to lose blood, *τειιζιm*, *ρiιim nó ταβρaim ποτα*: *o* *ρiíλεαρ cúις unnpa o'ρui*, I bled five ounces.

Bleed, *v.t.*, to let or draw blood from, (1) *πολιζιm*, -υζαθ; (2) *ρuiιζιm*, -ιυζαθ: *oúíme o'πο-υζαθ*; *ρui* *o* *čappaíng ó oúíme*.

Bleeder, *n.*, one who or that which draws blood, *ποτανοδίη*, -όη, -ή, *m.*

Bleeding, *n.*, (1) an emission of blood, as from the nose, (a) *ἀσ ταβαίρη ποτα*; (b) *ἀσ κλισιη ποτα* (*Or.*); (c) *ἀσ κλισιη ποτα* (*Con.*); also *κλις* and *κλις*, corruptions of *τενις* (*Or.*); (d) *ἀσ κυρ ποτα*.

(2) Drawing blood from, (a) *πολυγαθ*, -υγχε; (b) *φυλιυγαθ*, -υγχε.

Blemish, *v.t.*, to mar, injure or impair, (1) *μιλλιμ*, -λεαθ; (2) *λοιτιμ*, *v.n.* *λοτ*.

Blemish, *n.*, any deformity or defect which mars, injures or impairs, (1) *λοτ*, -α, *pl. id. m.*; (2) *ρμάλ*, -άλ, *m.*; (3) *μάκατ*, -ατα, *f.* (*ρμάκατ*, *Con.*), (*cf. L. macula*); (4) *βέιμ*, -ε, -εαννα, *f.*; (5) *τοιβέιμ*, -ε, *pl. -εαννα, f.*; (6) *αμεαμ*, *g.* and *pl. αμμέ, f.*; (7) *κάιμ*, -ε, -εαδα, *f.*; (8) *καρόε, g. id., pl. -όεαδα, f.*; (9) *βρεατ*, -εττ, *m.*

Blemished, *a.*, damaged or impaired, (1) *τοιβέιμεαδ*, -μιγχε; (2) *αμμέαδ*, -μιγχε.

Blemishless, *a.*, without blemish, *ζαν λοτ*; *ζαν ρμάλ*; *νεαμ-τοιβέιμεαδ*.

Blend, *n.*, a mixture, *κυμαρς*, -αίρς, *m.*

Blend, *v.t.*, to mix, *μεαρζαμ*; -αθ.

Blending, *n.*, the act of mixing. *μεαρζαθ*, -ζυγχε, *nó -ζτα, m.*

Blent, *a.*, mixed, *μεαρζυγχε*.

Bless, *v.t.*, (1) *βεαννυγίμ*, -υγαθ: *το βεαννυγίμ θία αν ρεακτιμαθ ιά, benedixit diei Septimo (Gen. 2, 3)*; *b. me also, βεαννυγίμ μίρε μαρ αν ζεάσωνα*; *I will b. you, βεαννóκαρθ μέ tú*; *I salute, βεαννυγίμ θό*.

(2) Bless, consecrate, *κοιρρυγίμ*, (pron. *κοιρρυγίμ* in *U.*) -υγαθ: *b. yourself, make the sign of the Cross on yourself, κοιρρυγίμ tú πέμ*; *κοιρρεακ tú πέμ (Don.)*; *I will b. myself κοιρρεόκαθ μέ πέμ*; *b. me, κοιρρυγίμ μέ*; *holy water, υίρζε κοιρρυγίμ (νό κοιρρεακαν νό κοιρρεαγτα)*.

(3) Bless, consecrate, church (a mother), *κοιρρεακαμ*, -αν: *to bury their bodies . . . in a consecrated place, α ζκυρρ ο'αθνακαλ . . . ι n-ιοναθ κοιρρεαγτα (K., T. bb. 159)*; the consecrated Host of the Altar, *ναομαθλανν κοιρρεαγτα να ηαλτόμα (ib., 245)*.

Blessed, *a.*, consecrated, holy, (1) *βεαννυγίμ*, *ind.*; (2) *κοιρρυγίμ*; (3) *κοιρρεαγτα*; (4) *ναομέτα*.

Blessed be God, ζιόη, βυρό-εακαρ νό μοταθ τε θία. See Bless. Blessedness, *n.*, heavenly joys, bliss, *ναομέταδ*, -α, *f.*

Blessing, *n.*, (1) act of, *βεαννυγαθ*, -υγχε; *αηηρα τεαμπαλλ ας μοταθ αζυρ ας βεαννυγαθ θέ (Luke 24, 53)*; *ο'ιompson θία αν μαλλυγαθ ι n-α βεαννυγαθ θυιτρε (Deut. 23, 5)*.

(2) A benediction, *βεαννακτ*, -α, *f.*: *give me your b., ταβαίρη θομ το βεαννακτ*; *my b. and the b. of God on you, μο βεαννακτ αζυρ βεαννακτ θέ ορτ*; *may the b. of God go with you*; *God speed you, βεαννακτ θέ λεατ*.

Blest. *See Blessed.*

Blight, *n.* (on potatoes), (1) *ουβ-ακάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (2) *ουιβεακάν*; (3) *ρμόλαθ*, -ιτα, *m.*

Blethering. *See Blathering.*

Blight, *v.t.*, to blast, (1) *ρεόκαμ*, -αθ; (2) *λορζαμ*, -αθ; (3) *to ruin, μιλλιμ*, -λεαθ.

Blighted, *a.*, (1) *feóigte*; (2) *loirg-
te*; (3) *millte*; (4) *caoó, -oíce*;
(5) *rmóitca*.

Blind, *v.t.*, to deprive of sight,
(1) *caoóaim, -aó*; *oallaim, -aó*
(2) Idiom, was it not he that
was blinded, *naó air a buiaiteaó*
an béim rúil.

Blind, *a.*, without sight, *caoó,*
-oíce (*cf.* *L. cæcus*); *oall, comp.*
oaille (*cf.* *Bret. dall*): a man's
blind side, *cúl roume*; a man's
eye is dim in another's [chimney]
corner, *ir oall rúil i gcúinne*
roume eile; who so b. as he
that will not see, *cia ir oaille*
ná an té náó bpeiceann; blind
of an eye, *leatcaó*; also *air*
leatfrúil; stone blind, *oallcaó,*
-oíce.

Blind, *n.*, (1) for a window, *uirgá,*
g. id., m.; *rór-fuinneós*; *faíac*
fuinneóige; *oallós na fuinne-*
óige.

(2) For the eyes in blind man's
buff, *púcó, -óige, -a, f.* (also
for a thieving cow), *púicín, g.*
id., pl. -ní, m. (*W. Lim.*), where
it also means the game; *oallós,*
-óige, -a, f., also for a thieving
cow.

Blind female, *n.*, *caoóós, -óige,*
-a, f.

Blindfold, *v.t.*, to cover the eyes
with a bandage, *cuirim oallaó*
mulloige air; *cuirim oallós air*;
b. him, *cuir oallós air*.

Blinded, *v.a.*, *oallitca*.

Blindfolding, *n.*, the act of putting
a cover over the eyes, (1) *porg-*
oallaó, -itca, m.; (2) *faíac rúil*;
oall na mulloós ort, sheep's
blindness on you.

Blinding, *n.*, the act of making
blind, (1) *oallaó, -uigíte*; (2)
caoóáó, -éitca, m.

Blindly, *ad.*, in a blind manner,
(1) *so oall*; (2) *so caó*.

Blind man, *n.*, *oall, -aill, m.*; *roume*
oall: fear uoréca; a blind man
is a bad judge of colours, *ir*
oic an bpeiceam air oataib oall;
oall air lí ní bpeiceam fíor; a
partially blind person, (a) *caoó-*
án, -ám, m.; (b) *oallán*.

Blind man's buff, *n.*, a game in
which a person blindfolded, has
to catch another and tell who
it is, *púicín*; *oallaó púicín, m.*;
cat caó; *loirgcat, m.*; *caoóós,*
-óige, -a, f.; *oallós*; *cluíce*
oallicín; *oallitín, m.*

Blindness, *n.*, the state or condition
of being blind, (1) *oaille, g.*
id. f.; (2) *oallaó, -aó, m.*;
oallaó Dé ort; (3) *caoíce, g.*
id. f.; *oallaó mulloós*, sheep-
blindness; though bad it is to
be bald it is worse to be blind,
oá óona maol ir meara mulloós;
blindness of intellect, *oallpaó-*
arc (Don.); blindness of heart,
oalléporóeaó, -a, f.

Blind of an eye, *a.*, *leatcaó*; *béit*
air leatfrúil.

Blind side, *n.*, *cúl roume (O' Beg.)*.

Blink, *v.t.*, to twinkle with the eye,
cargam (O' R.); *rmérom le*
rúil (O' Beg.).

Blinkard, *n.*, one who blinks with
weak eyes, *caoóán, -ám, m.*; *fear*
leatfrúil (O' Beg.).

Bliss, *n.*, the highest degree of
happiness, (1) *réan, g. rém, m.*;
(2) *ronar, -air, m.*; (3) *aoibnear,*
-nir, m.

Blissful, *a.*, happy in the highest
degree, (1) *réanmar, -aire*; (2)
ronaraó, comp. rona nó ronairge;
(3) *aoibinn, -óne*.

Blissfulness, *n.*, the state of being
blissful, (1) *aoibnear, -nir, m.*;
(2) *réanmaríneáó, -a, f.*

Blister, *n.*, a vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, (1) *bolʒac*, -*aiʒe*, *f.*; (2) *buitʒléar*, -*éir*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *cloʒ*, *g. cluiʒ*, *m.*, *dim. cluiʒin*, *m.*; (4) *batirʒóro* -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (5) *léar*, -*éir*, -*a*, *m.*; (6) *léarac*, -*aiʒe* (*Coll.*); (7) *rpuiúcan*, -*ám*, *m. (U.)*; (8) *puóro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (9) *burʒóro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (10) *purʒóro*, -*e*, -*eača*, *f.*; (11) *rpuaic*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (12) *rpucán*, -*ám*, *m.*; *nuaip* *óóigeann* *oume* *a* *čón* *caitpřo* *pé* *puróe* *ap* *an* *rpucán*; (13) *řaó*, -*aróbe*, *f.*; (14) *bloa* and *ploba*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (15) *ʒearʒ*, -*eirʒe*, -*a*, *f.*; (16) from cold, *řuačtán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Blistered, *a.*, full of blisters, (1) *bolʒac*, -*aiʒe*; (2) *buitʒléarac*, -*aiʒe*; (3) *léarac*; (4) *bolʒuiʒče*, *ind.*; (5) *bloač*, -*aiʒe*; (6) *ʒearʒac*, -*aiʒe*.

Blithe, *a.*, (1) frolicsome, *aepac*, -*řaiʒe*; (2) merry, *řutčmar*, -*maiʒe*; (3) sprightly, *řáitbe*, -*biʒe*; (4) lively, *éarʒaró*, -*e* (*Con.*); (5) pleasant, *řuāč*, -*aiʒe*; (6) gay, *meanmnac*, -*aiʒe*; (7) *čporóeamail*, -*mla*.

Blithesomeness, *n.*, the quality of being merry, gay or cheery, (1) *aepacč*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *řutčmaiʒeacč*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *aičear*, -*čir*, *m.*

Bloat, *v.i.*, to swell, (1) *ataim*, *v.n.* *at*: *č'at* *pé*, he swelled or became bloated; (2) *borřacaim*, -*áč*.

Bloated, *a.*, swollen, (1) *ap* *n-at*; (2) *řamairčeac*, -*iʒe*.

Bloated person, *n.*, (a) *boiurčín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (b) *bolʒaóán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *bolʒaiʒe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ří*, *m.*; (d) *bléičeac*, -*čič*, *m.*; (e) *řmeařčacán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Bloatedness, *n.*, the state of being bloated, *čiončacč*, -*a*, *f.*

Bloater, *n.*, the common herring, esp. when smoked and half-dried, *řʒaóán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Block, *n.*, (1) a solid piece of wood, (a) *ceap*, *g.* and *pl. cip*, *m.*; cooper's block, *ceap* *řniomʒaip* (*Lat. cippus*); (b) *ceapčall* (sometimes *čreacčall*), -*aičle*, -*čla*, *f.*: a couple of blocks [of bog-deal] we raised when we were putting out the turf, *čúpla* *čreacčallle* *čóʒamar* *nuaip* *vo* *biomar* *aʒ* *cup* *na* *móna* *amač* (*B. ř.*); (c) *řmután*, -*ám*, *m.*: a (small) block of bog-deal, *řmután* *ʒiúřmaire*; (d) *čamán*, -*am*, -*nta*, *m.*; (e) *řčacán*, *ám*, *m.*, a block or stump whether large or small, *pačl* *řčpacám*, a hole in a bog from which a large block of fir has been raised (*Tyr.*).

(2) A solid mass of wood, stone, etc., *bloc*, *g. bluc*, *pl. id. m.*

Blockade, *v.t.* See Beleaguer and Besiege.

Blockhead, *n.*, a stupid fellow, (1) *ceann* *maroe*, *g. cmn* *maroe*, *m.*; (2) *baóčán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *čouamar* *čóir*, -*óřa*, -*ří*, *m.*; (4) *čallapán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *ceann* *řuca* *ap* *maroe*; (6) *čallacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (7) *čamán*, -*am*, -*nta*, *m.*; (8) *čamanač*, -*aiʒ*, -*aiʒe*, *m.*; (9) *čapčún*, -*úm*, *m.*; (10) *ceann* *čřuāró*; (11) *čluarānac*, -*aiʒ*, *m.*

Blockheaded, blockish, *a.*, stupid, dull, (1) *čailčintinneac*, -*niʒe*; (2) *čallaiʒeantac*, -*aiʒe*; (3) *čúř*, -*úře*.

Blockheadedness, *n.*, stupidity, (1) *čailčintinneacč*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *čallaiʒeantacč*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *čúře*, *g. id. ř.*

Blood, *n.*, (1) the fluid which circulates in the animal system, (a) *řun*, *g. řola*, -*anna*, *f.* [it also

means family or tribe]; (b) gore, *cró*, *g. id. m.*, also *crú*, *g. id. m.* (*cf.* L. *cruor*, blood, and *crudus*, raw): *opóc-crú*, bad blood; my blood was up, *oo bí coáat opm*, to stanch blood, *fuil oo cóp*; blood and gore, *fuil asur fult-iaét* (*P. S.*).

(2) Relationship by blood, (a) *saol*, *-oil*, *-lta*, *m.*; (b) *saol fola*, *m.*; (c) *saol na gcnám*; (d) *cómgaol*, *m.*; (e) *páirt*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.* (*Der. and Mon.*); (f) *col*, *-a*, *m.*: first cousin, *col ceádar*; second cousin, *col reir-eap* (*Con.*).

(3) Lineage, descent, (a) *rlíocht*, *g. rleácta*, *pl. id. m.*: having many descendants, *rlíochtmar*, *-aíre*; (b) *cmeaó*, *g. -nró*, *pl. -nídeaá*, *m.*; (c) *ríol*, *g. -il*, *pl. -lta*, *m.*; (d) *ríolraá*, *-aí*, *m.*; (e) *míanaá*, *-aí*, *-aíge*: the bad "drop" .i. the bad breed is showing itself, *tá an opóc-míanaá as teaét amaá*.

(4) Excellence or purity of breed, esp. in stock-breeding, *folarídeaét*, *-a*, *f.*

Bloodguiltiness, *n.*, murder, (1) *fuil*, *g. fola*, *f.*: deliver me from b., *raop mé ó fuil* (*Ps.* 51, 14); (2) *fuilciónntaét*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *dunmarbáó*, *-bá*, *m.*

Bloodguilty, *a.*, guilty of murder, (1) *fuilciónntaá*, *-aíge*; (2) *dunmarbáá*, *-aíge*.

Blood-heat, *n.*, the average heat of the blood, *teap fola*, *g. teapa fola*, *m.*

Bloodhound, *n.*, a breed of large dogs remarkable for keenness of smell, (1) *cú fola*, *g. con fola*; *f.*; (2) *maópaó gaóite*, *m.*

Bloodiness, *n.*, disposition to shed blood, (1) *fuilteaét*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *fuilrídeaét*, *-a*, *f.*

Bloodless, *a.*, (1) destitute of blood, *neam folamail*, *-mla*.

(2) Not attended with bloodshed or slaughter, (1) *neam-fuileá*, *-aíge*; (2) *rsgácta*, *ind.*; (3) *oioflamn* (*f. l.*).

Blood-letter, *n.*, a phlebotomist, (1) *cuirleóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *fuil-leigeanctóir*, *m.*; (3) *fuil-rsgaileadóir*.

Blood-letting, *n.*, the act of bleeding or letting blood, (1) *fuil-leigean*; (2) *fuilrsgaileáó*, *-lce*, *m.*; (3) *fuiliugaó*, *-iá*, *m.*

Blood-pudding, *n.* (*Cookery*), a pudding filled principally with blood, *putós fola*.

Blood-red, *a.*, of the colour of blood, (1) *fuilríe*; (2) *cróóeap*, *-eap*.

Bloodshed, *n.*, the shedding of blood or the taking of human life, *fuilóopraó*.

Blood-shot eyes, *fuile óeapga*.

Blood-thirsty, *a.*, eager to shed blood, sanguinary, murderous, (1) *fuilteaá*, *-aíge*: the b. hate the upright, *fuatuirro na óaome fuilteaá an t-ionnraic* (*Prov.* 29, 10); (2) *ríocmar*, *-aíre*; (3) *cróilinnteaá*, *-aíge*.

Blood-vessel, *n.*, an artery or vein, (1) *ápra*, *g. id. m.* (*cf.* *ápraá* (*ápraá*), a vessel of any kind); (2) *cuirle*, *g. id.*, *pl. cuirleanna*.

Bloody, *a.*, (1) containing or resembling blood, *folamail*, *-mla*.

(2) Smeared with blood, *fuilteaá*, *-aíge*; *óeap*, *-eap*.

(3) Given to the shedding of blood, *fuilteaá*, *-aíge*: come out thou b. man, *tap amaá a óume fuilcá* (2 *Sam.* 16, 7).

(4) Involving bloodshed, *cróilinnteaá*, *-aíge*.

Bloom, *n.*, the blossom or flower of a plant, *blá*, *g. -a*, and

-áite, *pl. -a, f. (M.), g. -a, pl. -anna, m. (Con. and U.)*: in full b., *ῥαοι λάνθλατ*.

(2) The opening of flowers, *βορραθ, -ῥεα, m.*

(3) Freshness and vigour, flush or glow of youth, (a) *·βλάτ*: in the b. of youth, *ι mβλάιτ na hóige*, also *ι mβορραθ na hóige*. See (2).

(4) The delicate covering of some fruit, as the peach, and generally anything with an appearance of attractive freshness, (a) *βλάτ, -áite, f.*; (b) *ύρρζοτ, -οίτε, f.*

Bloom, *v.i.*, to blossom, to show beauty and freshness, (1) *βλάτ-υḡim, -υḡαθ*; (2) *βορραim, -αθ*, also *βορραυḡim, -υḡαθ*.

Blooming, *a.*, flowering, (1) *βλάτ-μαρ, -áire*; (2) *ύρρζοτ·αθ, -áige*.

Blossom, (1) the flower or bloom of a plant, (a) *βλάτ, g. -a* and *-áite, pl. -a, f. (M.)*, also *gen. -a, pl. -anna, m. (Con. and U.)*; (b) *ῥζοτ, -οίτε, -a, f.*; (c) *ῥιον-ῥζοτ, -a, m.*; (d) *ζότόζ, -όίγε, -a, f.*

(2) The stage of development of something beautiful, *βλάτ, -áite, -a, f.*: in the blossom of youth, *ι mβλάιτ na hóige*.

Blossom, *v.i.*, to put forth flowers, *βλάτ·υḡim, -υḡαθ*.

Blossoming, *n.*, the act of coming into flower, *βλάτ·υḡαθ, -υḡε*.

Blot, *n.*, (1) a spot or stain, as of ink, (a) *βραον, -om, pl. -a* and *-τα, m.*; (b) *ῥμάτ. -áit, m.*; (c) *βαλλῥζόιθ, -e, -í, f. (gl. L. litura)*.

(2) A stain on a reputation, (a) *βέim, -e, -eanna, f.*; (b) *τοιβέim, -e, -eanna, f.*; (c) *αμim, -e, f.*; (d) *ῥμάτ, -áit, m.*: a reputation without a blot or stain, *clú ζan ῥμάτ*.

Blot, *v.t.*, *δοιρ·τιm τουθ αρ páipéar*.

Blot out, (a) *ῥζμoρ·aim αρ nó amac*: blot out my sins, *ῥζμoρ uaim mo éionnta*; I will not blot his name out of the book of life, *ní ῥζμoρ·paθ a amm αρ teabap na bea·ta (Rev. 3, 5)*; (b) *βλί·τιm, -ά·αθ*, with *amac*: that I may blot out their names, *ζo mbáit·rò mé amac a n-amm (Deut. 9, 14)*; (c) *του·baim, -αθ*, with *amac (cf. Numb. 5, 23)*.

Blotch, *n. (Med.)*, a large pustule, a coarse eruption, *ζεap·b, -ειp·be, -a, f.*; *ζεap·ζ, -ειp·ze, -a, f.*; *léap, -éir, -ειp·be, -a, m.*; *dim. ζápán*, a blotch on the skin from heat (*cf. Bret. gor, burning*; *W. gwres, heat*); *ζop, -uir, m.*

Blotched, *a.*, having pustules, (1) *ζεap·baθ, -áige*; (2) *ζεap·ζaθ, -áige*.

Blouse, *n.*, a light loose over-garment such as worn by ladies or by working men in France, *caimpe, g. id. f.*

Blow, *n.*, a stroke, (1) *buille, g. id., pl. -róe, m.*: the b. goes to the bone but the word (of blame) with the wind, *τέρ·róeann an buille ζo cnám áct im·éi·geann an pocal te ζaoit*; he does nothing without blows, *ní ·them-eann ré aon μυθ ζan buillí*; *buille étoζ* means one o'clock; *ir buille αρ áζarò é*, it is so much done; (2) *βέim, g. -e, pl. -meanna, g. pl. béimeann, f.*; (3) violent, *παλλ·τόζ, f., peall·toζ (Don.), παλλ·τόζ, -όίγε, -a, f. (Con.)*; (4) *ῥmeaθ, -a, m., ῥpeaθ, -a, m.*, also a kick; (5) *πλέap·ζ, a loud-sounding heavy blow, g. -ειp·ze, pl. -a and -anna, f. (cf. Gr. πλ·ηγ·ή blow; πλ·ή·σ·σ·ειν, to strike), ῥλέp·ιζ, -e, -eaθa, f. (Con.)*; (6) *ζpeaθ, g. and pl. -a, m. (cf. a*

whip), *ḡpeaṡaṡ ḡḡḡaṡ* (to a child) means a whipping to you, also *léaṡ, -éiṡ, -a, m.*; (7) with the open hand, (a) *baṡ, -aiṡe, -a, f.*; (b) *baṡóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (c) *clámṡa, g. id., -aí, m., rṡaṡán, -ám, m.*; (8) *leannóḡ, -óḡe, -a*; (9) *leannḡ*: *buaíl re leannḡ aṡ an mbóṡo*; (10) a heavy blow, (a) *ḡuaíṡṡ, -e, -eaḡa, f.*; (b) *pleannṡ, -einnṡ, m.*; (c) *plannc, -ainnc, m.*; (d) *ṡaíṡ, -e, -eaḡa, f.*; (e) *rṡaíṡ, -e, pl. -eanna and -eaḡa, f.*; (11) with the fist, *oṡṡn, g. oṡiṡn, pl. id. m.*; (12) (a) dull, heavy, *plaróḡ, -e, -í, f. (Con.)*; (b) *leaṡóḡ, -a, pl. id., m.*; (13) with a hurley, (a) *poc (voc), g. puic, pl. id. m.*; *cúlḡoc, m.*, a blow struck in hurling after scoring a gaol; (b) *ṡaíṡ, -e, -eaḡa, f.* (14) from a cow's horn, (a) *áomóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (b) *puḡa, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (15) with a stick, (a) *ṡṡuítṡeán, -ám (Don.)*; (b) *cnasḡ, -aiḡ, -a, m.*; (c) *cnasóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (d) *rṡasḡ, -aiḡ, -a, m. (Or.)*; (16) big flattening blow, *leaṡóḡ nó leṡoeóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f. (Con.)*; (17) on the cheek, *ḡaíṡleóḡ, f.*; (18) on the ear, *oṡúóḡ, f.*; (19) on the head, (a) *ḡṡuḡam, -aim, -maí, m. (Don.)*; (b) *cnasán, -ám, m.*; *ṡoic, -e, -í, f.*

Blow, *v.i.*, to flower, to blossom, *bláṡuḡḡim, -uḡaṡo.*

Blow, *v.i.*, (1) to produce a current of air, (a) *ṡéroiṡ, -ṡeaṡo*

(2) To sound, as a horn or trumpet, (a) *ṡéroiṡ, -ṡeaṡo*; (b) *blorḡam, -aṡo.*

(3) To be blown out or inflated, *bolḡam, -aṡo.*

(4) To breathe hard, to pant or puff, *ṡeaṡnaíṡ, -aṡo.* also *ṡeaṡnuḡḡim, -uḡaṡo.*

(5) To be carried or moved by the wind, *ṡiaḡam, -aṡo, ṡioḡam, -aṡo (U.)*: being blown by the wind, *aḡ ṡioḡaṡo le ḡaóitṡ.*

(6) To blow the nose, *rṡuḡam, -aṡo.*

Blow, *v.t.*, (1) to force a current of air upon or through, *ṡéroiṡ, -ṡeaṡo*: I b. the fire, *ṡéroiṡ an ṡeme*; he blew the trumpet, *oṡ ṡéroiṡ ṡé an ṡṡoc.*

(2) To drive by a current of air, *ṡéroiṡ, -ṡeaṡo*: it is a bad wind that blows nobody good, *ṡṡ oṡc an ḡaóṡ ná ṡéṡeann maíṡ oṡ oṡme éḡḡim.*

(3) To inflate, (a) *bolḡam, -aṡo*: blow out the bladder, *bolḡ an ṡ-éaṡṡṡomán*; (b) *ṡeaṡṡam, -aṡo.*

(4) *Blow out or extinguish*, *múḡam, -aṡo*: b. out the candle, *múḡ an ḡonneaṡ.*

Blower, *n.*, one who or that which blows, (1) *ṡéroiṡe, g. id., pl. -ṡí, m.*; (2) *bolḡaiṡe, g. id., pl. -ṡí, m.*

Blowing, *n.*, act of, in the various senses of the verb *to blow*, (1) *ṡéṡeaṡo, -oṡe, m.*; (2) *ṡéṡeaíl, -ála, f.*; (3) *ṡéṡeaán, -ám, m.*; (4) like a whale, *ṡéaṡḡaíṡ, -e, f.*; *ṡá an míoṡ móṡ aḡ ṡéaṡḡaíṡ*; (5) *bolḡaiṡeaḡṡ, -a, f.*; (6) *ṡaóṡaṡ, -aiṡ, m.*: he is b. after the run, *ṡá ṡé aṡ ṡaóṡaṡ i nṡiaṡo an ṡeaṡa*; (7) *ṡeaṡṡaṡo, -ṡṡa, m.*; (8) *ṡaṡṡaṡo, -ṡṡa, m. (M. b.)*; (9) *ṡṡolla, -ṡṡa, m. (Con.)*; (10) *ṡupaṡo, -ṡṡa, m. (M. b.)*; (11) *ṡiaḡaṡo, -ḡṡa, m.*; (12) *ṡioḡaṡo -ḡṡa, m. (U.)*; (13) *fig., ḡaḡáíl, -ála, f.*: trumpets blowing, *ḡaíṡṡṡompa aḡ ḡaḡáíl (MacD.)*; Michael will blow a trumpet-blast, *ṡéroiṡṡo Míceaṡ buíṡṡe ṡṡuic.*

Blowing one's own or any trumpet, ṡṡocaiṡeaḡṡ, -a, f.

Blowing, *a.*, windy, (1) *réroeanac*, -*aiġe*; (2) *ḡaočmar*, -*aiġe*; (3) *ḡaočtalac*, -*aiġe* (*m. b.*); (4) *rġatalac*, -*aiġe* (*ḡatalac* with prothetic *s.*), (*Con.*).

Blown, *a.*, inflated, distended, *réroče*.

Blowpipe, *n.*, a tube for directing the flame of a candle, etc., on some object so as to concentrate the heat, *réroean*, -*ám*, *m.*

Blowy, *a.*, windy, (1) *ḡaočac*, -*aiġe*; (2) *ḡaočmar*, -*aiġe*.

Blubber, *n.*, the fat of whales, *ola míl móir* (the fat of a whale).

Blubber-cheeked, *a.*, having swollen or big cheeks, *plucac*, -*aiġe*.

Blubbering, *v.i.*, crying noisily so as to disfigure the face, *plubġail*, -*e*, *f.*

Blubber-lipped, *a.*, having big or swollen lips, (1) *purac*, -*aiġe*; (2) *breatlac*, -*aiġe*; (3) *béalac*, -*aiġe*.

Blubber-lipped man, *n.*, (1) *breat-lán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *blobaiġe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; also *plobaiġe*, *m. (Don.)*

Blubber-lipped woman, *n.*, *clabós*, -*óġe*.

Bludgeon, *n.*, a short stick with one end thick or loaded, (1) *cléitailpín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *cualle*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -li* and -*ead*, *f.*; *lorġ*, *g.*, *liurġ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; also *g.*, *liurġe*, *f. (Míl na mBeac)*.

Blue, *n.*, one of the seven prismatic colours, *ḡorm*, *g. ḡuirm*, *m.*

Blue, *a.*, (1) in colour, *ḡorm*, *g. s. f. ḡuirme*.

(2) Melancholy: he has a fit of the blues, *tá ḡruaim air*.

Blue, *v.t.*, to make blue, *ḡormaim*, -*ad*, also *ḡormuġim*, -*uġad*.

Bluebag, *n.*, a bag in which blue is kept for laundry purposes, *máilín an ḡuirm*.

Bluebell, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant (*campanula rotundifolia*), (1) *méaracán púca*, *m.*; (2) *comnte corra*.

Bluebonnet. *See* Bluecap.

Bluebottle, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant, (1) (*centaurea cyanus*), (*a*) *ḡormán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *liur ḡormám*; (*c*) *ḡormín*, *m.*; (2) (*campanula*), *cupac na cuaiġe*.

Bluecap, Bluebonnet, Bluepoll, *n. (Zool.)*, a species of blue titmouse (*parus coeruleus*), called "Judy Bluehead" in Mayo, *caipín Dub*, *m.*

Blue-eyed, *a.*, *ḡormfúiteac*, -*iġe*.

Blue-mouldy for want of a fight, *tá canncár liac air i n-eapbaró tpođa; tá canncár liac air a čnámab i noioġbál buailte (Tyr) ta fonn tpođa air; tá cleam ḡorm oirčad; tá cumnceac air (Tyr).*

Blueness, *n.*, the quality of being blue, *ḡuirme*, *g. id. f.*

Bluff, *n.*, a steep bank, a high bold shore, *fall*, *g. -e*, *f.*; also *ail*.

Bluff, *a.*, big, burly, *móir*, -*óġe*; *raimar*, -*aimġe*; *bolliġaiġeac*, -*iġe*.

Bluish, *a.*, somewhat blue, *ođar-ḡorm*, -*ḡuirme*.

Bluishness, *n.*, the quality of being somewhat blue, *ḡuirmeacč*, -*a*, *f.*

Bluestone, *n.*, sulphate of copper, *cloč ḡorm*, *f.*

Blunder, *n.*, a gross error or mistake, (1) *tuaičpir*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *meapbal*, -*bal*, *m.*; (3) *búnroín*, -*úm*, *m.*; (4) *botún*, -*úm*, *m.*; (5) *tuacal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (6) *capós*, *f.*

Blunder, *v.i.*, to make a gross error or mistake, *meapuiġim*, -*uġad*; *oéanam tuairpir (meapbal, ġc.)*.

Blunderer, *n.*, one who is apt to blunder, (1) τυαταλλάν, -άμ, *m.*; (2) βρεαλλάν, -άμ, *m.*; (3) βρεαλλ-αιρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; βρεαλλ-ρού, -ύμ, *m.*

Blundering, *a.*, inclined to blunder, (1) τυαταλλά, -αιγε; (2) βοτ-ύντα, *ind.*; (3) βύνουνα, -αιγε; (4) μιορτυαμα, -αιγε.

Blunderingly, *ad.*, in a blundering manner, αρ τυαταλ.

Blunt, *a.*, (1) having a thick edge or point, not sharp, (a) μαοι, -οιτε: if the iron be b., μά βιονν αν τ-ιαριανν μαοι (*Eccles.* 10, 10); (b) μαοιφαοβρια, -αιγε; (c) νεαμφαοβρια, -αιγε.

(2) Dull of understanding, stupid, μαοιαιγεαντα, -αιγε, νεμνιτλεα, -αιγε.

(3) Wanting in the forms of civility, rough in manners or speech, (a) ζαρβ, -αιρβε; (b) abrupt, obann, -anne (τοbann, *Con.*); (c) unceremonious, τυρ, -υιρε, to ask you bluntly, α φιαρριγε θιοτ ζο τυρ.

Blunt, *v.t.*, to dull the edge or point of, μαοιυγιμ, -υζα; μαοιαιμ, -α.

Blunting, *v.n.*, the act of making blunt, (1) μαοια, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) μαοιυζα, -υιγε, *m.*

Bluntness, *n.*, the quality of being blunt, (1) μαοιτε(α), *f.*; (2) ζαρβ, *g. id. f.*; (3) ζαρβα, -α, *f.*

Blunt-witted, *a.*, dull, stupid, μαοι-αιγεαντα, *ind.*

Blur, *v.t.*, (1) to obscure by smearing, ρμεαριμ, -α.

(2) to make indistinct and confused, βαίριμ, -άτα.

(3) To dim, to darken, ουβαιμ, -α.

Blur, *n.*, a stain or blot, βαλλιζόρο, -ε, -ί, *f. (gl. L. litura).*

Blush, *v.i.*, to become red in the cheeks from shame, modesty or confusion, (1) ρεαρζαμ, -α; (2) ιαριμ, -α: that never blushed for shame, νάρ ιαρ αριμ τε νάιρε.

Blush, *n.*, redness in the cheeks caused by shame, modesty or confusion, (1) ιυρνε, *g. id., pl. -α, f.*; (2) κάιρρεαρζ, -ειρε, *f. (Con.).*

Blushful, *a.*, full of blushes, (1) ιαρ-μαρ, -αιρε; (2) ρεαρζ, -ειρε; (3) τά ρι ιαρτα, ρεαρζ (*Don.*).

Blushing, *n.*, the act of burning red in the cheeks, (1) ιαρ, -ρτα, *m.*; (2) ρεαρζα, -ζα, *m.*

Blushingly, *ad.*, with a blush or blushes, ζο νάιρεα.

Blushless, *a.*, free from blushes, νεαμνάιρεα, -ριρε.

Bluster, *v.i.*, to talk with noisy violence, βομαναμ, -α.

Bluster, *n.*, noisy and violent talk, βομανα, -α, *f.*

Blusterer, *n.*, a noisy swaggerer, (1) βομανα, -αιρ, -αιρε, *m.*; (2) βραμαιρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Blustering, *a.*, stormy, tumultuous, bombastic, (1) ζαοτμαρ, -αιρε; (2) ζαοτμαρια, -αιρε; (3) ορόζα, -αιρε.

Boar, *n. (Zool.)*, the uncastrated male swine, (1) domestic, κολλά, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) wild, (a) τορ, *g. τυρ, pl. id. m.*; (b) φιαρκολλά. A sow desiring the boar is said to be πά ιαιτ (ιαιτ, -ε, *f.*); also πά ετιτ, Dr. McHale's MS. Dict.

Board, *n.*, (1) a piece of timber sawed thin (when sawed thick it is called a plank), also a table, (a) κλάρ, -άιρ, *m., dim. κλάριμ (cf. W. llawr; O.W. llaur)*; (b) βόρο, *g. βύρο, pl. id. m. (cf. W. bwrdd)*; (c) small and

thin, (i) *cláirín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (ii) *rupeós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) A square or oblong piece of wood or other material for a special purpose, *clár*, followed by the *gen.* of the word indicating the purpose, as backgammon board, *clár táiptíre*.

(3) A table at which a council or other deliberative body meet, as the Board of Green Cloth, *an bóro (mór) uaitne*.

(4) For stepping into or out of a boat, *rear*, *-a*, *pl. id. m.*

(5) Meals; *bóro*, *g. búiro*, *m.*; *b.* and lodgings, *bóro 7 leaba* (Feenachty).

Board, *v.t.*, (1) to cover with boards, *cláruigim*, *-uḡað*.

(2) To supply with daily meals, *taḡaim (beirim) bóro do* (*cf. bóroac*, keeping a liberal table).

(3) To place at board, *cuirim ar bóro*; to place on board (ship), *cuirim ar bóro*.

(4) To enter as a train or a boat, *térim ar bóro traen nó luinge*.

Board, *v.i.*, to obtain meals, *táim ar bóro*.

Boarded or made of boards, *clápac*, *-aige*.

Boarding-house, *n.*, a house where food and lodgings are obtained for pay, *teacórtaroeacta*, *m.*

Boarding-school, *n.*, a school where pupils are taught and lodged, (1) *rḡoil-búiro*; (2) *rḡoil órtaroeacta*, *f. (U.)*.

Board-school, *n.*, a school under the Board of Education, *rḡoil an búiro*.

Boast, *v.i.*, to brag about one's self or one's own belongings, (1) to brag of what one has done for others, *maorim*, *-deam*: boast-

ing of himself, *as déanam maoróite ar féim* (*cf. 1 Kings 20, 11*); *b.* not of to-morrow, *na maoró tú féim ar an lá amárac* (*Prov. 27, 1*); (2) *deanam mór-óat*: that I may *b.* of myself a little, *so noéanpaimne beḡán móróala aram féim* (*cf. 2 Cor. 11, 16*); (3) *commaorim*, *-deam* (to boast in company); (4) brag ostentatiously, *uailmaorim*, *-deam*; (5) *ḡlórmaorim*, *-deam*; (6) *rocaluigim*, *-uḡað*, also *rocaluigim*; (7) *bomanaim*, *-að*; (8) *deanam uail*: lest any man should boast, *o'easla so noéanpao don tóime uail ar féim* (*Eph. 2, 9*); (9) *blaodaim*, *-dac*.

Boast, *n.*, the act of vaunting or bragging, (a) *maordeam*, *-óte*, (b) *murtar*, *-air*, *m.*; (c) *laóur*, *-úr*, *m.*; (d) *aróbeil*, *-e*, *f. (G. D.)*: they that make boast of themselves, *an tream do ḡní aróbeil arca féim* (*cf. Ps. 49, 6*).

Boastable, *a.*, fit to be boasted about, *ionmaoróte*, *ind.*

Boaster, *n.*, a braggart, (1) *maoróeaoir*, *-óira*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *bomanaic*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*; (3) *blomair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (4) *bolpḡair*, *m.*; (5) *blorpḡair*, *m.*; (6) *bolpḡair*, *m.*; (7) *ḡliosair*, *m.*; (8) *ḡlusair*, *m.*; (9) *rear ḡliosair*; (10) *rḡaoḡair*; (11) *blaómair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (12) *buailmḡiaic*, *ind.* (*buailm*, I strike, and *rḡiaic*, shield), a loud-voiced braggart (*M. and Con.*).

Boastful, *a.*, given to boasting, (1) *maoróteac*, *-aige*; (2) *blaómanaic*, *-aige*; (3) *uallaic*, *-aige*; (4) very boastful, *mópuallaic*, *-aige*; (5) *rpleáoac*, *-aige* (*Or.*); (6) *aróbeileac*, *-lige* (*G. D.*).

He is very boastful, τὰ cup
amae móp ann; ατὰ ré côm lán
ve ḡaoiṭ ir τὰ ub ve biað.

Boasting, *v.n.*, act of glorying or
vaunting, (1) maorðeam, -òte,
m.; (2) maoròmeac̃ap, -air, *m.*,
also maorðpeac̃ap (*cf.* 2 *Cor.*
11, 10); (3) maorðeact̃ail, -ála,
f.: he was b. about it, vo bí ré
as maorðeact̃ail ar; (4) boman-
act̃, -a, *f.*; (5) mópðail, ála, *f.*:
where is the b., cáit (cá áit) a
bpuil an mópðail (*Rom.* 3, 27);
(6) rpleáð, -a, *m.*, also rpleáð-
ac̃ap, -air, *m.*; (7) blaðmann,
-amn, *m.*; (8) rleapað, -p̃ta, *m.*;
(9) blaðact̃, -a, *f.*; (10) boll-
rḡapað, -p̃ta, *m.*; (11) rḡlónrap,
-air, *m.*; (12) boasting con-
stantly, ḡuog̃apeact̃, -a, *f.*, also
ḡlaḡapeact̃; (13) rotal, -ail,
m.; (14) móp̃tap, -air, *m.*; (15)
rḡaoṭ̃apeact̃, -a, *f.*

Boasting, *a.*, given to or lending
to boast, (1) maorðteac̃, -tiḡe;
(2) bomanac̃, -aiḡe; (3) móp-
ðáac̃, -aiḡe; (4) rpleáðac̃, -aiḡe;
(5) blaðmannac̃, -aiḡe; (6) ḡuog̃-
ap̃ac̃; (7) rotalac̃; (8) rḡaoṭ̃-
apeac̃, -riḡe; (9) blorḡac̃, -aiḡe;
(10) móp̃-ḡlóp̃ac̃, -aiḡe; (11)
laðúp̃ac̃, -aiḡe; (12) mur̃tap̃ac̃,
-aiḡe (13) móp̃tap̃ac̃, -aiḡe; (14)
as̃ véanam̃ móp̃tap̃.

Boat, *n.*, a small vessel propelled
by oars or sail, báro, -áro, *m.*,
but in Irish always spoken of
as pí. There are various kinds
of boats such as coracle, cor̃pac̃;
canoe, coite, cpañp̃náma nó
cor̃pac̃án.

Boat-builder, *n.*, one who makes
boats, paop̃ báro, *m.*

Boat-hook, *n.*, a long pole with
a pointed hook for pushing or
pulling a boat, etc., (1) ḡeað̃a,
g. id., pl. ḡeað̃að̃a, m.; (2) ḡear̃,

-a, -anna, *m.*; (3) c̃pom̃oṭ̃ub̃án,
-ám, *m.*

Boating, *n.*, the amusement of
rowing or sailing, báðóip̃eact̃,
-a, *f.*

Boat-load, *n.*, as much as a boat
can carry, (1) iap̃ta, *g. id., pl.*
-ái, *m. (U.)*; (2) of fish, iuct̃
éirḡ (*Mayo*), cap̃n éirḡ (*M.*)

Boatman, *n.*, (1) one who lets
boats on hire, p̃ear̃ báro; (2)
rower of a boat, báðóip̃, -ópa,
-p̃í, *m.*; coit̃r̃oe, *g. id., pl. òte,*
m. (U.).

Boatslip, *n.*, paṇán, -ám, *m.*

Boatswain, *n.*, lom̃ḡeac̃, -riḡ, -riḡe,
m.

Bobbin, *n.*, a spool or reel used in
looms or in sewing, spinning or
warping machines, (1) p̃iteán
(iteán), *g. and pl. -ám, m.*; (2)
iteac̃án *g. and pl. -ám, m.*; both
words are from eite, a feather
or quill, hence it is called the
weaver's quill; (3) pp̃ól, -ól,
m.; (4) pp̃eól, -ola, -ita, *f.*; (5)
ouailín *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Bobtail, *n.*, an animal with a
short tail, (1) pp̃ut, -uit, *m.*; (2)
beap̃p̃ap̃untán, -ám, *m.*

Bobtailed, *a.*, short-tailed, cutac̃,
-aiḡe (*cf.* *Sc. "cutty"*); ḡear̃p̃-
eap̃ballac̃, -aiḡe.

Bode, *v.t.*, to portend, to presage,
p̃áip̃tinim, -eað; tuap̃tinim,
-meað.

Bodement, *n.*, an omen, tuap̃, -air,
m.; p̃áip̃tme, *g. id., pl. id. and*
-ní, f.

Bodice, *n.*, a close-fitting upper
part of a woman's dress, (1)
cab̃ail, -e, *f.*; also stays; (2)
com̃c̃um̃roac̃, from com̃ the waist,
cum̃roac̃, covering, *m.*; (3) c̃uab̃-
ceang̃al; (4) báp̃ta, *g. id. m.*

Bodied, *a.*, having a body, coṇac̃,
-aiḡe.

bodyless, *a.*, having no body, *οἰο-
κότνας*, -*αἴγε*.

bodily, *a.*, of or pertaining to the
body, (1) *κορπορῶς*; (2) *κορπορ-
αῖτα*; (3) *κοτναρῶς*, *ind.*

boding, *n.* See Bodement.

bodkin, *n.*, (1) an instrument of
steel, bone or ivory for making
holes, *βιορ*, *gen.* *βιρ* and *βερρα*,
pl. *βερρα*, *m.* (2) A kind of pin,
βιορᾶν, *g.* and *pl.* -*ᾶν*, *m.*; (3) *βιρίν*,
gen. id., *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (4) *θεατς*, *gen.*
θετς, *pl.* -*α* and *θετςνε*, *f.*,
also *m.* (Coneys); *θεατζᾶν*, -*ᾶν*,
m. (a knitting needle, *Don.*);
with precious stones, *ιασθεατς*,
f.; *βρατναρς*, *m.*; *καραιρ*, -*ρρας*,
-*ρρας*, *f.*

body, *n.*, (1) the physical person,
(a) *κορρ*, *g.* and *pl.* *κυρρ*, *m.*
(*cf.* *L. corpus*; *W. Bret.* and *Corn.*
corf.), *dim.* *κορρᾶν*: he jumped
out of his body, *οὐ τέμν ῖε ἀρ
α κορρ*; (b) *κοτᾶν*, *g.* -*ῖνα*,
pl. id. dat. -*ῖαν*: a sword in
the bodies of the heretics, *ῖαν
ι γκοτναῖς na n-ειρῖκεας*; (c)
πεαρρα, -*ν*, -*να*, *dat.* -*ν*, *f.*: *νας
βρῖν ι λᾶταιρ ι βπεαρραμ ἀτ
ατά ι λᾶταιρ ι ρρῖοραιο* (1 *Cor.*
5, 3).

(2) The trunk or main part,
(a) *κομ*, *g.* *κυμ*, *pl. id. m.*; (b)
κομῶς, -*αἴς*, *m.* (*Con.*); (c)
κομπαρ, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (d) *καθαῖ*,
-*ε*, and *βῶς*, *f.*

(3) The substance as opposed
to the shadow, *κορρ*, *g.* *κυρρ*,
m.: *νας βρῖν ἀτ na ρῖᾶτε οὐ
na νεῖτῖς ἀτά ιε τεατς*, *ἀτ ιρ
ιε Κρῖορτ an κορρ*.

(4) Idiom, *κρέ*, *g. id.* and
-*ματ*: weary my eye, withered
my body, *κυρρεας mo πορς*,
κρῖον mo κρέ.

(5) Corporation or society,
βυρῶαν, *g.* and *pl.* -*ῶνε*, *dat.*
-*ῶν*; *κυρῶεας*, *g.* and *pl. id.*;
also *g.* -*ταν*, *dat.*, -*ταμ*, *f.*

(6) Amount, quantity or ex-
tent, *μέρο*, -*ε*, *m.*; *τοῖρτ*, -*ε*, *f.*

(7) The part of a garment
covering the body as distin-
guished from the part covering
the limbs, the body of a vehicle,
καθαῖ, -*ε* and *βῶς*, *f.*

Bog, *n.*, a marsh or morass where
turf for fuel is cut, (1) *μόμ*,
gen. -*ῶνα*, *pl.* -*τε*, *f.* (*cf.* *W.*
mawn, peat, turf; and *mign*,
migen a bog), *μόμ* is also
applied to the turf when dry,
as *ρῶο μόνα*, *κυρῶς μόνα*, a
sod, a rick of turf; praise the
b. but avoid it, disparage the
wood but frequent it [advice of
the Penal Days], *μοτ an μόμ
ιρ ρεαςαν ι, κάμ an κοῖτ ιρ
ταῖτς ι*; a small b., *μόμιν*,
also a dancing-green; (2) *πορτας*,
-*αἴς*, *pl.* *αἴς* (*Don.*) -*ας*, (*M.*),
m.: it is easy for the man who
lives in the b. to have a good
fire, *ιρ ρυρᾶρ οὐ'n τέ ἀτά ι na
κόμνυρῶ ρα βπορτας τεμε
μαῖτ οὐ βεῖτ αἴς*; the bank
or cutting from which the turf
is dug is called *πορτ*, *g.* *πυρτ*,
pl. id. m., as turf bank, *πορτ
μόνα (M.)*; (3) *κορρῶς*, -*αἴς*,
-*αἴς*, *m.*; it is distinguished
from *μόμ* and *πορτας* by being
drier (*cf.* the Curragh of Kildare);
the b. is soft now, *τά an κορρῶς
βογ ανοῖρ (Tyr.)*; (4) *βᾶςτα*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -*αῖ*, *m.* (*Con.* and *Don.*);
(5) *καορᾶν*, -*ᾶν*, *m.* (*Don.*); (6)
a deep, impassable, shaking bog,
κυρῶς, -*αἴς*, *m.*; (7) a sedgy
bog, *έαρτα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αῖ*, *f.*; (8)
βογας, -*αἴς*, -*αἴς*, characterised

- by quagmires and dangerous swamps; (9) cut-away bog, eanað, -aíð, *m.*
- Bog-awl, *n.*, a bitter weed which grows in bogs, furoeós, -óise, -óð, *f.*
- Bog-bean, *n.* (*Bot.*), marsh trefoil (*menyanthes trifoliata*); (1) beap-nán laðám; (2) báðapán, páðapán -ám, *m.*; (3) pónaípe capall, also called buck-bean.
- Bogberry, *n.* (*Bot.*), the small cranberry (*vaccinium oxycoccus*), (1) mónaðán, -ám, *m.* (*M.*); (2) mónós, *f.*, nó mómeós, *f.*; (3) mónapán, *m.* (*M.*); (4) muilteós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (5) plainreós, *f.* (*Don.*).
- Bog-black, *n.*, a dyestuff obtained from bogholes, òub puill.
- Bog-cotton, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant of the *eriophorum* genus, (1) ceanaðán; (2) ceanaðán bán; (3) ceanaðán móna, *m.*; (4) ríosa móna, *m.*; (5) ríotós fíadám, *f.*
- Bog-deal, *n.*, the remains of pine trees found embedded in bogs, siúr, *g.* -úire, *f.*, also -úr, *m.* This is the correct spelling, not siumar and siumar. See *Wi.*; *Ir. Gl.* 563, and *T. B. F.* 140).
- Bog-land (after tilling), *n.*, mónteán -án, *m.*
- Boggle *v.t.*, to embarrass with difficulties, buaróim, -peað; meapúigim, -uðað.
- Boggler, *n.*, one who boggles, aínreóir, -óir, -rí, *m.*
- Boggy, *a.* soft swampy, bog, *comp* buge, from which the English word Bog is derived.
- Bog-lark, *n.* (*anthus pratensis*), (1) fuabós, *f.*; (2) fuireóigim fuad na móna.
- Bog-mint, *n.* (*Bot.*), water-mint (*mentha aquatica*), mirmín ðearð.
- Bog-mire, *furoe*, *g. id. m.*
- Bog-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*), sphagnum, (1) mónteac uat, (2) pionntaoð (white), (3) cómneac ðearð (red), (4) caonac is applied to all kinds of moss.
- Bog-myrtle, *n.* (*Bot.*), sweet gale (*myrica gale*), poilleós, *f.*; paro, -e, *f.* furoeós, -óise, -a, *f.* (furoeóðac, *Don.*). [It is not lucky to beat cattle with it.]
- Bog-oak, *n.*, trunks of oak trees found embedded in bogs, òúlamán, *g* and *pl.* -ám, *m.* = òublamán, *m.*
- Bog-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*), the common reed (*phragmites communis*), reirð, *gen.* -e, *f.*
- Bog-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*), black-headed club-rush (*scirpus cespitosus*), reimín, -ne, -ní, *f.*
- Bog-stuff, *n.*, muirín, *m.*; múirín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*Tip.*).
- Bogtrotter, *n.*, one who lives in a boggy country, (1) ríomne, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) ceiteapnac coilleað.
- Boil, *v.i.*, (1) to boil like water, (a) beirðim (beirðigim), -uðað (*M.* and *Or.*); (b) fuacám, -að (*M.*); (c) bpuirím, *v.n.* bpuirít, *pp.* bpuiríte (*U.*); (d) bpuirínigim, -uðað (*cf.* Eng. brew, broth, barm, beer; Gr. βρυτον, beer, L. ferveo, I boil, √ Bhéru, Bhrú to bubble, to boil; *cf.* Bret berui, to boil); (e) suirim, *v.n.* suit and suirít: the joint pot does not boil cá suiteann coipe an cómar (*U.*).
- (2) To be agitated like boiling water, fuacám, -að: òe beir p ar an aigéan fuacað òo réir nó an pota (*Job* 41, 22, *A. V.* 31).
- (3) To be moved or excite with passion, bpuirínigim, -uðað

(4) To be in boiling water : the potatoes boil or are boiling, *τά να βράττειται αρ βιούαθ* (*M.*).

Boil, *v.t.*, (1) to heat to boiling point. See Boil, *v.i.* (a) and (c). I am boiling the water, *ατάμιν ας βερβιούαθ νό ας βρuiτ αν uιrγε*.

(2) To subject to the action of heat in boiling water, as I am boiling the clothes, the meat, the potatoes, *ατάμιν ας βρuiτ νό ας βερβιούαθ να ν-έαθαδ να ρεόλα, να βρuiτται [βράττειται (*M.*), πρέαται (*U.*), ραται (*Con.*)]*; *το βρuiτ ιαcob βροcάν* (*Gen. 25, 29*).

Boil, *n.*, a hard, painful, inflamed tumour, (1) *neargóro*, -e, *pl.* -i and -eáca, *f.*; full of boils, *neargóroeaδ*, -oιγε; let them take a lump of figs and lay it for a plaster upon the boil and he shall recover, *γλαcαροίρ meall pigeaθ γ ιeaγapoίρ map cειpín αρ αν neargóro é aγup mappprò ré* (*Isa. 38, 21*); (2) *butrgóro* and *botrgóro*, -e, -eáca, *f.* (*M. b.*); (3) *paraoro*, -e, -eáca, *f.* (4) *zor*, *g.* *zuir*, *pl. id. m., dim.* *zuirín*; the core of a boil or abscess, *máctair zu r*; (5) boil in the throat, *rgeit angcír*, -e, *f.* (*Con.*).

Boilable, *a.*, capable of being boiled *poðpuiττε*; fit to be boiled, *ionðpuiττε*.

Boiled, *a.*, subjected to the action of boiling, *βερβιττε*; *ιρ αιτ αν παoγαι é, map ουβαιρτ αν cατ leiρ αν mbanne mβερβιττε; βρuiττε; βιούαθ*.

Boiler, *n.*, (1) the vessel in which a thing is boiled, *coipe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -i, *m.*

(2) The person who boils, *βρuiτteaοοίρ*, -όρα, -πί, *m.*

Boiling *n*, heating to the point of boiling, (1) *βερβιούαθ*, -βιrτε, *m.*; (2) *βιούαθ*, -έτα, *m.*: beauty does not make the pot boil, *ní cειρeann pγéim αν coipcán ας βιούαθ*; (3) *βιούcγαι*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ββιούαθ* (*S. Cork*); (5) *βρuiτ*, -έτε, *m.*: *το βeaθ ποτα πρέαται niγτε, βρuiττε γ ιέτε ας υιιταδ αν παρο α βeaθ Múrnneaδ ας πáθ "Coipcán βράττει"*; (6) *βρuiτ-neao*, -έmτε, *m.*; (7) *γuit*, -e, *f.*: sleepy (slow) boiling for flummery, but porridge (or gruel) can be noisy, *puanguit το cάctβpuiτ γ ceao παρluiγ τον βραcάν* (*U. prov.*).

Boiling, *a.*, heated to the point of bubbling, (1) *γαιαδ*, -αιγε: a child cannot put his hand in b. water and bring it out safe, *cá oτiγ te páirτε α láim α cup i n-uιrγε γαιαδ γ α cάβαιρτ amaδ pían* (*Don.*); (2) *γoite*: the cock rose out of the b. water and said: the Son of the Virgin is safe, *ο'ειpιγ αν coiteaδ αρ αν uιrγε γoite γ ουβαιρτ: τά mac να ηόιγε pían*.

Boisterous, *a.*, (1) stormy, (a) *ptoirmeaδ*, -mιγε; (b) *ápogaoct-map*; (c) *γaoctmap*, -mair (d) *piadham*, -e.

(2) Rough, turbulent, noisy, (a) *γapθ*, -airbe; (b) *γapθuaiceaδ*, -cιγε; (c) *ápoglopac*, -αιγε.

Boisterousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being boisterous, (1) *ptoirmeaδct*, *f.*; (2) *ápoglopacct*, -a, *f.*

Bold, *a.*, (1) in a good sense, (a) forward to meet danger, despising danger, daring, (i) *oána*, *ind.*: *oána amail teóman* (*Prov. 28, 1*); the river Danube is said to take its name from this word; (ii) *uppánta*, *ind.*; (iii) *oéaota*;

(b) resolute, (i) *teann*, -*emne* : *ir teann maṡaṡ ar a ṡáirreac féin* (*D. E.* 144) ; *raoiltéar mé beir teann* (2 *Cor.* 10, 2) ; (ii) *rtorramail*, -*m̃la* ; (iii) *roirt-eamail*, -*m̃la* ; (iv) *réaḡṡa*, *ind.* ; (v) *baile*, -*e* ; (c) fearless, (i) *neamēaḡlaṡ*, -*aḡe* ; (ii) *beaḡ-eaḡlaṡ* ; (d) courageous, spirited, (i) *meirneamail*, -*m̃la* ; (ii) *rppeaḡamail*, -*m̃la* ; (e) impetuous, (i) *r̃ábaṡ*, -*aḡe* ; (ii) *lomm*, *g. s. f. lumne* ; (iii) *lommaṡ*, -*aḡe*.

(2) In a bad sense, (a) overconfident, (i) *ṡána* : *ṡána ar ṡume*, familiar with ; *ceann-ṡána* (headstrong) ; (ii) *ṡápaṡ*, and *ṡápaṡtaṡ* (iii.) *cporṡa*, *ind. -aḡe* (violent) ; (b) impudent, (i) *ṡalṡa*, *ind.*, *ṡolṡa* (*U.*), *ṡalṡarōe* (*Con.*), also *ṡalṡarōe* ; (ii) *ronnṡa*, *ind.* ; (iii) *robalṡa*, *ind.* (*Don.*) ; (iv) *laṡapnaṡ*, -*aḡe* ; (c) taking undue liberties, forward, (i) *uḡṡar̃áraṡ*, -*aḡe*, *nó uḡṡar̃áraṡmail*, -*m̃la* ; (ii) *ṡrioll-aṡaraṡ*, -*aḡe* ; (d) lacking in proper modesty or restraint, (i) *míonáirēac*, -*r̃iḡe* ; (e) rude, (i) *boṡṡ*, *g. s. f. buirbe* ; (ii) *briomu-r̃aṡaraṡ*, -*aḡe*.

A bold, dogged person, (a) *mairṡín*, *m.* (*Con.* and *M.*), from *mairṡín*, a mastiff ; (b) *rtúir̃rōe*, *m.* (*Don.*), also *rtúir̃arō* ; (c) *rtṡṡaṡe* ; (d) *rtiur̃arōe*, *m.* or *f.*, esp. a bold hard-faced woman.

Boldness, *n.*, (1) in a good sense, (a) *ṡánaṡt*, -*a*, *f.*, also *ṡánaṡrō-eaṡt* and *ṡánaṡar*, -*aṡ*, *m.* ; (b) *ceannṡánaṡt*, -*a* *f.*, (stubbornness) (c) *ṡápaṡt*, -*a*, *f.* ; (d) *teannam̃-laṡt*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) In a bad sense, (a) *ṡolṡaṡt*, -*a*, *f.* ; (b) *buirbe*, *g. id.*, *f.* :

beauty often covers boldness, *bíonn buirbe faoi rḡéim* ; (c) *briom̃éir*, -*e*, *f.* ; (d) involving impudence, (i) *laṡapnaṡt*, -*a*, *f.* ; (ii) *laṡapnar*, -*aṡ*, *m.*

Boletus (brown), *n.*, a genus of fungi, (1) *bonán capail* ; (2) *bonaro an loḡṡamn*.

Boll, *n.*, the pod or capsule of a plant, *bolḡ*, *g. builḡ*, *pl. id. m.* : *ṡo bí an eṡna i nṡéir aḡur an lion i mbolḡaṡ* (*Ex.* 9, 31).

Bolster, *n.*, a support for the head when lying in bed, (1) *aṡaṡt*, -*e* *pl. -i* and -*eaṡa*, *f.* (*cf.* 1 *Sam.* 26, 7) ; (2) *ceannaṡaṡt*, *f.* (1 *Sam.* 26, 11 and 12) ; (3) *piliúr leapṡa* (*M.*), *piléar leapṡa* (*Or.*) ; (4) *cearṡail*, -*e*, *pl. -ṡia*, *f.* (*cf.* cervical) : a stone is a good pillow (ironically), *ir maṡ an cearṡail cloṡ*. [This remark also applies to *cearṡail*, a carpenter's block, which if of stone would not be good for the edge of the hatchet.] A pillow of goats' hair for his bolster, *cearṡail ṡ'ḡionnaṡ ḡaṡaṡ mar ceannaṡaṡt faoi* (1 *Sam.* 19, 13).

Bolt, *n.* (1) the bar of a door or gate, etc. (a) *barra*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.* ; (b) *rparra* = *barra*, with prothetic *s* ; (c) *rparrán*, -*ám*, *m.* ; (d) *raṡ*, -*aṡe*, *pl. id. f.* ; (e) *cṡann ṡúnta* (*nó ṡpuroṡe*) ; (f) the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the key, *ruaḡaṡe* (*ḡlaṡ*), (*gl. L. obex*).

(2) Lightning, thunderbolt, (a) *caor*, -*oirē*, *f.* ; (b) *rpiannc*, -*ainnce*, -*raṡa*, *f.* ; (c) *temṡreac*, -*r̃iḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

(3) A pin of iron, etc., to keep things in place, (a) with a head at one end and a nut screwed on the other, *ream*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*, *dim. reamán* ; (b) the pin or

peg for keeping the movable bottom of a *παροός* or pannier in place, (i) *ῥαῖῶν*, -άν (m), (*Con.* and *Don.*), also *ῥαῖῶν*; *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (iii) *ῥαῖῶν*, -όγε, -α, *f. (Gal.)*.

Bolt, *v.t.*, (1) to fasten or secure, *ῥαῖῶν*, *ῥαῖῶν* *nó ῥαῖῶν* (le *βαρρα*) : put now this woman out from me and b. the door after her, *cuir anoir an ῥαῖῶν* *amaḥ uaim ḍsur ῥαῖῶν* *an ῥαῖῶν* *i n-a ῥαῖῶν* (2 *Sam.* 13, 17).

(2) To swallow hastily and without chewing, *αῖῶν*, -αῖ.

Bolt, *v.i.*, (1) to come or go suddenly, to dart, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, -αῖ; (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, -αῖ.

(2) To spring suddenly away or out of the regular track, *ῥαῖῶν*, -αῖ : he bolted away, *ῥαῖῶν* *ῥε* *leir*.

Bolting, *v.n.*, (1) fastening with a bolt, *ῥαῖῶν*, -ῥα, *m.*

(2) Running away, *ῥαῖῶν*, -ῥα, *m.*

Bolt-rope, *n.*, a rope stitched to the edges of a sail, *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖ, m.*

Boltsprit. See Bowsprit.

Bomb, *n. (Mil.)*, a shell, (1) *ῥαῖῶν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *ῥαῖῶν*, -άν, *m.*

Bombard, *v.t.*, to attack with artillery, esp. when shells are used, (1) *ῥαῖῶν* *le ῥαῖῶν* *ῥαῖῶν*; (2) *ῥαῖῶν*, -αῖ; (3) *ῥαῖῶν*, -αῖ.

Bombardment, *bombárougeáct*, -α, *f. (O' Beg.)*; *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*

Bombast, *n.*, high-sounding words, (1) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. and pl. -ám, m.*; (2) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (6) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*

Bombastic, *a.*, high-sounding without meaning, (1) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*

Bond, *n.*, (1) that which binds, fastens or confines, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*

(2) That which fetters or manacles, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (c) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (d) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*

(3) Bond or indenture, *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*

(4) A written obligation, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. and pl. -αῖ, m.* (*cf. Bhendho, I bind*); (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. and pl. -αῖ, m.*; (c) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. and pl. -αῖ, m.*

(5) The union or tie of the stones in a wall, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; (c) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. id. m.*

(6) A mutually binding force or influence, a uniting tie, *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*; *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *m.*

(7) A moral bond or obligation, (a) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (b) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (c) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (d) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (e) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (f) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (g) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (h) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (i) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (j) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (k) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (l) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (m) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (n) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (o) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (p) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (q) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (r) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (s) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (t) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (u) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (v) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (w) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (x) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (y) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (z) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*

Bondage, *n.*, slavery, captivity, restraint of personal liberty, (1) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ῥαῖῶν*, *g. -e, f.*; (6) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (7) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (8) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (9) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (10) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (11) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (12) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*; (13) *ῥαῖῶν*, -α, *f.*

if your own king were in bondage
 ὁ ἄ μβεαὸ ὁ πῖ πέμ ι n-αιρε
 (*D. A.* 220).

Bondmaid, *n.*, a female slave, (1)
 cumal, -aite, -a, *f.*; (2) καέτ,
 -τα, *f.*; (3) μιτ, -e, -i, *f.*

Bondman, a male slave, (1) ὁδορ,
 -οιρ, *m.*; (2) ὁδοιρρεαέ, -ρις, *m.*;
 (3) ὁδοιρῶναέ, -αις, -αις, *m.*;
 (4) ῥελαβυρὸε, *gen. id., pl. -ὀτε*;
 (5) buanna, *g. id., pl. -i, m.*

Bondsman, *n.*, a surety, (1) ναρσαέ,
 -αις, *m.*; (2) ναρσαίρε, *g. id.,*
pl. -ρί, m.

Bondwoman, *n.*, a woman who is
 a slave, (1) βεαν ὁδορ, *g. mná*
 ὁδοιρε: τεις ἀμαέ ἀν βεαν
 ὁδορ-ρα ἄσυρ ἃ μαέ; ὀιρ ní βερὸ
 μαέ na mná ὁδοιρε-ρε ι n-α
 οῖςρε μαίτε le mo μαερα
 (*Gen.* 21, 10); (2) καέτ, -α, -αί, *f.*

Bone, *n.*, (1) one of the pieces into
 which the frame of the body is
 divided, cnám, -ám, -a, *m.*; (2)
pl. two or four pieces of bone
 held between the fingers and
 struck together so as to make
 a kind of music, cnámna; bones
 player, cnámpeap; bones, coll.,
 cnámpeaδ; (3) *pl.* dice, οἰρλί.

Boneset, *n.*, a medicinal plant,
 thoroughwort (eupatorium per-
 foliatum), ραμὸς μῆιρε; ῥεαβιρ.

Bonfire, *n.*, a large fire in the open
 air for jubilation or amusement,
 (1) teme cnám, *pl. temte cnám,*
f.; (2) cnámnaé, -αις, -a, *f.*; (3)
 teme tuam (lá luam, Mid-
 summer Day, *Or.*); (4) temneal
 (*P. W. J.* II. 229); teme πέτε
 ἑόν.

Bonnet, *n.*, a head-dress worn by
 women, (1) bonéaδ, *g. -έρο, m.,*
 also -έροε, -a, *f.* (*cf. L. bonetum*):
 they shall have linen bonnets on
 their heads, βερὸ bonnéro lín ap
 ἃ γεανναῖδ (*Ezek.* 44, 18, and

Ex. 29, 28); (2) βαίρεαδ, -έρο,
 (*Tyr.*); (3) βεαρεαδ, -αιδ (*Don.*)
 (*cf. L. biretta, a cap.*)

Bonny, *n.*, (1) attractive and grace-
 ful, (a) beautiful, ἀλαμν, *g. s. f.*
 ἀίνε; (b) pretty, βεαρ, -είρε;
 (c) handsome, ὁαεαμαί, -μία.
 (2) Gay, merry, frolicsome,
 cheerful, etc. See Blithe.

Bony, *a.*, full of bones, cnámnaé,
 -αις; cnámpeamap, -αίμπε.

Booby, *n.*, a stupid fellow, a dunce.
 (1) βαρτύν, -ύμ, *m.*; (2) ζομα-
 ραί, -e, -i, *m.* (*Der.*); (3) ζομα-
 ραί, -αί (W. *Lim.*); (4)
 ζομαέ, -αις, *m.* (*Don.*); (5)
 λειβροε, *g. id., pl. -οι, m.*

Book, *n.*, a collection of printed
 or written sheets of paper bound
 together, λεαβap, -αίρ, *m.*, (*cf.*
L. Liber).

Book-binder, *n.*, one who binds
 books, λεαβapεαγσαίτοίρ, *m.*

Book-binder's press, *n.*, cpann
 teannta; teanntán, -ám, *m.*

Book casket, *n.*, cumroaé, -αις,
 -αις, *m.*

Book-cover, *n.*, báipaiu (*O' R.*).

Bookish, *a.*, better acquainted with
 books than with men, λεαβapáé:
 ὁ βερὸ ταβapáε ὁ λεαβapáε.

Book-keeper, *n.*, one who keeps
 accounts, (1) cumntapóir, -όρα,
 -ρί, *m.*; (2) cléipeaé, -ρῖς, *m.*

Book-keeping, *n.*, the art of keep-
 ing accounts, (1) cumntapaeé, -a,
f.; (2) cléipeaéap, -αίρ, *m.*

Book-learned, *a.*, versed in books,
 ιτεapóaé, -αις.

Book-learning, *n.*, as distinguished
 from practical knowledge, ιτε-
 apóaé, -a, *f.*

Booklet, *n.*, a little book, (1)
 λεαβapán, -ám, *m.*; (2) λεαβapín,
gen. id., pl. -ní, m.; (3) unbound,
 ουίτεαéán, -ám, *m.*

Bookmark, *n.*, something placed in a book to indicate a particular page, *αρτα*, *-αιτ*, *m.*

Book-oath, *n.*, swearing by the Book .i. the Bible, *μιννα αν λεαβαρ*; *αν λεαβαρ οο ταβαριτ*: I give my Book-oath on it, *οο βειριμ αν λεαβαρ αιρ*; by the Book, *οαρ αν λεαβαρ*; also *οαρ βρις αν λεαβαρ*.

Boom, *n.*, a long spar for extending the bottom of a sail, *ειανν ρζοροε*, *g.* and *pl.* *ειανν ρζοροε*, *m.*

Boon, *n.*, (1) that which is asked as a favour, (*a*) *ατειμζε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ζι*, *f.*; * (*b*) *ιαριταρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*

(2) A gift, *αιρζε*, *g.* *-ζεαθ*, *dat.* *-ζιρ*, *id.*, *pl.* *ζι*, *f.*

(3) A present, *ταβαριταρ* (also *ταβαριταρ*, *Don.*) and *ταβαριτ-αναρ*, *g.*, and *pl.* *-αιρ*, *m.*

(4) A grant or favour, *τιοθ-λασαθ*, *g.* and *pl.* *-λαιτε*, *m.*

Boor, *n.*, a rustic, a churl, (1) *βοαδ*, *-αις*, *-αιζε*, *m.*; (2) *βοαδιν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-νι*, *m.*; (3) *ριρτα νο ριρταδ*, *m.*; (4) *ριρταδ*, *-αις*, *m.*; (5) *κοσαρμιν*, *g.* and *pl.* *-αμ*, *m.*, also *κοσαμιν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (6) *βριμιν*, *g.* and *pl.* *-αμ*, *m.*; (7) *τατα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-αι*, *m.*; (8) *τειτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τι*, *m.* (*Or.*); (9) *ρομαριτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τι*, *m.*; (10) *βριμαμαδαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (11) *βριποαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (12) *ριρταριδ*, *-αις*, *m.*; (13) *τριριταρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; (14) *κοβαδ*, *-αις*, *m.*; (15) *καβος*, *οιζε*, *-α*, *f.*; (16) *ριατλαδ*, *-αις*, *m.*; (17) *πειρτεανδ*, *-αις*, *m.* (*m. b.*); (18) *λομιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-νι*, *m.*, also *λομινεαδ*, *μς*, *m.*; (19) *ριτασαιρε*, *g. id.* *pl.*, *-ρι*, *m.*; (20) *οαοι*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τε*, *m.*; (21) *οαοαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*

Boorish, *a.*, uncultured, unman-

nerly, (1) *βοαδαναιτ*, *-νιτα*; (2) *ριτασαδ*, *-αιζε*; (3) *κοσαρμιντα*, *ind.*; (4) *οοιτεατλαδ*, *-αιζε*; (5) *ταταδ*, *-αιζε*; (6) *οαοταναιτ*, *-νιτα*; (7) *οαοανδ*, *-αιζε*; (8) *οαοαναιτ*, *-νιτα*; (9) *βριμιντα*, *ind.*; (10) *ριρταδ*, *-αιζε*: he likes not boorish language, *νι ηαιτ λειρ βεαριτα ριρταδ* (*D. K.* 78).

Boorishness, *n.*, the quality of being boorish, (1) *βοαδανιταδ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *τατανιταδ*, *f.*; (3) *οοιτεατ*, *-ειτ*, *m.*

Boot, *n.*, covering for the feet; (1) *βυαταρ*, *-ε*, *-ι*, *f.*: *πειρε βυαταρι*, a pair of boots; *τρις*, *τορτα* *η* *υαδταρ βυαταρε*, the foot, the leg and the top or "upper" of a boot. The part which covers the ball of the foot is called *ιαρταθ*. Boot-creak, *ζιορζαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (2) *βρις*, *f.* (shoe.)

Boot *n.*, (1) profit, advantage, (*a*) *ταριβε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *ταριβεαθ*, recently, *-βι*, *m.* and *f.*; (*b*) *μαιτεαρ*, *g.* and *pl.* *-ρα*, *m.* and *f.*

(2) What is given to equalise things in a bargain, *βυνταριτε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-τι*, *f.*; *εαριταρ*, *-ροε*.

Booth, *n.*, a house built of boards or other slight materials, (1) *καβαν*, *g.* and *pl.* *-αμ*, *m.*; (2) *βοτ*, *-οιτε*, *-α*, *f.*: as a b. that the keeper maketh, *μαρ αν μβοιτ οο ζνι αν τ-αοθαρε* (*Job* 27, 18); they made themselves booths, *οο ριννεαοαρ βοτα οοιθ* *πειμ* (*Neh.* 8, 16); (3) *βοταν*, *g.* and *pl.* *-αμ*, *m.*; (4) *πειαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (5) *ρζατλαν*, *-αννε*, *-α*, *f.*; (6) *ρζατααν*, *g.* and *p.*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (7) *ρζαβατ*, *g.* and *p.*, *-αιτ*, *m.*; (8) *ρζαφατ*, *-αιτ*, *m.*

Boot-jack, *n.*, an instrument for pulling off boots, *εαρ βυαταρε*, *g.* *ειρ βυαταρε*, *m.*

Bootlace, *n.*, a string for tying boots, *iall*, *g. éille*, *pl. iallaða*, *f.*
 Bootless, *a.*, unprofitable, unavailing, useless, (1) *neamteairbeac*; -*bige*; (2) *neméirfeactac*, -*aige*, (3) *1 n-airtear*: a *b. journey*, *tupar 1 n-airtear*.

Bootmaker, *n.*, one who makes boots, *ḡréararóe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.*

Boot-tree, *n.*, an instrument to keep a boot in shape, *crann buataire*, *g. crann buataire*, *m.*

Booty, *n.*, spoil, (1) *creac*, *g. -eice*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (2) *éadail*, -*ála*, *f.*; (3) *ḡadail*, -*ála*, *f.*; (4) *mionad*, -*aró*, *m.*; (5) *creacair*, -*air*, *m.*, found in the place name *béal an Ćreacair* near Mulranny, Co. Mayo. (*M. O'D.*).

Boozy, *a.*, fuddled, slightly intoxicated, *ar leitmeirge* (*O' Beg.*); *manntac*, -*aige* (*Or.*).

Bo-peep, *n.*, a child game, hide and seek, (1) *ḡalac cruac*; (2) *ḡalac rios*; (3) *ḡalac fead*.

Borage, *n.*, a plant (*borago officinalis*), *borráirte* (*ḡorm*), *m.*

Border, *n.*, (1) the outer edge or fringe of anything, (a) *ciunair*, -*re*, -*reacá*, *f.*; (b) *cmorlac*, -*aig*, *m.*; (c) *ḡáitim*, *g. ḡáitme*, *pl. -acá*, *f.*, hem; (d) *bunne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nnrde*, *m.*, esp. to the rim of a basket; (e) *iomorac*, -*aig*, -*aige*, *m.*; (f) *corḡair*, -*ḡrac*, -*ḡracá* (embroidery).

(2) Boundary, a frontier, (a) *imeall* or *imioll*, *g. and pl. imill*, *m.* (*cf. W. ymmyl*); (b) *teora*, -*nn*, *pl. -nna* and -*nta*, *f.*

(3) Borderland, *imeallac*, -*aig*, *m.*

(4) Of thatch round a house, *cleitín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.*

(5) Brink, verge, *bpuac*, *g. -aic*, *pl. -a*, *m.*, *iosair*, -*ḡrac*,

-*ḡracá*, *f.*: the verge of the glen.
 1. *an ḡleanna*; *ḡeoir*, -*órac*, -*óracá*, *f.* (*eoir*, *O' R.*), (*cf. An ḡeoir*, the River Nore).

These two words as well as *riosair* (outline) and *eoḡair* (border, brink) are probably of the same origin (*cf. L. figura*, and *cf. ura*, *ḡura*; *urur*, *ḡurur*; *uirge*, *ḡuirge*; *adarcán*, *ḡadarcán*, etc.).

Border, *v.t.*, *cmorluigim*, -*ugad*.

Bordered, *a.*, having borders, (1) *ciunairac*, -*rig*; (2) *imeallac*, -*aige*, on the border or remote from the centre.

Borderer, *n.*, one who dwells on a border, *ḡeoirne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Bordering, *a.*, adjoining, *imeallac*, -*aige*.

Bore, *v.t.*, to pierce a hole through, (1) *pollaim*, -*ad*; (2) *tollaim*, -*ad*; (3) *ḡreagaim*, -*ad*; bore through, *lántollaim*, -*ad*.

Bore, *n.*, (1) a hole made by boring, (a) *poll*, *g. and pl. puntl*, *m.*; (b) *toll*, *g. and pl. tunl*, *m.*

(2) The bore of a gun or pipe, (a) *ḡolam ḡunna*, the bore of a gun; (b) *cró*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óðanna*, *m.*: the bore of a pipe, *cró píopa*.

Bore, *imp. of Bear* (*beir*), *ḡug*.

Boreal, *a.*, pertaining to the north, *tuarceartac*, -*aige*; *boréata* (*Alex. 437*).

Boreas, *n.*, the north wind, *an ḡaoḡ adtuairó*.

Boreen, *n.*, a byroad, or lane, *bóirín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Borer, *n.*, (1) the thing that bores, *ḡreag*, -*a*, -*anna*, *f.*

(2) The person who bores, (a) *pollairne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (b) *tollairne*, *m.*; (c) *polladóir*, *m.*; (d) *tolladóir*, *m.*; (e) *tollóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Bore-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*), the elder tree (*sambucus nigra*), (1) *τρoμάν*, *g.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*; (2) *cρann* *τρoμám*; (3) *ρuιr*, -e, *f.*

Boring, *n.*, the act of, (1) *πολλαό*, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) *τολλαό*, -ιτα, *m.*; (3) *τρεαζαό*, -ζα, *m.*

Boring, *n.*, the hole made, *πολλ*, *g.* *puιt*, *pl.* *id.* *m.*

Born, *p.a.*, brought into life, (1) *βειrτε* *νό* *βεαρτα*; (2) *τυr-μiρoτε*: a man b. for great things, *oume* *βεαρτα* (*νό* *βειrτε*) *éum* *móirneite*; it is better not be b. than be without learning, *ιr* *φeaprr* *ζán* *βeιr* *νά* *βeιr* *ζán* *φoγtuim*; *i* *n-am* *án* *βiρo* *oo* *puζaó* *mé*, I was b. at meal-time (*cf.* *βειrim*, I bear or carry).

Borne, *p.p.*, of Bear (to carry), *βεαρτα*.

Borough, *n.*, an incorporated town, not a city, (1) *βάρar*, -ar, *m.* (*G. D.*); (2) *ρaοpβαite*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ιτε, *m.*; (3) *βαite* *móρ*, *pl.* *βαite* *mópa*; (4) *βpuζ*, -uιζ, -uζa, *m.*

Borrow, *v.t.*, to obtain a loan from another, (1) *áιrteazam*, -aó; (2) *φaζam* *ap* *ιapaót*: thou shalt lend but shall not borrow, *oo* *βεapφaíρo* *tú* *áιrteazao* *áct* *ní* *ιapφaíρo* *tú* *áιrteazao* (*Deut.* 15, 6); and if a man borrow, *azup* *má* *áιrteazam* *oume* (*Ex.* 22, 14).

Borrower, *n.*, one who borrows, (1) *ιapaótapoe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -oτε, *m.*: the borrower's loan, *ιapaót* *án* *ιapaótuioe*; (2) *φeap* *ιapaóta*; (3) *áιrteaztoir*, -opa, -pi, *m.*

Borrowing, *n.*, the act of obtaining a loan, (1) *ιapaót*, -ta, *f.*; (2) *φaζán* *ap* *ιapaót*: the law of borrowing is to break the articles [borrowed], *ιr* *é* *ouíze* *na* *ιapaóta* *na* *neapφaíρoe* *oo* *βuppeaó*; (3) *áιrteazao*, -ζa, *m.*

Boscape, *n.*, a wooded landscape, *coιt*, -e, -te, *f.*; *áιt* *lán* *oe* *épannaib*.

Bosky, *a.*, woody, (1) *coιtiteac*, -tiζε; (2) *φoitpeamait*, -mía.

Bosom, *n.*, (1) the human breast, (a) *uét*, *g.* and *pl.* -a, *m.*: *oo* *éean* *φionn* *am* *uét* *azup* *μipe* *oo* *φioipóζaó*; (b) *βπολλαc*, -aiζ, -aiζε, *m.*: pearl of the white breast, *πέapita* *án* *βπολλαιζ* *bám*; (c) *φočpar* (*νό* *očpar*), -ar, *m.* (*Don.*); (d) *cneap*, -nir, *m.*; (e) *coim*, -e, *f.*, also *m.* (*cf.* *bosom* friend, *caparo* *éum*, *O' Beg.*); (f) *ctiaó*, -éib, *m.*: my heart in my bosom is broken, *ιr* *βuprte* *mo* *époroe* *im* *ctiaó*.

(2) As the repository of secret thoughts and the seat of the passions and affections, (a) *uét*, -a, *m.*: pet of my bosom, *a* *óaita* *m'uéta*; (b) *βπολλαc*, -aiζ, -aiζε, *m.*: *az* *ceit* *mo* *φeacaro* *ann* *mo* *βπολλαc* (*Job* 31, 33); (c) *cneap*, -nir, *m.*: *namaro* *cnir*, a bosom enemy; (d) *ctiaó*, -léib, *m.*: friend of my bosom, *capa* *mo* *ctléib*.

(3) The part of an article of dress worn on the breast, (a) *βπολλαc*, -aiζ, -aiζε, *m.*: b. of a shirt, *βπολλαc* *téme*; (b) *uét*, -a, *m.*

Boss, *n.*, (1) stud or knob, *cnap*, *g.* and *pl.* -ar, *m.*; *cnapán*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; *bocóro*, -oe, -oi, *f.*; *meall*, *gen.* *mill*, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*

(2) A hassock or straw seat, *puróirte*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ti, *f.*, *dim.* *puróirtin*, *g.* *id.* *m.*

(3) Ornamental boss of a girdle, *cnaipe* *cneapa*—(*O' Beg.*).

Bossy, *a.*, ornamented with bosses, *cnapaó*, -aiζε.

Botanical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the study of plants, *as* *baint le luirbeannaib* (*O' Beg.*).

Botanist, *n.*, one skilled in the knowledge of plants, (1) *luir-eóluir*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *luirraḡán*, *g. and pl. -ám, m.*; (3) *luirraḡán*, *-ám, m.*; (4) *luiraoóir*, *-óir, -rí, m.*

Botany, *n.*, the science which deals with the structure, functions and classification of plants, (1) *luir-eólar*, *-air, m.*; (2) *luiraoóir-eaó*, *-a, f.*

Botch, *n.*, (1) a clumsy worker, (a) *bailiréar*, *-éir, m.*: the botch and his servant are alike. *ir ionann le céile an bailiréar ir a ḡiolla* (*Con. prov.*); (b) *mill a'(n) maroe, m.* (*lit. timber-spoiler*), (*M.*): you are only a botch, *ní'l ionnat aó* *mill a'(n) maroe*; also *mill a' bata, m.*; (c) *ḡobán* and *ḡobaoán*, *-ám* (*Mayo*); (d) *bailleabair*, *-air, m.*; (e) *lotaoóir*, *-óir, -rí, m.*; (f) *clúdaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

(2) A patch on a garment, *pneabán*, *-ám, m.*

Botch, *v.t.*, (1) to patch, to mend, *pneabánaim*, *-aó*.

(2) To spoil or mar in making.

(a) *millim*, *-leao*; (b) *loitim*, *v.n. lot*.

Botched, *a.*, (1) patched, *pneabánta*.

(2) Spoiled, (a) *millte*; (b) *loitte*.

Botcher, *n.* See Botch (1).

Botching, *n.*, (1) the act of patching or mending, *pneabánaó*, *-nta*; *pneabám* *do cup ruar*; *deiriuḡaó*.

(2) The act of spoiling, (a) *millao*, *-ite, m.*; (b) *lot*, *g. luit*, *pl. id. m.*

Botchy, *a.*, poorly done, *pneabánaó*, *-aḡe*.

Both, *a. or pron.*, (1) the one and the other, the two, (a) *ar don*: and they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed, *aḡur do bíodar ar don lomnoct an fear ḡ an bean ḡ ní raib náire oirca* (*Gen. 2, 25*); they were both surprised, *do bí ionḡnaó oirca araon*; (b) *beirt*, *-e, f.*, we are both unlucky, *tá míoáó ar an mbeirt aḡaimn*.

(2) *conj.*, *oir* (*oir* *nó eadar*), when it precedes the first of two co-ordinate words with *aḡur* before the second, as both bad and good, *oir otc-ḡ maic*; all, both weak and strong, both warrior and cleric, both old and young, *ḡac don oir éruaḡ ḡ tréan, oir laoc ḡ cléiréac, oir rean ḡ óḡ*.

(3) Idiom: he burned his candle at b. ends, *do dóis ré a comneal iran dá ceann*; we are b. unlucky, *tá an míoáó ar an mbeirt aḡaimn*.

Bother, *v.t.*, to annoy, *buaróim*, *-reao* and *-ream*, also *boóram*, *-aó*; don't b. me, *ná bí am buaróreao* (*nó boóraó*).

Idiom: b. the law, *ciac ar an oirḡe*; b. them for teeth, *ḡreaoaó cuca mar fiacla*; b. your inquisitiveness, *tim t'fuar-puḡte oir* (*M.*). See Ask; you b. me completely, *do millir mé ḡo ḡlan*.

Bother, petty annoyance, trouble or disturbance, *buaróreao*, *-óearca, m.*; *buaróirt*, *-óearca, f.*, also *buaróream*, *m.*; *riollán*, *-ám, m.* (*Con.*).

Bothy, *n.* See Booth.

Bothered, *a.*, *boóar*, *-aire*.

Bottle, *n.*, a hollow vessel for holding liquids, *buroeat*, *g. and pl. -éil, m.*; *puirpic*, *-e, -eaca*,

f., *dim.*, πωτρινίον; προπρωεαλ, -ειλ, *m.* (*Or.*); ρεαρινός, -όισε, -α, *f.*

Bottom, *n.*, (1) the lowest part of anything, (*a*) *bun*, *gen.* *bun*, *pl. id. m.*: bottom of the hill, *bun an t-rléibe* (*cf.* √ *Bhudhno*, bottom, ground; *cf.* *L. fundum*); (*b*) *ioctar*, -αιρ, *pl. id.*: *ioctar asur uactar ip maiτ an τ-αδδαρ cuigimne é.*

(2) Of a sea, lake or river, *sunneall*, *g.* and *pl. -nill, m.*; *spnean*, -ρην, *m.*; *spian*, -αιν, *m.*

(3) The fundament, *podex*, *tón*, *g.* -α, *pl. id., dat.* -óm, *f.*

(4) The part of a thing which is beneath and supports the contents, *tón*, -α, *pl. id., dat.* -óm, *f.*: the *b.* of the chair, *tón na cataoipeac*; the *b.* fell out of the barrel, *oo tuic an tón ar an mbairille*; the *b.* of the pot, *tón an córcám.*

(5) Foundation, literal or figurative, groundwork, origin, *bun*, -υν, *m.* (*cf.* *fundus*): the *b.* or foundation of the wall, *bun an balla*; the *b.* or origin of the story, *bun an rgeit*; your story has neither top nor *b.* ("head or tail"), *ni' l bun na bárr ar oo rgeal.*

(6) Low land along a river, *tón*, -α, *pl. id., dat.* -óm, *f.*, also *tón típe* (*cf.* the place-names *Tonduff*, *Tonbaun*, *Tonroe*, black, white and red bottom lands, *P. W. J. I.* 526).

(7) Movable *b.* of a pannier, (*a*) *tónós*, -όισε, -α, *f.*; (*b*) *cleiteós*, *f.*

Bottomed, *a.*, having a bottom, *tónac*, -αίσε; flat-bottomed, *rocarrtónac*; round-bottomed, *corrptónac*.

Bottomless, *a.*, having no bottom,

(1) *san ioctar*; (2) *san tóm*; (3) *neimioctarac*; (4) *neam-tónac*; (5) *san bun.*

Bottomless pit, (*a*) *ouibeasán*; (*b*) *oubasán*, -ám, *m.*; (*c*) *oubaséan*, -ém, *m.*; (*d*) *an loč nac liontar* (*Z. C. P.* iv. 437, 8).

Bough, *n.*, branch of a tree, (1) large, *géas*, *g.* -éισε, *pl.* -α, *f.*

(2) Small, (*a*) *géasán*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (*b*) *beasán*, -ám, *m.*; (*c*) *cpaob*, -οίβε, *pl.* -α and -α (*pron.* *cpaoča*), *f.*, *dims.* *cpaobín*, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*, and *cpaobós*, -όισε, -α, *f.*

Boughs (coll.), *cpannlac*, -αίς, *m.*

Bought, *pp.* of *Buy*, *ceannuigce.*

Boulder, *n.*, a rock, *aitl*, -e, *f.* = *petra.* See *Bowl*der.

Bounce, *v.i.*, to leap or spring suddenly, to enter or leave a place unceremoniously, (1) *ppeabaim*, -αδ: she bounced in to us, *oo ppeab rí ipceac cuigimn*; he bounced up, *oo ppeab ré i na fearam*; (2) *rseimm*, -neaδ: he bounced away from us, *oo rseinn ré uaimn*; (3) *bíotógaim*, -αδ: I bounced out of my chair, *oo bíotógar ar mo cataoir*; (4) *clirim*, -reaδ (*Or.*).

Bounce, *n.*, (1) a leap, (*a*) *ppeab*, -eibe, -βα, *f.*; (*b*) *rseimm*, *g.* -eanma, -meacα, *f.*; (*c*) *bíotógad*, -γέα, *m.*; (*d*) *riuprós*, -όισε, -α, *f.*; (*e*) *abós*, *f.*; (*f*) *amroleós*, *f.*; (*g*) *clir*, -e, *f.* (*Or.*).

(2) **Brag, boast**, *blaðmann*, -aimn, *m.*; (*a*) *áirtogeóm*, -e, *f.*; (*b*) "*rslugblaðman!*" *map adubairt ppeacám Conncae luumnig le ppeacám típe na gcuač.*

Bouncer, *n.*, a jumper, (1) *ppeabaire*, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *léimipe*; (3) *léimeadóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Bouncing, act of, *n.*, (1) *πρεσβάς*, -βῆς, *m.*; (2) *πρεσβύς*, -ε, *f.*

Bouncing, *a.*, lusty, buxom, *ῥιψιτόσας*, -αῖς : a b. young woman, *ῥαμβός*, -όης, -α, *f.* (*m. b.*).

Bound, *n.*, limit or boundary, real or imaginary, *τεόρα*, -μ, -μα, *f.*: he compassed the waters with bounds, *ὅο τιμῶσαι πέ να νηρῶα τε τεόραμα* (*Job* 26, 10); there are no "bounds" to him, *οὐκ ἔστιν τεόρα τῷ*; thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass, *ὅς οὐ δύναται περὶ τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐσθίου* (*Job* 14, 5).

Bound, *v.t.*, to limit, *τεορεύω*, -ουσ, *m.*.

Bound, *v.i.*, to leap, to jump, (1) *λέμι*, *v.n. λέμι*, *λέμναις*, *λέμναις* and *ἀντίλεμι* (*W. Lim.*): on my crutches bounding to every door, *ἀντιλεμι πρὸς πάντα τὰ θύρα* *ἀντίλεμι*.

(2) To jump (on), *ὑπὸν* (*ἀν*), (*✓* *Leng-ō*, to spring; *cf.* *Skr. langhati*, leap, spring). *See* Bounce.

Bound, a jump, *s.*, (1) *λέμι*, -ε, -εμα, *f.*; (2) *πρεσβ*, -εβε, -α, *f.*; (3) *ῥιψιτόσας*, -όης, -όσας, *f.*; (4) *βοκτέμι*, -ε, -εμα, *f.*

Bound, (1) by a chain, rope, fetter, etc., (a) *καταδύω*, *ind.*; (b) *καταδύω*, *ind.*; (c) *καταδύω*, *ind.*; (d) *ἀντιλεμι*; (e) *καταδύω*.

(2) By legal or moral obligation, followed by infinitive, (a) *ὅς οὐ δύναται*: he is not b. to remain in one place only, *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς οὐ δύναται ἀντιλεμι* (*P. L.* 321); he was b. not to, *ὅς οὐ δύναται ἀντιλεμι* (*P. O'L.*); also *ὅς οὐ δύναται* and *ὅς οὐ δύναται*; (b) *τὰ πέ κατὰ* (*κατὰ*,

κατὰ, etc.), *ὅς οὐ δύναται*; I am b. to do it, *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς οὐ δύναται*, etc., I am not b., etc.

Boundary, *n.*, a real or imaginary limit, (1) *τεόρα*, -μα, -μα, *f.* (*cf.* *L. ora*; *Gr. ὄρος* + *τ*); (2) *ἡμέρα*, *g.* and *pl. -ἡμέρα*, *m.*; (3) *πορεύω*, -ἡμέρα, *m.*; (4) *ἐπὶ*, -ίς, -α, *f.*

Bounded, *a.*, limited, *τεόραμα*.

Bounding, *n.*, (1) jumping, *λέμναις*, -νίς, *f.*, also *λέμναις*, *f.*, *ἀντίλεμι* and *ἀντιλεμι*; (2) *ῥαμβόμα*, -μα, *f.*

Bounding, *a.*, given to jumping, *λέμναις*, -νίς.

Boundless, *a.*, without bounds or limit, *ἀντιτεόραμα*, -αῖς; *σαν* *τεόραμα*; *ὅς οὐ δύναται*, *ind.*

Boundlessness, *n.*, the quality of being boundless, *ἀντιτεόραμα*, -αῖς, -α, *f.*

Bounteous, *a.*, liberal in charity, *ῥαῖς*, *gsf. πέτε*.

Bounteousness. *See* Bounty.

Bountiful, *a.*, free in giving, (1) *ῥαῖς*, -αῖς; (2) *ῥαῖς*, -αῖς; (3) *τιοῦλαῖς*, -αῖς; (4) *ομεῖς*, -νίς, also *εμεῖς*; (5) *-άμ*. -ε (*Or.*).

Bountifulness, *n.*, the quality of being bountiful, *ῥαῖς*, -αῖς, -α, *f.*

Bounty, *n.*, liberality in giving, (1) *πέτε*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *μαῖς*, *g.* and *pl. -α*, *m.*: most men will proclaim their own b., *μαῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς οὐ δύναται ἀντιλεμι* (*Prov.* 20, 6); (3) *καταδύω*, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) *ἀντιλεμι*, -αῖς, *m.* (*G. D.*); (5) *ομεῖς*, -νίς, *m.* and *εμεῖς*, *m.*; also *πομεῖς*, -αῖς, *m.*

Bout, *n.*, (1) a contest or trial, *κοῖς*, *g.* and *pl. κοῖς*, *m.*: *ἀντιλεμι* (*ἀντιλεμι*, *U.*) *κοῖς*, *τῷ*,

would you try a b. with him (*cf.* *cor* *corre*, a foul in a wrestling b. or match).

(2) As much as is done at one time or turn, (*a*) *ḡpear* -*a*, *m.*; a long spell at giving gold, *ḡpear mór* *as* *bronnadh an óir* (*Oss.* IV. 12); (*b*) *ḡpear*, -*a*, *m.*: even if wild kale be good, one b. of it is enough, *má'ir maic pparieadburóe ir leór* *ḡpear de* (*Or. prov.*); (*c*) *bpar*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Or.*); (*d*) *badta*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.* (*cf.* Eng. Bout); (*e*) *ḡpear*, -*a*, *m.*: by whom many fell here in the b., *le'ir éuit iomað ronn* (*cf.* *anonn*) *pan t.* (*Oss.* IV. 58); (*f*) *ḡreir*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Or.*); (*g*) *ḡeáitre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.* (*m. b.*); *cf.* *ḡeáitri*, antics (*M.*); (*h*) *real*, -*a*, *m.*

Bow, *v.t.*, (1) to make crooked or curved, to cause to bend down, to subdue, (*a*) *lúbaim*, -*adh*; (*b*) *cpomaim*, -*adh*: bowed down their faces to the earth, *ar ḡcpomadh a n-aiḡṡe cum na taluán* (*Luke* 24, 5).

(2) To bow in token of respect or reverence, (*a*) *claonaim*, -*adh*: they bowed to the ground, *do claonadhair iad rém go talam*; (*b*) *cpomaim*, -*adh*: he bowed his head, *do cpom ré a ceann*; (*c*) *ḡeacam*, -*adh*: to b. the knee before the altar, *ḡlún ḡ'ḡeacað ór cómair na halcópac*; (*d*) *rléactaim*, -*adh*.

(3) *umtuigim*, -*uḡadh*.

Bow, *v.i.*, (1) to bow the head or bend the knee or body in respect or reverence, (*a*) *claonaim*, -*adh*; (*b*) *cpomaim*, -*adh*; (*c*) *rléactaim*, -*adh*; (*d*) *umtuigim*, -*uḡadh*, followed by *rior*: I will bow down, *claonfað rior*; b. down that we may go over, *cpom rior*

go nḡeacamaoir éairir (*Isa.* 51, 23).

(2) To bow the head as a mark of civility or assent, (*a*) *umtuigim* (*do*): he did not salute or bow to us, *níor beannuig ir níor umtuig dúinn* (*Oss.* IV.); (*b*) *rléactaim* (*do*).

Bow, *n.*, (1) anything bent in the form of a curve, as a rainbow or a bow for shooting arrows, *boḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*òa*, *m.* (*cf.* Eng. bow, bough): I do set my b. in the cloud, *ruigim mo boḡa annra néal* (*Gen.* 9, 13); your b. and quiver, *do boḡa asur do bolḡán*.

(2) An ornamental knot of ribbon or other material, *cnota*, *g. id. m.*

(3) The b. of a stringed instrument, *cpann ceóil nó cpann ḡléarta*.

(4) The b. of a boat, (*a*) *ball topaig*; (*b*) *pice*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *f.*

(5) The b. oar, *maroe ḡualann*: row the b. oar, *iomair an ḡuala*; the man who rows the b. oar, *an fear cúl*.

Bowed, *a.*, (1) bent, *cpom*, *g. s. f. cruime*: bowed with age, *cpom le haoir*; (2) *cpomta*, *ind.*; (3) bowed and feeble, *cpannroa*, *ind.*; 4) *cuar*, -*aire* (*cf.* L. *curvus*).

Bowel, *n.*, (1) one of the intestines, but generally in the *pl.*, (*a*) *inne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *f.*; (*b*) *putóḡa*, *f. (pl.)*; (*c*) *ionnaðar*, -*aí*, *m.*; (2) the interior of anything, (*a*) *meaðón*, -*óm*, *m.*; (*b*) *lár*, -*aí*, *m.*

Bowelless, *a.*, without pity, *ḡan tpuarḡe*, *ḡan taire*.

Bower, *n.*, (1) a sunny chamber, a lady's private apartment, *ḡpuanán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A rustic cottage or summer-house, (a) *τεαδ ραμῖραδ*, *m.*; (b) *εραμντεαδ*, *m.*; (c) *βοτ*, *-οῖτε*, *-α*, *f.*

(3) An arbour or shady place in a garden, *ελευανός*, *-όῖζε*, *-α*, *f.*

Bowery, *a.*, shading like a bower, *ῥεατᾶδ*, *-αῖζε*.

Bowl, *n.*, a hollow vessel of various shapes, mostly hemispherical, (1) *βυλλα*, *gen. id.* *-αῖ*, *m.*; (2) *βυλλάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (3) *βάριν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-νί*, *m.*; (4) *ῥεαλα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-αῖ*, *m.* (*gl. sinum*); (5) *εουαδ*, *-αῖζε*, *-α*, *f.*; (6) *εουαδάν*, *-άμ*; (7) *εουαδός*, *-όῖζε*, *-α*, *f.* (*G. D.*); (8) *εαρεῖρα*, *gen. id.* *-αῖ*, *m.*; (9) *ῖρεαλ*, *-εῖλ*, *m.*

Bowl, *n.*, a ball for playing bowls, (1) *ῖαδᾶν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (2) *μῖρτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τί*, *f.*

Bowl, *v.t.*, to play bowls, *μῖρμ ῖαδᾶμ νό μῖρτε*.

Boulder, Boulder, *n.*, a large stone rounded by the action of water, (1) *εαρηαιε εῖρμμ*, *f.*; (2) *αῖλλ*, *-ε*, *-εαδα*, *f.* = *petra*; (3) *μυλλάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (4) *ῖαδᾶρνε*, *f.*

Bowlegged, *adj.* See Bandy-legged.

Bowling, *n.*, act of playing bowls, *αε μῖρτε ῖαδᾶν νό μῖρτε*.

Bowling-green, *n.*, a green on which bowls are played, (1) *μᾶμῖν ῖαδᾶν*; (2) *μῖρτεάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*

Bowman, *n.*, an archer, *ῖαῖεοῖρ*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.* (*cf. L. sagittarius*), *βοεαοῖρ*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*

Bowshot, *n.*, the distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, (1) *μῖεαρ βοεα* *gen. μῖεαρ βοεα*, *m.*; (2) *μῖεαρ ῖαῖεο*, *m.*

Bowsprit, *n.*, a large boom to carry sail forward, (1) *εραμν ῖρρεοῖρ*, *gen. εραμν*—, *m.*; (2) *εραμν ῖεοῖρ*, *m.*

Bowstring, *n.*, the string of a bow, *ῖρεανε*, *gen. ῖρεανε*, *-α*, *f.*: to have two strings to one's b., *οᾶ ῖρεανε οο βεῖτ αε ουμε ἰ η-α βοεα*; *ῖρμᾶν ηα ῖρεανε* was a bridle for tightening the band of a spinning-wheel.

Box, *n.*, (1) a wooden case, (a) *βοεεα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-αῖ*, *m.* (*M.*); (b) *βοερα* (*U.*); (c) *εᾶμρα*, *f.*; (d) *εᾶρα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-αῖ*, *m.*; box-seat on a coach, *εραμνός*, *-όῖζε*, *-α*, *f.*

(2) A blow of the fist, (a) *οορμ*, *gen. οοῖρμ*, *pl. οοῖρμ* and *οορμα*, *m.*; (b) *βυλλε βαῖρε*, *m.*

(3) A box on the ear, (a) *βαρ*, *-αῖρε*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *οᾶοός*, *-όῖζε*, *-α*, *f.*; (c) *βαρός*, *f.*

(4) A tree (*buxus sempervirens*), *εραμν βοερα*, *gen. εραμν*—, *m.*

Box, *v.i.*, to fight with the fists, *οορμᾶμ*, *-αδ*.

Boxer, *n.*, a pugilist, *οορμαδ*, *-αῖε*, *m.*; *οορμαοῖρ*; *ῖμυλ*—*αῖρε*, *m.* (*O'R.*).

Boxing, *n.*, the act of fighting with the fists, (1) *οορμᾶλ*, *-άλα*, *f.*; (2) *οορμαοῖρεαδ*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *εῖοο οορμα* (*Or.*); *ε. ἰε οᾶρμᾶλ* (*Don.*); (4) *ῖμυλ*—*αδ*, *-εδα*, *m.* (*O'R.*).

Boxing-master, *n.*, *μᾶῖεῖρτεῖρ εῖοοα*.

Boy, *n.*, a lad, (1) *βυαεαῖλ*, *gen. -αῖλα*, *-τί*, *m.* (*cf. Gr. βουκολος*, cowherd; *cf. L. bucolicus*; *Βουκαῖος*, one who ploughs with oxen); (2) *εαῖρ* (*Con. and U.*), *g. ῖρ*, *pl. id.*, *εαῖρε* (*Don.*), *m.*; (3) *εαῖρ* (*M.*), *-ῖμ*, *m.* (*cf. Fr. garçon*); (4) *ῖεοαδ*, *-αῖε*, *m.*; (5) *εαῖρ*, *-άμ*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Boyhood, *n.*, the time during which one is a boy, (1) *όῖε*, *f.*; (2) *όεῖναδ*, *-α*, *f.*

Boyish, *a.*, resembling a boy in manners and opinions, *leanbarōe*, *ind.*

Boyishness, *n.*, the manners or behaviour of a boy, *leanbarōeact*, *-a, f.*

Brace, *v.t.*, to bind or tie closely, (1) *do ceangal timceall*; (2) *teannaim*, *-aō*.

Brace, *n.*, (1) anything that binds tightly or supports firmly, (a) *teannadán*, *-ám, m.*; (b) *cumgleán*, *-ám, m.*; (c) in roofing, *taobán*, *-ám, m.*; (d) *fáirgeán*, *-ám, m.*

(2) The straps for supporting trousers, braces, *búiteire*, *pl.*; *feòire gealaí búrte*.

(3) A curved instrument for holding or turning bits, etc., a bitstock, *greimceap*, *-éir, pl. id. m.*

(4) A pair or couple, (a) *péire*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m. (féire, M.)*; (b) *cúpla*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Bracelet, *n.*, an ornamental band for the wrist, *briárléas*, *-éir, m. (Gen. 24, 22)*, also *práirléas*; (2) *mumce*, *g. id., pl. -cí, f.*

Bracing, *n.*, act of strengthening, *teannaō*, *-nta, m.*

Bracing, *a.*, tending to strengthen, *teanntaō*, *-aige*.

Bracken. *n. (Bot.)*, fern (*asplenium filix-foemina*), *raicneac*, *-nige, f.*

Bracket, *n.*, a fixture projecting from a wall, *eallōg*, *-óige, -a, f. (O'R.)*.

Brackish, *a.*, saltish, *goirt*, *-e*.

Brackishness, *n.*, the quality of being somewhat salt, (1) *goirtear*, *-tir, m.*; (2) *goirteact*, *-a, f.*

Bradawl, *n.*, a straight awl with a chisel edge, *boróigin*, *gen. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Brag, *laóir*, *-úir, m.*, Braggart, Bragging. *See* Boast, Boaster, Boasting

Braid, *v.t.*, to fold or plait, *tualam*, *-aō*: to braid the hair, *an ghuas do thualao*.

Braid, *n.*, a band formed by the intertwining of different strands, *tuat. g. and pl. -ait, m.*

Braided, *a.*, made into braids, *tuatac*, *-aige*.

Brain, *n.*, the organ or seat of intellect, *mcmn*, *-ne, f.*

Brainfag, *n.*, brain weariness, *tuirre*, *g. id. f.*

Brain fever, *n.*, fever in which the brain is specially affected, *éag-cuar cmn*, *m.*; *salair mcmne*.

Brainless, *a.*, silly, thoughtless, (1) *oicéillíde*, *ind.*; (2) *neimeadhaireac*; *riamamail*, *-mla (O'R.)*.

Brainpan, *n.*, the skull, *cloigeann*, *-mn, pl. id., m. and gen. -gne, f.*

Brain-power, *n.*, intellect, *meadhair cmn*, *f.*

Brake, *n.*, (1) a thicket of shrubs, (a) *rđairt*, *-e, -eaca, f.*; (b) *mume*, *g. id., pl. -i, f.*: where is thy nest in the brake? *cáit (cá áit) ra mume a bfuil do nead?* (*L.B.* 36); *mume oiráigin* (*Ir. Gl.* 110), brake of blackthorns, also in *Bk. of Armagh*; (c) *đairt*, *-aō, m.*:

The corn-crake in the brake,
And no fail in his voice.

An traōna ag labhairt ran đairt
āō,

ir đan traōcāō ar a đlōr.

(2) An instrument for lessening or stopping speed, (a) *corđ*, *-a, m.*; (b) *corđán*, *-án, m.*

Brakesman, *n.*, one who works a brake, *corđadōir*, *-ōra, -rí, m.*

Bramble, *n.* (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *rubus*, *ῥύρι*, -*ρε*, -*ρεάδα*, *f.*, *dim.* *ῥυριεός*, -*όιζε*, -*όζα*, *f.*

Brambleberry, *n.*, the fruit of the blackberry bush, *ῥμέαρι*, *g.* -*έριπε*, -*α*, *f.*

Brambles, *collec. n.*, *ῥυριεάδ*, *g.* -*ριζ*, *m.*, also *ῥυριεάδ*.

Brambly, *a.*, full of brambles, *ῥυριεάδ*, -*ριζε*.

Bran, *n.*, the broken coat of cereal grains when separated from the flour or meal, (1) *βραν*, *g.* and *pl.* *βριμ*, *m.* (*R. C. IX. 229*) and *βραν* *επιτενεάδα* (*Arch. I. 329*); (2) *ζαριβάν*, *g.* and *pl.* -*άμ*, *m.*; (3) *ζιάνιαδ*, *αιζ*, *m.*; (4) *καρι*, *g.* and *pl.* *καρι*, -*α*, *f.*

Branch, *n.*, (1) of a tree, (a) *κραοβ*, *g.* -*οιβε*, *pl.* -*α*, and -*άδα*, *f.*, *dim.* *κραοβός*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ζέαζ*, *έριζε*, -*α*, *f.*, *dim.* *ζέαζάν*, *g.* and *pl.* -*άμ*, *m.*; (c) *ζαβλιάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

(2) Of a family, (a) *ζιούν*, -*ύμε*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ζαβλι*, -*αίβτε*, -*βια*, *f.*

Branch, *v.i.*, to spread, shoot, ramify, (1) *ζέαζαίμ*, -*αθ*; (2) *ζαβλαιμ*, -*αθ*; (3) *ζαβλιζίμ*, -*υζαθ*.

Branch, *v.t.*, to divide branchwise, to adorn with branch, *ζέαζυζίμ*, -*υζαθ*.

Branches of a tree collectively, (1) *εραννιαδ*, -*αιζ*; (2) *βάριπιαδ*, -*αιζ*; (3) *βάριπιαζιαδ*, -*αιζ*, *m.*; (4) *ῥυριεάδα*.

Branching, *n.*, dividing into branches, *ζαβλιζαθ* -*υιζτε*, *m.*

Branching, Branchy, *a.*, full of branches, *κραοβάδ*, -*αιζε*; *ζέαζαδ*, -*αιζε*; *ζέαζάναδ*, -*αιζε*; *ζέαζ-αμάιλ*, -*άιλ*.

Branchlet, *n.*, (1) *εραοιβίν*, *g. id.* *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (2) *εραοιβός*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.*

Brand, *n.*, (1) a burning piece of wood, (a) *αίτιμνε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νεαθ* and -*νίθε*, *f.*: *αίτιμνε* *τεμνιθε* *αν ζιράθ*, the fire-brand of love; (b) *βριαν*, -*α*, *m.*, a live coal, fire (*cf.* Eng. Brand, *n.* and *v.*); (c) *εαβλι*, -*αιλ*, *m.* (*cf.* *αίβτεός*, a live coal, and W. *ufel*, fire).

(2) A seal or mark, *ρέατα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*; *κομαριτά*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*

(3) A sword, *ελαριεαμ*, *g.* -*όμ*, *pl.* -*όμτε*, *m.*

Brand, *v.t.*, to mark with a brand, *κομαριτιζίμ*, -*υζαθ*.

Branding, *n.*, the act of placing a mark upon, *κομαριτιζαθ*, -*υιζτε*, *m.*

Brandish, *v.t.*, (1) to wave or flourish as a weapon, *οο ερατάθ* *ανονν ιρ αναιλ*; (2) *εαριτιζίμ*, -*υζαθ*; (3) *οιυβριαίμ*, -*ααθ*.

Brandisher, *n.*, one who brandishes, *εαριταίπε*, *g. id.*

Brandishing, *n.*, the act of waving or flourishing, as a weapon, (1) *ερατάθ*, *g.* and *pl.* *εαίτε*, *m.*; (2) *εαριτιζαθ*, -*υιζτε*, *m.*; (3) *οιυβριααθ*, -*αίτε*, *m.*

Brandy, *n.*, an alcoholic liquor distilled from wine, (1) *βριαν-φίον*, *g.* -*α*, *pl.* -*τα*, *m.*; (2) *βριαννοα*, *g. id.* *m.*

Brangle, *n.* See Wrangle.

Brass, *n.*, (1) a metal, *πράρι*, *g.* *πράρι*; *ύμα*, *g. id.* *m.*

(2) Impudence, *οάναδ*.

Brassy, *a.*, (1) made of brass, *πράριεαδ*.

(2) Impudent, *οάνα*.

Brat, *n.*, a term of contempt applied to a boy, (1) *οαίτιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; also *οαίτιν* (*Con.* and *U.*); (2) *βιοπάνιαδ*, -*αιζ*, -*αιζε*, *m.*; (3) *ειμλεαάν*,

-ám, *m.* (*Con.*); (4) *putac*, -áiſ, *m.* (*Con.*); (5) *ciannpearan*, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*).

Bravado, *n.*, boastful threatening, *maoróeam*, *g.* and *pl.* -óte, *m.*; *basar*, *g.* and *pl.* -áir, *m.*

Brave, *a.*, (1) heroic, (a) *iaoóda*, *ind.*; (b) *iaoóamail*, -míla; (c) *cupacda*, *ind.*; (d) *cuparóeac*, -óige; (e) *ſairſeamail*, -míla.

(2) **Mighty**, (a) *calma*, *ind.*; (b) *cróda* (*pron.* *cróſa*, *M.* and *Don.*); (c) *tréan*, -éme; (d) *ſoirteamail*, -míla (*cf.* *L. fortis*).

(3) **Daring**, (a) *oána*, *ind.*; (b) *réaſda*; (c) *oíolúnta*, *ind.* (*G. D.*).

Brave, *n.*, a brave person, (1) *paraire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *pneabaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Bravely, *ad.*, in a brave manner, (1) *ſo calma*; (2) *ſo cróda*; (3) *ſo tréan*.

Bravery, *n.*, the quality of being brave, (1) *calmact*, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) *cródact* (*pronounced* *cróſaact*, *M.* and *Don.*); (3) *ſairſe*, *gen. id. m.*; (4) *ſail*, -e, *f.*

Bravo ! *int.*, excellent ! well done ! (1) *ir breáſ é*; (2) *mo ſpáó cú*; (3) *mo ſoirim cú*; (4) *mo ſparóm éporde cú*; (5) *Oia leat*; (6) *ir maite an áit a paóair*; (7) *buaró leat*.

Brawl, *n.*, (1) a noisy quarrel, *oiorpóieaact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *cairmirt* -e, -í, *f.*; (3) *impeapán* (*caimnte*), *gen.* -ám; (4) *ſleó*, *gen.* *ſliaó*, *pl.* *ſliaóda*, *m.*; (5) *buaróirt*, *gen.* and *pl.* -óeapíta, *f.*; (6) *collóro*, -e, -eacda, *f.* (*G. D.*); (7) *callán*, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*); (8) *ciapáil*, -ála, *f.*

Brawler, *n.*, a wrangler, *ciapáluíre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*

Brawling, *a.*, given to wrangling, (1) *collóroeaac*, -óige; (2) *ciapálaac*, -áiſe.

Brawn, *n.*, the flesh of a boar, *tuircfeóil*, *f.*

Brawny, *a.*, muscular, *féiteac*, -éige.

Bray, *v.t.*, to pound or bruise in a mortar, *mionbpuíſim*, -uſaó.

Bray, *v.i.*, to make a loud harsh sound like an ass, *reitpuíſim*, -reac; *reitreac* nó *blaóóbuít-reac* *oo* *óéanam* *mar* *oo* *óéanraó* *aral*.

Braying, *n.*, (1) making a harsh noise, *reitreac*, -puſe, -a, *f.*; (2) *blaóóraact*, -a, *f.* (*G. D.*).

Braze, *v.t.*, to solder, *táctaim* *te* *ppár*; *ppáram*, -aó.

Brazen, *a.*, (1) made of brass, (a) *ppároa*; (b) *ppáraac*, -áiſe; (c) *umároe*, *umac*, -áiſe.

(2) **Impudent**, *immodest*, shameless, *míonáireac*, -puſe.

Brazier, *n.*, one who works in brass, (1) *ppáraroe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (2) *umáire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.* (*G. D.*).

Breach, *n.*, (1) the act of breaking; figuratively, an infraction or violation of the law, a contract, etc., *bupreaó*, *gen.* -rte, *pl. id. m.*: *bupreaó na rioctána*, a breach of the peace; breach of contract, *bupreaó comſuil* (nó *marſaró*); b. of faith, *mícomſeall*, -ſuil, *m.*

(2) A break, gap or rent, *beáina*, -aí, *f.*: *beáina oo* *óéanam* *i mballa*.

(3) A breaking in upon or attack. *maróm*, *gen.* *maóma*, *pl.* *maómanma*, *m.* and *f.*

Bread, *n.*, an article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading and baking, *apán*, *g.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*: *apán* *te* *n-íte*

ἄζυρ ἔαοᾶς τε ἐπὶ οἴμῳ (*Gen.* 28, 20); leavened b., ἀράν λαίβιν; unleavened b., ἀράν ῥίμ; white, brown or household b., ἀράν ζεᾶτ, ῥαῶ νό τιγε; the crust and crumb of b., ῥεᾶθός ἄζυρ τᾶορ ἀράμ; rough kitchen b., ἐλαμῖταρ, -αίρ, *m.*; griddle, wheat, flour, rye, barley or oatmeal b., ἀράν ῥεᾶθᾶιτε, ἐμῖτ-νεᾶῆτα, πλῖρ, ῥεᾶῆτ, ἐόρμαν νό κοίρε; slice of b. and butter, ἐεᾶρᾶρ, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*: b. and water, ῥοῖβῖτ, -ε, *f.*; b. for the altar, ᾠλᾶν, -ᾶννε, -α, *f.*; when consecrated, ᾠλᾶν ἐοῖρ-ῥεᾶῆτα; wholemeal b., ἐαῖρῖν, *g. id. m.*

Breadth, *n.*, distance from side to side, (1) τεῖτεᾶο, *g. and pl. -τρο, m.*; (2) τεῖτνε, *g. id. f.*; (3) τεῖτνεᾶῆτ, -α, *f.*; (4) τεᾶῆοᾶῆτ, -α, *f.*; (5) ῥαῖρῖνγε, *f. (Or.)*.

Break, *v.t.*, (1) to strain apart, to fracture, βῖρῖμ, -ῥεᾶο: to b. the law of God, ῥιγε ᾠέ ῥο βῖρῥεᾶο; do not b. your shins over a stool not in your way or never meet trouble half-way, ἡ βῖρ ῥο λῖρῖνε ἀρ ῖτῶλ ἡ ῥῖτ ῥο ῥιγε; it is better bend than b., ῖρ ῥεᾶρ ῖβᾶο ἡ βῖρῥεᾶο; may you b. and crush your bones, and may your skin not be sound, βῖρῥεᾶο ῖρ βῖρῖζᾶο ἀρ ῥο ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ῖρ ἡᾶᾶᾶ ῥᾶᾶ ᾶ ῥᾶᾶ ῥο ἐρῖοεᾶν; I b. the Sabbath, βῖρῖμ ῥαῖρᾶ ᾶν ᾠᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ; to re-break, ᾶῖβῖρῖμ; to b. fast, ἐᾶλᾶεᾶν ῥο βῖρῥεᾶο; to b. silence, ῥο λαᾶᾶᾶ.

(2) To break into bits, βῖοᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶο.

(3) To rend, to burst, ῥεᾶβᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶο (*cf. √ revó, I break in pieces, and réupo, I tear, break; cf. Eng. reave, reaver, riever, reft,*

rob, robber, robbery; *cf. L. rumpo, I break*).

(4) To break or train a horse, ῥᾶοᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶο; ῥᾶοῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ῖᾶᾶο; *pp. ῥᾶοῆτα (cf. B.L.L. V. 212)*.

Break, *v.i.*, to come apart or divide, to burst asunder, βῖρῖμ, -ῥεᾶο.

Break, *n.*, an opening, βῖρῥεᾶο, -ῖτε, *m.*; b. of day, βῖρῥεᾶο, -ῆτα, *m.* See Daybreak and Dawn.

Breakable, *a.*, capable of being broken, (1) βῖρῖρῖ, *g. s. f.*, βῖρῖγε; (2) ῥοῖβῖτε.

Breaker, *n.*, a person that breaks, βῖρῖτεᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶᾶ, -ᾶᾶ.

Breakers, *n.*, waves broken by rocks or sandbanks, ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ; *nom. sing. ᾶᾶᾶᾶ; gen. sing. ᾶᾶᾶᾶ, f.; βῖρῖβῥεᾶο ᾶᾶᾶᾶ*.

Breakfast, *n.*, the first meal of the day, (1) ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, *g. id., pl. -ᾶᾶ, -m.*; (2) βῖρῖρῥεᾶῖτ, -εῖτ, -ᾶᾶᾶ, *m.*; (3) ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, *g. id., pl. -ᾶᾶ, m. (ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, G. D.)*; (4) τῖρῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ; (5) ἐῖρῖ ἡ ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ *f.*; (6) βῖᾶᾶ ἡ ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, *m.*; (7) βᾶᾶ ἡ ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ; (8) ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ε, -ᾶᾶ, *f.*; (9) ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ε, -ᾶᾶ, *f.*

Breakfast, *v.t.*, to eat the first meal of the day, βᾶᾶ ἡ ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ῥο ἐᾶῖτεᾶᾶ; ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ῥο βῖρῥεᾶο.

Breaking, act of, *n.*, βῖρῥεᾶο, -ῖτε, *m.*: b. of the heart, β. ἐρῖᾶᾶ.

Breaking in or taming a horse, *v.n.* ῥᾶοᾶᾶᾶ, -ῆτα, *m.*; βῖρῥεᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶᾶᾶ, *m. (Din.)*; ῥᾶοῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ, ῖᾶᾶῆτε, *m. (B.L.L. V. 212)*.

Breakwater, *n.*, any structure or contrivance at the mouth of a harbour to break the force of the waves, ῥοῖρῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ε, *f. (Don.)*.

Bream, *n.*, a fresh-water fish of the genus *abramis*, (1) βᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶᾶᾶ, *m.*; (2) ᾶᾶᾶ ῥᾶᾶᾶ, *f. (Con.)*; (3) ῥεᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, -ᾶᾶᾶ, *m.*; (4) ῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ,

-αις, -αις, *m.*; (5) ρμαοι, -οι, *m.* (*Mayo*); (6) βαλλαν, -αμ, *m.* (*Don.*); rock-bream, ρμαοι ιεϊς, *m.* (*Mayo*); speckled bream, ροστύρι (*Mayo*); small species, ιεϊός, *f.* (*Mayo*).

Breast, *n.*, (1) the fore part of the body, the chest, (*a*) υέτ, *g.* and *pl.* -τα, *m.*; (*b*) the bosom, βροττας, -αις, -αις, *m.*: “ῥέπειτα ἀνὸς βροτταίς ὅσιν”; (*c*) κίς, *g.* κίς, *m.*; (*d*) βρομνε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*e*) βροτταίς, *g.* -αὐ and -ε, *f.*, but only the upper part; the depression just above the breast-bone is ποττὶς ἀνὸς βροτταίς.

(2) A woman's breast, (*a*) κίς, *gen.* κίς, *pl.* -α; *b.* milk, βρομνε κίς; at the foot of The Paps (a mountain in Kerry), ροι βρομνε ἀνὸς κίς; (*b*) ρίς, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *f.*; (*c*) κίς (κίς), *gen.* -ε, *f.*: *b.* milk, βρομνε κίς: give the breast to the child, ταύρις ἀνὸς κίς ὅςιν ιεϊς; (*d*) ὅςιν -ε, -εαμνα, *f.*, *dim.* ὅςιν, ὅςιν.

(3) The heart as the seat of consciousness, passions and affections, the repository of secret thoughts, κίς, *gen. id.*, -ός, *m.*: to keep a thing in one's breast, κίς ὅςιν ὅςιν ιεϊς ιεϊς κίς.

(4) Anything resembling the human breast, as the breast of a hill, υέτ, -αμ, *m.*; breast-work, βροττας, -αις, -αις, *m.*

Breast-beam (in weaving or in a locomotive), *n.*, ραμμετα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Breastbone, *n.*, the sternum, κίς ἀνὸς υέτ; falling of the breast-bone, κίς κίς.

Breath, *n.*, the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration, ἀνί, -αίς, -αίς, *pl.* -αίς, *f.* and (*cf.* W. *anadl*; Corn. *anal*;

Skr. *anila*, wind), also *m.*, *g.* and *pl.* -αίς: under her b., (*a*) ρά ν-α ἀνί; (*b*) ρά ν-α ρακταίς (idiom); the b. of life, ἀνίς ἀνίς; he will not suffer me to draw my b., κίς ιεϊς (also ιεϊς) ρέ ὅσιν κίς ἀνίς ὅςιν (Job 9, 18); to the last b., ὅςιν ἀνίς ὅςιν; the last b. of life, ρίς, -ε, *f.*; shortness of b., (*a*) ρέοαν, -αίς, *m.*; (*b*) ρίς, -αίς, *m.* (*Or.*).

Breastplate, *n.*, (1) a plate of metal covering the breast, (*a*) υέτ-έο, *g. id.*, *m.*; (*b*) έο πλάς, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) A strap that goes across a horse's breast, υέτ, -αις, *m.*

Breathable, *a.*, such as can be breathed, ροανίς.

Breathe, *v.i.*, to inhale and exhale air, (1) ἀνίς ὅςιν.

(2) To infuse by breathing on or into, ρέοις, -έο: ὅςιν ρέο ρέο (John 20, 22).

Breathe, *v.t.*, (1) to respire, ἀνίς; -αὐ, also ἀνίς.

(2) To infuse by breathing, ρέοις, -έο: he breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, ὅςιν ρέο [ἀνίς] ἀνίς ἀνίς (Gen. 2, 7),

Breathing, *n*, respiration, ἀνίς, -αίς, *m.*; ἀνίς, -αίς, *m.*; ραμμετα ἀνίς.

Breathing-time, *n.*, a short rest, ρίς, -ε, *f.*; ἀνίς, *f.*; ἀνίς, *m.*; ρορ, *m.* (*m.* ὅςιν).

Breathless, *a.*, out of breath, (1) ἀνίς; (2) κίς; (3) ρέο.

Breathlessness, *n.*, the state of being out of breath, κίς-ανίς, -αίς, *f.*

Bred (brought up), *imp.* and *pp.* of Breed, (1) τὰβαρτὰ ρυαρ; (2) οἰτε; (3) τόγδα ρυαρ (*U.*).

Breech, *n.*, the hinder part of the body, (1) τόν, *g.* and *pl.* τόνα, *dat.* τόν, *f.*; (2) τιάλλ, -άλλε, *f.* (*G. D.*); (3) γιοτάν, -άν, *m.*

Breeches, *n.*, trousers, pantaloons, (1) βρίρτε, *g. id., pl.* -τί, *m.*; also βρίρτροε and βρίρτί, *pl.*; (2) τριυβάρ, -αίρ, *m.*; έσθαδ μαρδ, *m.*, and ραταδα μαρυροε are used in *Tyr.* for breeches as distinct from trowsers. *Knee-breeches.* See in vocabulary.

Breeching (in harness), *n.*, βρίρτε, *g. id., pl.* -τί, *m.*

Breed, *n.*, (1) race, (a) cme, *g. id. m.*, also cmeαδ, -νρδ, *m.*: an cmeαδ τδonna, the human race; (b) clann, -ainne, -α, *f., gen.* also cloimne; (c) ρίοιρδ, -αίγ, *m.*; (d) πόρ, -όρ, *m.*: another plant of the b. of crime, planρδα eile oe πόρ na loct (*B. O'H.*).

(2) Kind or class, (a) cméal, *g.* and *pl.* -néil, cmeál, áil, *m.*; (b) gne, *g. id., pl.* -ίτε, *f.*; (c) tútccar, *g.* and *pl.* -cáir, *m.*; (d) mianac: is he of good b., an bfuil mianac maic ann?; he is of bad b., ir oic an mianac atá ann; also oρioicmianac.

(3) In stock-raising, ρολαρδ-εαδτ. -α, *f.*: a thoroughbred horse, capall ρολαρδεαδα.

Breed, *v.t.*, (1) to produce, as offspring, to beget, to generate, ρίοιργίμ, -υγδδ.

(2) To bring up, (a) oίίμ, *v.n.* oileamam; (b) beacuirgim, -υγδδ; (c) coctuirgim, -υγδδ; (d) τόγdam, -ainτ.

(3) To train up, to educate, (a) τὰβρdam ρυαρ; (b) múmim, -neaδ.

Breed, *v.i.*, to bear and nourish young, ρίοίdam, -αδ: that they

may b. abundantly on the earth, ionnur go ρίοίρdao go lionmáir ar an tcalam (*Gen.* 8, 17).

Breeder, *n.*, one who or that which breeds, ρίοίurδe, *g. id., pl.* -δτε, *m.*; τuirmíγτεóir, -όρδ, -ρί, *m.*

Breeding, *n.*, (1) propagating, ρίοίadδ, -ίτα, *m.*

(2) Bringing up, (a) τὰβαίρτ ρυαρ; (b) coctugadδ, -uigte, *m.*; (c) oileamam, *g.* -mna, *f.*

(3) Education, (a) múmeαδ, *g.* -únte, *m.*; (b) múmteaδτ, -α, *f.*; (c) ρογίuim, *g.* -lumda and -lama, *pl.* -luime, *f.*

(4) Manners, (a) béapa, *pl. m.*; (b) uairteaδτ, -α, *f.*: there is nothing in her but uppishness without b. or moral excellence, ní'í mnti adt eipgírd i n-áirde gan uairteaδτ gan rubáilce.

Breeze, *n.*, a light gentle wind, (1) γαοτ ριοννφuar; (2) ροίgneán réim, *m.*; (3) ρογδαοτ, -οίτε, -α, *f.*; (4) γαοίτερεδγ, -όίγε, -α, *f.*; (5) ρεοίrne, *g. id. f.* (*cf.* Sc. ρεοčan, ρεοcácan, a little breeze): *dim.* ρεοίrnín, atá ρεοίrne beag fuar ag teaδτ irteaδ an topair moiu; (6) ρεοcam, -ana, *f.*; (7) leóírne, *f.*, soft, light wind (*P. O'L.*); (8) loírne, *f.* (*Din.*); (9) ρíonán, -ám, *m.*; (10) ρορμαδ, -αρδ, *m.* (*Don.* and *Tyr.*); (11) ρρíota, *g. id. m.* (*Mayo*); (12) τδγdar, -aίρ, -γίρda, *m.*

Breezeless, *a.*, destitute of breezes, neamgdaoimáir. -aίpe.

Breezy, *a.*, having breezes, γαοτ-máir, -aίpe; ριοννφuar, -aίpe; τδγdarδa.

Brehon, *n.*, an ancient Irish judge. bpeiceam, -máir, *pl.* -máir, *dpl.* -mnaib, *m.*

Brethren, *n.*, *pl.* of brother when speaking of religious fraternities or sects, bρáίτpe; *pl.* of bρáda

a brother, a friar: the words or the precepts would not support the friars, ní coiteóad na bréithe na bráithe.

Breviary, *n.*, a book of canonical prayers, (1) քորժւր, -ւմ, *m.*, also քորժւր.

Brevity, *n.*, (1) conciseness, ἀκριβεία.
ἀκριβεία. -α, *f.*

(2) Shortness of duration, (a) $\Sigma\alpha\mu\rho\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\tau$, - Δ , *f.*; (b) $\Sigma\alpha\mu\rho\theta\epsilon$, *g. id. f.*

Brewer, *n.*, (1) one who brews, *ὑπόδαριε* *gen. id., pl. -ῆι, m.*; (2) *ceirῃbreōir*, -ō*ra*, -ῆι (*G. D.*), (*cf. cervisia*); (3) *briῃbéir*, -é*ra*, -ῆι, *m.*

Brewers' grains, (1) *βραιδεαρ*, -ειρ, *m.*; (2) *τμωρς*, *gen.* -α and *τμωρςα*, *pl. id. m.*; (3) *τμωρςλαδ*, -αίς, *m.*

Brewing, *n.*, (1) act of brewing, (*a*) $\beta\rho\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\tau$, - Δ , *f.*; (*b*) $\beta\rho\upsilon\beta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\tau$, - Δ , *f.*

(2) The gathering of a storm, nautical or domestic, $\text{b}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\zeta\alpha\iota$, -e, *f.*: the storm was b., ὅο $\text{b}\iota$ $\rho\tau\omicron\iota\eta\mu$ $\alpha\varsigma$ $\text{b}\mu\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\tau\zeta\alpha\iota$.

Briar. *See* Brier.

Bribe, *n.*, a reward, gift or favour intended to corruptly influence conduct, (1) *briþ*, *gen.* -*be*, *f.* : (2) in Munster, *briab*, -*e.be*, -*anna*, *f.* : amount of the *b.*, *þiaða* (*nó méro*) *na bribe* ; (3) *þaiðeall*, -*áll*, *m.* : one who takes a *b.*, *þaiðeallað*, -*aiðs*, *pl. id. m.* ; (4) *þuair*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.* : death takes no *b.*, *éa nglacann an þár þuair* (*Or.*) ; (5) *cúma*, *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, -*míða*, *m.* (*G. D.*) ; they took bribes and perverted judgment, *do glacadar cúma aður do clonadar breiðeamnar* (*1 Sam. 8, 3*).

Bribe, *v.t.*, to give a bribe to,
 бpeабaиm, -aб (M.); бpи́oбaиm,
 -aб (*Don.*).

Briber, *n.*, (1) *bpeabape*, *g. id.*,
pl. -πί, m.; (2) *bpeabadoir*, *-όρα*,
-πί, m.; (3) *paobtoir*, *-όρα, -πί, m.*

Bribery, *n.*, the act of giving or taking bribes, *βρεσβαριεσάκτ*, -τα, *f.*

Bribing, *a.*, giving bribes, *bpeabac*,
-*aiše*.

Brick, *n.*, a block of tempered clay moulded into form and burned in a kiln, *bríce*, *gen. id., pl. -cí, m.* Τὰ αἱτ ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου “ἄτ na bríce” αἱτ. Ὅσο bríce τὰ θέαναι ἀπ παρὸ (τόρη).

Brick-bat, *n.*, a piece or fragment
of a brick, *bríce*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-cí, *m.*

Brick-kiln, *n.*, a kiln in which
bricks are burned, áitbúice ;
roim na mbúicí.

Bricklayer, *n.*, one who builds with bricks, *παιον* *βρίκε*.

Brickmaker, *n.*, one who makes
bricks, *ὑπίκευδοίης, -όης, -ρί, m.*

Bridal, *a.*, of or relating to a wedding, *πόρταξ*, -αιζε.

Bridal, *n.*, a marriage, γάμος,
-ῆς, *m.*

Bride, *n.*, (1) a woman newly married, bean nuadpóirta, *gen.* mná nuadpóirta, *f.*; (2) ban-
céile, *f.*; (3) bpiúroeoḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*; (4) bpiúeoac, -oige, -a, *f.*; (5) bpiúeoḡ, *f.*; (6) bean na bannire; (7) bean bannire, *gen.* mná bannire; (8) ban nuacáir, *f.*

Bride-cake, *n.*, (1) a wedding cake, *círte na bannpe*; (2) *círte bpiḡroéirge*; (3) *buillós na bpuimnille (Con.)*; (4) *cáca na bpiḡroéirge (Or.)*.

Bridegroom, *n.*, (1) a man newly married, *բար նստօրորտա, m.*; (2) *բար յա Բանքը.*

Bridesmaid, *n.*, a girl who attends a bride, *cumal dála*; *bean comroeaқта, f.*

Bridesman, *n.*, the "best man," (1) *atair dála*; (2) *feap comroeaқта, m.*

Bridewell, *n.*, a house for the confinement of disorderly persons, (1) *muatlamn, gen. -lamne, pl. -a, f.*; *rimactlamn, f.*

Bridge, *n.*, a structure to form a passage over a watercourse; *uoiaceaó, gen. and pl. -cro, m.*: asses' bridge, *uoiaceaó na n-aral*, bridge of the nose, *rrómóin, óin na rróna*; bridge of a comb, *bpoóán círe (O' Beg.)*.

Bridget, *n.*, a woman's name, *Uuigro, -groe, f.*

Bridle, *n.*, a piece of harness for a horse, consisting of a headstall, bit and reins, *rriam, gen. -am, pl. -nta and -am, m.*; *gen. also rreime, f.*; the headstall, reins and bit of a bridle, *ceamprać, araóna asur bealtbać rriam (O' Beg.)*.

Bridle, *v.l.*, to put a bridle on, also to restrain wrath, as with a bridle, *rriamuigim, -uigao*.

Bridle-bit, *n.*, the iron part of a bridle which is put into the mouth of the horse, *bealtbać, -aig, -aige, m.*

Bridled, *a.*, restrained or checked, *rrianta, ind.*

Bridle-maker, *n.*, one who makes bridles, *nallaćán, -ám, m.*, from *nau* an old word for bridle and bridle-bit.

Bridling, *v.n.*, to restrain or govern, as with a bridle. *rriamao, -nta, m.*

Brief, *a.*, short, concise, (1) *geapp, comp. giorpa*; (2) *cumair, -e*; (3) *aćcumair, -e*; (4) *giorpuro (nó gairpuro), -e, and giorpa*; (5)

aćgiorpuro, -e; (6) *aicgeapp, -giorpa*.

To be brief, *an rgeal do cup i n-aon focal amám*.

Brief, *n.*, (1) an abridgment or epitome, *aicgeippe, g. id. f.*

(2) For counsel, (a) *cumir, -e, f. (G. D.)*; (b) *gairin, g. id., pl. -ní, m. (P. S.)*.

Briefness, *n.*, conciseness in discourse or writing, *aćcumairaeact, -a, f.*

Brier, *n.*, a thorny plant with a slender woody stem, esp. of the species *rubus, rosa* and *smilax*, (1) *uuir, -re, -reaća, f., dim. uuireós, -óige, -a, f.*: *ní bíonn an uuireós. do réir mar aoir daome, ać trí bliatna ó'aoir*; *rim bliatam as fáir, bliatam i mblat asur bliatam as cpioaó (P. L.)*; it is a pity your mouth was not sewn with a brier! *ir truaś ná raib do beal ruaište le uuireós*!; (2) *rgeać, gen. rgeice, pl. rgeaća, f.*; sweet-brier, *foirpurr, f.*; *rgeać-cumpra, gen. rgeice-, pl. rgeaća-, f.*; dog-brier, *comuuir, f.*; *rgeaćmaura, f.*

Briery, *a.*, full of briers, (1) *uuir-eamail, -mía*; (2) *rgeaćánac, -aige*.

Brig, *n.*, a two-masted square-rigged vessel, *luać-long, g. luać-lumge, f.*

Brigade, *n.*, a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, (1) *burdean raigóuir, g. and pl. -óne, dat. -óm, f.*; (2) *bpaigéao, -éro, pl. id. m.*

Brigadier-General, *n.*, an officer who commands a brigade, *taoir-eać bpaigéro airm (O' Beg.)*.

Brigand, *n.*, a highwayman, a free-booter, (1) *rlaourde, g. and pl. -óce, m.*; (2) *feap na rlighe móipe (O' Beg.)*.

Brigandage, *n.*, highway robbery, *πλατοῦραῖς*, -α, *f.*

Brigantine, *s.* See Brig.

Bright, *a.*, (1) emitting light, (*a*) radiating or reflecting light, (i) *lompac*, -αιγε: the b. light in the clouds, *an potur lompac ann na néallab* (*Job* 37, 21); (ii) *deallpac*, -αιγε, also *deallpuig-teac*, -αιγε: I am the b. morning star, *ir mipe réalt o. na marone* (*Rev.* 22, 16); (iii) *spuanda*, *ind.*; (iv) *réitceac*, -αιγε; (*b*) shedding or having much light, luminous, (i) *poill-peac*, -αιγε: he scattered his b. cloud, *do fpeactais pé a néall poill-peac* (*Job* 37, 11); (ii) *larp-mar*, -αιπε; (iii) *lócpannac*, -αιγε; (iv) *laramail*, -míla: the fire was b., *do bí an teme laramail* (*Ezek.* 1 13); (*c*) luminous, (i) *potapac*, -αιγε; (ii) *potapmar*, -αιπε; (*d*) not dark, *porca*, *ind.*, the *opp.* of *oporca*, dark.

(2) Transmitting light, (*a*) clear or transparent, as water or glass, (i) *slan*, -ame; (*b*) bright, as silver or brass, (i) *geat*, *g. s. f. gile*; (ii) *glé*, *ind.* now only used in composition as *glégeat*, *gléslan*; bright brass, *ppár gléslan* (*1 Kings* 7, 45); (iii) *deallpuig-teac*, -αιγε: he made his arrows b., *do punne pé a raigoe o.* (*Ezek.* 21, 21), (*cf.* *éadac deallpuig-teac* (*Acts* 10, 30); (iv) *lomnearpa*, *ind.* (*2 Chron.* 4, 16).

(3) Sparkling with wit, merri-ment or vivacity, (*a*) merry, *poillip*, -bpe; (*b*) vivacious, (i) *beópac*, -αιγε; (ii) *páilbe*, *ind.*; (*c*) witty, *pultmar*, -αιπε; (*d*) pleasant, (i) *taicneamac*, -αιγε; (ii) *taicneamail*, -míla; bright-

eyed, wide-awake. *pútaibis*, also *ptuama*, *ind.*

(4) Manifest to the mind, clear, evident, *poitéip*, -e., also *téip*, -é.

(5) glorious, *glópmar*, -αιπε, the brightest days in Irish history, *na laete ba glópmarpe i rtaip na héipeann*.

Brighten, *v.t.* (1) to shed light upon, *poillpuigim*, -uigad.

(2) To make bright, (*a*) *geat-aim*, -ad, also *geatpuigim*, -uigad; (*b*) *nampuigim*, -uigad, also *nam-aim*, -ad.

Brightening, *n.*, the act of making bright, (1) *poillpuigad*, -puigte, *m.*; (2) *namad*, -míta, *m.*; (3) *geatad*, -ta, *m.*

Brightness, *n.*, state of being bright, (1) *poillpe*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *gile*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *namar*, -aip, *m.*; (4) *taicneam*, -míh, *m.*; (5) *sluapre*, *g. id. f.*; (6) *sluapreac*, -a, *f.*; (7) *téipe*, *g. id. f.*

Brilliance, Brilliancy, *n.*, great brightness, whether actual or figurative, *poillpe(ac)*, *f.*; *glé-gile*, *g. id. f.*; *lompip*, -e, *f.*

Brilliant, *a.*, sparkling with lustre, (1) *glégeat*, -gile; (2) *lomparpa*, *ind.*, also *lomnearpa*; (3) *nam-pa*, *ind.*; (4) *puicneac*, -mige; (5) *deallpac*, -αιγε; (6) *potapac*, -αιγε; *laompa*, *ind.* (*Or.*)

Brim, *n.*, (1) the upper edge of a vessel, (*a*) *piora*, -ar, -arpe, *m.*; (*b*) *peóip*, -ópac, -ópacá, *f.* (*see* Border): *éuit an leanb ar piora an córcám*, the child fell on the brim, edge or rim of the pot; (*c*) *bombéat*, -éit, -a, *m.*: full to the brim, *tán go bombéat* (*M. B.*); (*d*) *meatl*, -ill, *m.*

(2) The brink of a fountain or river, *bpuac*, *g. -aic. pl. -aca, m.*: March will fill them (the

streams) to the brim, *líonfaró an Máirta go bpuac íad.*

(3) Of a basket, *bunne, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

(4) Of any vessel, *bárr, -árr*: fill it to the brim and put a heap on it, *líon go bárr é agus cuir cpuac (also maol) air.*

Brimful, *a.*, full to the brim, (1) *líomlán, -láine*; (2) *taoigac, -aige.*

Brimless, *a.*, having no brim, (1) *neimhíoraic, -aige*; (2) *neimimeallac, -aige*; (3) *gan imeall*;

(4) *gan ciumair,*

Brimmer, *n.*, a bumper, (1) *glome líonta*; (2) *glome lán.*

Brimstone, *n.*, sulphur, *ruib, g. -e, f.*

Brindled, *a.*, having dark spots or streaks on a brown, grey or tawny ground, (1) *ruibac, -uibce*: the [wild] days of the brindled cow, *laeteanta na ruibce*; (2) *briac, comp. briice*; (3) *reiríocac, -aige*; (4) *domhbhallac nó briacballac*; (5) *grírfíonn.*

Brine, *n.*, (1) the ocean, the water of the sea or a salt lake, *ráite, gen. id. m. (Fel. Oen. 1905), f. (Æn. 168).*

(2) Water strongly impregnated with salt, *uirge goirt.*

(3) Tears, *deóra.*

Bring, *v.t.*, (1) to convey, carry, fetch, (*a*) *do beirim, v.n. brieit*: if a man b. you into bondage, *ad mbeirid túme i ndaoire ríu* (2 *Cor.* 11, 20); I will b. more upon Dimon, *do béarfaró mé tuilleam air Dímón (Isa. 15, 9)*; them will I b. to my holy mountain, *do béarfaró mé íad dom ríuab naomta (Isa. 56, 7)*; what brings Sadhbh walking through the fair, *cad dobeir Sadhbh as ruibal an donais (P. O'L.)*; I wondered what brought you out [caused you to be out] so late, *do*

bí iongnad oim cad dobeir amuis com deirdeanaic tú; (*b*) *tabraim, v.n. tabairt*: b. him with thee, *tabair leat é* (2 *Tim.* 4, 11); b. him hither to me, *tabaró eugamra annro é (Mat. 27, 16)*; b. and we will drink, *tabaró agus ibeam (óipamaio), (Amos 4, 1)*; a colt tied whereon never man sat, loose him and b. him, *rearrac ceangailte air ná ríuradon túme ruam, rgaoliró é agus tabaró lib é (Mark 11, 2)*; them also must I b., *caitiró mé íad ríu leir (also póir) do tabairt uim (John 10, 16)*; b. of the fish which ye have now caught, *tabaró lib cuiró den íarís do ghabair anoir (John 21, 10)*; b. me my sword, *tabair eugam mo élardeam (O'Beg.)*; [she] to b. away the whole story, *íomláine an rgeil do tabairt léi (P. O'L.)*.

(2) To draw, persuade, lead, induce, (*a*) *carraimim, v.n., carraig*: you have a mind to b. the blood of this man upon us, *ir mian lib fuil an túme reo do carraig oraimne (Acts 5, 28)*; do not b. him down on you, *ná carraig ort é*; (*b*) idiom: how did he b. himself to do it, *íomnuir fuair ré ann rém é do deanam.*

Bring about, bring to pass, effect, perform, accomplish, *do beirim (nó tabraim) cum briice*: and I will b. it to pass, *do béarfaró mé cum briice é (Isa. 46, 11)*; that he may b. to pass his act, *go ríuabharó cum briice a gníom (Isa. 28, 21)*; to b. back, *do tabairt tar n-air.*

To bring down, (1) to abase: high looks shall be brought down, *do béarfar na ríute pó-*

ἀποκαταβω; (2) to cause to descend: I will b. them down as the fowl of the air, το βέαρ-
παρὸ μέριον τῶ ἀηαι ἐανταῖ
nemme (*Hos.* 7, 12).

To bring forth, (1) as fruit or young: and she shall b. forth a son, Ἀγυρ το βέαρφαρò ρί mac (*Mat.* 1, 23); b. forth therefore fruit, Ἀρ Ἀν Ἀόβαρ ρμ τὰβμάρò τομὰò (*Mat.* 3, 8); to b. a child into the world, ἑανὺ το τὰβ-
αιρτ ἐὺμ Ἀν τρὰοῖαι; (2) to bring to light, to make manifest, το τὰβδαιρτ ἐὺμ ροῡμρ.

Bring forward, (1) to adduce, to introduce or propose : do not b. the subject forward, *νά τὰ πρῶτα ἀναγῇ* é ; (2) to hasten, to promote, to forward, *οὐ ὕμειοί τινος ἐπὶ τὰς ἀπορίας ἀνὰ τὸ ἐκβαλεῖσθαι αὐτὸν ἀξιοῦσθε*.

To bring home, (a) b. him home with you, ταῦταρ τεατ ἀβατε é; (b) to prove conclusively: the evil deed was brought home to him by the evidence of the facts themselves, τυγαθ ἀβατε εἰγε αν τοποιβεαρτε λε νερινιουγαθ αν νετε πέμ.

(3) To cause one to feel, know or appreciate by experience: to b. a child to know good from evil, *leanō to tādairt cum aīne na maīteapa peačar an uīlc*; this brought him to realize his sin. *tus ro é cum aīne a peačarō (O' Beg.)*; upon second thoughts his conscience brought it home to his own case, *ar n-ačrmuameaō tus a cošuar ābaile é cum a čār fēm (O' Beg.)*.

To bring in, to fetch from without: let him that is wet b. in the water, an τέ ατά πλουέ τὰδματὸ πέ an τ-υψη ιπτεαδ.

To bring off, (a) to bear or

convey a thing away with you
 μὴ το ὑπεῖς λεῖπ; (*b*) to clear
 from condemnation, οὐμὲ το
 ἐλθαιρτ παρὶ ὁ ἐοίρ; (*c*) to
 cause to escape, to b. one from
 the gallows, το οὐμὲ ἐλθαιρτ ὅν
 ἔσποιε.

To bring on the stage, tuine
 do tādairt ar an gcéad (O' Beg.).

To bring out: b. them out to us, ταῦτα ἄμαρ ἐξήγαγε ἡμεῖς; [he] to succeed in bringing out the words, να ῥοκαῖν το ἐξήγαγε τειρ (*P. O' L.*).

To bring over, to fetch or carry across to here, ταβαιν αναυ ε; take it over to there, βειν ανονν ε.

Bring to, to fetch: he asked them to b. the priest to him, ὁ ἱερεὺς πέ οἰτὰ ἀν παστὰρ το ἑαβαιρτ εἰσε; b. him to me, ταβαιρ εἰσεμ ε.

To bring to, to resuscitate,
 οὐνε τοο τὰβαιπτ εἰγε πέμ.

To bring together, to collect :
 νεῖτε το ἄλλαιτε ἰ ἤσαν δ
 ἔτε : I b. together, (a) βαλῖς, -
 ἰς ; (b) ἐμῖς, -ἰς ; (c) τῖς, -
 ἰς ; (d) τῖς, v. n. τῖς.

To bring under, to subdue :
 you will b. me to the dust again,
 βέαρραὸ τὺ ἐὺμ ἀν λυαίεπρὸ
 ἀπὺρ μέ; I will b. down their
 strength to the earth, βέαρραὸ
 μέ α νεαρτ ρίορ ζο ὡτί ἀν
 ὡταλαμ.

To bring up, (a) to carry upward: *beṣum ruar*: and bring them up to Mount Hor, *ʔ tabair ruar ʔo Siab ʔor ʔo* (*Num.* 20, 25); (b) nurse, rear, educate, (i) *oilim*, *v.n.* *oileamam*; (ii) *tabramm no toʕamm ruar*: *ʔ tabairu ruar*; *ʔ toʕamru ruar*, his bringing up, his education.

To bring with, ὅο ὑπεῖτ τειρ :
b. him with you, βειρ λεατ é,
when a person is going alone ;
we brought the summer with us,
τουζαμαρ πέμ αν τραμπαδ ινν
(Sean Amhrán); ταῦαιρ λεατ é,
bring it with you (as *we* are going)

Brinish, *a.*, somewhat salt, (1)
ζυιρτ, -e ; (2) παλανρόα, *ind.*

Brink, *n.*, the edge or margin of
a steep place, also of a river or
pit, (1) βρυαδ, *gen.* -αδ, *pl.* -α,
m. : on the b. of the river, αρ
βρυαδ να ηαῦανν (*Ex.* 2, 3) ; the
b. of the lake, βρυαδ αν τοα ;
(2) ριορῦάρι, *g.* and *pl.* -άρι, *m.* :
to be on the very b. of the
precipice, ὅο βειτ αρ ριορῦάρι
να παττε (*O' Beg.*) ; (3) κυμαρ,
-e, *pl.* -ιμα and -εαα, *f.* : b.
of the stream, c. αν τρποα.

Briny, *a.*, partaking of the nature
of brine, (1) ζυιρτ, -e ; (2)
παλανρόα, *ind.*

Briony, *n.* See Bryony.

Brisk, *a.*, (1) full of liveliness and
activity, quick or spirited in
motion or action, (a) ταπαρό,
-οε ; (b) ζαρτα, *ind.* ; (c) βιοζ-
αμαρ, -ιμα ; (d) μεαρζάντα,
ind. ; (e) βροζάντα, *ind.* ; (f)
βρεαμραντα, *ind.* (*Or.*) ; μεαρ,
gsf. μιρε ; (h) λυτμαρ, -αιρε.

(2) Full of spirits or life, (a)
βεοόα, *ind.* ; (b) βεοόαμαρ,
-ιμα ; (c) μερόρεαδ, -ριζε ; (d)
βεααμαρ, -ιμα ; τεαρραμαρ,
ιμα.

Brisket, *n.*, the fore part of an
animal, as of a cow or horse,
ϋετ, -α, *m.*

Briskness, *n.*, (1) liveliness, βεοό-
αετ, -α, *f.*

(2) Vigour in action, βιοζαμ-
ιαετ, -τα, *f.* ; λυτμαρρεαετ, -α, *f.*

(3) Quickness, ταπαρρεαετ,
-α, *f.*

(4) Gaiety, μερόρεαετ, -α, *f.* ;
μερόρι, -ορεαετ and ὀρε, *f.*

Bristle, *n.*, the coarse stiff hair on
the back of swine, ζυαιρε, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -ρί, *m.* ; ζυαιρεαδ (coll.),
gen. -ριζε, *f.*, is also applied to
the hair on a horse's tail and
the spines of a porcupine, ζυαιρ-
εαδ εαπαρτ, ζ. ζράμεοριζε, as
well as ζ. muice ; a bristly or
hairy person or thing is often
called ζυαιρεαεάν.

Bristle, *v.i.*, to show defiance
colζαμ, -αδ : he bristled up, ὅο
εμρι πέ colζ αρι πέμ.

Bristly, *a.*, full of bristles, (1)
ζυαιρεαδ, -ριζε ; (2) ρυαμνεαδ,
-ριζε.

Britain, *n.*, England, Σαραμμα, *g.*
id. *m.*

British, *a.*, of or pertaining to
Great Britain, Σαραμμαε, -αιζε.

Briton, *n.*, a native of Great
Britain, Σαραμμαε, -αιζ, -αιζε,
m.

British woman, βριοτοόζ, -οριζε,
-α, *f.*

Brittle, *a.*, easily broken, (1) βριορζ,,
comp. βριρζε ; (*cf.* Bret. bresq.)
(2) ροιβριρτε.

Brittle things, βριορζιαε, -αιζ, *m.*

Brittleness, *n.*, aptness to break,
(1) ροιβριρτεαετ, -τα, *f.* ; (2)
βριρζε, *g. id.* *f.*

Broach, *n.*, a spit, βιορι, *gen.* βιρι
or βεαρε, *pl.* βεαρε, *m.*

Broach, *v.t.*, (1) to b. or tap a
vessel, ροιζτεαε ὅο ρολλιαδ νό
ο'φορζατ.

(2) To b. a heresy, ειρκεαετ
ὅο ειονηρζναδ ; ειρκεαετ ὅο
βρυεταδ νό ὅο νοεταδ (*O' Beg.*).

(3) To b. or put on a spit,
εμριμ αρ βιορι.

Broad, *a.*, (1) wide, *opp.* to narrow, *λεῖσαν*, *-εῖνε*. [The correct *comp.* is *τεῖτε*.—*τόμα*]. (*cf.* *W. llydan*; *Bret. leadan*; *Corn. leadan*; *L. latus*): 'tis as *b.* as 'tis long, *ατὰ ρέ κοῖν παῖδα κοῖν λεῖσαν*; to the *b.* wall, *σο νυγε ἀν μβαλλὰ λεῖσαν* (*Neh.* 12, 38); in the *b.* ways, *ἡ γὰρ ὡς ῥυγῆς λεῖσανα* (*Neh.* 2, 4); it is broader than the sea, *ἡ τεῖνε ἐ νὰ ἀν παρρηγε* (*Job* 11, 9).

(2) Extending far and wide, *φοιλεῖσαν*, *-εῖνε*.

(3) Extended in the sense of diffused, as daylight, *ἡντιπότες ἀν λαε*.

(4) Having a broad measure of any thing or quality, *παρρηγῆς*, *-ε*: the city was *b.*, *ὅτι βί ἀν ἐσταιρ ῑ*. (*Neh.* 7, 4); to a *b.* place, *σο μοναὸ ῑ*. (*Job* 36, 16).

Broad-based, *a.*, (1) *βυντεῖσαν*, *-εῖνε*; (2) *βυνημαῖαρ*, *-παῖνε*.

Broad-breasted, *a.*, *υῖτεῖσαν* *-εῖνε*.

Broad-browed, *a.*, having a large forehead, *εὐμεῖσανα*, *-αῖγε*.

Broadcloth, *n.*, a fine, smooth, woollen cloth of double width for men's garments, *λεῖσανο μόρι*, *g. λεῖσανο μόρι*.

Broadening, *v.n.* *λεῖσανουῖσαν*, *-αῖγε*, *m.*

Broadfaced, *a.*, having a big face, *εὐμεῖσαν*, *-αῖγε*.

Broadfooted, *a.*, having flat feet, (1) *κοιλεῖσαν*, *-εῖνε*; (2) *ρρῆγῆς*, *-αῖγε*; (3) *κοιρεῖσαν*, *-αῖγε* (*Tyr.*).

Broadness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being broad, (1) *τεῖνε*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *τεῖνεσῆς*, *-α*, *f.*

Broad-seal, *n.*, the Great Seal of England, *Σεῖλα Μόρι Σαράνα*, *m.*

Broadside, *n.*, the side of a ship above the water, (1) *λεῖσανταῖο*.

(2) A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship: we gave them a *b.*, *τυγαμαῖαρ λεῖσανταῖο ὁῖο*, *i. ἡμῶς ἰομλῖν ταῖο ἡμῶς* (*O' Beg.*).

Broadshouldered, *a.*, *ρῖννεῖσαν*, *-αῖγε*.

Broadspread, *a.*, *φοιλεῖσαν*, *-εῖνε*.

Broadspreading, *a.*, *φοιλεῖσανα*, *-αῖγε*.

Broadsword, *n.*, *εὐμεῖσαν μόρι*, *m.* = claymore.

Brocade, *n.*, silk stuff, interwoven with gold, silver or raised decorations, *ῑρέαρ*, *g.* and *pl. ῑρέαρ*, *m.*
Brocaded, *a.*, ornamented like brocade, *ῑρέαρτε* (*O' R.*).

Broccoli, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant of the cabbage species (*brassica oleracea*), *εἰλ*, *-αἰ*, *m.*

Brochure, *n.*, a pamphlet, *λεῖσαν*, *g.* and *pl. -αἰ*, *m.*

Brock, *n.*, a badger, *βροκ*, *g.* and *pl. βροκ*, *m.*

Brogue, *n.*, (1) a thick, coarse shoe, *βροῖς*, *-οῖγε*, *-α*, *f.*; one made of untanned leather, *εὐμεῖσαν*, *f.*

(2) A dialectic pronunciation, *εὐμεῖσαν*, *-οῖγε*, *-α*, *f.* (*Or.*).

Broider, Broiderer, Broidery. *See* Embroidery, etc.

Broil, *n.*, a noisy quarrel, (1) *εὐμεῖσαν*, *g. -ε*, *f.*; (2) *εὐμεῖσαν*, *-ε*, *-εἰς*, *f.*; (3) *εὐμεῖσαν*, *-ε*, *-ἰ*, *f.*; (4) *εὐμεῖσαν*, *-αἰ*, *m.*

Broil, *v.t.*, to cook on a gridiron or direct on coals, (1) *ῑρίοῖσαν*, *-αῖ*; (2) *τόῖτον*, *-τεῖσαν*; (3) *τόῖτον*, *-αῖ*.

Broiled piece of meat, *n.*, *ῑρίοῖσαν*, *g. id. pl. -ἰ*, *m.*

Broken, *a.*, fractured, cracked, dis-united, *εὐμεῖσαν*, *ind.*

Broken-hearted, *a.*, depressed by grief, *cporðeþurte*, *ind.*

Brokenness, *n.*, the state or quality of being broken, *þurteaðt*, -*a*, *f.*

Broken-winded, *a.*, short of breath, as a horse, (1) *ḡeapmanálað*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *laḡanálað*, -*aiḡe*.

Broker, *n.*, (1) one who transacts business for another, *ḡníomtóri*, -*óra*, -*ri*, *m.*

(2) A dealer in money, notes, bills, etc., a moneylender, (*a*) *ḡeap ḡaimbín*; (*b*) *ḡaimbiaðóri*, -*óra*, -*ri*, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Bronchiæ, *n.*, the tubes that branch from the trachea or windpipe to the lungs, *na píobái beaḡa eroi* *píob na hanáile nó an píobán ḡarð aḡur na iḡamóḡa*.

Bronchitis, *n.*, inflammation of the bronchial tubes, (1) *cpiočán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*f. l.*); (2) *anátorḡ*, -*a*, *m.*

Bronze, *n.*, an alloy of copper and tin, *umá*, *g. id. m.*; *prár*, *g. prár*, *m.*; *cpéðumá*. (*See Fled B.*, 74-9).

Brooch, *n.*, an ornament, (1) *veaḡ*, -*eḡe*, *pl.* -*a* and *eḡne*, *f.*; also *m.* (*Coneys*); (2) *uaḡðeaḡ*, -*eḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *bioḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *bioḡán þpollaiḡ*, *m.*

Brood, *n.*, (1) the young of birds hatched at one time, (*a*) *ál*, *ál*, *m.*; (*b*) *iḡra* (*Or.*); (*c*) *líne*, *f.* (*P. S.*); (*d*) *iḡaiḡte* (*Don.*), a corruption of *iḡata* (*e*) *mol*, *g.*, *mut*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*Don.*), "an assembly, flock, number" (*O' R.*); (*f*) *lačtar*, -*ai*, *m.*, a brood of ducks or chickens.

(2) The young of the same dam, as the sow and her brood (*B.L. III. 372, 380*), (*a*) *ál*; *an čpám aḡur a hál*; *má'r ionmáin liom an čpám iḡ ionmáin liom a hál* (*Hard. 2, 404*); (*b*) (*r*)*ḡuame*, *m.*

(3) Children of the same mother, esp. when about the same age, *an máčaiḡ ḡ a hál*.

Brood, *v.i.*, to think long, anxiously or moodily upon, *mačtnaim*, -*að* and -*ám*.

Brood-mares, *n.*, *ḡroiḡ*, -*e*, *f.*, also *ḡporð* and *ḡmarð*.

Brook, *n.*, a small, natural stream of water, *iḡučán*, *g.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*

Brook, *v.t.*, endure, tolerate, *ḡuitmḡim*, *v.n. ḡuitmḡ*.

Brooklet, *n.*, a small brook, (1) *iḡučámin*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *ḡaiḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *f.*, also *caḡe*.

Brook-lime, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*veronica beccabunga*), *točal* and *ločal*, -*ai*, *ločal molaḡi* (*G. D.*), *m.*; *biotaḡ iḡuiḡe* (*cochlearia*); *ḡualačtar*, -*ai*, *m.*, long-leaved (*V. anagallis*); *biotaḡ uiḡe*.

Brook mint. *See* Water mint.

Broom, *n.*, *iḡuab*, -*uabe*, -*uaba*, *f.*, *dims. iḡuabín* and *iḡuabóḡ* (*cf. W. ysgub*; *Bret. skuba*; *L. scopa*).

Broom, *n.* (*Bot.*), a shrub (*cytiscus scoparius*), *oiḡ*, -*e*, *f.* (the letter *O*). (1) *ḡiolcač*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (*besom*); (2) *ḡiolač*, -*aiḡ*, *m.* (*Or.*); (3) *ḡiolcōḡ*, *f.*; (4) green-broom, *iḡimearð*, -*mð* (*Don.*); (5) common broom (*sarothamnus scoparius*), (*a*) *beaḡarð*; (*b*) *ḡiolcač iḡléiðe*; (6) butchers' broom (*ruscus aculeatus*), *ḡiolcač nime*.

Broomrape, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus (*orobanche*) of parasitic plants, (1) *rioiḡ*; (2) *rioiḡatač*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (3) *mucōḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*óḡa*, *f.*; (4) (*O. major*) *iḡračman*, *g.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*

Broomstick, *n.*, the handle of a broom, *cpam iḡuabe*, *g. cpam-*, *m.*

Broomy, *a.*, resembling a broom, (1) բրօմած, -ալից; (2) overgrown with or resembling broom, բրօմած, -ալից; (3) ցիտեման, -մեա.

Broth, *n.*, the liquid in which flesh has been boiled, (1) անօրսի (M. անօրից), *g. id. m.*; (2) Երօժ, *g. and pl. -մ, m.*; (3) Երօժի, *g. and pl. -մ, m.*

Brothel, *n.*, a house of ill-fame, (1) Երօժան, *g. -մ, pl. -մ, f.*; (2) Երօժեաց, -ալից, -ալից, *m.*

Brother, *n.*, (1) brother by blood, Երօժիկ, *g. -մ, pl. -մ, f.* and -մեաց, *m.* (pron. Երօժիկ, (M.); Երօժիկ, (U.); Երօժիկ, (Or.).

(2) Cousin or b. in religion, Երօժիկ, -մ, -մեաց (cf. L. frater; b. = f; Gr. *φρατήρ*; √ bhrātor; Skr. bhrāta; W. brawd, *pl. brodyr*; Corn. broder; Bret. breur, *pl. breudeur*).

Brotherhood, *n.*, a society of men for any purpose, esp. a religious fraternity, (1) Երօժիկեաց, *g. and pl. -մ, m.*; (2) Երօժիկեաց, -մ, *f.*; (3) Երօժիկեաց, -մ, *m.*

Brother-in-law, *n.*, the brother of one's husband or wife, (1) Երօժիկ Երօժիկ; (2) Երօժիկեաց, -մ, *m.*

Brotherless, *a.*, without a brother, Երօժիկ Երօժիկ.

Brotherlike, *a.*, Երօժիկեան, -մեա.

Brotherly, *a.*, fraternal, affectionate, (1) Երօժիկեան, -մեա; (2) Երօժիկ, *ind.*

Brought, բրօց, բրօցի. See Bring.

Brow, *n.*, (1) the ridge over the eye, մեա, *g. id., pl. -մ, f. : pl. մեա (Don.)*; by the sweat of his b., Երօժիկ մեա.

(2) The b. of a mountain, cliff, etc., (a) մեա, -մ, -մեա, *m.*; (b) մեա, -մ, *m.*; (c) մեա, -մ, *m.*; (d) մեա, -մ, *m.*

Brown, *a.*, of a dusky colour between black and red or yellow, (1) մեա, *comp. մեա*; (2) մեա, -մ, *m.*; (3) մեա, -մ, *m.*; (4) մեա, *g. s. f. մեա*.

Brown-black, *a.*, between brown and black, (1) մեա, -մ, *m.*; (2) մեա, *comp. մեա*.

Brown-haired, *a.*, having brown hair, մեա, *comp. մեա*.

Brownie, *n.*, a good-natured fairy who does work during the night for people he likes, Երօժիկ, -մ, *m.*

Brownish, *a.*, somewhat brown, Երօժիկ; մեա մեա մեա, մեա մեա մեա; մեա մեա մեա, մեա մեա մեա.

Brownish-blue, մեա, -մ, *m.*

Brownness, *n.*, the quality or state of being brown, (1) մեա, *g. id. f.*; (2) մեա, *g. id. f.*

Brown-red, *a.*, մեա, -մ, *m.*

Browse, *v.t.*, to eat off the tender shoots, as goats, deer, etc., մեա : the goat and the camel browse, մեա մեա մեա մեա մեա մեա (O' Beg.).

Bruin, *n.* See Bear.

Bruise, *v.t.*, (1) to contuse, մեա, -մ, *m.*

(2) To bray, as in a mortar, մեա, -մ, (to pound, grind).

Bruise, *n.*, a contusion, (1) մեա, -մ, *m.*; have you received any cuts or bruises, մեա մեա մեա մեա մեա մեա.

(2) On the sole of the foot, (a) մեա, -մ, -մ, *f. (M.)*, մեա, (Con.); (b) մեա, -մ, -մ, *m. (Con. and U.)*.

(3) Bruise, caused by a tight boot or by horse collar, *επιουζάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Bruised, *a.*, contused, *βρούζτε*.

Bruiser, *n.*, (1) one who bruises, *βρούζτεόρ*, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*

(2) A pugulist, *πλαζαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Bruising, *n.*, the act of causing a contusion, *βρούζαθ*, *g.* and *pl.* -ουζτε, *m.*

Bruisewort, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*saponaria*) which grows among rocks by the shore and is said to be good for bruises, *ζαίρβιν* (*νό ζαίρβάν*) *ερεασαθ*.

Brumal, *a.*, belonging to winter, (1) *ζεμπεαθ*, -ριζε; (2) *ζεμπεαμ-αιλ*, -μίλ; (3) *ζεμπεατα*, *ind.*

Brunette, *n.*, a girl of a somewhat brown complexion, *κατίν ροον*.

Brunt, *n.*, the heat as of a battle, *τεαρ αν έατα*.

Brush, *n.*, an instrument consisting of bristles, etc., attached to wood, bone or ivory and used for various purposes, (1) for dusting or sweeping, *ρζααθ*, -αίβε, -α, *f.* See under Broom for root.

(2) For sweeping an oven, *ρζιοβοτύν*, -ύμ, *m.*

(3) The tail of a fox, *ρζααβός ριονναίξ*, *f.*

Brush, *v.t.*, to sweep with a brush, *ρζααβαιμ*, -αθ.

Brusher, *n.*, one who brushes, *ρζααβαοόρ*, -όρ, -όρί, *m.*

Brushing, *n.*, the act of using a brush, *ρζααβαθ*, -βτα, *m.*

Brushing, *a.*, *ρζααβαθ*, -αίζε.

Brushwood, *n.*, (1) a thicket or coppice, *ραράν*, -άμ, *m.*; *ρζεαacán*, -άμ, *m.*

(2) For fuel, *ρρριuan*, -άμ, *m.*; *βπορναθ*, -αίζε, -α, *f.* (*Don.*); also *βπορνα*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*M.*).

Brushy, *a.*, resembling a brush, shaggy, rough, *ζααίρεάναθ*, -αίζε.

Brusque, *a.*, blunt or bluff in manner, *μιονόραθ*, -αίζε; *ζαίρβ*, -αίρβε.

Brutal, *a.*, savage, cruel, *βρούρειαμ-αιλ*, -μίλ; (2) *αμμίρθε*, *ind.*; (3) *ραναρθ*, *ind.*

Brutalism, Brutality, Brutishness, *n.*, the quality of being brutal, *βρούρειαμταθ*, -α, *f.*

Brutalize, *v.t.*, to make brutal, *βρούριζιμ*, -ιυζαθ.

Brute, *n.*, a beast, whether a quadruped or a human being, *βρούρ*, -ε, -εαμνα, *f.*

Brutish, *a.*, of the nature of a brute, coarse, unfeeling, (1) *βρούρ-εαμναιλ*, -μίλ; (2) *αμμίρθε*.

Bryony, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant, (1) white b. (*Bryonia alba*), *ύναθ ζεατ. f.*, *υπίνεαθ ζεατ. f.*; (2) black b. (*Tamus communis*), *ύναθ ρυβ*, *f.*, *υπίνεαθ ρυβ*.

Bubble, *n.*, a thin film of liquid inflated with air. (1) *βοιζ υίρζε*, *m.*; (2) *βοιζάν υίρζε*, *m.*; (3) *τσιος υίρζε*, *g.* and *pl.* *τσιυς υίρζε*, *m.*; (4) *βυιζεός*, -όριζε, -α, *f.*; (5) *βυιζίν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (6) *βυιζόρ*, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (7) *τσιος*, *g.* and *pl.* *τσιυς*, *m.*; (8) *τσιοζίν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (9) *ρύντ*, -ε, *f.*; (10) *ρύντεός*, *f.*; (11) *βλοβα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; (12) *πλοβ*, -α, *m.*; (13) *πλοβίν*.

Bubble, *v.i.*, to rise in bubbles, as liquids when boiling, *ρυυαίμ*, -αθ.

Bubbling, *n.*, the act of rising in bubbles, (1) *ρυυαθ*, -ετα, *m.*; (2) *ρυυαίρεαθ*, -α, *f.*

Buccaneer, *n.*, a sea-robber, *ροζ-ιυρθε ραίρριζε* (*νό μαρνα*).

Bucentaur, *n.*, a fabled monster half man half ox, *ραμπεαρ*, *m.*

Buck, *n.*, (1) a male deer, (*a*) boc, *g.* and *pl.* buic, *m.*; (*b*) բած բրեան; (2) buckgoat, բոճան (նո՛ բոճան) ճածար, *g.* -ձմ, *m.*; (3) buck-rabbit, Կոմին բրեան.

Buck-bean. See Bog bean.

Bucket, *n.*, a vessel for carrying liquids, (1) բուճեօ, *g.* -էրօ, *pl.* -էրօի, *m.*; (2) Ծոծար, -ար, *m.*; (3) մեծար, -ար, *m.* (*Or.*); (4) Կարճալան, -ձմ, *m.*

Bucking, *n.*, steeping clothes, մաժեօ, -օւժե, *m.*

Bucking-stool, *n.*, a washing block, բոժ մաժիժե.

Buckish, *a.*, foppish, բուճեօ, -արճե.

Buckle, *n.*, a device for fastening a strap, բուճ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ձի, *m.*

Buckle, *v.t.*, to fasten with a buckle, բուճար, -արճե.

Buckler, *n.*, a kind of shield, (1) Եօճարդճիճ, -րճիճե, -ձ, *f.*; (2) Լանդճիճ, *f.*; (3) Կաօմիճիճ, *f.*

Buckram, *n.*, a coarse cloth of linen or hemp stiffened with size or glue, (1) բուճրեմ (*M. Polo*); (2) բուճրեմ (*O' R.*).

Buckthorn, *n.* (*Bol.*), a genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs, բամթորայճեան, -ճիմ, *m.*

Bud, *n.*, a protuberance on trees or plants containing undeveloped branches, leaves or flowers, (1) բումնե, *g. id.*, *pl.* -նմիճե, *m.*; (2) բումնե բոյր, a rosebud; (3) բումնեճան, *g.* and *pl.* -ձմ, *m.*, *dim.* of բումնե; (4) Ելճեօ, -ճիճե, -ձ, *f.* (also Ելճեօ, *Or.*; Ելճեօ, *S. Con.*); (5) ճուճե, *f.*; (6) ճուճան, *g.* and *pl.* -ձմ, *m.*; (7) Կոմնե, *g. id.*, *pl.* -եճե, *f.*; (8) Կոմնեճե, *f.*

Bud, *v.i.*, to put forth buds, (1) բճիճիմ, *v.n.* բճիճ; (2) բճիմնիմ, -նեճե.

Budding, *n.*, the act of producing buds, (1) բճիճ, -ե, *m.*; (2) Կոմնարճե, -արճե; (3) ճիճ Կոմնարճ; (4) բումնեճե, -նե, *m.*

Budding into ear, *n.*, Ելճար, -ար.

Budge, *v.i.*, to move off or stir, Կոմնարճիմ, -արճե and -արճե.

Budge, *n.*, a move or turn, (1) Կոմ, -օմ, *m.*; (2) բումնե, -ձ, *m.*; he did not b., ուր բումնե Կոմ (նո՛ բումնե) ար.

Budget, *n.*, a bag or sack with its contents, (1) մեծեօ, -ճիճե, -ճե, *f.*; (2) ճեօմ, -ե, *f.*; (3) մանճ, -ձ, -ձի, *m.*; (4) Կոմնիմ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -նի, *m.*; (5) ճիճ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ձ, *f.*

Buff, *n.*, leather made from the skin of the buffalo, Ելճ, *g.* and *pl.* Ելճ, *m.* (*O' Beg.*); Կոճ Ելճ, a b. coat.

Buffalo, *s.*, Ծամ բումնիմ; Ծամ (նո՛ Ծո) ճիճ (նո՛ ճիճ); Ելճ, -ճիճ, *m.* (*cf. βούβαλος*).

Buffet, *n.*, a blow with the hand, cuff, slap on the face, (1) բաճ, -ե, -եան, *f.* (also բաճ); (2) բաճ, -ե, -եճ, *f.*; (3) Ելճ, -արճ, -ձ, *f.*; (4) Ծոմ, *g.* and *pl.* Ծոմ, *m.*; Ծոմ (*Don.*).

Buffet, *v.t.*, to strike with the hand or fist, to cuff, to slap, (1) Ծոմնիմ, -ճիճ; (2) Ելճիմ Ելճիմ ո՛ Ելճիմ; also Ծոմնիմ.

Buffeter, *n.*, one who buffets, բաճար, *g. id.*, *pl.* -բի, *m.*

Buffoon, *n.*, (1) a man who amuses by low tricks, Կոմն բումնիմ, բումնիմ, Ծոմնիմ, Ծոմնիմ, (*a*) Կոմնիմ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ճե, *m.*; (*b*) Կոմնիմ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ճե, *m.*; Կոմնիմ, -օմ, -բի, *m.*, (*d*) Կոմնիմ, -ճիճ, -ձ, *f.* (*gl. L. mima*).

(2) A mimic, (a) *μιοῦτοῦ δαίμονος*, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (b) *φουφουροῦ*, *-όνα, -μί, m.*; (c) *ὁ βασιλῆς*, *g. -ου, m.*: he is the king-buffoon of Ireland, *ἡ ἐμὴ μιοῦτοῦ δαίμονος ἑλπίς* (24 R. C. 50); to give a buffoon's shout, *ἔμεινεν ὁ βασιλῆς τοῦ δαίμονος* (*ibid.*).

(3) A mocking wag, (a) *ῥιζιγίης*, *g. id., pl. -μί, m.*; (b) *αἰρετοῦ*, *-όνα, -μί, m.*

Buffoonery, *n.*, the arts and practices of a buffoon, (1) *κλεαῖρον*, *-εἶδος, -α, f.*; (2) *στειλαροῦ*, *-εἶδος, f.*; (3) *βουζοῦ*, *-εἶδος, f.*; (4) *φουφουροῦ*, *-εἶδος, f.*; (5) *ῥιζιγίης*, *f.* (also *ῥιζιγίης, g. id. f.*); (6) *ζεῖται*; (7) *ζοῖται*.

Buffoonish, *a.*, indulging in low jests or gestures, (1) *κλεαῖρος*, *-αίς, f.*; (2) *ῥιζιγίης*, *-μία, m.*

Bug, *n.* (*Zool.*), an insect (*Cimex lectularius*), *ῥεαῖς*, *g. and pl. -ῖς, m.*

Bug-bear, *n.*, something real or imaginary which frightens, esp. children, (1) *πύκα*, *g. id. -αί, m.*; (2) *ὁ δαίμονος*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Bugle, *n.*, (1) a musical instrument, hunting horn, (a) *ἀόαρ*, *-αίς, pl. -α, -αῖς* and *-αῖς, f.*; (b) *βουζαῖς*, *g. and pl. -βουζαῖς, m.*; (c) *βαρὺ βουζαῖς, m.*; (d) *βαρὺ ἀβουζαῖς*: *ὁ πέτρος πέδω βαρὺ ἀβουζαῖς*, he blew his bugle.

(2) (*Bot.*), a plant (*Bugula reptans*), (a) *μεσάν* *τοῦ πιάθου*; (b) *στειλαροῦ*.

Buglos, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant, the ox-tongue (*Anchusa officinalis*), (1) *τεῖχος* *ὁ*; (2) *βοῦζ*, *-λόγος, m.* (*cf. βοῦς, ὅς + γλῶσσα, tongue*) *τεῖχος* *ἀνὸς*.

Build, *v.t.*, (1) *ποιεῖς*, *-εἶδος, m.*; (2) *τόξαις*, *-αῖς*; (3) *κυρῖος* *τεῖχος* *ῥαῖς*, *νό* *τεῖχος* *τοῦ* *τόξαις*; (4) to build upon one, *μυμῖς* *τοῦ* *κυρῖου*

ἡ *νοῦς*; *τοῦ* *ῥαῖς* *ἀνὸς* *νοῦς* (*O' Beg.*).

Build, *n.*, as the build of a person, *ὁ* *εἶδος*, *-εἶδος*, and *-εἶδος, m.*

Builder, *n.*, one who builds, (1) *ποιεῖς*, *-όνα, -μί, m.*; (2) *ῥαῖς, g. and pl. ῥαῖς, m.*; (3) *τόξαις*, *g. and pl., id.*; (4) *τόξαις*, *-αῖς, -αῖς, m.*

Building, *n.*, the act of constructing, also that which is built, (1) *τόξαις*, *g. and pl. -αῖς, f.*; (2) *ὁ* *εἶδος*, *-εἶδος, m.*: he is building a great house, *τὰ* *ῥε* *αῖς* *ὁ* *εἶδος* *τις* *ἡ* *ἡ*; (3) *ποιεῖς*, *-εἶδος, -εἶδος, m.*: stone buildings, *οἰκῖς* *κτιῖς*.

Built, *a.*, constructed, (1) *ποιεῖς*, *-εἶδος, ind.*; (2) *τόξαις, ind.*; (3) *ὁ* *εἶδος, ind.*

Bulb, *n.*, an oval body growing from a plant under or over the ground, *μεσάν, g. and pl. -αῖς, m.*

Bulbous, *a.*, like a bulb in shape or structure, (1) *μεσάν, αῖς*; (2) *ῥαῖς, ῥαῖς, pl. id. m.*

Bulge, *n.*, a swelling or protuberant part, *βοῦζ*, *g. -εἶδος, pl. -α, f.*

Bulge, *v.i.*, to bend outward, *βοῦζ*, *-εἶδος, -αῖς*.

Bulging, *n.*, the act of bending outward, *βοῦζ*, *-εἶδος, -α, f.*

Bulimia, *n.*, a diseased and voracious appetite, *στειλαροῦ*, *m.*

Bulk, *n.*, size, dimensions, (1) *τοῖς*, *-εἶδος, -εἶδος, f.*; (2) *μέγος, m.*: the b. of a man's body, *τοῖς* *νό* *μέγος* *κυρῖου* *νοῦς*; b. is not beauty, *νί* *ῥεῖς* *μέγος*; (3) *τις, f.*; (4) *τέξαις, -αῖς, m.*

Bulkiness, *n.*, greatness in bulk, *τοῖς*, *-εἶδος, -α, f.*

Bulky, a., (1) of great size, *τοιμε-εαμναι*, -*νται*; (2) *μέσσομαναι*, -*νται*; (3) *τέσσαιρα*; (4) *τέσσαιρα(ς)*, (*Cork*); (5) *ταρὸνβρεα*, -*ρῖγε*: cows outre mer have bulky horns, *ἡ μόρταρὸνβρεα* *ἰσθ* *ἀθαιρα* *να* *μβό* *ταρ* *λεαρ*; (6) *ρῆνάμτα*, -*αιγε* (*Con.*); (7) *ταρρα*, -*αιγε*.

Bull, n., (1) the male of any species of cattle, (*a*) *ταρβ*, -*αιρβ*, *m.* (*cf.* *W. tarw*; *Corn. tarow*; *Bret. taro, tarv*; *Gr. ταῦρος*, *T. taurus*); a yearling bull; *σορκαν*, -*άν*, *m.* [from this word is probably derived *stirk*, a yearling bullock, with the prosthetic *s* as *steer* from *ταρβ*]; a two-year-old bull, *οαρτα*(*άν*), (*cf.* the young bull's welcome, *ρῆντε οαρταάν*); the parish bull or a bull common to a herd and hence a ringleader, *ταρβ* *τᾶνα*; (*b*) *οάν*, -*άν*, *m.*: he is going about like a b. in a mist, *τᾶ* *ρέ* *α* *γ* *ου* *τ* *αρ* *ταρ* *οάν* *ἡ* *γ* *ε* *ο* (*H. M. 1125*). A cow desiring the b. is said to be *ρᾶοι*, *ρᾶ* *νό* *ρέ* *οάν* (*αρ* *οάν*, *Don.*); a cow matched by the b. is said to be *βό* *οορτα* [*cf.* *ρᾶοι* *εα**ς**μαρ**τα*, *ρ'εα**ς**μαρ**τα* (*M.*) of mares; *ρᾶοι* *αι**τ*, also *ρᾶ* *ε**ν**ι**τ* (*Dr. MacHale's MS. Dict.*) of sows, and *ρᾶοι* *ρε**ι**τε* of sheep]; a cow in calf, *βό* *ι**ο**ν**τ**α**ο**ι**ς*.

(2) The constellation Taurus, *αν* *ταρβ*, *g.* *ταρβ*, *m.*

Bull, n., an edict of the Pope, *bull*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*αι*, *m.* (*cf.* *LL. bulla*, a seal or stamp).

Bullace, n. (*Bot.*), a small plum (*Prunus communis*), *άιρνε*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *f.* (*άιρνα*, *Don.*).

Bull-baiting, n. See Bull-fight.

Bullet, n., a missile discharged from a rifle, pistol, etc., *πυλάρ*, *g.* and *pl.* -*έιρ*, *m.*

Bullfaced, a., *ταρβάντα*, *ind.*

Bull-fight, n., a sport in which men goad and fight a bull in an arena, *ταρβᾶτ*, -*α*, *m.*

Bullfinch, n., a cage bird (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*), *γ**ε**α**υ**β**αν* *cutimn*, *m.*; green bullfinch, *γ**ε**α**υ**β**αν* *γ**ταρ*.

Bullion, n., uncoined gold or silver in a mass, *βρυντε* (*cf.* *B.L. V. 396*).

Bullock, n., a castrated bull, (1) *butlós*, -*όιγε*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *butlán*: *μαρ* *α**ου**β**αιρ**τα* *αν* *butlán* *βεα* *τε**ρ* *αν* *mbutlán* *μόρ*; *τρεα**υ**-αιμ**ίρ* *αν* *τ*-*ι**ο**μα**ρ**ε* *ρεο* *ρ**ο**μ**α**ν**ν* *αρ* *ο**τ**ύρ*, as the little b. said to the big one [who was laying out the hills they would plough] let us first plough this ridge before us; it is not every day Manus kills a b., *νί* *ζα**ς* *α**ο**ν* *ι**ά* *μαρ**β**υ**γ**ε**α**ν* *μα**ζ**ν**υρ* *butlós*.

Bully, n., an insolently quarrelsome fellow with more noise than courage, (1) *βραγαιρε*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (2) *ρ**γ**α**ο**τ**αιρε*; (3) *ρ**ι**ο**ν**τ**α**ο**ρ**ο**ε**α**ς* (*Ker.*), *m.*; *ρ**μ**ι**ρ**ο**-εα**ς*, *m.* (*Cork*); (4) *βρ**ο**υ**λ**λ**γ**αιρε*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (5) *β**ο**υ**λ**λ**γ**αιρε*, *m.*; (6) *β**υ**μ**α**ρ**λ**ιν*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Bullying, a., inclined to bluster and quarrel, (1) *βραγαιρεα*, -*ρῖγε*; (2) *βαγαιρεα*, -*αιγε*, threatening.

Bullying, n., the act of blustering and quarrelling, *βαγαιρεατ*, *g.* and *pl.* -*α*, *f.*

Bulrush, n., a kind of large rush growing in wet land or in water, (1) cat-tail (*Typha angustifolia*), (*a*) *β**υ**ρ**γ**ι**ύν*, *g.* -*ύμε*, *pl.* -*ύντε*, *f.*; (*b*) *γ**ε**α**τα**ρ**ε*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*

(2) Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), *ρ**ι**β**ιν*, -*ε*, *f.*

(3) Reedmace or lake club rush (Scirpus lacustris), (a) βοῶν, *m.*; (b) coigeat na mban ríoe.

Bulrushes (coll.), (a) βογλυαῖαι, -ῖαι, *f.*; (b) βιορῖαι, -αῖς, *m.*; (c) κυρῖαι, -ε, *f.*; (d) πέτεαῖα ριαῖοντα (*Don*),

Bulwark, *n.*, (1) fortification, (a) βάθρον, *g.* and *pl.* -ῖον, *m.*; (b) ὀαιγεῖον, -ῖον, *pl. id.* and -ῖνε, *m.*; (c) αἰρεῖα, -ῖα, *m.*; (d) μύρι, -ῖρι, *pl. id.* and -ῖα, *m.* (*cf.* L. murus); (e) πορεῖ, *g.* πυρεῖ, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* Isa, 26, 1).

(2) Any means of defence or protection, κορμῖ, -αντα, *f.*

(3) The sides of a ship above the upper deck, τonnaῖ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Bumbailiff, *n.*, a sheriff's officer, βάιλλε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖι, *m.* (βάιλλιῖο, *pl.* βάιλλιῖοεanna in *Don*).

Ἀν βάιλλε μά ῖιγεanna ῖι ρῖοεαῖς
mo ῖιnn αῖρι.

Μuna ὀτόῖῖοann ρῖ an ῖεανῖ, ní ῖ
εαῖα an ῖιῖε οῖρι.

If the bumbailiff comes it is
little I care—

If he takes not the baby, there's
nothing else there.

Bumble-bee, *n.*, a large bee of the genus bombus, πῖμπιῖῖαν, *g.* and *pl.* -ῖαν, *m.*; τῖομπαῖῖαν; ρῖεῖαν, *m.* (*Don*).

Bummer, *n.*, a dissipated sponger [slang], ρῖῖῖαι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖι, *m.*

Bump, *n.*, (1) a swelling, αῖ, *g.* and *pl.* αῖτ, *m.*

(2) A blow or thump, πῖεαῖς, *g.* -ῖεῖς, *pl.* -ῖεῖεanna, *f.*: the bag of the beggar shall bump on his back, βῖῖ μάλα na ὀῖρῖε ῖαῖῖ πῖεαῖς αῖ α ῖῖῖ.

Bump, *v.i.*, to thump, πῖεαῖςαῖ, -αῖ.

Bumper, *n.*, a glass filled to the

brim, (1) ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ; (2) κυῖρ-ῖῖ ῖῖῖ; ὀῖρῖῖῖ an κυῖρῖῖ ῖῖῖ; (3) κοῖν, *g.* κυῖν, *pl. id. m.*; (4) (cuaῖῖ, *f.* (*Dr. MacHale*), "one bumper at parting."

Bumpkin, *n.*, a country lout, τυαῖαῖ, -αῖς, *m.*

Bun, *n.*, a raised cake or biscuit somewhat sweet and with a crusting of sugar on the top, bunῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖι, *f.*: ταῖαῖαῖ bunῖν ὀ'n αῖναῖ ῖῖῖαῖ, I will bring you a bun from the fair, *dim.* of τυῖῖ, a loaf; βῖῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖι, *m.* (*Spiddal*).

Bunch, *n.*, (1) a tuft or cluster of things same kind growing together, (a) κυῖῖῖ, *g.* and *pl.* -ῖῖ, *m.*: a bunch of grapes, κυῖῖῖ ρῖῖῖῖῖῖ; (b) τυῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (c) τυῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (d) of berries, κυῖῖῖ, -ε, -εῖα, *f.*; (e) of growing rushes, τυῖῖῖ, *g.* and *pl.* -ῖῖ, *m.* (f) of hair, τυῖ, *g.* τυῖ, *pl. id. m.*; (g) of grass, τυῖῖῖ ρῖῖ.

(2) A collection or tuft of things of the same kind fastened together, (a) τυῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*: a hundred bunches of raisins, τυῖῖ τυῖῖῖῖῖ ρῖῖῖ (2 Sam. 16, 1); (b) τυῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (c) τυῖῖ, -ε, -εῖα, *f.*

Bunch, *n.*, a hump, knob or lump, (1) κυῖῖ, -ε, -εanna, *f.*: and their treasures upon the bunches of camels, αῖαῖ α ῖῖῖῖῖ αῖ κυῖῖῖῖ καῖῖῖῖ (Isa. 30, 6); (2) ρῖῖῖ, -αῖῖῖ. -α, *f.*; (3) ρῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*

Bunchy, *a.*, growing in bunches, (1) κυῖῖῖῖ, -αῖς; (2) τυῖῖῖῖῖ, -αῖς.

Buncombe, Bunkum, *n.*, flattering talk for show or selfish purposes, (1) τυῖῖῖ, -αῖ, *m.*; (2) τυῖῖῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (3) πῖῖῖῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Bundle, *n.*, as much as could be carried in the arms, (1) *ḡabáil*, *g.* and *pl.* -*áil*, *m.*: a b. of rods, *ḡabáil ríac*; (2) *beairt*, *g.* and *pl.* -*eirt*, *m.* also *g.* -*eirte*, *f.*: a b. of corn = 20 sheaves, *beairt arḡair*; a b. of hay, *beairt féir*, *dim.* *beirtín*, *m.*; (3) *ḡlaclaḡ* (handful), from *ḡlac*, the palm of the hand (*lán mo ḡlaice*), and *uataḡ*, a load; (4) packet or truss, (a) *ceangalacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *ceanglaḡán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *cual*, -*ail*, *m.*, and *cual*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*, (6) *cualín*, *m.*: a b. of bones [said of a person], *cualín cnám*; (7) *bacta*, -*n*, -*ái*, *f.* (armful); (8) of straw, *bacail*, -*ail*, *m.* (*U.*); (9) of straw in thatching, (a) *ropóḡ*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *punann*, -*amne*, -*a*, *f.* (*Don.*); (10) of flax, (a) *duailín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (b) *cpopóḡ*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (11) of sprits or rods, *ḡabair*, -*air*, *m.* (*Dón.*); (12) carried under the arm, *arḡlaḡ*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (13) a parcel, (a) *durḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *buitcín*; *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (c) *boiteán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (14) untidy, *búrla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (*m. b.*); (15) round, (a) *cpumneóḡ*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *poḡlóḡ*, *f.*; (16) *tailp*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Bundle, *v.t.*, to tie in a bundle, *ḡeanaim ruar i nḡabáil*, i mbeairt, *ḡrl.*

Bundler, *n.*, one who ties things in bundles, *búrláiríoe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óite*, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Bundling, *n.*, the act of making up into bundles, *búrláil*, -*áil*, *f.* (*m. b.*).

Bung, *n.*, the large stopper of the bung-hole of a cask, *ḡairpéat*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*éit*, *m.*

Bung, *v.t.*, to stop with a bung, *ḡairpéalam*, -*aḡ*.

Bung-hole, *n.*, the orifice in the bilge of a cask, (1) *clabpoll*, -*uit*, *m.*; (2) *clabin*, *m.*

Bungle, *v.t.*, to botch, (1) *millim*, -*leaḡ*; (2) *loirim*, *v.n.* *lot*.

Bungler, *n.*, one who bungles, (1) *millleaḡ*, *gen. id. m.*; (2) *mill a' maroe* (*mill an maroe*); (3) *brentlice*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*); it also signifies a mean fellow; *brentlice*, *m.* (*O' R.*).

Bunion, *n.*, an enlargement, generally on the first joint of the big toe, (1) *bunneán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *eicín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.* (? *aicín*).

Buoy, *n.*, a float moored to the bottom to indicate a channel, etc., (1) *pucán*, -*ám*, *m.*: for nets, *p. eangái*; *b.* made of sheepskin or the skins of small animals and attached to nets when set; (2) a bladder buoy, *ḡpliuacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *bioḡ*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*; (4) *buaḡo*, -*aḡa*, *pl. id. f.*; (5) *boilla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (over fishing nets); (6) *pleoḡpumn*, *gen.* -*nne*, *pl.* -*nní*, *f.* (*O' R.*).

Bur, Burr, *n.*, the prickly head of the burdock and also the plant itself, (1) *cnaoán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *cpaoán*, *m.*; (3) *claoán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *ceorán*, *m.*

Burden, *n.*, (1) a load, (a) *uataḡ*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (b) *eipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*eaḡa*, *m.* (*Keat.*).

(2) Charge or care, (a) *muirḡim*, -*ḡne*, -*ḡneaḡa*, *f.*; (b) *muirpeann*, -*pne*, -*ái*, *f.*; (c) *muirpear*, -*rip*, *m.*; (d) *ḡrom*, *g. ḡrum* and *ḡruime*, *m.* and *f.*; (e) *cúram*, -*aim*, *m.* (sometimes).

(3) An encumbrance, (a) *isḡrma*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (b) *isḡlar*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

(4) Hardship or oppression, (a)

leactrom, -trum, *m.*; (b) trom-lac, -ais, -aise, *m.* (= trom-uaiac); (c) tromacán, -ám, *m.*
 Burden, *v.t.*, to load, (1) uaiuisim, -uśaó; (2) muiruisim, -uisaó; (3) tromaim, -aó (tromuisim, -uśaó).

Burdensome, *a.*, oppressive, (1) trom, *comp.* trume; (2) muirg-meac, -mige.

Burdensomeness, *n.*, the quality of being burdensome, trume, *gen.* and *pl. id. f.*

Burdock, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus (*Lappa*) of coarse herbs, (1) common (*L. officinalis*), (a) cradán, -ám, *m.*; (b) cocoit, -e, *f.* (*see* Bur); (2) great common (*L. major*), meacan dośa; (3) *Articum lappa* or *bardanus*, (a) uioán uiopta, *m.*; (b) meacan tośac; (c) *m. tuatail*; (d) meacan tuan; (e) uioán an úaire; (f) mionbpuśail, -śla, *f.* (*Or.*); (g) millebpuśail, *f.* (*Or.*); (h) copóś tuatail.

Burg, *n.*, a borough or fortified town, bpuś, *gen.* and *pl.* -uśa, *m.*

Burgess, *n.*, freeman of a burg or borough, (1) bpuśaire, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -aróe, *m.*; aslo buirśeir and buirśeir-eac, *m.*; (2) cačpuig-čeoip, -ópa, -óipí, *m.*

Burgher, *n.*, any inhabitant of a borough, bpuśaró, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óí, *m.*

Burglar, *n.*, one guilty of the crime of burglary, (1) bpupteóip tige, *m.*; pośturóe tige.

Burglary, *n.*, breaking into another's dwelling in the night with felonious intent, bpupeaó tige cum śaouróeacra do óéan-am.

Burgomaster, *n.*, a chief magistrate in Holland and Germany, bpuś-máśirtip, *m.*

Burial, *n.*, the act of burying, (1) cup, -pča and -uipče, *m.*: there

is no escape from b., ní'l out ó'n ścup; (2) aólaic, -e, *m.*: happy the wet (rainy) b., pona aólaic puiuc (*Hard. II. 407*); (3) pēart-uśaó, -uigče, *m.* (*G. D.*); (4) aónacacó, *gen.* and *pl.* -naicče, *m.*; (5) aónacac, *gen.* and *pl.* -ail, *m.*, also aónacail, -aila, *f.*; (6) aólacacó (pron. ulcú), *gen.* and *pl.* -laicče, *m.* (*Or.*).

Burial-place, *n.*, (1) any place where burials are made, pēitig, -e, -i, *f.*, also pōitig; (2) cill, -e, *pl.* cealla, *f.*; (3) cealluip, -e, *f.*; (4) ceampail, -ail, *m.*; (5) ceallipac, -aige, *f.* (for unbaptized infants).

Buried, *a.*, cupča; aś tabairt an fēip (nó an fāraig).

Burlesque, *n.*, a satirical poem to excite laughter or ridicule, (1) maślaoró, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óče, *f.*; (2) pīróaēc maśaró; (3) aop, -oir, *m.*

Burlesque, *a.*, tending to excite laughter by grotesque images or by contrast, as by treating a trifling subject with mock gravity, (1) aip, -e; (2) śreann-maip, -aire (*O' Beg.*); (3) maśam-ail, -mīa.

Burliness, *n.*, the quality of being burly, coipt, -e, *f.*

Burly, *a.*, stout, lusty, (1) coipte-amail, -mīa; (2) neaptimaip, -aire; (3) lāoir, -oirē; (4) téaśarča; (5) ptuacac, -aige.

Burn, *v.t.*, (1) to reduce to ashes by fire, to consume with fire, oóigim, oóśaim, -aó (*cf.* v dhéghó, I burn): he has not yet burned seven ricks of turf with her, níop oóig ré pēac ścupac móna fōp lēi; a burned child dreads the fire, bíonn eaśail ar an leaib a oóigčear.

(2) To injure by fire, boiling water or other burning liquid,

to scorch, singe, char, sear, blister, *τοῖγσμ*, -*ορζαὸ* : a little fire that warms is better than a big fire that burns, *ἢ πεαρρ* *τεμε* *θεαζ* *α* *ζοπαρ* *νά* *τεμε* *μόρ* *α* *τορζαρ* ; that [city] did Joshua burn, *οο* *τοῖγζ* *τορνα* [*αν* *εαταρ*] *ρῖν* (*Josh.* 11, 13); to scald, *ρζόλαιμ*, -*αὸ*; *ρζαλλαιμ*, -*αὸ*.

(3) To burn, as bricks or lime, for the purpose of improvement, *τοῖγσμ*, -*ορζαὸ* : let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly, *οέαναιμ* *βρίκι* *γ* *τοῖγζ* -*εαμ* *ζο* *μιομλάν* *ιαὸ* (*Gen.* 11, 3) : as the burning of lime, *μαρ* *τορζαὸ* *αοι* (*Isa.* 33, 12); to burn lime, *αοι* *οο* *τορζαὸ* (*O' Beg.*) (*οόζαὸ* also).

(4) To affect or injure, as if by the action of fire, *τοῖγσμ*, -*ορζαὸ* : the cold north wind shall b. the wilderness as with fire, *αν* *ζαοτ* *φuar* *αοτουαὸ* *τοῖγζρὸ* *ρῖ* *αν* *ράρα* *αμαι* *λε* *τεμε* (*Eccles.* 43, 22-3); the frost burned all the plants, *οο* *τοῖγζ* *αν* *ρioc* *να* *πιαννοαί* *ζο* *λέρ*; but I have heard *οόζαὸ* more often applied to burning by frost (*cf.* frost-bitten, *ρioc-οόιζτε*).

(5) To cauterize (*Surg.*), *τοῖγσμ*, -*ορζαὸ* : when you are under cure you are cauterized and lanced, *αρ* *μβειτ* *ουιτ* *ρά* *λεῖζεαρ* *τοῖγζεαρ* *εὐ* *αγυρ* *ζεαρρ-εαρ* *εὐ* (*Keat.*, *Tabb.* 277, 30).

(6) Idiom : you have not yet burned a stack of turf with her, *νίορ* *εαιτ* *εὐ* *ερνα* *μόνα* *ρὸρ* *λέι*.

Burn, *v.i.*, (1) to burn, to flame, to be on fire, (a) the mount burnt with fire, *οο* *βῖ* *αν* *ρλιαβ*

τρé *λαραὸ* *ὸ* *εῖμρὸ* (*Deut.* 9, 15); (b) *οόίγσμ*, *οόζαμ*, -*όζαὸ*, and both shall burn together, *αγυρ* *οόίγρ* *αμ* *αν* *ἰ* *βροεαρ* *α* *εέιτε*.

(2) To have the appearance or sensation of being on fire, (a) with anger, indignation, fury, wrath, (i) *τοῖγσμ*, -*ορζαὸ* : lest my indignation come forth like fire and b., *ο'εαζλα* *ζο* *οτιοεραὸ* *μο* *οὐβρεαρζ* -*ρα* *αμα* *αμαι* *τεμε* *γ* *ζο* *τοῖγζρεαὸ* (*Jer.* 4, 4); (ii) *λαραμ*, -*αὸ* : he burned against Jacob like a flaming fire, *οο* *λαρ* *ρέ* *ἰ* *η-αζαὸ* *ια* *οοβ* *οορμαι* *λε* *τεμε* *λαραμαι* (*Lam.* 2, 3); (b) with love or shame, *λαραμ*, -*αὸ* : were not our hearts burning within us, *να* *ε* *μαθαοαρ* *αρ* *ζερνὸτε* *αρ* *λαραὸ* *ιονμαιν* (*Luke* 24, 32); he burned with shame, *οο* *βῖ* *ρέ* *αρ* *λαραὸ* *λε* *νάιρε*; (c) the visual appearance, as the bush burned with fire but the bush was not consumed, *οο* *βῖ* *αν* *εραοὺ* *τρé* *λαραὸ* *ὸ* *εῖμρὸ* *γ* *νίορ* *τοῖγζεαὸ* *αν* *εραοὺ* (*Ex.* 3, 2).

[The distinction between *οόζαμ* and *τοῖγσμ* seems to be that *οόζαμ* is used when a thing is wholly or partially reduced to ashes by the action of fire, and *τοῖγσμ* when a thing is deprived of life by the action of heat (like being scalded to death), partially injured (as blistered, singed, scorched), or altered or improved in character as lime or bricks without being materially destroyed; (*cf.* *οόζαὸ* *ἢ* *τορζαὸ* *οιτ*, burning and scalding on you); but though broadly followed it has not been, and is not, by any means strictly adhered to.]

Burn, *n.*, a hurt caused by fire,

boiling or burning liquids or intense heat, *τοῖζαθ*, *g.* -οῖζτε, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* heartburn, *τοῖζαθ* ποῖζε); *οῖζαθ* *cioròe* (*Don.*).

Burnable, *a.*, combustible, (1) *πο-οῖζτε*; (2) *πολοῖζτε*; (3) *ιοποῖζτε*.

Burned, Burnt, *a.*, consumed, scorched or hardened by fire, (1) *οῖζτε*, *ind.*, also obs. *βοῖτε* from which *βοῖτεάν*, burned land (*Ir. Pop. Sup.* 19, 106); (2) *τοῖζτε*, *ind.*: where is the lamb for the burnt offering, *εἰ ἔστιν ἄν τ-υαν ἐν νᾶ ἡορῶντα τοῖζτε* (*Gen.* 22, 7).

Burned up, wholly burned, (1) *ῥιοτοῖζτε*; (2) *ῥῥόιτα*; (3) *ῥῥαίτα*.

Burner, *n.*, one who burns, *τοῖζ-τεοῖρ*, -οῖρ, -ῖ, *m.*

Burnet, *n.* (*Bot.*), a perennial herb (*Poterium sanguisorba*), *βιτεᾶ* *τοῖζάμ*, *τυρ* *ἄν* *υιτε*; (wild) *τυρ* *ἄν* *υιτε* *ῥιαθᾶμ*.

Burning, *n.*, consuming by fire, on fire, (1) *οῖζαθ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -οῖζτε, *m.*; (2) *τοῖζαθ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *τοῖζτε*, *m.*; (3) *τοῖζῥεάν*, -άμ, *m.*: b. on you, *τοῖζῥεάν* *οῖρ* [it also means corn burnt off the ear instead of being threshed; *cf.* *ἄρᾶν τοῖζῥεάν*]; (4) *τοῖτεάν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*: *Μυρῶν ἄν τοῖτεάν*, Murrough of the Burnings; (5) *ταῖαθ*, -ῖτα, *m.* (alight, flaming); (6) *ῥῥαίταθ*, -ιτα, *m.* (scalding, scorching), also *ῥῥόιταθ*, -ιτα, *m. id.*

Burning, *a.*, being on fire, excessively hot, (1) *τοῖζεᾶ*, -ῖζε; (2) *τοῖζνεᾶ*, -νῖζε; (3) *οῖζτεᾶ*, -τιζε; (4) *ῥῥῖρβεό*, *ind.*

Burning ashes, *ῥῥιοῖρᾶ*; -αῖζε, -α, *f.*

— brand, *αῖτῖννε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νεᾶα, *f.* (firebrand).

— candle, *s.*, *βεόκομνεα*, -ντε, -ντι, *f.*

— coal, *ῥῥεᾶῖοῖρ*, -οε, -οῖ, *f.*; (*ember*), *ῥῥῥεῖρ*, *e.*, -εᾶννα, *f.*

— desire, *μῖανῖρῖτε*, -ε, *f.*

— heat, *ῥῥιοῖρῥοῖρᾶθ*, -ῖτα, *m.*

— hot, *adj.*, *ἄρ* *ῥῥαίταθ*.

— to the quick, *βεόῖρᾶθ*, -ῖτα, *m.*

Burnish, *v.t.*, to polish, (1) *οεᾶῖρῥ-νῖζῖμ*, -νῖζαθ; (2) *ῖοῖνᾶμ*, -αθ; (3) *ῖεῖρ-ῥῖανᾶμ*, -αθ.

Burnishing, *n.*, the act of polishing by rubbing, (1) *οεᾶῖρῥνῖζαθ*, -νῖζτε, *m.*; (2) *ῖῖοεᾶῖαθ*, -ῖτα, *m.*

Burnished, *a.*, glossy from rubbing, (1) *ῖεῖρῥεᾶ*, -ῥῖτε; (2) *οεᾶῖρῥ-νῖζτε*, *ind.*; (3) *ῖοῖνῖτα*, *ind.*; (4) *ῖεῖρῥῖανῖτα*; (5) *οῖρτοῖζτε*; (6) *ῖῖοεᾶῖῖτα*, *ind.*

Burnisher, *n.*, one who burnishes, (1) *οεᾶῖρῥνῖζτεοῖρ*, -οῖρ, -ῖ, *m.*; (2) *ῖοῖνῖτοῖρ*, -οῖρ, -ῖ, *m.*; (3) *ῖοῖνᾶοῖρ*; (4) *ῖῖοεᾶῖῖτοῖρ*.

Burnt corn, *n.*, *τοῖζῥεάν*, *gen.* -άμ, *m.*

Burr, *n.*, the lobe of the ear, (1) *μᾶοῖᾶν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*; (2) *βοῖζ* *να* *εῖταῖρ*; (3) a prickly seed vessel. *See* Bur.

Burrow or rabbit warren, *n.*, *κομῖῥεᾶρ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -εῖρ, *m.*

Burrow, *v.i.*, *ποῖνᾶμ*, -αθ.

Bursar, *n.*, a purser, a treasurer, *εῖρτεοῖρ* *κοῖᾶῖρτε*.

Bursary, *n.*, the treasury of a college or monastery, *εῖρτε* *κοῖ-ᾶῖρτε*, *gen. id. m.*

Burst, *v.i.*, to fly apart, explode, to burst out, to break open, (1) *βῖρῖμ*, -ῥεᾶθ: it is ready to b., *τά* *ῥε* *ῥεῖρ* (*υῖλᾶμ*) *ἐν* *βῖρῖτε*; (2) *ῥῖεᾶῖζᾶμ*, -αθ: the ground was b. with water, *βῖ* *ἄν* *ταῖλᾶμ* *ᾶῥ* *ῥῖεᾶῖζαθ* *ῖε* *νῖρῖζε*; the football burst, *οο* *ῥῖεᾶῖζ* *ἄν*

peil; (3) *ῥῥοιττιμ*, *v.n.* *ῥῥοιτ*: the cow will b., *ῥῥοιττῑρὸ ἀν θό*; (4) *βῑύκταιμ*, -*αὐ*: seven lakes b. forth in Ireland in the days of Partholan, *ῑεᾶτ τοῦα τοῦ βῑύκτ ι νῑῑῑ ι ν-αιμῑῑῑ ῑᾶρτολῑν* (*Keat.*); (5) *ῥῥαιριτιμ*, -*τεᾶθ*: he b. out laughing, *τοῦ ῥῥαιρι ῑῑ ἀῑ ῥῥῑῑῑ*; (6) *ῑῑαῑῑαῑμ*, -*αὐ*: the sun b. forth, *τοῦ ῑῑαῑῑ ἀν ῥῑῑῑῑ ἀμᾶτ*; (7) *ῥῥῑῑῑῑαῑμ*, -*αὐ* (to b. forward, as a flood); (8) *ῥῥῑῑῑῑμ*, -*νεᾶθ*: the flowers are bursting forth, *τᾶ ῑᾶ βῑᾶτᾶ ἀῥ ῥῥῑῑῑῑᾶθ ἀμᾶτ*.

Burst, *v.t.*, to rend by external violence or undue pressure from within, (1) *βῑῑῑῑμ*, -*ῑεᾶθ*: I will b. thy bonds asunder, *βῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ τοῦ εῑῑῑῑῑᾶ ὁ εῑῑῑ* (*Nah.* 1, 13); no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine will b. the bottles, *ῑῑ εῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ἀῑ βῑτ ῑῑῑ ῑῑᾶ ι ῑῑᾶβῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ βῑῑῑῑῑ ἀν ῑῑῑ ῑῑᾶ ῑᾶ βῑῑῑῑῑ* (*Luke* 5, 37; and *Mark* 2, 22); (2) *ῑῑᾶβᾶῑμ*, -*αὐ* (*cf.* *ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ*, I tear, break; also *ῑῑ ῑῑῑ*, ruvo, I break in pieces; and *L. rumpo*, I break): and [they] have b. the bonds, *ῑ τοῦ ῑῑᾶβᾶῑῑῑ ῑᾶ εῑῑῑῑῑᾶ* (*Jer.* 5, 5).

Burst, *n.*, a sudden breaking
Bursting, *forth*, an explosion, (1) *βῑῑῑῑᾶθ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑῑῑ*, *m.*; (2) *ῑῑᾶβᾶθ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*βῑᾶ*, *m.*; (3) *ῑῑῑῑῥῥᾶθ*, -*ῥῥᾶ*, *m.*; (4) *ῑᾶῑῑῑ*, *gen.* *ῑᾶῑῑᾶ*, *pl.* *ῑᾶῑῑῑῑᾶ*, *m.* and *f.*: may you burst in death, *ῑᾶῑῑῑ ῑᾶῑῑ ὀῑῑ*; (5) *ῑῑῑᾶᾶθ*, -*ῑῑᾶ*, *m.* (*M.*), *ῑῑῑᾶᾶ* (*U.*); (6) *βῑῑῑῑῥῥᾶῑ*, -*e*, *f.*; (7) a violent burst of water, *ῥῥῑῑῑῑῑ*, -*e*, -*ῑᾶῑᾶ*, *f.*

Burstworth, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant

(*Herniaria glabra*) supposed to cure hernia, *ῑῑ ῑᾶ ῑῑῑῑῑ*.

Burthen. See Burden.

Bury, *v.t.*, to cover out of sight, as the body of a deceased person in a grave, (1) *ᾶῑῑᾶᾶῑμ*, -*αὐ*: suffer me first to go and bury my father, *ῑῑῥ ῑᾶῑῑᾶ ῑῑῑᾶᾶᾶ ᾶῑ ῑῑῑῑ ᾶῥῑ ῑᾶᾶῑᾶ ῑᾶῑῑᾶᾶᾶ* (*Matt.* 8, 21); (2) *ᾶῑῑᾶᾶῑμ*, -*αὐ*; (3) *εῑῑῑῑμ*, *v.n.* *εῑῑ*; (4) *ῑῑᾶῑῑ-ῑῑῑῑμ*, -*ῑῑᾶῑ*.

Burying. See Burial.

Burying-ground, } See Burial-place
Burying-place, }

Bush, *n.*, a thick shrub, (1) *τοῑ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑῑῑ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥῥᾶᾶῑᾶ ᾶῑῑῑῑ*, a bush of furze, esp. one cut for stopping a gap or harrowing light ground (*Ker.*); (3) *τοῑ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑῑῑ*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. dumus*, a bush), *ῑῑῑῑ*, *ῑῑῑῑῑ*, *m.*, and *ῑῑῑῑῑ*; (4) *ῑῑῑ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑῑῑ*, *m.*, *ῑῑῑῑῑ*, *m.*: he who dwelt in the b., *ἀν τῑ ῑᾶῑῑῑᾶᾶ ᾶῑῑῑᾶ ῑῑῑ* (*Deut.* 33, 16); (5) *ῥῥᾶῑῑ*, -*e*, -*ῑᾶᾶ*, *g.*, *pl.* *ῥῥᾶῑῑ*, *f.*: put a b. in the gap, *εῑῑῑ ῥῥᾶῑῑ ῑᾶ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*; (6) *ῑῑῑῑ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῑῑ*, *f.*; (7) *ῥῥῑᾶᾶ*, -*ῑῑῑῑ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*; *ῑῑῑ*, *ῥῥῑᾶᾶῑῑῑ*, -*ῑῑῑῑ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*

Bushel, *n.*, a vessel of the capacity of a bushel .i. 4 pecks or 8 gallons, (1) *βῑῑῑᾶῑ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑῑῑ*, *m.*; (2) *ῑῑᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑ*, *m.* (*gl. L. modius*).

Bushy, *a.*, (1) full of bushes, (a) *ῥῥῑᾶᾶῑᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*; (b) *ῑῑᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*; (c) *ῑῑῑᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*.

(2) Thick and spreading, of hair, (a) *ῥῑῑῑᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*; (b) *εῑᾶᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*; (c) *ῑῑῑᾶᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*; (d) *ῑῑῑᾶᾶᾶ*, -*ᾶῑῑῑ*.

Business, *n.*, (1) what one is busy upon either for a long or short period, also fixed employment

or occupation, (a) *gnó*, -*č*a, *m.*, which has been corrupted into (i) *gnóčurš*, -*e*, -*č*e, *m.*; (ii) *špoite*, *g. id.* (*Con.* and *U.*): he had b. on another road, *bí š. ar beačac eile aige* (*H. M.* 1110); (iii) *šnaite*, *g. id. f.* (*Or.*): I have b. with you, I want you, *čá š. ašam leat*; (b) *šurčál*, -*á*la, *f.* (*Con.*); (c) *práromn*, -*ō*ne, *f.* (*Or.*); (d) *cúram*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) Trade, art, profession, *ceáiro*, -*é*iroe, *f.*

(3) Special service, duty or employment, (a) *obair*, *g. oibre*, *pl. oibreaca*, *f.*; (b) *rpero*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *toirš*, -*e*, *f.*

(4) Affair, concern or matter, (a) *cúr*, -*e*, -*e*anna, *f.*: there is neither a ghost nor a goblin who does not know his own b., *ni'í rpríomaró ná púca šan ríor a cúire péim aige*; (b) *ócáro*, -*e*, -*e*aca, *f.*; (c) *cluice*, *g. id. m.* (game used fig.): they worked the b. (*lit.* played the game), *o'impeadair an cluice* (*P. O'L.*); (d) *maroe*, *g. id. m.* (fig.): he let his b. drift, *leis pé a maroe leis an t-rpuč* (*Or.*).

Business-like, *a.*, practical and methodical, *gnóčamail*, -*m*la.

Buskin, *n.*, a strong boot coming somewhat up the leg, *buačair šearp*, *f.* (*O'Beg.*); *caibčar* (*O'R.*).

Buss, *n.*, a kiss, *póš*, -*ó*ige, -*a*, *f.*

Bustle, *n.*, (1) great stir or confusion, (a) *fuadair*, *gen. -air*, *m.*; (b) *tuadaro*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *bpaonle*, *g. id. f.*; (d) *oúip*, -*e*, *f.* (*G. D.*); (e) *pápat*, -*ail*, *m.*

(2) Tumult, (a) *creatail*, -*ail*, *m.*; (b) *pacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *peir*, -*e*, *f.*; (d) *peirt*, -*e*arta, *f.*; (e) *tranglam*, -*ám*, *m.*

Bustle, *v.i.*, to move noisily, (1) *cošpuišim*, -*še*; (2) *špaipuišim*, -*iušad*.

Busy, *a.*, (1) assiduously engaged on some business either momentarily or habitually, (a) *gnóčac*, -*aige*; (b) *špoiteac*, -*č*ige (*Con.* and *U.*); (c) *šurčálac*, -*aige* (*Con.*); (d) *bporoeamail*, -*m*la: if you are not b., *muna bpuil aon bporo oirt*; (e) *cúramac*, -*aige*; when I was busiest, *an uair ba mó mo cúram*; (f) *šurčleánac*, -*aige*; (g) *práróneac*, -*n*ige.

(2) Diligent, constantly engaged, active, (a) *šniomac*, -*aige*; (b) *pačpác*, -*aige*; (c) *rperoeamail*, -*m*la.

(3) Officious meddling, noisily active, (a) *fuadpác*, -*aige*; (b) *čionniršalac*, -*aige* (pron. *čúršalac* (*M.*)).

(4) Crowded with business, (a) as a street, *imšniomac*, -*aige*: a b. street, *rpráro imšniomac*; (b) of persons, *leačlámac*, -*aige*: we are really b. to-day, *čámiro leat-lámac* (*an-šnoič* *ac*) *oáipirib moiu* (*Ker.*), *lit.* half-handed .i. undermanned for the work to be done.

Busybody, *n.*, one who officiously concerns himself about the affairs of his neighbours, (1) *bpuilliršaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (2) *bpušaire*, *m.*; (3) *šobaire*, *m.*; (4) *oúilac*, -*aig*, *m.* (*oeómanlac*; *Don.*); (5) *šiošaire*, *m.*

But, *ad.*, *conj.*, *prep.*, (1) except, save, (a) *acč* (pron. *ac*, *M.*), (b) save that, *acč amám*.

(2) But that, save that, but for, were it not for, (a) *muna*; (b) *mapa* (*M.*): but that she asked me for God's sake to stay my hand I should have

struck you, munar iarr ri orm ar ron Dé corz do cup ar mo lám do buailfimm tú; muna mbeaó; mara mbeaó; aét munab é go; mar' aó; marac (*S. Con.*); meirac (*N. Gal.*); aét cóm beas (*Erris*); aét a beas 7 aét mar' beas (*Sligo*); aét mar' béro (*U.*); aét mara béro (pron. amar' bé, *Or.*); aét mara béro tú as ól ná bí as cuimil do tóna do éis an leanna (*Or.*), but if you are not drinking do not be rubbing your back to the ale-house.

(3) Only, solely, merely, (*a*) aét: if they kill us we shall but die, má marbuio inn, ní bfuigeam aét báp (*2 Kings* 7, 4); (*b*) aét (amám) go, aét (amám) sur, with past time.

(4) But as little, aét cóm beas: I was not there any other day but as little, ní rabar ann don lá eile aét cóm beas.

(5) On the other hand, still, on the contrary, however, nevertheless, as connecting sentences or clauses more or less exceptive or adversative, (*a*) aét: when pride cometh then cometh shame, but with the lowly is wisdom, an uair éis an t-uabar annim eis náire; aét bíonn easna as na daonib umla (*Prov.* 11, 2); (*b*) aét mar im fém; (*c*) gróeaó: now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity, anoir fanair na trí neite reo, cperoeam, dócar, asur gráó (nó carannacét); gróeaó ir é an gráó ir mó díob ro (*1 Cor.* 13, 13); (*d*) aét ceana: O my Father if it be possible let this cup pass from me, nevertheless

[= but] not as I will but as thou wilt, a átar má'r péoir é sabao an cupán ro cormpa, aét ceana ná bíob ré mar ir toil liompa aét mar ir áil leatra (*Mat.* 26, 39).

(6) further, more. furthermore, (*a*) aét fóir: but they believed, aét fóir do cperoeadar; but if thou marry thou hast not sinned, aét fóir má póramn tú ní'l peacaó dúit ann (*1 Cor.* 7, 28); (*b*) but for all that, nevertheless, bíob: but he did not leave himself without witness, bíob nár fás ré é fém san fiaónaire.

Butcher, *n.*, (1) one who slaughters animals and sells their meat, (*a*) búircéir, -éara, -éirí, *m.*; (*b*) búirceóir, -óra, -óirí, *m.*; (*c*) feóileadóir; (*d*) feólaire; (*e*) broólaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

(2) One who kills human beings with great cruelty or in large numbers, cargarcéir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Butcher, *v.t.*, (1) to kill animals for food, marbuigim, -uáó.

(2) To murder in a barbarous way, cargram, -gar.

Butcher's broom, *n.*, a plant with large red berries and leafy branches (*Ruscus aculeatus*), (1) cabraig (*P. O'C.*); (2) bpurglac (*T.*); (3) cabra, -air, *m.*; (4) colgburum, -úm, *m.*

Butchery, *n.*, (1) trade of a butcher, búircéaraé, -ta.

(2) Savage murder, cargar, -ara, *f.*

Butler, *n.*, the head servant in a large house, (1) buirleir, -éara, -rí, *m.*; (2) deogólaire, from deoc; (3) giolla corin; (4) dáileam, *gen. and pl. -im, m.*; (5) dáileamán, -ám, *m.*; (6) fear dála: do goir ré annan ar an

bʰear ʰála ʰ ʰ'iaʰʰ aʰʰ ʰionʰa
mʰʰe mʰeʰʰeamaʰa ʰ ʰeoʰa ʰaʰʰa
ʰabáʰaʰa ʰo ʰáʰʰ opʰa ʰan
ʰoʰʰʰ (E.T.C. 311); (7) ʰʰʰm-
ʰeaʰʰmanaʰ, -aʰʰ, *m.*; (8) áʰʰo-
ʰeaʰʰmanaʰ, -aʰʰ, *m.*

Butlership, *n.*, the office of a
butler, ʰeaʰʰmanaʰʰ, -a, *f.*, from
ʰerʰom, use, need, service.

Butt, *n.*, (1) the thicker end of
anything, bun, -um, *m.*

(2) A mark to be shot at, (a)
curpʰoʰʰ, -ʰʰa, -ʰʰ, *m.*; (b) ʰʰʰʰʰ,
-e, -i, *f.*

(3) Laughing-stock or person
at whom ridicule or jest is
aimed, (a) ball (nó ceap) maʰʰ-
aʰʰ; (b) ball amaʰʰ (M. b.);
(c) ʰaʰʰʰ, -oʰʰ, *m.*

(4) A shove, thrust or sudden
blow given with the head, ʰunʰca,
g. id. m., also ʰunʰc, -a *m.*: the
ram gave him a b., ʰuʰ an ʰeʰte
ʰunʰc ʰó; ʰuʰc, -uʰc, *m.*;
ʰuʰam, -e, *f.*

Butter, *n.*, the oily substance ob-
tained from cream or milk by
churning, im, *gen. -e, m.*: maʰʰ-
ʰaʰʰ an ime, the butter exchange
(Cork); what b. or whiskey will
not cure is not curable, an ʰuʰo
naʰʰ ʰeʰʰeaʰʰann im nó uʰʰʰe beaʰʰa
níʰʰ ʰeʰʰeaʰʰ aʰʰ; searching for
b. in a hound's mouth, aʰʰ ʰoʰʰ
ime ʰ mbéaʰʰ con.

Bad b., ʰeaʰʰʰaʰ, -aʰʰ, *m.* (W.
Lim.).

Bit from the churn for imme-
diate use or to give to a child
or to a beggar, (a) ʰobʰaʰ, -aʰʰ,
-aʰʰe; (b) ʰoʰʰʰ, -ʰʰʰe, -a, *f.*;
(c) ʰʰʰubʰʰ, *f.*

Roll of butter, meʰʰʰán, -ám,
m. (cf. Meʰʰʰán Meʰʰʰ, the cairn
on Cnoc na Ríʰ, near Sligo).

Butter-bur, *n.* (Bot.), a plant, (1)
Petasites vulgaris, boʰʰʰán, *gen.*

and *pl. -ám, m.*; (2) Tusilago
palustris, ʰallán (móʰ), *m.*

Butter-cake, *n.*, ceapʰaʰʰe, *g. id.*,
pl. -ʰʰ (Or.): you have the
hiccough of the b. you did not
eat, ʰá ʰnaʰʰ an ceapʰaʰʰe náʰʰ
iʰ ʰú opʰ (Or. prov.). In Con.
ceapʰaʰʰe means a slice of bread
and butter.

Butter-cup, *n.* (Bot.), a plant with
bright yellow flowers (Ranun-
culous bulbosus), (1) ʰuʰʰe ʰaʰ-
mʰan, *f.*; (2) baʰmne bó bleaʰʰʰám,
m.; (3) ʰeaʰʰabán, *m.* (Or.); ʰeaʰʰ-
aban (Don.); (4) cam an ime (M.);
(5) ʰaʰʰʰʰ, *m.*; (6) buʰʰeoʰʰ an
ʰSaʰʰʰaʰʰ.

Butterfly, *n.*, the generic name of
the various kinds of diurnal
lepidoptera, ʰéʰteʰʰán (and ʰeʰʰo-
ʰeʰʰán), *gen. and pl. -ám (M.)*;
ʰeaʰʰʰán, -ám, *m.* (Or.); ʰeʰʰ-
eacán, ʰeʰʰʰeacán and ʰeʰʰeacan,
m.; ʰaʰán ʰé.

Buttermilk, *n.*, the milk that
remains after the butter is
separated from the cream, bláʰaʰ,
gen. -áʰʰe (pron. bláʰaʰ), dat.
-aʰʰ, *f.*: he was full of b. .i. no
good, bí ʰé lán ʰe bláʰaʰʰ.

Butterwort, *n.* (Bot.), an herb
(Pinguicula vulgaris), (1) ʰʰoʰʰa
na cuʰmaʰʰ; (2) meʰʰʰán, *gen.*
and *pl. -ám, m.*

Buttock, *n.*, the rump, (1) ʰón,
-a, *pl. id., dat. -ʰʰm, f.*; (2) máʰʰ,
-áʰʰ, *m.*; (3) ʰeaʰʰ, -a, *pl. id. m.*;
(4) ʰeaʰʰán, *g. and p. -ám, m.*; (5)
ʰeaʰʰoʰʰ, -ʰʰʰe, -a, *f.*; (6) ʰiaʰʰaʰ,
-aʰʰ, -aʰʰe, *m.*; (7) ʰioʰʰaʰʰe,
g. id. m.; (8) naʰʰ, -aʰʰ, *m.* (L.
nates); (9) of an animal, ʰoʰʰʰn,
-úʰ, *m.*

Button, *n.*, (1) a knob, a small
roundish mass, (a) cnap, -aʰʰ,
m.; (b) meall, *g. mill, pl. id. m.*

(2) A fastening for clothes, enaípe, *g. id., pl. -pí, m.*: if you lend your trousers do not cut off the buttons, má túgann tú iarácht do bhríste ná searpi na enaípí de (*prov.*).

(3) A catch, as of a door,
 ταιρτεός, -όιγε, -α, *f*.

Button, *v.t.*, to fasten with a
button, *οὔναίμ*, -αῶ.

Buttonhole, *n.*, the hole through which a button is passed in order to fasten, *poll enaïpe*.

Button-maker, *n.*, one who makes
buttons, *κναιπεαυόιη*, -όηα, -ήν,
m.

Buttress, *v.t.*, to support with a
buttress, to strengthen, near-
uṣim, -uṣāḏ.

Buttress, *n.*, anything that supports or strengthens, as a projecting mass of masonry, (1) τεανντα, *gen. and pl. id. (O' Beg.)*; (2) ταδα, *g. id. m.*; (3) παρβαλλα, *m.*; (4) ταρβαλλα, *m.*; (5) πορσθ, -αρθ, -αρθε, *m.*

Buxom, *a.*, to be strong, healthy
and good-looking as well as gay
and lively, (1) buɬaɬ, -aɬe ; (2)
ɬanneamɬ, -mɬa.

Buxomness, *n.*, the state of being
buxom, (1) buacac̣t, -a, *f.* ;
(2) lamneaṃlac̣t, *f.*

Buy, *v.t.*, to purchase, ceannuigim,
-nac; to buy on credit, ceannac
ar cáirde.

To buy right out, ceannać
 tar bárr amac; to buy second-
 hand, ceannać ó'n dara lámh;
 aiteannać.

Buyer, *n.*, a purchaser, *ceannurğ-
teóir, m.*; *ceannurðe, gen. id.,
pl. -ðte, m.*

Buyers, luçt ceannuiğ.

Buying, *n.*, the act of purchasing,
(1) *ceannaíct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ceannaíct*,
-*aíct*, -*aícthe*, *m.*

Buzz, **н.**, a humming noise, a confused murmur, (1) **дорѡѡн**, -ѡн, *m.*; (2) **риѡрѡн**, *m.*; (3) **ерѡнѡн**, -ѡн, *m.*; (4) **реѡрѡн**, *m.*; (5) **риѡрѡ**, *g. id. m.*; (6) **риѡрѡн**, *m.*; (7) **риѡѡрѡн**, *m.*; (8) **сиѡрѡн**, *m.*; (9) **ѡурѡн**, *m.*; (10) **ѡриѡнѡнѡн**, *m.*, also **ѡриѡнѡѡн**; (11) **маѡѡрѡн**, buzzing in the head from a blow.

Buzz, *v.i.*, to make a low continuous humming sound like bees and hence to utter a murmuring sound, *βορβορίζω*, -αρό.

Buzzard, *n.* (Zool.), a bird of the hawk family, (1) common (*Buteo vulgaris*), (a) *πρῆαῶν ἀρμάις*: between hawk and buzzard, between the devil and the deep sea, *βεῖτ ἐροῖρ ῖεαῶα ἀῖυρ πρῆαῶν ἀρμάις*; (b) *κλαμᾶν, -άιν, m.*; (2) rough-legged (*Archibuteo lagophus*), *βτεροῖτε μοτᾶλλαῶ, m.*; (3) the honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), *κλαμᾶν ῖαῶαῶ, m.*; (4) moor buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*), *ῖῖνεόν, -όν, m.*

Buzzer, *n.*, a whisperer, (1) *coṣ-
amurōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ōte*, *m.*;
(2) *crōṇāmurōe*, *m.*

Buzzing, *n.*, the act of muttering or whispering, (1) κοζαρμας, -αῖς, *f.*; (2) ριοαρμας, -αῖς, *f.*; (3) ὀρραντισμ, *gen.* and *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*

Buzzing, *a.*, making a low humming sound, (1) Ծօթօճանձ, -ալէջ; (2) Երժնճանձ, -ալէջ; (3) Ելարրճանձ, -ալէջ.

By, *prep.*, with, as a means, agency or process, *le*: by advice, *le comairte*; by candlelight, *le solas comairte*; by the boat, *leir an mbáth*; to scorch by fire, *do torḡaḃ le temrḃ*. *le* also indicates the author or producer: edited by Connor O'Begley, assisted by Hugh Buidhe

MacCurtin, *ar n-a cup i n-easgar* *le Concoðar Ó Beaslaoið mar don le congnam doð Ûurðe Mac Cuirtin*; printed by James Guerin, *ar na cup i sclóð le Séamur Suerim*. By me, *uom*; by you, *leat*; by him, *leir*; by her, *léi(ce)*; by us, *um*; by you, *uð*; by them, *leó* (also *somet. leoða and leobða*); the king's son was killed by me in a duel, *do marðað mac an rúð uomra i scað domfir (T. E. S. 112)*.

Note that *le* is followed by *n-* before possessive pronouns, prefixes *n* to vowels, and becomes *leir* before the article *an*: by our own will, *le n-ár otoi rém*; by daybreak, *le heirge an læ*; by the frost, *leir an ríoc*.

(2) Close to, near, next to, (*a*) *le*, preceded by *lám*: sit by (near, close or next) me, *rurð lám uom*; in the neighbourhood of, near, close to or not far from a river, *lám le nabamn*; (*b*) *le*, followed by *ar*: by me, near me, *le m'ar*; by a church, *le hair teampall*.

(3) Through, by means of, (*a*) *tré, trí*: by breaking his law, *tré cáil a cána (K., Tbb. 1-7)*; by goodness, *tré maircar*. Pronominally it becomes *tríom, tríot, trío* (him), *tríte* (her), *trínn, tríð, tríoða*, by me, you, him, her, us, you, them; (*b*) *ar*: by fair means or foul, *ar ár no ar éigm*; by all means, *ar sac don cor*.

(4) In oaths or adjurations it indicates the being or thing appealed to, (*a*) *dar*: by the hand of my father, *dar lám m'adar*; by the virtue of the elements, *dar bñis na n-óul*;

people often say *dar fiað* to avoid saying *dar Oia*; in *Mun. dar foð Oia*; (*b*) *ar*: by my soul, *ar m'anam*; by all that came before you, *ar a otámis rómact*; and by the friendship of our forefathers, *asur ar cáirðear na rinnir rómamn*.

(5) At the rate or proportion of, measure or quality, *ar*: how much by the yard, *cá méro ar an tríait*; by the bulk, *ar an iomlán*; by how much? *ar cá méro?*; by this much, *ar an oipeað ro*; *ar an méro reo*; day-by-day, *lá ar lá, ar sac lá*; year-by-year, *bliaðam ar bliaðam*.

(6) In accordance with, *ar*: unless you stand by your word, *muna reapparð tú ar (oðo', Don.) o'focat*; I was called by that name, *o'imctigear ar an ainm rim*.

(7) It expresses continuance or duration, *do*: by day and by night, *do lá ir o'orðce*; day by day, *lá ar lá (2 Chron. 21, 15)*; by rote, by heart, *do (glan) meabair*.

By all means, *ar sac don cor*; *ar sac uile cor*; *ar sac don móð*.

By and by, *ar ball*.

By degrees, *beasán ar beasán* (*mar o'it an cat an ríadán*); *urð ar n-urð*.

By far, *pá mópán*: more brilliant than they are now and that by far, *níor glame ná mar atáro anoir 7 rim pá mópán*.

By nature, *do réir nádúire*.

By one's self, *leir rém*.

By reason of the cold, *ar ron an fusácta*.

By retail, *le mion-oíol*.

By the ears, ἀρ εἰσαραιοῦ ἀ
 ἑεῖτε, ὅο νόρ κυτ ἡ ματομα.

By the end of a year .i. within
 a year, πέ ἑεανν βλιαῶνα.

By the same token, ὁά κομαρτα
 ἦν πέμ.

By the way, ἀ τεῖτερο πεο.

Day by day, λά ἀρ λά: year
 by year, βλιαῶαν ἀρ βλιαῶαν,
 that is each day or year sep-
 arately or by itself.

To stand by, to support, to
 aid, ὅο ἦεραμ τερ.

By, *ad.*, (1) near, in the vicinity,
 ἡ ἡσαρ.

(2) Passing near, going past or
 beyond, ἑαρτ, ἑαιρ.

(3) Aside, as to put by, to
 lay by, ὅο ἑυρ ἀρ τεαῖταοῖθ;
 ὅο ἑυρ ἡ ὁταρζε.

By-name, *n.*, nickname, πεαῖζαῖρμ
f.; τεαῖραμ, *m.*

By your leave, τε ὅο τοῖτ.

Byre, *n.*, a cowhouse, (1) εἰρό, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ῶαν, *m.* (*W. Lim.*);

(2) βόιτεαῖ, -ῖζε, -ῖζε, *m.*

(*Don.*); (3) βόταν, -ταν, *m.*, *f.*;

(4) βυατε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ιτε, *f.* (*cf. L.*
bovine). The channel in the byre

is τινδεαρ, -οῖρ, *m.* (*Don.*), εἰαρ,
 -ε, *f.* (*Tyr.*), also εἰαῖρ, -ἄν, *pl.*

-ῖαν, *m.*; byre-door, κοῖρα, *f.*,
 -αῖ, *m.* (*Or.*).

By-path, *n.*, εἰαῖρ, -ἄν, *m.*

By-road, *n.*, (1) βόιτεῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.*
 -νί, *m.*; (2) πεαῖρο, *m.*; (3)

τυαῖρο, *m.*; (4) φοῖρο, -όρο,
m.; (5) λἄνρο, *m.*

By-way, *n.*, (1) ταοῖρτε, *g. id.*
f.; (2) κύλβεαῖ, *m.*; (3) αἰτ-

ζιοῖρ, *g. id. m.*; (4) κοῖρα,
 -αῖρ, *m.*

By-word, *n.*, (1) the object of a
 contemptuous saying, (*a*) ποῖα
 κύλ, *m.*; (*b*) ποῖοῖα, -αῖ, *m.*:
 βεῖο τῷ ἀο ἦεραῖο ἀγυρ ἀο
 ποῖοῖα, you shall be a proverb

and a by-word (*Deut.* 28, 37);
 (*c*) ποῖα μαῖα, *m.*: I shall
 make it a proverb and a by-
 word, ὁεῖραῖο μέ πεαῖοῖα
 ἀγυρ ποῖα μαῖα ὁε (*2 Chron.*
 7, 20).

(2) A common saying, (*a*)
 ζῖαῖοῖα, -αῖ, *m.*; (*b*) βεῖ-
 ῖα, -ἄρ, *pl.*, -ἄρτε, *m.*

C

C. Coll. hazel, (1) the third letter
 of the Irish alphabet, having
 always the sound of k. Etymo-
 logically C is related to *g*, by
 which it is eclipsed in certain
 conditions. It is derived from
 the Latin C, which comes from
 the Greek Γ, γ.

(2) As a numeral C stands for
 céao or centum, 100.

Cab, *n.*, (1) a kind of carriage,
 εἰαρ, -α, *m.* (*εἰαρ, g. id. m., M.*).

(2) A side-car, εἰαρ ῖαῖα.

(3) A sledge, εἰαρ ῖεἰαν.

Cabal, *n.*, (1) occult doctrine,
 βεῖοῖα (νό ῖν) ἡῖαῖα.

(2) An intrigue, (*a*) κοῖαῖα
 ῖοῖαῖα; (*b*) ὁποῖ-ῖν, -ῖν,
m.

Cabbage, *n.*, (1) common c., cab-
 ἄρτε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.* (also
 ζῖαῖα), (*cf. caput*; *It. cap-*
puccio, cowl, hood, cabbage;
Fr. cabus, headed, as *chou cabus*,
 headed cabbage): a head of
 cabbage, τοῖ cabἄρτε; also εἰ,
m.

(2) Wild cabbage (*Brassica*
oleracea), πεῖαῖα ῖοῖα, *f.*

Cabin, *n.*, (1) a hut, βοῖαν, *gen.*
 and *pl.* -ἄν, *m.*

(2) A room in a ship, πεῖαῖα
 ῖοῖα.

Cabinet, *n.*, a closet, (1) ἀρμαῖα,
gen. id., *m.*; (2) εἰοῖα, *m.*

Cabin-hunting, *n.*, going from house to house for gossip, *πεατάρθεα*ςτ, also *βοτάνταρθεα*ςτ, -α, *f.* .1. *ας* *μτ* *α* *βοτάναι*ϋ. The person who does it habitually is called, (a) *πεατῦρθε*, *g. id., m.* The word also means a tramp or vagrant; (b) *βοτάντῦρθε*, *m.*

Cabinet d'aisance, *n.*, (1) *καμπα*, *g. id., pl. -αί, f.*; (2) *αἰτ* *λεῖτῦρ*, *f.*

Cabinet-maker, *n.*, one who makes cabinets, bureaux, etc., *ριύμέιρ*, -έαρ, -ρί, *m.*

Cable, *n.*, a large strong rope or chain, (1) *κάβλα*, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (2) *μυιπτέα*ς, *m.*; (3) *ολλ* *τέα*ς, *m.*; (4) *τομνα*, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Caché, *n.*, a hiding-place, *κλυρόος*, *f.*; *en cachette*, *ι* *βοτα*ς.

Cachinnation, *n.*, loud or immoderate laughter, (1) *ργεαριτα*ς *ζάιρ*, *m.* (also *ργεαριτα*ς *ζάιρι*ς); (2) *ργεαριτ*ζαἰ, -e, *f.*

Cackle, *n.*, a sharp, broken noise made by certain birds, (1) of a hen, *ζογα* -αι, *m.*; *ρζοτζαρνα*ς, *m.* (*Don.*); (2) of a goose, *ζοζ*, *g. ζυιζ*, *m.*; (3) esp. the cawing of rooks, *ζράζ*, -άιζ, *m.* Onomatopœtic words.

Cackle, *v.i.*, to make a sharp, broken noise like a hen, *ζογα*ι-αιμ, *v.n.* *ζογά*ι and *ζοζ*ζαἰ.

Cackling, *n.*, act of, (1) *ζογα*ιλας, -αιζ, -αιζε, *m.*; (2) *ζογά*ι, -άλα, *f.*; (3) esp. of hens, (a) *ζλοζαρ*ν-αἰ, -άλα, *f.*; (b) *οιυκα*ς, -αῖρ, *m.*; (c) *ζράζαρ*ιλας, -αιζε, *f.*; (d) *ζλάζα*ς, -αιζε, *f.* (also *κλάζα*ς, *f.*).

Cackling, *a.*, addicted to cackle, *ζογα*ιλας, -αιζε.

Cacoethes, *n.*, a bad custom or habit, *οποε*νόρ, -α, -αννα, *m.*

Cacography, *n.*, bad writing, *οποε*-*ρ*ζριϋνεόιρειαςτ, -τα, *f.*

Cad, *n.*, a vulgar, presuming fellow, (1) *ζεόκα*ιρ, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) *ζαιζ*ιν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Cadaverous, *a.*, having the colour or appearance of a dead human body, (1) *λια*ςβάν, -άιρ, .1. *βάν* *μαρ* *α* *θεα*ς *κορ*ρ *μαρ*ϋ; (2) *κορ*μαἰ *ι* *ε* *κορ*ρ; (3) *οα*ς *αν* *βά*ιρ; (4) *μαρ*βάνας, -αιζε.

Caddie, *n.*, an attendant in golf, *ζιο*ιλα, *gen. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Cade, *n.*, a barrel of herrings .1. 500, *βαι*ριλλ *ρ*ζαοάν .1. *κύ*ζ *κέα*ς.

Cadet, *n.*, the youngest son, a younger brother, *αν* *μα*ς *ι*ρ *ό*ιζε; *ρό*ραρ, *gen. and pl. -αίρ, m.* (also *ρό*ιρειαρ, *opp. to ριν*ρειαρ). The word *καε*οέ (cadet) is very commonly used both in Irish and Hiberno-English for a strolling good-for-nothing—a remnant of the recruiting for the “Wild Geese.” (*Τόρνα*).

Cadger, *n.*, one who lives or sponges on others, *ρ*τόκας, -αιζ, *m.*; *ρ*τιοκαίρ, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; *ζεό*κας, -αιζ, -αιζε, *m.*; *ζα*ιιν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Cage, *n.*, for birds, (1) *κά*ρ, *gen. and pl. -αίρ, m.*; (2) *έα*ναοάν, -άμ, *m.*; (3) *κ*ιέβιν, *m.* (also *κ*ιαβάν, -άμ, *m.*), *dim.* of *κ*ιαβ, a basket: as a cage full of birds, *α*μαἰ *β*ιορ *κ*ιαβάν *λάν* *ο*’έα*να*ιϋ (*Jer.* 5, 27).

Cairn, *n.*, a sepulchral monument in the shape of a conical heap of stones, *κα*ρν, -αίρν, *m.*

Abounding in or full of cairns, *κα*ιρνεας, -νιζε.

Caitiff, *n.*, a mean despicable person, (1) *πο*παίρ, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) *αν*έύμρ, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.* (*Ker.*); (3) *τά*ιρειας, -ριζ, *m.* (*G. D.*).

Cajole, *v.t.*, to deceive with flattery,

- (1) *bṛéasaim*, -að ; (2) *meallaim*, -að ; (3) *ceatgam*, -að.

Cajoler, *n.*, a wheedler, (1) *bṛéas-air*, *gen. id. m.*, also *bṛéasaoóir*, *m.*; (2) *mealltóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (3) *cluanuróe*, *g. id., pl. -óce*, *m.*; (4) *blasair*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.*

Cajolery, *n.*, wheedling to delude, (1) *blasairaeacht*, -ta, *f.*; (2) *ruarmlaó*, -ta, *m.*; (3) *plám-ár*, -ár, *m.*; (4) *bṛéasnaróeacht*, -a, *f.*; (5) *blero*, -e, *f.*; (6) *rotal*, -ail, *m.*

Cake, *n.*, a mass of dough baked flat, (1) *círte*, *gen. id., pl. -teaca* and -tí, *m.*:

Da máit le Nóra pír ir póirce,
Da máit le Nóra cíрте,
Da máit le Nóra pṛácaí mórta,
Damne bó asur im úir.

(2) *tuirtín*, *m.* (*cf.* Bret. and Corn. torth); (3) *baigrín*, *m.*; (4) *ruóds*, -óise, -ósa, *f.*:

Ir turá an Tigearna uí Néill,
Ir mīre Mac Sheasám mīc Cuirc,
Tionntuigrmír an truoós ar don,
Can uairte mac ríógs ná a curo

(5) *cáca*, *g. id., pl. -aí*, *m.*: a cake of the first of your dough, *cáca* de'n céad curo d'a buir ṽtaor (*Numb.* 15, 20); (6) a bannock, *bomnós* (*nó* *bommeós*); (7) *bollós*, -óise, -a, *f.* (*Aran*; in *W. Lim.* the baker's loaf); the end of the loaf, *cút na bollóise* (*W. Lim.*); (8) *buitín* (*buitbín*, *Don.*), *gen. id., pl. -nín*, *m.* (baker's bread, *Aran and Mayo*); (9) *rṛubán*, -ám, *m.*; (10) with currants and raisins, (*a*) *reamair*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.* (*Aran*), also *reamair*, *g. id., pl.*

-rí, *m.*; (*b*) *baigréán* *bṛeac*; (11) butter-cake, *ceapair*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.* (*Or.*); (12) a cake made of oatmeal and butter, covered with cabbage leaves, and baked in the embers, *buaireán*, -ám, *m.*; (13) made of the curds of sour milk and baked on the griddle, *bṛeacán*, -ám, *m.*; (14) a hard brittle cake, *ṽrámpreós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (15) *ṽeapair*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.*; (16) *baigréan*, -ṽm, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.* (also *baigrm*, -e, -eaca, *f.*): they baked unleavened cakes of the dough, *do bṛuireadair baigréan ṽan laibín do'n taor* (*Ex.* 12, 39); thou shalt bake twelve cakes thereof, *bṛuireó do tú óa baigrm óeas* *oe* (*Lev.* 24, 5); *cf.* (3) and (10) (*b*) above; *rṽám*, -ána, *f.*, *cf. scone.*

Calamitous, *a.*, producing wretchedness, unhappiness or misery, (1) *míreannair*, -air; (2) *mí-áó-maraó*, -air; (3) *míofortúnaó*, -air; (4) *ṽonaó*, -air; (5) *amreireó*, -ir; (6) *amṽaraó*, -air; (7) *anacraó*, -air.

Calamity, *n.*, any great misfortune or misery, (1) *mírean*, -rém, *m.*; (2) *mí-áó*, *gen. id. m.*; (3) *míofortún*, -úm, *m.*; (4) *ṽona*, -air, *m.*: I will laugh at your c., *do óeairaró mīre pór ṽáir* *pá* *buir ṽona-rá* (*Prov.* 1, 26); (5) *amreire*, *gen. id. f.*: because the day of their c. was come upon them, *oe bṛíṽ ṽo ṽtámis tá a n-amreire oṽta* (*Jer.* 46, 21); (6) *amṽar*, -air, *m.*: he that is glad at c. shall not be unpunished *an té luacṽáirṽior pá amṽar ní beró ré ṽan pionúr* (*Prov.* 17, 5) i (7) *anacam*, -cna, *f.*; (8) *anacair* (= *anpocair*), -cra, *f.*: in the day of my c., i tá mo *anacra*

- (2 *Sam.* 22, 19); (9) ἰομαρτο (accent on 2nd syl.), -α, -αί, *m.* (also -αίρο); (10) μορεαὸ, from μορεαὸ ἀν Τόιτεάμ (Earl of Inchiquin), who carried calamity wherever he went, hence the saying with regard to a man who has met with calamity or misfortune, κομμαίε ρέ μορεαὸ νό κυρὸ τ'ά μυνντιρε; κομμαίε ρέ μορεαὸ νό ἀν τορ βα ἡιορρα ὀό; (11) τιοννόηζ, -ε, -αῖα, *f.*; (12) τρυαῖσμέιτε, *g. id. f.*: I will show them the back and not the face in the day of their c., ταιρβεάνηαὸ μέ ἀν κύλ ὀόῳ αἷυρ νί ἡί ἀν αἷαὸ ἰ ἰά α ὀτρυαῖσμέιτε (*Jer.* 18, 17).
- Calcannon. *See* Champ.
- Calcareous, *a.*, of the nature of carbonate of lime, καίκεαῖ, -αῖε.
- Calculable, *a.*, that may be calculated, ρο-ἀίρεαμήα.
- Calculate, *v.t.*, to compute or reckon up, κομμαίηνιμ, -ρεαμή, *imper.* κομμαίηνι.
- Calculated, *a.*, ascertained by calculation, κομμαίρεαμήα.
- Calculating, *n.*, finding out by calculation, ριόμαίρεαῖτ, -α, *f.*
- Calculating, *a.*, of or pertaining to calculations, κομμαίρεαῖ, -μήε.
- Calculation, *n.*, the act or process of computing, κομμαίρεαμή, -μήν, *m.*
- Calculator, *n.*, one who computes or reckons, (1) ἀίρεαμήτῳρ, -ῳρα, -ῳρί, *m.*; (2) ριόμαίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*
- Caldron, *n.*, a boiler, κοίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*: this city is the c. and we the flesh, ἡ ἰ ἀν ἐαῖαιρ-ρεο ἀν κοίρε ἡ ἡμνε ἀν ῥεοίλ (*Ez.* 11, 3).
- Caledonia, *n.*, Scotland, Ἀλβα, -ν, *dat.* -αμ, *f.*
- Caledonian, *n.*, a native of Caledonia, Ἀλβαναῖ, -αῖς, *m.*
- Caledonian, *a.*, Scottish, Ἀλβαναῖ, -αῖε.
- Calendar, *n.*, an almanac, ῥέιτε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; μίοραῖαν, -αῖν, *m.*
- Calends, *n.*, the first day of each month in the Roman calendar, καλλάμν, καλλάμν, *g.* καίτε and κοίτε, *f.* (*cf.* ἰά Κοίτε, New Year's Day, the Calends of January; *cf.* L. calendæ); ἀν ἐέαὸ ἰά ὀε'ν ἡί ἡμερὲ να Ῥῳμάναῖ.
- Calf, *n.*, young of a cow, (1) ἡαῖαμ, -ῖνα, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* Skr. gau, *acc.* ἡαμ, cow).
- (2) A calf when quite young, ἰαῖς, -αῖς, *m.* (*cf.* W. llo; Corn. loch; Bret. leué); ἰαῖςῥεοίλ, veal. In calling calves to drink one says ρuc, ρuc.
- Calf of the leg, *n.*, κοίρα (*gen. id.*) να κοίρε.
- Calf-pen, *n.*, ἡοίρἰαῖς, *m.*
- Calf's rennet, *n.*, βμῖρο, -ε, -ί, *f.*
- Calf's skin, *n.*, ῥοίρεαμν ἡαῖνα, *gen.* -αῖν, *pl.* -νε, *m.*
- Calico, *n.*, plain white cotton cloth, αῖαῖρ, *g.* and *p.* -αῖρ, *m.*, also αῖαῖ, -αῖς, *m.*
- Calk, *v.t.*, to drive tarred oakum into the seams of a ship to prevent leaking, καίκαμ, -αὸ; ὡς ὀο καίκαὸ; να ῥῥοίτε ὀο ἰοναὸ τε ἡόκνιμ.
- Calker, *n.*, καίκαίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; calkers, ἡῖτ καίκαὸ.
- Calking, *n.*, the act of making the seams of ships water-tight, καίκαὸ, -αὸ; material for calking, ῥαῖον, -α, *m.*
- Calking-iron, *n.*, a chisel-like instrument used in calking, καίκαίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Call, *v.t.*, (1) to command or request a person to appear or a thing to be brought, (a) *ḡlaoróaim*, -*óac*, and *ḡlaoró* with *ar*: he called a servant, *oo ḡlaoró ré ar íeipbír-eac*; (b) *ḡoirim*, *v.n.* *ḡoirim nó ḡairim*: then he called for a light and sprang in, *asur ar nḡairim ar íolar óóran*, *oo íáit ré irteac* (*Acts* 16, 29).

(2) A divine call for some work or service, *ḡoirim*, *v.n.* *ḡoirim nó ḡairim*: behold I have called Besaleel by name, *feuc oo ḡoir mé ḡo. hammiḡṣe ar ūersaleel* (*Ex.* 31, 2); Paul called to be an apostle, *íóil . . . oo ḡoir-eac cum beic n-a abroal* (*Rom.* 1, 1).

(3) To convene or convoke a meeting, *comṡionól oo ḡlaoróac*, *oo érimniḡṣac nó oo ḡairim*: call a solemn assembly, *ḡoiró comṡionól íollamónta* (*Joel* 2, 15).

(4) To name, (a) *ḡairimim* (with *oe*) -*meac* and *ḡairim*: he called me rogue, *oo ḡairim ré nóḡaire óiom (orm, Don.)*; *ḡoirim* (with *oe*) *v.n.* *ḡoirim ḡ ḡairim*: and God called the light day and the darkness he called night, *asur oo ḡoir Óia oo'n trolur lá ḡ oo'n ooṡeasur oo ḡoir ré oróce* (*Gen.* 1, 5).

(5) To designate: we call the proud happy, *ḡoirimíó íona oo'n uabreac* (*Mal.* 3, 15).

(6) To speak in a clear loud voice, *ḡairimim*, -*meac*, and *ḡairim*: to call the roll of an assembly, *amanna comṡionól oo ḡairim fear ar fear*.

(7) To appeal to or invoke, (a) and I call God to witness upon my soul, *asur ḡoirim Óia ó'íarónaire i n-asaró m'anma* (*2 Cor.* 1, 23); thou calledst in

trouble and I delivered thee, *a mbuasí-eac oo ḡoir tú ḡ oo íaror mé tú* (*Ps.* 81, 7); (b) *éḡim*, -*ḡeam*.

(8) To awaken, as from sleep, (i) *óúirḡim*, -*reac*t and -*ḡṣac*: to call one up in the morning, *óume oo óúrḡac ar marom*; (ii) *múrḡlam*, -*ḡailt*.

(9) To call to account, (a) *óume oo ḡairim cum cumntair*; (b) *éirḡim*, -*leam* and -*liḡṣac*. See Accuse.

(10) To cry aloud, shout, *ḡṣairtim*, -*teac*. See Cry.

(11) To call names *.i.* nick-names, *leasamm oo éur ar óume nó oo éabairt ar óume*.

Call, *v.i.*, to speak in a loud voice, to address by name, (1) *ḡlaoróaim*, -*óac* and *ḡlaoró*: to call for a drink, *ḡlaoróac ar óḡ*; to call aside, *ḡlaoró ar leacṡasib*; (2) *ḡoirim*, *v.n.* *ḡoirim* and *ḡairim*: and the Angel of God called to Hagar, *ḡ oo ḡoir Am-ḡeal Óé ar ḡasur* (*Gen.* 21, 17).

To call for a story, a song, etc., *ḡṡeal (nó amíán) asam ort*.

To call a doctor, *can é an t-am íior a éur ar (óul íá'n) ooṡtúr nuair acá an óume maró*.

Call, *n.*, (1) the act of calling, a summons, (a) by shouting with the voice, *ḡlaoró*, -*oró*, *m.*: I heard the call of a man of Erin, *éumeas ḡlaoró éireannais* (*Cl. Uir.*); the articulate sound in calling the attention of a person at a distance is *hé*, also *nói*; *noḡ* (*Molloy's Gram.*); (b) by proclamation or writing, *ḡairim*, -*arma*, *pl. id.* and -*armanna*, *f.* (*cf.* *ḡairim ḡṡoite*, a summons to the bards of a certain district to meet at a given place; in folk-lore a general proclama-

tion presumably by word of mouth; (c) a complaining cry, as of one in distress, *éigeamh*, -*ḡme*, *f.*

(2) A short visit, (a) *céntrōe*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *ḡlaorōac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (c) *cuairt*, *f.*

(3) Moral obligation, *call*, -*ait*, *m.*: they were not called upon to meddle in the matter, *ní raib call* (*ḡnoite*, *Don.*) *aca baint leir*; *tá orpm a leictéro do d'éanamh*.

Caller, *n.*, visitor. (1) *cuairteoir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *céntrōteoir*, *m.*

Calling, *n.*, (1) the act of attracting attention, (a) shouting, *ḡlaorōac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.* (also *ḡlaorōrac*, -*aiḡe*, *f.*); (b) by calling to account, *éiteamh*, -*ím*, *m.*; (c) by calling to horses, *as fuasairt ar na cairtib* (*M. B.*).

(2) Calling (in life), (a) means of livelihood or employment, (i) *ḡairm*, -*arma*, *pl. id.* and -*armanna*, *f.* (also *ḡairm beata*); (ii) *ceáir*, -*éirōe*, *pl. id. f.*; (b) divine calling: that you may make sure of your calling and election, *le bair nḡairm ḡ le bair rotoḡa do d'éanamh roing-máit* (2 *Pet.* 1, 10).

Callosity, *n.*, a hardened or thickened spot on the bark of a tree or on the skin, *rpuaic*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; *ḡarōarcán*, *m.*

Callous, *a.*, hardened in mind, unfeeling, (1) *cpuarō*, -*e*; (2) *rpuaiceac*, -*ciḡe*.

Callousness, *n.*, hardness of mind, insensibility, *cpuaōar*, -*ar*, *m.*

Callow, *a.*, unfledged, *ḡan ctúm*.

Calm, *n.*, stillness, (1) *ciúmeap*, -*nr*, *m.*: and there came a great calm, *asur táimis ciúmeap móir ann* (*Mat.* 8, 26); (2) *ruaimneap*, -*nr*, *m.*: the wind ceased and there was a great

calm, *do ctúimis an ḡaoct ḡ do bí ruaimneap móir ann* (*Mark* 4, 39); (3) a dead calm on sea and land, *baintéir*, -*éara*, *m.* (*W. Ker.*); *tá ré 'n-a calm tpeisil* (*M. O'D.*); (4) *maolao*, -*ita*, *m.*; (5) after a storm, *atai*, -*ait*, *m.*

Calm, *v.t.*, to render still or quiet, (1) *ciúimim*, -*neao* (*ciúimisim*, -*iuḡao*); (2) *réimisim*, -*iuḡao*; (3) *maoluisim*, -*uḡao* (also *maolaim*, -*ao*).

Calm, *a.*, (1) not stormy, quiet, still, (a) *ciúm*, -*e*: what shall we do to thee that the sea may be c., *cpéao do d'éanamh leat cor ḡo mbeao an ḡairis ciúm* (*Jonah* 1, 11); take me up and cast me into the sea and the sea shall b c. to you, *tóḡarō ruar mé ḡ teitḡrō amac 'ran bḡairis mé, mar im berō an ḡairis ciúm aḡaib*; (b) *rom-eannroa*, *ind.*

(2) Not agitated by emotion, (a) *réim*, -*e*; (b) *ráim*, -*áime* (also *ráimac*, -*aiḡe*); (c) *rearḡair*, -*e*; (d) *ruaimneac*, -*niḡe* (also *ruaim-nearac*, -*aiḡe*).

Calming, *n.*, the act of rendering still or quiet, *ciúmuḡao*, -*niḡte*, *m.*: the calming of the night [means] the continuance of the storm, *ciúmuḡao na horōce*, *buanuḡao na rtoirme*.

Calmer, *n.*, one who or that which makes calm, *ciúimisḡeoir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Calmness, *n.*, the state or quality of being calm, (1) *ciúme*, *g. id. f.*: c. succeeds the storm, *i noiarō na rtoirme tis an ciúmeap* (*D. E.* 137); (2) *ruaimneact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *réimne(act)*, *f.*; (4) *rom-eannntaact*, -*a*, *f.* (also *rom-eannroar*, -*ar*, *m.*)

Calotte, *n.*, a kind of cap, *hacam* : and his c. down over his eyes, *ḥṣur ḥ hacam anuṣar ḥr ḥ ḥūlūb* (*P. L.*).

Caltrop, *n.* (*Bot.*), the star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*), *ḥubirīn*, *m.* (also *ḥubirīn*).

Calumniate, *v.t.*, to slander, *ḥar-luṣim*, *-uṣāb*.

Calumniated, *a.*, slandered, *ḥar-luṣte*.

Calumniating, *n.*, accusing falsely in order to injure one's good name, *ḥarluṣāb*, *-uṣte*, *m.*

Calumniator, *n.*, one who defames, (1) *ḥarluṣteōir*, *-ōra*, *-rī*, *m.*; (2) *cāmreōir*, *-ōra*, *-rī*, *m.*

Calumnious, *a.*, slanderous, *ḥar-luṣteāc*, *-ṭiṣe*; *ṭuāiṭleārāc*, *-aiṣe*.

Calumny, *n.*, malicious misrepresentation, detraction, (1) *ḥarṭa*, *g. id. m.* (also *ḥarluṣteāc*, *f.*); (2) *cūl-cāmnt*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; (3) *eibir*, *-e*, *f.* (also *eibirṭ*, *-e*, *f.*); (4) *ṭuāiṭleār*, *-a*, *m.*; (5) *mīrṣéal*, *-éil*, *m.*; (6) *mīṭeirṭ*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; (7) *bīōdān*, *-ām*, *m.*

Calve, *v.i.*, (1) to bring forth a calf, *ḥeirum*, *v.n.* *ḥreit* : I think they have a cow on the eve of calving. *cearām ṣo ḥḥur bō le ḥreit ṣca* (*B. f.*); the cow calved, *ḥo ḥuṣ an ḥō*; a cow calving, *bō aṣ ḥreit laoiṣ*.

(2) To bring forth young : canst thou mark when the hinds do calve, *an ḥḥeāḥām ṭū ḥ cōm-ārṭuṣāb cā ḥuāir ḥeirū na ḥeṭiṭe laoiṣ* (*Job 39, 1*); a mare casting a foal, *lāir aṣ ḥreit ḥearḥaiṣ*; a sow farrowing, *cḥām aṣ ḥreit ḥanb*.

Cambric, *n.*, a fine linen fabric, (1) *ḥeḥṭin*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *cāmḥic*, *-e*, *f.*

Came, *imp.* of Come : he came,

ṭāmīṣ ḥé; I came, *ṭānaṣ*; it came to pass, *ṭārṭa*; I came like water and like wind I'll go, *ṭānṣar ḥar ḥirṣe ḥr ḥar ṣdoiṭ ḥmṭeōāb*; everything that came or will come, *ṣāc ḥiḥ ṭāmīṣ nō ṭiōcḥarō*; ḥ ṭāmīṣ ḥr ḥ ṭiōcḥarō.

Camel, *n.*, a large ruminant beast of burden in Asia and Africa, *camāl*, *-ail*, *m.* (*cf.* Gr. *κάμηλος*).

Camomile, Chamomile, *n.* (*Bot.*), a herb of the genus *Anthemis*, (1) common c. (*A. nobilis*). *ḥiōṣdān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (2) corn c. (*A. avernīs*), *cōmān mīōnṭa*, *m.*; *cōmān meālṭa* (*Hogan*); (3) dog's c. or magweed (*A. catula*), *ḥmēal ḥarḥa* (*nō ḥarḥarō*).

Camp, *n.*, a collection of tents, (1) *campa*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ai*, *m.*; *camṭa* (*Mun.*); (*ḥor*)*lonṣḥorṭ*, *-ḥuirṭ*, *m.* : a flying camp, *campa ḥeāṭa*; a camp fight, *cōmḥacampa*.

(2) A collection of women for preparing or spinning flax or wool, *ceamp*, *-a*, *m.*; *meiṭeal*, *-ṭle*, *pl. id.* and *-ṭleāc*, *f.*

Camp, *v.i.*, to erect a camp, *campa ḥo cūr ḥior*.

Campaign, *n.*, (1) a stage in a war, *cōṣāb*, *m.*; *ḥluāṣāb*, *m.*

(2) The time an army remains in the field, *cāmḥear cōṣarō*.

Campanile, *n.*, a bell-tower, *cioiṣ-ṭeāc*, *m.*; *cioṣcār*, *m.*

Camphor, *n.*, a white aromatic resin or gum, *cōmḥora* (*Y.B.L.* 345, a. 29).

Campion, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant, (1) rose or garden c. (*Lychnis coronaria*), *cīpeān cōiṣ*, *m.*; (2) wild c. (*L. didica*), *cōipeān cōiṭeāc* (*Din.*); (3) red-flowered, wild c. (*L. diurna*), *cīpeān cōiṭeāc* (*D.*).

Can (a vessel), *n.*, (1) *canna*, *gen. id. m.*; (2) *míolán*, *-ám, m.*; (3) *ḡalán*, *-ám, m.*: *ḡalán épuróte*, milking can; also *ḡalún, m.*; (4) *caḡam*, *-e, -nte, f. (P. S.)*; (5) *cuirnín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (6) *cuparán*, *-ám, m.*

Can, *v.i.*, to be able, followed by an infinitive expressed or understood, (1) *féadaim*: *ḡéanfao é má féadaim*, I will do it if I can; I cannot, *ní féadaim*; (2) I can, *ir féoiri uíom*: gold can be bought dearly, *féadotar óir ḡo céannaḡ ḡo ḡaoir*; (3) *ḡis uíom*: an empty bag cannot stand, *ní ḡis le mála íolam íearam*; you cannot put an old head on young shoulders, *ní ḡis leat ceann cínionna a cúp ar ḡuailníḡ óḡa*; (4) *i n-ann*: I can swim, *tá mé i n-ann írnam*; (5) *tám i n-inníḡ oíḡe*, I can work; (6) *tám i íuoḡt íuḡbat anoir*, I can walk now; (7) *tám ábalta ar íuro nó ḡó a ḡéanam*, I can do a thing or two; (8) *ḡoḡeíbim*, I get, find as: if I could get in, *ḡá ḡíurḡimn ḡul írteaḡ*; you cannot get there to-night, *ní ḡíurḡir ḡul ann anoḡt*.

Canal, *n.*, an artificial waterway, (1) *féadán*, *-ám, m. (G. D.)*; (2) *láo*, *-áro, m.*; (3) *ḡoḡarḡeḡar*, *-re, -eaḡa and -eanna, f.*, from *ḡoḡar*, water, and *ḡar*, a trench (*cf. canals, ḡarḡeanna, Ir. Æn. 2008*); (4) *canáil*, *-áḡaḡ, f. (O' Beg.)*; (5) *cannéat*, *-éil, m. (Din.)*; (6) *loḡar, m. (gl. canalis.)*

Cancel, *v.t.*, to cross or mark out part of something written, *íḡíoraim amaḡ*; *ḡearḡaim amaḡ*.

Cancer, *n.*, (1) a malignant growth attended with pain and ulceration, *ailir, -ilre, -ilreḡaḡ, f.*;

(2) *ḡaoḡoḡar*, *-ar, m.*; (3) *ḡuirḡeam (f. l.)*.

Cancer wart, *íaitne ailre (f. l.)*.

Cancerous, *a.*, like a cancer, *ailreḡaḡ, -íḡe*.

Candelabrum, *n.*, a large candlestick having several branches, *comnteóir cḡaoḡaḡ, m.*

Candid, *a.*, (1) fair, free from bias, (a) *oíreḡaḡ, -íḡe*; (b) *ḡlan-íúḡa, ind.*; (c) *íírimneḡaḡ, -íḡe*.

(2) Frank, outspoken, *orḡailteaḡ, -íḡe, nó íorḡailteaḡ, -íḡe*.

Candidate, *n.*, one who goes or is put forward as a seeker for office,

(1) *íarḡaḡóir, -óḡa, -íí, m.*; (2) *comnéilḡḡeóir, m.*

Candle, *n.*, a cylinder of tallow, wax, etc., with a wick to give light, *comneat, -nnle, -nnlí, f. (cf. L. candela)*: when the two ends of the candle are lit it will not last long, *nuair a ḡíomn ḡá ceann na comnte ar íarḡo ní íearḡar íí áḡḡaḡ. A thin candle formerly made by dipping the pith of rushes in melted tallow, *íároeḡs, -óḡe, -a, f. (M. and Or.), íároeḡs (Con.)*; also *ḡeaḡaire, g. id. pl. -íí, m.* The comneat was made in a mould.*

Candlelight, *n.*, light afforded by a candle, *íotar comnte*.

Candlemas, *n.*, the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary on the 2nd of February, *íéil Muíre na ḡcomneat, an ḡara íá ḡe mí íeaḡḡa*; *íéil ḡíḡḡe*.

Candle-snuffer, *n.*, a utensil for removing the snuff from candles, *ḡlantóir comnte*.

Candlestick, *n.*, an instrument for supporting a candle, *comnteóir, -óḡa, -óííí, m. (cf. Candelabrum)*.

ḡnīm, *v.n.* ναοὶν ὁ ἐκείνου : cuirim
ar uimhir na naoim.

(2) ναοὶν uigim, -uigad.

Canonry (Canonship), *n.*, a benefice
in a cathedral or collegiate
church, canōntadct, -ta, *f.*

Canopy, *n.*, (1) an ornamental
projection over a door, window,
etc., (a) ῥḡáil ḡmat, *f.*; (b)
léarḡolac: léarḡolac na ῥpéire,
the canopy of heaven.

(2) Covering over a bed, dais,
etc., (a) ceannḡmat, -ḡruit, *m.*;
(b) téarḡar, -air, *m.*; (c) tálaro,
-e, -í, *f.*: on the canopy of the
bed, ar tálaro na tearḡa (*Or.*);
(d) oíon cmm.

Cant, *v.t.*, to auction, cantáilim,
-táil. *See* Auction.

Cant, *n.*, (1) slang language, (a)
nac, -a, *m.*; (b) ḡearḡa ḡuirte;
(c) ḡearḡa ḡar (? ḡearḡ), also
ḡearḡaḡair na ḡaror.

(2) Hypocrisy, béatḡráibḡ-
eacḡ, -a, *f.*

Cantankerous, *a.*, perverse, con-
tentious, cḡráibḡeac: a cantank-
erous person, cḡráibḡeacán, -ám,
m.

Canteen, *n.*, (1) a vessel, canna
ῥám.

(2) Shop in a garrison, cantín.

Canter, *n.*, an easy gallop, cor i
n-áirḡe mérb; cor a n-áirḡe
ḡocair.

Cantharides, *n.*, Lytta or Cantharis,
vesicatoria; Spanish fly, cuil
Spáinneac.

Canticle, *n.*, a hymn, cantic, -e,
-í, *f.*

Canting, *n.*, selling by auction,
cantáil, -áil, *f.*

Canting, *a.*, hypocritical, béat-
ḡráibḡeac, -ḡige.

Cantlet, *n.*, a fragment, blúipe, *m.*;
mír, -pe, -peanna, *f.*; píora, *gen.*
id. m.

Canton, *n.*, a small territorial
district, cantún, -úm, *m.*

Cantonal, *a.*, relating to a small
territorial district, cantúnac,
-aige.

Cantonize, *v.t.*, to divide into
cantons, cantúnaim, -ad (*O' Beg.*).

Cantonized, *v.a.*, cantúnata.

Cantred, *n.*, a district comprising
a hundred villages, (1) ceannḡar,
-air, *m.* (*cf.* L. centum); (2)
ḡruca céad, from which the
Barony of Trughanacmy in
Kerry; céad baile biataig.

Canvas, *n.*, cloth made of hemp
or the coarse part of flax, (1)
canabár (*pr.* canḡár), -air, *m.*;
(2) anairḡ, -te, -teac, *f.* (bundle
cloth or coarse linen).

Canvass, *v.t.*, to go through with
personal solicitation or public
addresses, ḡucanna o'airḡarḡ, to
ask for votes.

Canvassing, *n.*, oiuḡairḡeacḡ, -a, *f.*:
he has been canvassing me for
two days, tá ré as oiuḡairḡeacḡ
oim le oá lá (*Or.*).

Cany, *a.*, abounding with canes.
ḡiolcannail, -má.

Cap, *n.*, (1) covering for the head,
(a) capín, *gen. id., pl. -ní, m.*:
night cap, capín oíocḡ; take
off your cap, bain oíocḡ do
capín; a considering cap, capín
léarḡmuamim; a helmet, capín
coḡarḡ; cloḡad, *m.*, cmmḡearḡ,
f.; capín ḡonarḡ, a child's caul,
supposed to preserve from
drowning and hence prized by
sailors; (b) báirḡeac, -éac, *m.*;
(c) beairḡ, -arḡ, *m.* (*Don. and*
Or.), (*cf.* L. birrettum, a cap):
nuairḡ acá do beairḡ ar do
ceann tá oíon ar do ḡig (*Or.*);
(d) college-cap, cuḡdarún, -úm,
m.; (e) woman's cap, (i) cairḡp.
-e, -eanna, *f.*; (ii) beannḡḡ, -óige.

-a, *f.*; (*f*) *καοφα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; a woman's black cap, *καοφα ὀυβ* (*Tyr.*).

(2) Cap, crown or climax, *βυα*, -aice, -a, *f.*: it crowns you, *ἦ εἰς τοῦ βυα* *εἰ*; it crowns the country, *ἦ βυα* *να* *τίρε* *εἰ*. *βυα* also means a cap of mist on a hill.

Capability, *n.*, intellectual power or ability, *cumap*, -aiv, *m.*

Capable, *a.*, possessing ability or capacity, (1) *cumapac*, -aige; (2) *inneamail*, -mīa; (3) *éipumeamail*, -mīa; (4) *acpumeac*, -nige (*Or.*). See Able.

Capableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being capable, *cumapact* -a, *f.*

Capacious, *a.*, large, roomy, *fairrimn*, -e: a harbour c. enough for four hundred ships, *cuan fairrimn* *go* *leor* *do* *ceirpe* *céao* *long* (*O' Beg.*).

Capaciousness, *n.*, the quality of being capacious, *fairrimnse*, *gen. id. f.*

Capacitate, *v.t.*, to render capable, *oéanam cumapac inneamail*, *éipumeamail* *nó* *acpumeac*.

Capacity, *n.*, state of being capable, (1) *cumap*, -aiv, *m.*; (2) *acpumn*, -nne, -nneaca, *f.*: and he gave to each according to his c. or ability, *asur* *do* *éus* *ré* *do* *śac* *oime* *do* *réir* *a* *acpumne*; also *acpumeacat*, -a, *f.*; (3) mental c., (*a*) *éipum*, -e, *f.*; (*b*) *leabap oipeamnac* *don* *inntleacat* *ir* *laige*, a book suited to the meanest c.

Cap-à-pie, *ad.*, from head to foot, (1) *ó* *bačar* *go* *bonn*; (2) *ó* *éanam* *go* *coir*; (3) *ó* *řail* *řunn*; (4) *ó* *barra* *go* *oírřa*; (5) *ó* *mul* *lac* *go* *bonn*.

Caparison, *n.*, ornamental harness, (1) *óřmáro* *eic*; (2) *śléar capaitl*.

Caparison, *v.t.*, to harness, *śléar* *aim*, -aó.

Caparisoned, *a.*, harnessed, *śléar* *ta*, *ind.*

Cape, *n.*, (1) headland or promontory, (*a*) *ceann* *ťipe*, *gen. cinn* *ťipe*; (*b*) *řunn*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (*c*) *řor*, *gen. řuir*, *pl. id.* and *řora*, *m.*; (*d*) *maol*, -oile, -oileaca, *f.*

(2) Of a cloak, *cába*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

(3) Of a coat, *coilear*, -éiv, *m.* (collar).

Caper, *v.i.*, (1) to skip playfully, *oamřam*, -aó: the calves on a summer morning capering on the leas, *na śamma* *marom* *ťram* *řaó* *as* *oamř* *ar* *na* *bántaib*.

(2) To play pranks, *céarřam*, -řáil.

Caper, *n.*, (1) a frolicsome skip or hop, *oamř*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

(2) A prank, (*a*) *clear*, -a, *pl. id.* -anna and *cliv*, *m.*; (*b*) *řor* *camar*, -aiv, *m.*; *řorcamar* (*Con.*)

(*c*) *śeab*, -a, *m.*; (*d*) *pl. śeáitři*.

Caper, *n.* (*Bot.*), a shrub (*Capparis spinosa*), *řřeacán*, -ám, *m.*

Capercailzie, *n.* (*Zool.*). a species of grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), *capaitl coille* (*Sc.*).

Caperer, *n.*, one who capers, (1) *oamřaiv*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ří*, *m.*; (2) *oamřóiv*, -óřa, -ří, *m.*

Capering, *n.*, (1) act of playing pranks, *céarřail*, -áia, *f.*

(2) Fawning, as a dog, *lúřar*, -aiv, *m.*; *lúřřáil*, -áia, *f.*; *lúřáil*, -áia, *f.*; *řlúřar*, -aiv, *m.* (*Tyr.*)

Capering, *a.*, (1) frisky, *oamřac*, -aige; (2) *řuřřóśac*, -aige.

Capillary, *a.*, resembling a hair, *řuřbeac*, -bige.

πριόρύνταετ, -α, *f.*; (3) ὁδοίρε, *gen. id. f.*; (4) βραιοῦσαναρ, -αιρ, *m.*: he led captivity captive, ρυς ρέ αν ὅραιο ι μβραιοῦσαναρ ιειρ (*Eph.* 4, 8); (5) cimeácar, -αιρ, *m.*

Captor, *n.*, one who captures a person or thing, (1) τόςάλυρθε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (2) ζαβάλτοίρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*

Capture, *v.t.*, to seize by force, (1) ζαβαιμ, -βái; (2) βειρίμ αρ.

Capture, *n.*, the act of seizing by force, (1) ζαβái, -ái, *f.*; (2) τόςái, -ái, *f.*

Captured, *a.*, seized by force, (1) τόςέ, *ind.*; (2) ζαβέ, *ind.*

Capuchin, *n.*, a Franciscan monk with a long pointed cowl, Cap-uίpineá, -ní, -ní, *m.*

Car, *n.*, (1) a one-horse vehicle, a common cart, cairτ, -αιρτε, -αιρτεά, *f.*; car-load, uatá cairτε nó lán cairτε; τρυκαί, -λεά, *f.*; ποτα, *m.* = butt.

(2) An outside car, cáρ, -α, *m.* (cappa, *M.*), also cappa ργιαčám (*cf.* Bret. carr; *L.* carrus).

Caravan, *n.*, a company of pilgrims or merchants travelling together, eúroéáta oíitpeá nó ceannuίg-čeoίρ áς ταιρτεat le céite.

Caraway, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant with aromatic seeds (*Carum carui*), (1) caraβuaθ, -uaθ, *m.*; (2) ceapθur, -uir, *m.*; (3) tur míc cúmín, *m.*

Carbine, *n.*, a short rifle for cavalry, cairbín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Carbuncle, *n.*, (1) a precious stone, (a) capmógal, -ái, *m.*; (b) cap-búncal, -ái, *m.*

(2) A red fiery pimple, (a) zuírín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) bun-ribe (f. l.).

Carcass, *n.*, (1) a dead body, (a) conablač, -aiš, -aiše, *m.*; also ablač, *m.* (comatlač, *Con.*); (b) luam, -am, *m.*

(2) The decaying remains or unfinished frame of anything, as a ship, (a) cpeat, -α, *m.*, also cpeatlač, -aiš, *m.*

Card, *n.*, (1) to play with, cáρτα, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*; a pack of cards, pača cáρταí; the trump at cards, máθ, -α, -anna, *m.* (máθáθ, *Don.*); cards not trumps, oρáθ, -ái, *m.*

(2) Visiting card, cáρτα, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

(3) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked, cairτ, -íuít, *f.*

(4) In weaving, cáρτα, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Card, *v.t.*, to card wool, (1) cíopaim, -áθ; (2) ρlámam, -áθ.

Carder, *n.*, one who cards, cáρto-álurθe, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Cardinal, *n.*, an ecclesiastical prince cáρtoméal, -éít, *m.*

Cardinal, *a.*, pre-eminent, πρίom: na ceίτpe πρίompuθáiτce, the four c. virtues; na ceίτpe πρίom ζaoč, the four c. winds.

Cardinalship, *n.*, the dignity of a cardinal, cáρtoméatáετ, α, *f.*

Carding, *n.*, the act of preparing wool for spinning, (1) cáρtoái, -ái, *f.*; (2) ρlárnaθ, -mč, *m.*

Cardsharpers, *n.*, swindlers at cards, lučt cáρταí.

Care, *n.*, (1) attention, aίpe, *gen. id. f.*: take c. of yourself, tabair aίpe θuit pém; also aίpeácar.

(2) Business, cúram, -am, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* cura).

(3) Assiduity, ζpiongal, -ái, *m.*

(4) Anxiety or concern, (a) *imnōe*, *gen. id. f.*; (b) *imfnōm*, *gen. -a, m.*; (c) *buarōreac* (*buarō-ream*). -*ōearēa*, *m.*

(5) Regard, (a) *beann*, -*emne*, -*a, f.*; (b) *ruim*, -*e, f.*: I don't c. a pin, *ní mó liom biofán ná é (ní fiú biofán é, Don.)*; I c. for nobody, *ní'l beann ašam ar don-oume*; I c. not how much he gets, *ní mīrōe liom cá méac* *ōo šeabac* *ré*; *nó, ir cuma liom cao a šeabac* *ré*; (c) *torac*, -*arō, m.*: I do not c. for you, *ní'l don torac ašam ort*; (*ir cuma liom fá ocaob* *ōiot, Don.*); (d) *ferōm*, -*eaōma, f.*: I do not c. about it, I do not mind it, *ní'l don ferōm ašam air*; (e) *reac*, *m.*: I c. for nothing now, *tám anoir šan reac i n-don ruo*; (f.) *ūrō*, -*e, f.*; (g) *blar*, -*ar, m.*: he does not c. for you now, *ní'l don blar aige ort anoir* (idiom).

Career, *n.*, (1) calling in life, general conduct, (a) *pém*, -*e, -eanna, f.*; (b) *cúrpa*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

(2) A rapid course, (a) *ruonn-luar*, -*ar, m.*; (b) *comleang*, -*a, -aōa, f.*

Careful, *a.*, (1) taking care, cautious, watchful, attentive, (a) *cúpamac*, -*aige*; (b) *aireac*, -*uige*; (c) *fairac*, -*uige*; (d) *for-aireac*, -*uige*; (e) *fermeac*, -*mige*; (f) *freartalaac*, -*aige*; (g) *fruočnamac*, -*aige*; (h) *fruočnamail*, -*mīla*.

(2) Saving, (a) *baiteac*, -*uige*; (b) *pábatac*, -*aige*; (c) *coigilteac*, -*uige*.

Carefully, *ad.*, in a careful manner, (1) *šo cúpamac*; (2) *šo hairac*; (3) *šo hairillōe*; (4) *šo šrimn* (*U.*); (5) *šo crummn*.

Carefulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being careful, *aireacar*, -*ar, m.*

Careless, *a.*, (1) heedless, regardless, *neam(f)aireac*, -*uige*.

(2) Taking no proper care, *neamčúramac*, -*aige*.

(3) Negligent, *fallušteac*, -*uige*; *p. i nšurōe ašur i nōēic*, c. in prayer and in almsgiving; *p. um fōirum ar na marbaib* (*K., Tbb. 139, 28*); also used with *fá* and *ar*.

(4) Unconcerned, *neamšuum-eac*, -*mige*; *neamšumeamail*, -*mīla*.

Carelessly, *ad.*, in a careless manner

(1) *šo neam(f)aireac*; (2) *šo neamčúramac*.

Carelessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being careless, *neam-(f)aire*, *g. id., f.*; *neam(f)aire-eacar*, -*ar, m.*; *neamčúram*, -*aim, m.*; *falluše*, *g. id. f.*

Caress, *n.*, an embracing with affection, *fáirš ceanamail*; *pōš*, -*ōige*, -*ōša, f.*; *barpōš*, -*ōige*, -*a, f.*, a hug.

Caress, *v.t.*, to fondle, (1) *fáiršim šo ceanamail*; (2) *pōšaim*, -*aō*; (3) *rlíošaim*, -*aō*; (4) *muirnišim*, -*užac*.

Caressing, *n.*, the act of embracing with affection, (1) *muirneac*, -*a, f.*; (2) *muirnineac*, -*a, f.*; (3) *caroream*, -*rim, m.*

Caressingly, *ad.*, in a caressing manner, *šo rlíošac*.

Careworn, *a.*, worn with care, *caitte le cúpam an traošail*.

Cargo, *n.*, the load or freight of a ship, (1) *lart lumge*; (2) *uatac lumge*; (3) *lučt lumge*.

Caricature, *n.*, an amusingly exaggerated picture of a person or thing, (1) *ršišōēib*, -*e, -eāa, f.*; (2) *ōealb māšarō*.

Caricature, *v.t.*, to represent with amusing exaggerations, *ršiš-ōealbaim*, -*aō*.

Carping, *a.*, given to fault-finding,
(1) *briangac*, -*aiſe*; (2) *ſeabac*,
-*aiſe*.

Carriage, *n.*, (1) a vehicle, (*a*) *car-*
airce, *gen. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*; (*b*)
carbado, -*aro*, *m.*

(2) Behaviour, demeanour, de-
portment, (*a*) *iomcár*, -*uir*, *m.*;
(*b*) *oéigíomcár*, -*uir*, *m.*; (*c*)
moðamlaect, -*a*, *f.*; (*d*) *ſámur*,
-*uir*, *m.* (proud gait).

Carrier, *n.*, one who carries goods
for hire, (1) a carter, *carreoir*,
-*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

(2) A porter, (*a*) *orradóir*, -*opa*,
-*rí*, *m.*; (*b*) *orradóir*, *m.*; (*c*)
orraduróe, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Carrigeen moss, *n.* (*Bot.*), a small
branching purplish cartilaginous
seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*), (1)
mácar *an tuilurſ*; (2) *ceann*
donn, *m.*

Carrión, *n.*, (1) *ablae* and *conablae*,
-*aiſ*, *m.*; (2) *éaſbpoct*, -*uir*, *m.*;
(3) *rplionae*, -*a*, *f.*

Carrión crow, *n.* (*Zool.*), *Corvus*
corone, (1) *coir* *rſpéacóis*
(somet. pron. *coir* *rſpaeóſ*),
f.; (2) *feannós*, -*óise*, -*a*, *f.*

Carrot, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Pastinica*
sativa), (1) common, *meacan*
buróe, *m.*; *cearracán*; *cuirpán*
buróe; *meacan* *dearſ*; *miúrán*,
-*án*, *m.*; *miúrán* *buróe*; (2)
wild (*Daucus carota*) (*a*) *bur-*
ſomán, *m.*; (*b*) *miótlucán*; (*c*)
muſomán.

Carry, *v.t.*, (1) to bear or transport
from one place to another, (*a*)
beirim, *v.n.* *bpeir* (*cf.* *L. fero*;
Gr. φέρω; √ *bhérō*, I bear or
carry): carry that home, *beir*
rim *a bainte leat*; to carry a
horse to the stable, *capall* *do*
bpeir *ſo* *oí* *an rtabla*; to
carry a thing cunningly, *do*
bpeir *leir* *ſo* *ſlic*; we brought

nothing into this world and we
can carry nothing out of it, *ní*
tugamar don nío *ar an rdoſal* *ſ*
ní féroir linn don nío *do bpeir*
ar (1 *Tim.* 6, 7); and he will
carry nothing away with him,
ſ ní bdearfaró *ré don nío* *leir*;
(*b*) *tabpaim*, -*bairt*: I will carry
you out in my arms, *bdearfaró*
amae *ar mo baelam* *tú* (*P. O'L.*)

(2) To carry about as a burden
or about the person or in the
mind, *iomcraim* (also *iomcraim*)
-*car* (pron. *iompur*) = *imcúrim*
[note the change of *p* for *c* in the
pronunciation]: carrying an un-
born child, *aſ* *iomcár* *lemb*;
carrying a scar, *aſ* *iomcár*
cpéae; surely he hath borne
our infirmities and carried our
sorrows, *ſo* *deimim* *o'iomcúr* *ré*
ár nroilſiora *ſ* *o'iomcúr* *ré* *ár*
*nroobró*n (*Isa.* 53, 4). Also as
an actual load: Arthur carried
the image of Mary on his
shoulder, *o'iomcúr* *aruir* *deib*
impe *ar a ſualaim* (*Ir. Gl.*,
p. 151); to carry water in a
sieve, *uirſe* *o'iomcúr* *ſcrae*;
it is a bad horse that would not
carry his own oats, *ir* *oic* *an*
capall *ná* *iomcúe* *a coirce*
pém; and it came to pass that
the beggar died and was carried
by the angels into Abraham's
bosom, *aſur* *tárla* *ſo* *bpuar* *an*
uime *boet* *bár* *aſur* *ſur* *iom-*
crae *na hamſil* *ſo* *huet* *Abra-*
ham *e* (*Luke* 16, 22).

(3) To carry off by force,
puarſim, -*oae*.

(4) To bear, conduct or be-
have one's self, *iomcraim*, -*car*:
he carried himself (or behaved)
like a fool, *o'iomcár* *ré* *e*
pém *amail* *amaeán*; I behaved
as though he had been my

friend, *o'iomcpar mé fém am-laró ir supb' é mo cparao é.*

Carrying, *n.*, the act of bearing or transporting, (1) *breit*, *gen.* -e, *beirte* and *béarcta*, *f.*; (2) *iomcpar*, -*cpar*, *m.*; (3) by force, *puadac*, -*aig*, *m.*

Cart, *n.*, (1) *carrt*, -*te* and -*arta*, *pl.* -*tea*, *f.* (also in *M.* -*arta*, accent on the *c*): the wheel of his cart, *poitlean a cparac* (*Jer.* 28, 28); (2) *truccail*, -*ea*, -*li*, *f.* (also *truccail*, -*ea*, -*li*, *f.*); dung cart, *carrt doilig*; cart-wheel, *po* *carrte*; cartwright, *paor carrte*.

Cartage, *n.*, the act of removing in a cart, (1) *iomcpar ar tuar-artal*; (2) *carrail*, -*ála*, *f.*

Carter, *n.*, a man who drives a cart, *carrteoir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*

Cartilage, *n.*, gristle, *féicleos*, -*oise*, -*osa*, *f.*; “*an cnáin an pilibin, a mādair?*” “*i mbriacpar ní nead, ac* *féicleos breas*, *rigim*”; *maočan*, -*ám*, *m.*; *rimaor*, -*e*, *f.*; *rimaorac*, -*aig*, *m.*; *rimaorac rrona*, cartilage of the nose; also *gaoran-ám*, *m.*

Cartilaginous, *a.*, gristly, (1) *féicleosac*, -*aige*; (2) *maočanac*, -*aige*.

Carting, *n.*, the act of removing in a cart, (1) *carrtao*, -*cta*, *m.* (*carrtao* = removing the dung from a stable or byre); (2) *carrpac*, -*aic*, *m.* (*M.*); carting home the turf, *as carrtao* (*nó as carrpac*) *na móna abate*.

Cartridge, *n.*, a case containing a complete charge for a gun, *lánán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Cartulary, *n.*, a register for keeping records, *carrlam*, -*lamne*, -*a*, *f.*

Carve, *v.t.*, (1) divide meat, (*a*) *gearraim* (*le rgian*); (*b*) *ppiotólaim*, -*ao*; (*c*) *pannam*, -*ao*.

(2) Engrave or cut in an artistic manner, (*a*) *grabaim* *no gearaim*, -*ao*; (*b*) *greanam*, -*ao*; (*c*) *breadaim*, -*ao*; (*d*) *ppioigim*, -*ge*.

Carved, *a.*, cut or engraved, (1) *greannta*, *ind.*; (2) *ppioigte*, *ind.*

Carver, *n.*, (1) a person who cuts at table, (*a*) *pannaooir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*; (*b*) *ppiotóla*, -*aig*, *m.*

(2) An engraver, (*a*) *grabair*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*; (*b*) *gearair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*; (*c*) *breadaooir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*; (*d*) *greanaooir*, also *greantóir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*; (*e*) *ppioigeadóir*, *m.*

Carving, *n.*, (1) carving meat, (*a*) *pannaooir*, -*ea*, *f.*; (*b*) *ppiotóla*, *f.*

(2) Engraving, (*a*) *grabair*, -*ea*, *f.*; (*b*) *gearair*, -*ea*, *f.*; (*c*) *breadaooir*, -*ea*, *f.*; (*d*) *breadao*, -*cta*, *m.*; (*e*) *greannta*, -*cta*, *m.*; (*f*) *greannta*, -*cta*, *m.*; (*g*) *ppionáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (*h*) *ppioigeadóir*, -*ea*, *f.*; (*i*) *ppioige*, -*ge*, *m.*

Cascade, *n.*, a waterfall, (1) *ear*, -*a*, *m.*; also *earac*, -*aig*, *m.*; (2) *earcar*, -*aic*, *m.*

Case, *n.*, (1) a cause or suit in court, also business, *cúir*, -*re*, -*reanna*, *f.*: there is neither ghost or goblin without knowledge of his own case, *ní' rppioir ná púca san rior a cúire fém aige*.

(2) State of things, (*a*) *cár*, -*ár*, *m.*: *cionn tú anoir cionnur fearuigeat mo cár-ra*, you now see how my c. stands; (*b*) that is not the c. with me, *ní mar im doampa*; if that be the c., *má' mar im atá an rgeat*; that is not the c. with others, *ní mar im do doomib eile*; (*c*) if it be the c. that, *má' pur*

é go; if it were the c. that I had it, *ṽá mbað ruo é go mbéað ré aḡam*; (d) always the same c., *an ḡalar céadna i ḡconmuroe*; (e) *ṽál, -a, f.*

(3) Covering, (a) *cár, -ár*: hat c., *cár naṽa*; c. of knives, *cár rḡeana*; comb c., *cár círe*; (b) *cunroac, -aig, m.* (*cf.* tenth century inscription on the c. of the Book of Durrow .i. [The] Prayer and blessing of Columb of [the] Church for Fland, son of Mailsechnall, for [the] King of Ireland, by whom this case was made .i. ✠ *Opoit acur berdaet Columb Cille do flano mac Mailrechnall do Ríḡ heirenn lapanoepnað a cumroacpo*).

Case, *n.* (*Gram.*), *tuireal, -rí, m.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* V. 106, 2); nominative c., *τ. ammeac*; genitive c., *τ. gemeamnac*; accusative c., *τ. curpóireac*; dative c., *τ. tabarac*; vocative c., *τ. ḡairmeac*; oblique c., *camtuireal* (*St. Gall. Priscian*).

Case of conscience, cár coḡuar.

Casement, *n.*, a window sash opening on hinges, (1) *ḡumneós, -óige, -óḡa, f.*; (2) *carḡumneós, f.*

Cash, *n.*, money, *aigead, gen. -ḡro, m.*; ready cash, *aigead ríor.*

Cashier, *n.*, one who has charge of money, (1) *cirteoir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *cirteacán, -ám, m.*; (3) *ḡear i mbun aigro.*

Cashier, *v.t.*, to dismiss or discharge, *oíocúim, -cup*; to cashier a soldier, *raigúim do cup ar an arm.*

Cask, *n.*, a barrel-shaped vessel but may be bigger or smaller, *baipille, gen. id., pl. -í, m.*

Casket, *n.*, (1) a small ornamental box, *buirḡín, gen. id., pl. -ní, f.*; (also applied to the skin of a

roasted potato when the eatable portion is pressed out, *M. O'D*); (2) *aic, -e, -í, f.*

Casque, *n.*, a helmet, (1) *caṽbarr, -barr, m.*; (2) *cinnéroe, g. id. m.*; *cloḡao, -aro, m.*

Cassiopeia's Chair, a group of six stars in Cassiopeia, *an buata boṽac.*

Cassock, *n.*, a clerical garment something like a long frock coat, *carós, -óige, -óḡa, f.*

Cast, *v.t.*, (1) to throw, fling, hurl or drive by force, (a) *caim, -ceam*: and he prepared slings to c. stones, *aḡur do ḡléar ré cranna tabaill do caiteam cloc*; to c. a spear, *ḡeas do caiteam nó do lámac*; c. thy garment about thee and follow me, *cait do bpat iomac ḡ lean mipe*; (b) *teilgim, -ḡean* (often corrupted into *cligim* and *cligim, v.n. -ḡimc*): when he entered the meadow he c. off his shirt, *nuair táimis ré 'ran léana clig ré de a léme* (*Or. song.*); *aómol-amoro an Tigearna do teilg an marac ḡ an t-eac ran muir*, let us praise the Lord who c. the rider and the horse into the sea; (2) *ancaipe do cup amac*, to c. anchor: and casting four anchors out of the stern they wished for the day, *aḡur ar oteilgean ceirpe n-ancoipe ó ṽeipeað na luinge do b'ḡear leó ḡo mbeað an lá ann*; (3) *tuirmead dume do léirmear*, to c. a person's nativity; (4) *toilgear do óibirt*, to c. away care; (5) *dume do buatað do caiteam nó do teilgean ríor*, *nó mímirneac do cup aip*, to c. one down; (6) *oiaṽail do ruasao nó do teilgean amac*, to c. out devils; (7) *cranncup do carpr-*

amg, to c. lots: c. thy lot with us, *ceitg irteac do cpanncur i n-ar mearg*; and they c. lots and the lot fell upon Jonah, *ceitgeadar na cpann 7 do tuit an cpanncur ar Ionah (Jon. 1, 7)*; (8) to c. up an account, *cumtar do deanam ruar*; (9) to slink: thy shegoats have not c. their young, *nior ceitgeadar do gabair bameanna a mionam (Gen. 31, 38)*; (10) to form in a mould: thou shalt c. four rings of gold, *ceitgpró tú ceitpe fáinne óir*; he c. four rings, *do ceitg pé ceitpe fáinne (Ex. 38, 5)*, (*cf. Farm.*, *as cur ceitgim*, the first moulding of potatoes, etc.); (11) to shed, to lose: neither shall your vine c. her fruit, *ní mó ceitgpear búr bpeamam a topad*; (12) to c. a line in fishing, *tarlaicim, -laic*; (13) to c. the blame on another, *an mitleán do cur (nó do leagad) ar dume eile*.

To c. away, (a) thou shalt c. them away like a dirty cloth, *ceitgpró tú uait iad amail éadac ralaic*; (b) *turpacaim, -pac*; (c) c. away or scatter, *rteallaim, -ad*.

C. down, (a) though he fall he shall not be utterly c. down, *bíod go dtuitpró, ní ceitgprígtear píor é*; my soul is c. down within me, *tá m'anam ar n-a ceitgean píor ionnam*; (b) *irigim, -uigad*; (c) *leagam, -ad*.

C. forth: I will c. thee forth into the open field, *ceitgpró mé amac annra macaire orgailte tú*.

C. off: if you forsake him he will c. thee off for ever, *má tpeigean tú é ceitgpró pé uaró tú go brad*.

C. out: till he had c. them out of his sight, *nó gur ceitg ré ar a maðarc iad*; like a wandering bird c. out of the nest, *mar éan reacrám ar n-a ceitgean amac ar a nead*.

C. up: (a) dust will be c. up, *ceitgpró ruar tuaitpead*; (b) to c. up to a person or throw a thing in his teeth, *ruo do catad le dume nó do cur 'n-a agaró*. Cast, n., (1) the act of throwing, *caiteam, -tte, m.*: he was casting stones and earth, *bí pé as caiteam cloic agur cmaró*.

(2) The distance to which a thing can be thrown, *urcar, -air, m.*: *timceall urcar cloice*, about a stone's c.

(3) A throw of dice, *urcar oirle, a c. at dice*.

(4) The cast of a line in fishing, (i) *buitte, g. id., pl. -li, m.*: brought a fish from that c., *tug iarg do'n buitle rm (Top On. 80, 4)*; (ii) *tarlaic, -e, f.*

(5) A glance of one's eye (a coup d'œil), *buitte rútle; buitle do rúl. See Squint*.

(6) The contents of anything, *comluet, -a, m.*

(7) Cast of glowing metal from the furnace, *bpuet, -a, -anna, m.*

(8) The amount of corn sent to the mill at one time. See Kilncast.

(9) Cast of a play, *comluadar, -air, m.*

Cast-off clothes, *aitéadac, -aig, -aige, m.*; a cast-off shirt, *aitléme*.

Cast, a., thrown, (1) *ceitgce, ind.*; (2) *caitte*.

Castaway, n., (1) one who is shipwrecked literally or morally, *oibearpac, -aig, -aige, m.*; (2) *dume tpeigce, m.*

Caster, *n.*, (1) one who casts, *τελς-τέοιρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) a small wheel, *ροίτίν*.

Castigate, *v.t.*, (1) to chastise by flogging, *ρσιύρραμ*, -αό.

(2) To inflict corrective punishment, (a) *ρμαέταμ*, -αό; (b) *ρμαέτσιγμ*, -υζαό.

Castigated, *a.*, punished correctively, *ρμαέτσιγτε*.

Castigation, *n.*, the act of punishing correctively, *ρμαέτσιγαό*, *m.*

Castigator, *n.*, one who punishes correctively, *ρμαέτσιγτέοιρ*, -όρα -όρι, *m.*

Casting, *n.*, (1) the act of throwing, *τελςεαν*, -γμ, *m.*; (2) *καίτεαμ*, -τέ, *m.*: *c.* stones, *ας καίτεαμ cloc*; *ας παρθεαό cloc*; and we so mirthful *c.* stones, *αγυρ ρμν ζο ρυαέ ας καίτεαμ υαζ* (*Oss. IV. 64*). The practice of casting stones as a trial of strength was until quite recently very common in W. Limerick. It was a very ancient practice and the *θαλλάμ νό γαλλάμ* or pillar stones throughout the country are said in some folk-stories to be some of the *cloca nipt* of the Fenian champions. The casting-stone (flat) was in some places called *ύοςαρ*, -αρ, *m.*, and I remember we used to call small flat stones which could be thrown a long distance *ρύσιρύν* (= *ρ + ύσιρύν*). Another stone but smaller was the *ρορνός -όιγε*, -α, *f.*, and a still smaller one was the *μέαρός* or finger-stone for children. (3) In fishing, *ταρταε*, -ε, *f.*: (4) he was *c.* sheeps' eyes after her, *βι ρύν na γλαρόιγε αιγε n-α υιαό*.

Casting-net, *n.*, a net which is cast and immediately drawn in, (1) *τελς-ύον*, -ύιν, -ύιοντα, *m.*;

(2) *ύον τελςμ*, *m.*; (3) *ρρεμς-ύον*, *m.*; (4) *ύον ρςρίοβαίό*.

Castle, *n.*, a fortress, *καρτεάν*, -άμ, *pl. id.* and -έμ, *m.* (*cf. L. castellum*).

Castle-builder, *n.*, one who builds castles, esp. in the air, *καρτεόιρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Castle-building, *n.*, forming visionary schemes, *καρτεόιρεαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Castled, *a.*, fortified, *καρτεατα*, *ind.*

Castrated, *v.a.*, gelded, (1) *κοιυτε*; (2) *ρποέτα*.

Castrate, *v.t.*, to geld, (1) *κοιυμ*, -ιεαό; (2) *ρποέαμ*, -αό (*cf. L. spado*, eunuch); (3) *βαμμ αρ*: castrating pigs, *ας βαμτ αρ mucav*.

Castration, *n.*, the act of gelding, (1) *κοιυεαό*, -ιτε, *m.*; (2) *ρποέαό*, -οέτα, *m.*

Casual, *a.*, coming by chance, (1) *τεασμυραέ*, -αιγε; (2) *τυιτιμ-εαέ*, -μιγε; (3) *εμεαμναέ*, -αιγε. *See also Careless.*

Casualty, *n.*, what happens by chance, (1) *τεασμυρ*, -υιρ, *m.*; (2) *τυβαιρτε*, *gen. id. f.*; (3) *τιοννοιρς*, -ε, *f.*

Casuist, *n.*, one skilled in or given to casuistry, (1) *compiaρυρδε .i. ουμε εόλαέ ι ζαράαυ compiaρ*; (2) *βπαρδαλιτόιρ*; (3) *κυρριε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (4) *ζεαρκύρ-εαέ*, -ρις, *m.*

Casuistical, *a.*, of or pertaining to casuistry, (1) *βπαρδαλιταέ*, -αιγε; (2) *ζεαρκύρεαέ*, -ριγε.

Casuistry, *n.*, the doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience, (1) *βπαρδαλιταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) *ζεαρκύρεαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Cat, *n.*, an animal of the genus *Felis*, *κατ*, *gen.* and *pl. κυτ*, *m.*: *αν ταν μύεταρ na comnιrδε bionn an uιte έατ γλαρ*, when candles are out all cats are grey;

the cat can look at a king, *τὰ* *ceao* *as* *an* *scat* *amarc* *ar* *an* *ri*; cat after kind, *cat* *do* *féir* *cinéil*; *cat* *do* *déanfao* *mac* *an* *éirt* *acé* *lué* *do* *maibao*; when the cat is away the mice play, *nuair* *a* *bíonn* *an* *cat* *amuis* *bíonn* *na* *luca* *as* *rimnce*; (*cf.* *W. cath*; *Corn. kat*; *Bret. kag*; *L. catta*; *Ger. Katze*).

Catacombs, *n.*, subterranean burial places, *ua* *ga* *rá* (*paol*) *atalam*.

Catalogue, *n.*, a list of things, *clár*, *-áir*, *a*, *m.*; *liort* *anmanna* *neite*.

Catalogue, *v.t.*, to make a list of things, *cláir* *uigim*, *-u* *ga* *o*.

Catamount, *n.*, the cougar (*Felis concolor*), *parpacat*, *-éirt*, *m.*

Cataplasm, *n.*, a poultice, *ceirín*, *gen. id. m.*; (2) *fuair* *leite* (*p. l.*).

Cataract, *n.*, (1) waterfall, (*a*) *eap*, *-a*, *m.*; (*b*) *eapcar*, *-air*, *m.*; (*c*) small *c.*, *rgéapóán*, *-ám*, *m.*, and *rgápoán*, *m.*

(2) Disease of the eye, *fiomm*, *g. finn*, *m. .i.* *oalla* *éis* *ar* *mo* *gaillib* *na* *púl*.

Catapult, *n.*, *cloébo* *ga*, *g.* and *pl. id. m.*

Catarrh, *n.*, an inflammation of the mucous membrane, (1) *rla* *ga* *oán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *réam*, *-a*, *m.*; (3) *cloé* *ta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (4) *cloé* *t*, *-oicé*, *-a*, *m.*; (5) *cloé* *tán*, *-ám*.

Catastrophe, *n.*, a sudden calamity, *batalong*, *m.*; *tubairte*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; *tionóir* *g*, *-e*, *f.*

Catch, *v.t.*, (1) to lay hold on or grasp, (*a*) *beirim* (*ar*), *v.n.* *bpeit*: *c.* him, *beir* *air*; he lies in wait to *c.* the poor, *lu* *geam* *ré* *i* *bpeiteam* *cum* *beirte* *ar* *na* *boé* *taib*; I would follow the deer through the glen and would

fain *c.* hold of his leg, *do* *lean* *raim* *an* *riao* *fo'n* *ngleam* *'r* *ba* *mian* *liom* *bpeit* *ar* *a* *coir* (*Oss. IV. 8*); (*b*) *ga* *baim*, *-báil*: a closed fist never caught a hawk, *níor* *ga* *b* *do* *oim* *oúnta* *reabac* *arim* (*H. M. 671*); being crafty I caught you with guile, *ar* *mbeir* *oam* *glic* *do* *ga* *b* *mé* *ri* *b* *tem'* *gliocar* (*2 Cor. 12, 16*); what should the cat's daughter do but *c.* rats, *caroé* *déanfao* *nigean* *an* *éirt* *acé* *lué* *o* *ga* *báil* (*Or.*); they set a trap, they *c.* men, *cuir* *o* *u*, *ga* *buir* *riao* *o* *aoime* (*Jer. 5, 26*); (*c*) *greamuigim*, *-u* *ga* *o*: to *c.* hold of him, *grem* *o'* *rá* *ga* *il* *air*.

(2) To arrest after pursuit: they followed and caught him, *do* *leanao* *ar* *é* *i* *do* *mu* *ga* *o* *ar* (*nó* *do* *ga* *b* *riao* *é*).

(3) To catch in a snare or net, (*a*) *o* *u* *laim*, *-laroéacé*; (*b*) hence to ensnare, to entangle, *greamuigim*, *-u* *ga* *o*: that they should *c.* him in his words, *go* *ngreamóc* *aroir* *é* *'n* *-a* *camnt* (*Mark 12, 13*); to *c.* him, *grem* *o'* *rá* *ga* *il* *air*.

(4) To seize with the mind, *gla* *cam*, *-ao*: now the men observed (or listened) diligently whether anything would come from him (to show his mind) and did hastily *c.* it, *anoir* *o'* *air* *geao* *ar* *na* *o* *aoime* *go* *ppo* *o* *na* *mac* *an* *o* *tioc* *pa* *o* *éim* *o* *u* *o* *ran* *i* *do* *gla* *ca* *o* *ar* *go* *luac* *é* (*1 Kings 20, 33*).

(5) To catch by contagion, sympathy or exposure, (*a*) *o* *g* *am*, *-ga* *il*: I caught the fever from John, *o* *ga* *ar* *an* *riao* *par* *o* *ga* *án*; I caught a cold on the mountain, *o* *ga* *ar* *nó* *fu* *ar* *ar* *fuacé* *ar* *an* *riao*; yawning is catch-

ing, τὰ μίαντασι τὸ γάλακ; (b) γλάκαμ, -αθ.

(6) To come upon a person by surprise: to c. him in the act, βρεῖτ αἰρ ῥαν ἡγήσιον; I shall c. him yet in a lie, βέαρρα αἰρ πόρ ι μβρέις.

Catch, *n.*, of fish with a rod and line, (1) γάλλας, -αῖς, *m.*: you have a good c., τὰ γάλλας μόρ έρς τεατ (*Don.*); (2) of a door, etc., λύβος, *f.*; ταιρτεός; (3) burden of a song, λοννεός, *f.*; (4) a tricky question, οὐβ-ποκατ, *m.*

Catcher, *n.*, one who catches, (1) γλάκαδοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) γλάκαρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Catching, *n.*, the act of seizing or taking hold of, (1) βρεῖτ, -ε, also βεῖρτε and βέαρτα, *f.*; (2) γαβάιτ, -άλα, *f.*; (3) τὸ γάιτ, -άλα, *f.*

Catching, *a.*, contagious or infectious, γαβάιτακ, -αῖς; γαβάλακ, -αῖς; τὸ γάλακ, -αῖς.

Catchweed. *See* Cleavers.

Catechetical, *a.*, relating to asking questions, σεῖρτεαμμακ, -αῖς.

Catechise, *v.t.*, to instruct by asking questions, (1) οὐμε το τεαγας τε σεῖρτ γ ῥεαγνα; (2) σεῖρτ-ῖσμ, -ιυαθ.

Catechism, *n.*, a book containing a summary of the Christian doctrine, (1) αν τεαγας κῖορ-τιρθε; (2) σεῖρτεακάν, -άμ, *m.*

Catechist, *n.*, one who instructs by questions, σεῖρτῖςτεοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Catechumen, *n.*, a neophyte, σεῖρτε-άνυρθε, *gen. and pl. -όθε, m. .i.* οὐμε τεαγαςτα εὐμ να ῥάκ-παμιντ το γλάκαθ. *See* Novice.

Caterer, *n.*, one who provides food, λόναδοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Caterpillar, *n.*, the larva of a butterfly or any lepidopterous

insect, (1) οὐιλλῖοι, -μίλ, *pl. id. and -α*; (2) αἰρθεός, -όῖς, -α, *f.*; (3) λυβῖαρτ, -πέιρτε, *f.*; (4) ῥπιοπαρο νεανντα (also ῥπεῖς νεανντα), *f., Con.*; ῥπιο νεανντα (*Mulranny*); (5) λυρ-εὐακ, -αῖς, -ακ, *f.*; (6) λυρ-εἰνιμ, *f.*; (7) λυρ-εὐμεός, *f.*; (8) βοῖβ, *g. and pl. βυῖβ .i. πέιρτ* βεας ἰθεαρ οὐιλλεαβάρ.

Caterwaul, *v.i.*, to cry out as cats, πιοκραμ, -αθ.

Caterwauling, *n.*, the cry of cats, (1) πιοκραθ, -αῖθ, *m.*; (2) κατακαρ-αῖρ, *m.*; (3) ῥεῖρεακαθ νό μιαθ-ζαῖτ κυτ.

Cathartic, *a.*, purgative, πυρσόρο-εακ, -οῖς.

Cathedral, *n.*, the principal church in a diocese, (1) σεαῖπορτ, -υῖρτ, *m.*; (2) κῖλτ εαῖρπυῖς; (3) τεαμ-παῖλ μόρ, *m.*; (4) ῥυρθεακάν εαῖρπυῖς, *m.*; (5) ἀρθεαγλαῖρ, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*; (6) ἀρθεαμπαῖλ, -αῖλ, *m.*

Catholic, *n.*, Κατοῖκεακ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m. (cf. L. Catholicus)*; a Roman Catholic, Κατοῖκεακ Ρομάνακ.

Catholic, *a.*, of or pertaining to Roman Catholics, Κατοῖκεακ, -αῖς; Καῖτῖκροε.

Catholicism, *n.*, the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, αν κῖερεαμ Κατοῖκροε.

Catholicity, *n.*, the doctrines of the Church of Rome, Κατοῖκε-εακτ, -α, *f.*

Catholicon, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant (*Valeriana officinalis*), οὐιλλεός να ῥαορ, *f.*

Catkin, *n.*, an ament, καῖτῖν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Catmint, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant like Catnip, } mint (*Nepeta cataria*, also called *Mintha catina*), μῖον-ταῖρ κυτ, *m.*

Catoptrics, *n.*, science of reflected light, ἀρθεαῖρπαθ (*O'R.*).

Cat's foot, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Nepeta glechoma*), *cop éuit, f.*

Cat's tail (a plant), great cat's tail (*Typha latifolia*), *boóán toub, coigeat na mban ríoe*; small cat's tail (*Typha angustifolia*), *boóán.*

Cattle, *n.*, quadrupeds of the bovine family, (1) *ba, pl. of bó, a cow*; (2) *buar, -air (cows), m.*; (3) *áinneir, -re, f.*; (4) *beataóais*; (5) *eallac, -ais, m.*; (6) *rtoc, g. rtunc, m.*; (7) *croó, g. cruio, m.*

Cattle-dealer, *n.*, one who buys and sells cattle, *butaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Cattle-diseases, *n.*, (1) *crupán, m.*; (2) swelling under the jaws, *rpoacán, -ám, m. (Sligo)*; *poacán (Ker.)*; (3) lumps on the skin caused by the chrysalis of the gadfly, *buarruit (pron. varesill, Con.)*; *fáibre, Ker.; Din.*; (4) *tarcbuirileacám*; (5) uneasiness preceding labour, *ruarḡán, -ám, m. (Tip.).*

Cattleshed, *n.*, a byre or cowhouse, (1) *buaite, gen. id., pl. -ite, f. (cf. L. bovine)*; (2) *croó, gen. id., m.*

Caudal, *a.*, pertaining to a tail, *eairballac, -aisge.*

Caught, (1) *imp. of beirum ar, to catch, do ruḡ: do ruḡ ré orim, he caught me*; it is often a slow hound caught his share, *ir minic do ruḡ cú mall ar a éuro*; *do ruḡ maora orim, a dog bit me*; *do ruḡaó air, he was caught*; (2) *ḡabta: you are caught, tá tú ḡabta (ḡaibte, Don. and Or.)*; *tá tú ceapta (Mayo)*; (3) *ḡlacḡa*; (4) easily caught, *ro-ḡlacḡa.*

Caul, *n.*, (1) a net worn on the head by women, *céibín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

(2) The great omentum or

membrane loaded with fat which covers the intestines of mammals (a) *rḡairt, -e, -eacá, g. pl. rḡairt, f.*; (b) *rḡannán raitte.*

(3) Part of the amnion or membrane covering the fetus, which is sometimes round a child's head at birth, (a) *oimmiatl, -éille, pl. -a, f.*: this son had a caul over his head, *ir ámlaró bí an mac rim 7 oimmiatl tar a ceann air (Top. Dh. 4, 25)*; (b) *caipín ronaí* or lucky cap. It is deemed very lucky to be born with a caul, which is considered a sure preservative against drowning and therefore prized by sailors. St. Chrysostom says that the midwives used to sell cauls for magic purposes.

Cauldron, *n.*, a large boiler, *coipe, g. id., pl. -rí, m. (cf. Skr. caru, to boil).*

Cauliflower, *n. (Bot.)*, a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), (1) *cáitir, -re, -reacá, f.*; (2) *cóitir, -e, -eacá, f.*; also *cólar, f.*; (3) *blát cabáirte.*

Causal, *a.*, causative, (1) *cáireac, -ríge*; (2) *fácaḡ, -aisge.*

Cause, *n.*, (1) that from which anything proceeds or which produces any result, (a) *áóbar, -air, m.*: your fear is greater than your c., *ir mó o'easla ná o'áóbar*; if it is good it is not without c., *má'r maic é ní ḡan áóbar é*; (b) *fáct, -a*: the c. of my journey is, *'ré fáct mo túair*; do not say it without c., *náhabairḡan fáct é*; chief c., *ceann fáct*; (c) *bun, -um, m.*: what was the c. of it, *caó ba bun teir*; (d) *bunaóar, -air, m.*: drink is the c. of it, *'ré an c-olacán ir bunaóar (nó fáct oó)*;

(e) cúir, -e, -eanna, *f.*: God send us the c. of laughter, cúir ḡáire ó 'Dia éusáinn; (f) éirim, -e, *f.*: the c. of our expedition, éirim ár n-eaótrá (E. O. A. 175).

(2) A suit or case in court, (a) cúir, -e, -eanna, *f.*: the widow's c. cometh not in to them, ní tís cúir na baintreabairge éuca (Isa. 1, 23); (b) éileam, -lím, *m.*

Cause, *v.t.*, to effect, produce, occasion or bring about: and I will c. it to rain upon the earth, ásur do b'éarparó mire fá deara ar fearcáinn do déanam ar an tcalam (Gen. 7, 4); c. that it be read also, tugaró fá deara a léigean mar an gcéadna (Col. 4, 16); c. frogs to come up, tabair fá deara loirgheann do t'eáct aníor; to c. his butler to set out daily on his table, do tabairt fá deara ar a d'áileam do f'fearcáil go laet-eamail aradóro (K., Tbb. 15, 10); also beirim without fá deara; c'read do t'ug ar ádám uball na haitne d'íte (K., Tbb. 99, 11); what caused Seadna to say, c'at fé n'oeap do Séadna a ráó (P. O'L.); it was that caused me to go, ir é rin fá deara dam imt'eáct (fé n'oeap and fé n'oeapa, *M.*).

Causeless, *a.*, without just or sufficient reason, (1) neamcúir'eac, -r'ige; (2) neamádórapac, -a'ige; (3) ḡan áóðap.

Causelessness, *n.*, the state of being causeless, neamcúir'eáct, -a, *f.*

Causeway, *n.*, a raised roadway over wet or marshy ground, (1) clocán, -ám, *m.* (cf. Clocán na b'fómopac, the Giants' Causeway); (2) tócap, -air, *m.*; (3) ailleán, -ám, *m.*; (4) camróir, -ópa, -óirí, *m.*; (5) cabap, -air, *m.*,

also cabpa, *g. id., m.*; (6) a passage or temporary causeway made with branches, furze bushes, heather, etc., over a shough or boggy place, (a) cir nó ceir, -e, *f.* (also *gen.* ceapá); (b) c'ireac, -r'ige, -a, *f.* (*M.*). Probably from cor, a foot.

Caustic, *n.*, a substance which burns or corrodes, cloc loirg'eac.

Caustic, *a.*, (1) corrosive, loirg'eac, -ḡige; (2) bitter, fearb.

Cauterize, *v.t.*, to burn with caustic, loirgim le h'apann nó le cloic loirg'eac.

Caution, *n.*, (1) provident care, wariness, a'ipe, *f.*

(2) A warning, (a) f'or'fóḡpaó, -ḡapá, *m.*; (b) paóó, -aró: because you gave him no c. or warning, de b'p'is nac' otug t'upa paóó do, warning and advice, paóó ḡ cóma'ipe.

Caution, *v.t.*, (1) to give notice of danger, (a) f'or'fóḡpaim, -aró; (b) tabpaim paóó; (2) to advise one to take heed, beirim cóma'ipe.

Cautionary, *a.*, conveying a warning to avoid danger, f'óḡap'eac, -a'ige.

Cautious, *a.*, wary, watchful, (1) a'ipeac, -r'ige; (2) f'air'eac, -r'ige; (3) f'or'f'air'eac; (4) cúpamac, -a'ige; (5) cáir'e'ipeac, -r'ige; (6) aicillróe, *ind.*

Cautiously, *ad.*, in a cautious manner, ḡo h'air'eac.

Cautiousness, *n.*, the quality of being cautious, a'ipeacap, -air, *m.*

Cavalcade, *n.*, a procession of persons on horseback, marc'f'uaḡ, -a'is, -a'isge, *m.*; (2) tapḡap, -air, *m.*; (3) marcaró, -e, *f.*; (4) marc'paró, -e, *f.*; (5) eac'paró, -e, *f.*

Cavalier, *n.*, a military man who serves on horseback, marc'laó, -

gen. -αιόε, *pl. id.* and -ταόερα, *m.*; *μαρκαέ*, -αις, -αιςε, *m.*; *μιοίρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*

Cavalierly, *ad.*, in a haughty manner, *σο* *ceannáproac*.

Cavalry, *n.*, soldiers who serve on horseback, (1) *μαρκετλας*, -αις, -αιςτε, *m.*; (2) *μαρκεπαρό*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *εαέπαρό*, -ε, *f.*

Cave, *n.*, a hollow place in the earth, a cavern, (1) *uam*, -e, *pl.* -αμα, *f.*; (2) *cuap*, -air, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*; (3) *uam*, -anaé, -anaéa, *f.*; (4) *ῥσαιρ*, -e, -eáca, *f.*; (5) *poéla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (6) *tuΊsa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (7) *proélar*, -e, *pl.* -eanna and -eáca, *f.*; (8) *pluar*, -e, *pl.* -eáca, *f.*

Cave-dweller, *n.*, a prehistoric man who dwelt in a cave, (1) *tuΊsán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *tuΊsaíre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*

Caveat, *n.*, notice not to do something until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition, (1) *ῥéamairéacár* .i. *oíune* *oo* *éur* *ar* *airéacár* *ioim* *ῥé*; (2) *ῥabáó*, -aró, *m.*

Cavern, *n.*, a large cave, (1) *cuap*, -air, -a, *m.*; (2) *cuapán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *tuimnóe*, *gen.* and *pl.* -óce, *m.*; (4) *uam*, -e, -αμα, *f.*

Caverned, } *a.*, containing caverns
Cavernous, } *cuapaé*, -aíςε.

Cavil, *n.*, a captious objection, (1) *conῥpóro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (2) *caéῥairéacé*, -a, *f.*; (3) *iomarḃáró*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.* See *Carp*, *Carper*.

Cavil, *v.i.*, to find fault without sufficient reason, *conῥpóroim*, -póro.

Caviller, *n.*, one who cavils, (1) *caéῥaíre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*; (2) *ḡreamacán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *tiotḃaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*

Cavilling, *n.*, the act of finding fault without good reason, (1) *caéῥairéacé*, -a, *f.*; (2) *bḡansacé*, -a, *f.*

Cavity, *n.*, a hollow place, (1) *cuap*, -air, -a, *m.*; (2) *cuapán*, -ám, *f.*

Cawing (of rooks), *n.*, (1) *ḡráς*, -aíς, *m.*; (2) *ḡráςairiacé*, -aíςε, *f.*; (3) *ḡáΊacé*, -aíς, *m.* Onomatopoeic words.

Cease, *v.i.*, (1) to stop, *ῥtaóaim*, *v.n.* *ῥtaó*: the talking ceased, *oo* *ῥtaó* *an* *éaimnt*.

(2) To leave off or give over, desist from, (a) *ῥḡuirim*, *v.n.* *ῥḡur*: c. from mourning, *ῥḡuir* *oeo'* *bḡón*; then I will c., 'n-a *óiaró* *ῥin* *ῥḡuirḡró* *mé*; (b) *teḡim*, *v.n.* *teḡean(τ)*: with *oe*: c. from humbugging, *teḡ* *oe* *oo* *éuro* *mágaró*; let us c. our comparisons on both sides, *teḡimír* *o'ár* *ḡcomóΊtar* *ar* *ḡac* *taob* (*Oss.* IV. 58); c., rabble! *teḡró* *ar* *a* *óiorḡar* *ῥluais*!; (c) *ῥoraim*, -aó (also *oraim*, -aó); (d) *eirḡim* (also *eirḡim*), -ḡe, with *ar* and *oe*: he ceased from drinking, *o'eirḡ* *ῥé* *ar* *an* *óiacán*, c. troubling, bothering or referring to me, *eirḡ* *óiom*.

Cease, *v.t.*, to put a stop to, to bring to an end, (1) *ῥtaóaim*, *v.n.* *ῥtaó*, c. talking now, *ῥtaó* *oe* *oo* *éuro* *éaimnte* *anoir*; c. whistling a while, *ῥtaó* *o'* *ῥeasḡail* *ḡo* *ḡóil*; (2) *ῥḡuirim*, -ur: the sea ceased raging, *oo* *ῥḡuir* *an* *ḡairḡe* *oo* *conḡaó*; c. to do evil, *ῥḡuir* *oo* *óéanam* *untc*; and ceased bearing, *ḡḡur* *oo* *ῥḡuir* *oe* *bḡeic*.

Ceaseless, *a.*, without pause, (1) *neam-ῥḡuireacé*; (2) *ḡan* *ῥḡior*; (3) *ḡan* *ῥtaó*; (4) *ῥíor*- in comp.

Cellular, *a.*, *ρεομραδ*, -αιγε.

Celtic, *a.*, (1) *cent*εαδ, -τιγε; (2) *γαε*δεαδ.

Cement, *n.*, a kind of calcined limestone for making mortar that will harden under water, *ρετροισιν*, -ne, *f.*

Cement, *v.t.*, to unite with cement or other substance, (1) *τα*ιτιμ, -αταδ; (2) *com*ταιτιμ, -αταδ.

Cemented, *a.*, joined together by cement, (1) *τα*ιττε; (2) *cp*uarδ-ceangaitte *le céile*.

Cementing, *n.*, *τάτα*ρδεαδτ, -a, *f.*

Cemetery, *n.*, a graveyard, *ρε*ιτις (and *ρε*ιτις), -e, -i, *f.* (*cf.* *L. reliquiæ*, the ashes of the dead).

Censer, *n.*, a vessel in which incense is burned, (1) *τ*ύρεοιρ, -ορα, -οίρι, *m.*; (2) *τ*ύρεάν, -άιν, *m.*

Censor, *n.*, a fault-finder, (1) *ρε*ρύουιγεοιρ, -ορα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) *αι*τβιοραδ, -αις, -αιγε, *m.*; (3) *ρ*ιονρα, *gen. id., pl.* -αί, *m.*; (4) *α*μύρανυρδε, *g. id., pl.* -οτε, *m.*

Censorious, *a.*, apt to blame or condemn, (1) *α*μύραναδ, -αιγε; (2) *μι*λλεάναδ, -αιγε; (3) *ρ*πιθεαμίαι, -μίαι; (4) *βα*ραμίαι, -αιγε; (5) *γ*εαρ, -έιρε; (6) *cp*uarδ, -e; (7) *co*ipeaδταμίαι, -μίαι.

Censoriousness, *n.*, the quality of being censorious, *α*μύραναδτ, -a, *f.*

Censurable, *a.*, blamable, (1) *ι*οναμύραν; (2) *ci*ονηταδ, -αιγε.

Censurableness, *n.*, the quality of being censurable, *ι*οναμύραν-αδτ, -a, *f.*

Censure, *n.*, blame, (1) *α*μύραν, -άιν, *m.*; (2) *γ*λάιν, -e, -εαδα, *f.*; (3) *γ*λάιν, -e, *f.*; (4) *αι*τβιοραδ, -ρα, *m.*; (5) *τά*ινρεαί, -ρίμ, *m.*; (6) *ι*ομκάινεαδ, -ντε, *m.*; (7)

*γο*τάν, -άιν, *m.*; (8) *ε*αρμαίττ-e, *f.*

Censure, *v.t.*, to blame, (1) *α*μύρανάιν, -αδ; (2) *ι*ομδεαργαίμ, -αδ; (3) *ι*ομκάινίμ, -νεαδ.

Censured, *a.*, blamed, (1) *ο*ιόμοιτα, *ind.*; (2) *ι*οττιγτε.

Censuring, *n.*, the act of blaming, (1) *ι*ομκάινεαδ, -ντε; (2) *ι*οττ-υγαδ, -υιγτε, *m.*; (3) *ο*ιόμοιτα, -ιτα, *m.*

Cent, *n.*, (1) a hundred, *cé*αδ, as ten per cent., *ο*εic *αρ* *αν* *γ*εαδ, *ο*εic *ρα* *cé*αδ.

(2) An American coin, (a) *ci*ονός, -οίγε, -a, *f.* .i. *le*ατ *ρε*οίρυνς: he has not a red cent, *ní*'l *ci*ονός *ρ*υαδ *αι*γε (*m. b.*); (b) *ρε*γυρτοδ, -οίγε, -a, *f.*: we have not a cent out of it, *τά*μυιθ *γ*αν *ρε*γυρτοδ *ο*ά *β*άρρ (*m. b.*).

Centaury, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant, (1) *Gentiana centaurium*, *ο*ρέιμπε *μ*υιρε; (2) *Chlora perfoliata*, (a) *ο*ρέιμπε *bur*δε; (b) *ο*εαγα *bur*δε, *m.*; (3) *Erythraea centaurium*, *cé*αδουιτεαδ.

Central, *a.*, near the middle, *με*αδόναδ, -αιγε.

Centre, *n.*, the middle point or place, (1) *λά*ρ, -άίρ, *m.*; (2) *ce*αρτλάρ, -άίρ, *m.* .i. *λά*ρ *ne*ιτε *co*mépuinn; (3) *με*αδόν, -όν, *m.*; (4) *cp*ορδε, *gen. id. pl.* *ο*τε, *m.*

Centre, *v.t.*, to concentrate, as one's mind or thoughts, *λ*υγίμ, *v.n.* *λ*υγε: her mind was centred on her son, *ο*ο *λ*υγ *a* *η*αιγνε *αρ* *a* *mac.*

Centrifugal, *a.*, tending to recede from the centre, *λά*ρτείρε.

Centripetal, *a.*, tending to approach the centre, *λά*ραίμρις-τεαδ.

Centuple, *a.*, hundredfold, *céadac*, -*aiḡe*.

Centurion, *n.*, a captain of a hundred men, *céadúir*, -*úir*, *m.* (*cf.* *S. na R.* 7612); *taoiseac céad*; *ceannfeadh céad*.

Century, *n.*, *aoir*, -*e*, *f.*; *céad bliadhán*: *bíodair n-a mbeada i n-aonaimhir*, *nó mairfeodair ran aoir céadna*, they lived in the same century.

Ceremonial, *a.*, according to established rites, *dearḡnátac*, -*aiḡe*

Ceremonial, *n.*, outward form, *nór*, -*óir*, *m.*

Ceremonious, *a.*, punctilious, *nór-amail*, -*mila*.

Ceremoniousness, *n.*, *nóramlaet*, -*a*, *f.*

Ceremony, *n.*, (1) an act or acts prescribed by authority or custom, as religious ceremonies, (*a*) *ḡnát*, -*a*, *m.*: according to all the ceremonies thereof, *oo péir an uile ḡnát*; (*b*) *dearḡnát*, -*a*, *m.*

(2) Forms of civility or etiquette prescribed by authority or custom, (*a*) *ḡnár*, -*áir*, *m.*; (*b*) *nór*, -*óir*, *pl.* -*a* and -*anna*, *m.*; (*c*) *foirm*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (*d*) *cúirtéir*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

Certain, *a.*, (1) assured in mind, (*a*) *deimn*, -*mne* (*cf.* *Gr.* *θεμεναι*, set; *Eng.* deem, doom); (*b*) *deimniḡcead*, -*aiḡe*: know for c., *bíod a fíor ḡ a deimn aḡaib*; (*c*) *baraimnead*, -*niḡe*: I am not very c. about it, *ní'l a fíor aḡam ḡo baraimnead* (*m. b.*).

(2) Not to be doubted or denied, (*a*) *dearbúta*; (*b*) *dearb*, -*a*: I feel c., *ir dearb uíom* (*cf.* *Eng.* true); the thing is c., *tá an níó dearbúta*; they came to me again with c. (undoubted)

information, *tánḡadair aḡir le fíor dearbúta*; I am c., *tá deirbúfíor aḡam* (*Or.*).

(3) Inevitable, sure to happen, actually existing, *cimnte*, *ind.*: as c. as there is a cross on the back of an ass, *cóm cimnte ir tá cpor ar óruim arail*; ever-certain, *bicímnte*; though the vengeance of God is slow it is c., *má'r mall ir cimnte díogaltaḡ oé*.

(4) Fixed, stated, regular or determinate, (*a*) *bead*, -*a*; (*b*) *cruinn*, -*e*; (*c*) *paiteamnta*, *ind.* (*m. b.*); (*d*) *óruirḡte*, *ind.*; (*e*) *rocuirḡte*, *ind.*; (*f*) *ruirḡte*, *ind.*

(5) Indefinite, not specifically mentioned, *áiríte*: a c. person, *uime áiríte*; I have no c. abode, *ní'l comnurde áiríte aḡam*. *Áiríte* takes the form of *aitir* in parts of *Con.*, for instance, *Spiddal* and *Mulranny*.

Certainly, *ad.*, without doubt, unquestionably, (1) *ḡo háiríte*; (2) *ḡo cimnte*; (3) *ḡan amhar*; *deirim ḡan amhar*; (4) *ḡo fíor*; (5) *ḡo dearbúta*; (6) *ḡo deimn* (*pém*), (most) certainly; (7) Idiom: he will certainly come, *ní baogal ná ḡo otiocparó pé*.

Certainty, the quality, state or condition of being certain, (1) *deimn*, -*mne*, *f.*: woe to him who makes a c. of hope, *ir mairḡ a déanann deimn o'a dócar*; (2) *deimne(ad)*, *f.*; (3) *cimntead*, *f.*; (4) *dearbútaet*, -*a*, *f.*

Certificate, *n.*, a written testimony to the truth of any fact, (1) *teirt*, -*te*, -*teanna*, *f.*; (2) *teartaḡ*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *teirtiméirad*, -*a*, *f.*

Certified, *a.*, verified, assured, *deimniḡte*.

Certifier, *n.*, one who verifies or assures, *ὑειμνιζέσθην*, -όηα, -πί, *m.*

Certify, *v.t.*, (1) to give information, to assure or make certain, (a) *ὑειμνιζίμ*, -ιυζαῶ : we have therefore sent and certified to the king, *ὑίμε ῥίμ ὁ ὑίρεαμα ῥί ὑίμν ῥ ὁ ὑειμνιζεαμα ῥ ὁ ὁν ῥίζ* (*Ezra*, 4, 14); (b) *ὑεαῖῶ-ιυζίμ*, -υζαῶ, *ὑεαῖῶαίμ*, -αῶ : we certify to the king, *ὑεαῖῶαμα ὁ ὁν ῥίζ* (*Ezra* 4, 16).

(2) To give information, to verify, (a) *ὑεαῖῶιυζίμ*, -υζαῶ; (b) *ῥίὀῤῥιυζίμ*, -υζαῶ, also *ῥίὀῤῥαίμ*, -αῶ; (c) *ῥαῖῥνέῖῥίμ*, -νέῖῥ; (d) *ὑεαῖῶ-αίμ*, -αῶ, also *ὑεαῖῶιυζίμ*, -υζαῶ.

Certifying, *n.*, the act of assuring, (1) *ὑεαῖῶιυζαῶ*, -ιυζέ, *m.*; (2) *ὑειμνιυζαῶ*, -ιζέ, *m.*; (3) *ὑεαῖῶαῶ*, -ῶα, *m.*

Certitude, *n.*, freedom from doubt, (1) *ὑεαῖῶαῖῶ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ὑειμ-νεαῖῶ*, -α, *f.*

Cerulean, *a.*, sky-coloured, (1) *ζὀῤῥίμ*, *g.s.f.* *ζῡῖῥίμε*; (2) *ὑαῖ-ζὀῤῥίμ*, -ζῡῖῥίμε; (3) *ῥῥέῖῥ-ζὀῤῥίμ*, -ζῡῖῥίμε.

Cerumen, *n.* See Earwax.

Cervical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the neck, *μυνέαλαῖ*, -αίγε.

Cess, *n.*, a tax or rate, (1) *ῥῥαῖῦ*, -τέ, -τέαμμα, *f.*; (2) *ζεαῖῥαῶ*, -ῥα, *m.*; (3) *ὑίὀῥῶάμ*, *g.* -άηα and -άηαῖ, *pl.* -εαῖα, *f.*

Cessation, *n.*, a ceasing or stop, whether final or only temporary, (1) *ῥὀῥαῶ*, -αῖῶ, *m.*; (2) *ὀῥαῶ*, -αῖῶ, *m.*; (3) *ῥαῖῶ*, *gen.* -αῖῶ, *pl. id.* and -αημα, *m.*; (4) *ῥὀῥαῶ*, -ῥα, *m.*; (5) *ῥὀῥ*, -α, *m.*; (6) *ῥζῖῦ*, -ε, *f.*; (7) *ὑεῖῥεαν ὁ ὥῥὀ*; (8) from rain, *ααα*, -αῖ, *m.*

Cess-collector, *n.*, (1) *ὑίὀῥῶάμεαῖ*, -νιζ, *m.*; (2) *ῥεαῖ ὁ ῥεαῖῥαῖ* (*Don.*).

Cession, *n.*, yielding or surrender, (1) *ζέῡῡεαῶ*, -ῡτε, *m.*, with ὁ following; (2) *αῖῶαῖῥα ῥαῖῥ*.

Cesspool, *n.*, any receptacle of filth, (1) *μύνῡὀῖ*, -ῡὀα, *m.*; (2) *ὑαῖῡῡ*, -ῡῡ, *m.* (*Or.*).

Chafe, *v.t.*, (1) to make angry, *ῥεαῖῥαίμ*, -αῶ.

(2) To warm by rubbing, (a) *ὑίμῡῡίμ*, -μῡῡῦ (cumῡῡίῥίμ, -υζαῶ, *Don.*): to chafe with the hand, *ὑίμῡῡῦ ὑε ῡάῡῡ*; (b) *ὑεῖῥεαῡ ὑε ὑίμῡῡῦ*.

(3) To wear by rubbing, *ῡὀαῡῡ*, -αῶ.

Chafe, *v.i.*, to feel vexed, *ὀῥῡῡῶαίμ*, -αῶ.

Chafer, *n.*, a kind of beetle, (1) *ὑαὀῡ*, -ὀῡ, *m.*: it is better (more meritorious) to burn a chafer than to fast on Friday, *ῡῥ ῥεαῖῥ ὑαὀῡ ὁ ῡὀῥαῶ ὥά ὁ ὁ ὑὀὀῥαῶ*; (2) *ὑαῖῡὑαὀῡ*, -αὀῡῡ, *m.*; (3) *ὑαὀῡ ὑὀῡὀ*, *m.*; (4) *ὑεαῖῥα ὑαὀῡ*, *m.* (*Con.*); (5) *ὑαῡῡ ὑαὀῡ*, *m.*; (6) *ὑαὀὀὀ*, -ὀὀῥε, -ὀὀα, *f.* (the cockchafer).

Chaff, *n.*, (1) the chaff blown away in winnowing, *ῡὀῶῡῡ*, -άῡῡ, *m.*

(2) The husk or chaff which adheres to the grain till ground, (a) *ὑάῖῦ*, *gen.* *ὑάῖα*, *f.* and *m.*; (b) *ὑάῖῦῡεαῖ*, -ῡῡῥ, *m.* and -ῡῡῥε, *f.*

Chaffer, *n.*, one who chaffs others, *ὑὀῥῡῡῡῡῡ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῡῡῡ, *m.*

Chaffinch, *n.* (*Zool.*), a bird (*Fringilla cœlebs*), *ῡῡ ῥαῖῶ*, *m.*

Chaffweed, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant also called cudweed or chafeweed (*Gnaphalium*), *ὑάῖῦῡὀ*, -ε, -εαημα, *f.*; *ζῡαῖῦῡῡ*, -ὀὀα, *m.*

Chaffy, *a.*, abounding in chaff, (1) *ῡὀῶῡῡαῖ*, -αίῥε; (2) *ὑάῖῦῡεαῖ*, -ῡῡῥε.

Chagrin, *n.*, vexation, mortification, (1) *cpárōteacēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *řarpřán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Chain, *n.*, (1) a series of links of various kinds of metal joined together and used for mechanical and ornamental purposes, (a) *řlabřpa*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* and *řlabřpaō*, -*áo*, *m.*: link of a chain, *řúb řlabřpaō*; (b) neck-chain, (i) *mumtorc*; (ii) *ōřnarřř*, -*arřř*, *m.*; (iii) *řōō*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *f.* (collar): I would swear to it by Moran's chain (which contracted and choked the witness if he lied), *řabřřamnn an řōō řřōřamnn arř*; (iv) *řonn*, -*a*, -*ái* (worn by women).

(2) Surveyor's chain, (a) *řlabřpa* *g. id. m.*; (b) *mearř*, -*a*, *m.*

(3) (Weaving), chain or hank of yarn, *řarřna*, *g. id. m.*

Chain, *v.t.*, to fasten, bind or connect with a chain, (1) *řlabřřuřřm*, -*uřřāō*; (2) *cearřřlaim ře řlabřpa*.

Chaining, *n.*, the act of fastening or binding with a chain, *řlabřřuřřāō*, -*uřřāē*, *m.*

Chain-mail, *n.*, a flexible defensive armour in the form of a garment and made of links of metal, *řúřřeāē*, -*řuřř*, *pl.* -*řuřřē* and -*řeāē*, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* L. lorica).

Chain-metre, *n.*, in prosody a metre in which the last word of one stanza begins the next, *conēclaim*, -*ámne*, -*a*, *f.*

Chain-puzzle, *n.*, *an řeāēřán řřřanaē*.

Chair, *n.*, a movable single seat with a back, *caēřaořř*, *gen.* -*řeāē*, *pl.* -*řeāēā*, *f.* (*cf.* L. cathedra): armchair, *caēřaořř uřřlēamnn*; chair of state, *caēřaořř řčāřō*.

Chairman, *n.*, the president of a meeting, (1) *caēřaořřřeāē*, -*řuřřē*, *m.*; (2) *uāēčarřán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Chairmanship, *n.*, *uāēčarřánaēčē*, -*a*, *f.*

Chaise, a one-horse two-wheeled carriage for two persons hung on leather straps, (1) *carřbaō*, -*áo*, *m.*; (2) *carřárřē*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*čř*, *m.*

Chalice, *n.*, the cup used in celebrating Mass, (1) *calřř*, -*ře*, -*řeāēā*, *f.* (*cf.* L. calix-icis); (2) *balřán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *corřn*, *gen.* and *pl.* *cuiřn*, *m.* (*cf.* W. corn; Bret. korn; L. cornu); (4) *corřán comāomeāē*, *gen.* *copām comāomeāē*, *m.*

Chalk, *n.*, a soft earthy substance white or whitish in colour of the same composition as limestone, *calřē*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* calx, calcis).

Chalk, *v.t.*, to mark with chalk, *comāřčuiřřm ře calřē*.

Chalk-pit, *n.*, a pit from which chalk is dug, *řoll calřē*.

Chalky, *a.*, resembling or containing chalk, (1) *calřēāēāē*, -*čřēē*; (2) *calřēāēamail*, -*mlā*.

Challenge, *n.*, a defiance, esp. to fight a duel, (1) *řuōōřřán*, -*ám*, *m.* *i.* *cuiřeāō čum comřarřē*; (2) *āřřāō*, -*áo*, *m.*

Challenge, *v.t.*, to summon to single combat, (1) *āřřaim*, -*āō*; (2) *čāřřaim*, -*āō*.

Chalybeate-water, *n.*, any water into which iron enters, *uřřēē řarřnarōē*, *m.*

Chamber, *n.*, a room, esp. a bedroom, *řeomřa*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*

Chamber of Commerce, *řeāē řřōčā*

Chamberlain, *n.*, an officer having the management of the private chambers of a monarch, (1) *řeomřaōōřř*, -*ōřa*, -*řř*, *m.*; (2) *řřōčāōōřř*, *m.*

Chambermaid, *n.*, a maidservant who sweeps rooms, makes beds, etc., *calřř řeomřa*.

Chameleon, *n.*, a lizard-like reptile which changes colour according to the colour of the objects surrounding it, *cameitliún*, -úin, *m.*

Chamois, *n.*, (*Zool.*), a small species of antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*), (1) *camaoir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *reamí*.

Chamomile. *See* Camomile.

Champ, *n.*, mashed potatoes mixed with butter, "bruisy," (1) *briúg-tín*, *g. id., pl. m.*; (2) *cál ceannann*, -ainn, *m.* (*cál ceannfionn*): *o'imctiḡ an t-im fñio an cál ceannfionn air*, he had a mishap (*U.*).

Champ, *v.t.*, (1) to bite so as to be heard, *cognaim*, -aḡ: *capall cōgnar an béaltbac*, a horse that champs the bit; (2) to crunch or bite into small pieces, *cpeimim*, *v.n. cpeim*.

Champagne, *n.*, an effervescent wine, *fion fhucaḡo*.

Champaign, *n.*, a flat open country, *macaire fairring péro*.

Champion, *n.*, one who anciently fought on behalf of the honour or rights of others, (1) *ḡairḡrōeac*, -ḡs, *m.*; (2) *laoc*, *gen. laoiḡ*, *pl. id. and laocra*, *m.*; (3) bite, *m.*; (4) *cupaḡo*, *m.* (*cf. Gr. κύριος*, master, lord); (5) fig., *cú*, *f.*; (6) *péinnrō*, *g. id. m.*; (7) *ppairnpupa*, *g. id., pl. -aí*, *m.*; (8) *ḡruaḡac*, *m. (Or.)*; (9) *mál*, -áil, *m.*; (10) *míleaḡo*, -irō, *m.*; (11) *nía*, *gen. niaḡo*, *m.*; (12) *niall*, *g. néill*, *m.*; (13) *orḡar*, -air, *m.*; (14) *ruirpe*, *m.*; (15) *rḡál*, -áil, *m.*; (16) *rḡoir*, *g. rḡuir*, *pl. -a*, *m.*

Champion-like, *a.*, (1) *ḡairḡeamail*, -mía; (2) *laocra*; (3) *míleaḡra*; (4) *bíleamail*, -mía.

Championship, *n.*, the symbol of supremacy, *an cpaḡo*, -oibe, *f.*

Chance, *n.*, (1) an imaginary agency supposed to rule the destinies of men, fate; fortune, (*a*) *cinneam-*

am, -mna, -mnaḡa, *f.*; (*b*) *ceagmáil*, -ala, *f.*; (*c*) *ceagmur*, -uir, *m.*; (*d*) *cuiteamar*, -air, *m.*

(2) The agency at work: by *c.* a certain priest went down the same way, *ḡsur cárila tpe cinneamam ḡur ḡaḡ raḡaric áirice rior ra tpeḡe rin*; that it was *c.* that happened to us, *ḡur cinneamam táimḡ oraimn*; as I happened by *c.*, *mar cárila oamra do cinneamam*; I saw that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, neither bread to the wise nor riches to men of understanding nor yet favour to the men of skill, but that time and *c.* happens to them all, *do connairc mé naḡ do'n luac acá an pára, ná an caḡ don tpean ná fóir an t-airán don eḡnarōe ná fóir parōbpear do na oamib tuisreanaḡa ná fóir, fabar do luac an ḡliocair acḡ ḡo oceagmann am ḡsur cinneamam oóib uile.*

(3) An opportunity, possibility, likelihood, (*a*) *fairl*, -e, *f.*: he got a *c.* at him, *ruair pé fairl air*; (*b*) *ruair pé lom air*; (*c*) as they would not get a *c.* at it, *mar naḡ bfuigoir caoi air*; (*d*) no *c.* of doing it, (*i*) *ní'l don ḡair (ḡaḡar) ḡsam air (Clare)*; (*ii*) *ní'l ḡoir ḡsam air (m. b.)*; (*iii*) *ní'l don out ḡsam air*; (*iv*) *ní'l coḡrom ḡsam air*; (*v*) he had no *c.* of overtaking her, *ní raiḡ don fáḡáil aige ar ceacḡruar léi*; *ní raiḡ don bpeic aige uiric*; (*e*) idiom: got by *c.*, (*i*) you snatched it out of the fire, *ruair tú ar an tene é*; (*ii*) we have as good a *c.*, as our predecessors, *cá an orōe ḡ an lá com fára ḡ bí raiḡ riam.*

Chancel, *n.*, the part of a church containing the altar, *campéal*, -*éil*, *m.* (*cf.* cancella); *raimgeal*, -*ḡil*, *m.* (*Bergin's Keating*, p. 57, l. 233); *tearpmann*, -*ainn*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *terfyn*; L. *terminus*) .i. áit bíos lám leir an áitóir rna teampalab ḡ do bíos bárráilte le rlatuib iarainn nó le béimib maroe (*O' Beg.*).

Chancellor, *n.*, a judicial officer of high rank, (1) *raimreléar*, -*léir*, *m.* (*Foley*), (*cf.* L. *cancellarius*); (2) *árbbreiteamh*.

Chancellorship, *n.*, the office of a chancellor, *raimreléaraíocht*, -*a*, *f.*

Chancery, *n.*, the Court of Equity, (1) *cúirt an éirt*, *f.*; (2) *cúirt an traimreléir*, *f.*

Chancre, *n.*, a venereal ulcer, *orpúrsor*, -*ḡuir*, *m.*

Chandelier, *n.*, a candlestick having several branches, (1) *comnteóir cnaobac nó ḡeasac*; (2) *crann rolar*.

Chandler, *n.*, a maker or seller of candles, (1) *loiceadair*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *loiceadóir*, -*órá*, -*rí*, *m.*; (3) *feair oéanta comneal*; (4) *comnealóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Change, *n.*, (1) alteration or variation or transformation, (a) *atruḡad*, -*uirḡe*, *m.*: change of seasons, *atruḡad na n-aimreap* (nó *aimreap na réarúr*, *J.C.W.*); (b) *atarrac*, -*ais*, -*aise*, *m.* (*átrac*, *U.*); to make changes that were thought necessary or expedient, *atarrac a oéanam* mar do railead a beir riacanac nó comḡarac (*P. L.*); (c) *malairt* -*e*, -*ead*, *f.*: if he makes a c. who can hinder, *má oéanam malairt cia féadaf a corḡ*.

(2) A succession or substitution of one thing for another, (a)

claochló, -*a*, *m.*; (b) *tao*, -*oie*, -*a*, *f.*: there is many a c. on a spring day, *ir iomóim tao ar lá earrais*; (c) *vicissitude*, *tréimreac*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *iomluir*, -*e*, *f.* (also *iomlaioir*, -*e*, *f.*).

(3) Small money, (a) *airḡeao mion nó mionairḡeao*, -*ḡio*, *m.*; (b) *brirea*, -*rte*, *m.*: have you the c. of a pound, *briun brirea punta asat*; (c) *róimreál*, -*áil*, *f.*; *rimreál*, *f.* (*Spiddal*).

Change, *v.t.*, (1) to alter, vary or transform, (a) *atruḡim*, -*uḡad*: thou shalt not c. it, *ní atrócaró tú é*; they c. night into day, *atruḡro riao an oíche ann a lá* (*Job* 17, 12); (b) *malairt*, -*airt* (also *malairtruḡim*, -*uḡad*): and if you shall at all c. it, *asur má malairtfaró tú ar don cor é*; can the Ethiopian c. his skin or the leopard his spots, *an breadann an tEtiópeac a cpoiceann do malairt no an liopáro a bpeice* (*Jer.* 13, 23); (c) *iomtruḡim*, -*pó*: who changed the truth of God into a lie, *mar oimḡ do iomporó ríunne Oé i mbreḡ* (*Rom.* 1, 25); (d) *claochlúim*, -*ló*; (e) *airtruḡim*, -*uḡad*.

(2) To give and take reciprocally, to exchange: neither shall any vessel (jewel) of fine gold be changed for it, *ḡ ní beir a malairt ar féaduib o'or rínéalt* (*Job* 28, 17).

(3) To change money, (a) *briim*, -*reao*: he handed me a ten pound note and asked me to c. it, *do rin ré cuḡam nóta beir bpunt ḡ o'iar rí orm é brirea*; (b) *róimreál*, -*áil*.

(4) To change, as one's faith, *iomtruḡim*, -*pó* and -*páil*.

Channel, *n.*, (1) the bed of a river or stream, *ḡimneall*, *-mill*, *m.*: from the bed of the river (*lit* stream), *ó ḡimneal an τ-ρροῦ* (*Isa.* 27, 12); the channels of the sea appeared, *vo connacar ḡimnill na fairsge*; (2) clarf, *-e*, *-eamna*, *f.*; (3) in the strand at low water, *fearrao*, *-eirre*, *pl. id. f.*; also *ḡaoṡ*, *-oit*, *a*, *m.*; (4) cut in the strand by fresh water, *eirḡ*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*; (5) the sluice or channel through which water flows on to a mill-wheel, *bṛáḡa*, *-o*, *-áḡoe*, *f.*; (6) in a byre, (*a*) *lindear*, *-oir*, *m.*; (*b*)

Chapel, *n.*, a small church, (1)
 réipéat, -éit, *m.*: where God

has a church the devil will have a chapel, *áit* 1 *mbíonn easlaí* *as* *Óia*, *berò réipéal as an* *oíabál*; (2) *teac pobail* (*Don.*).

Chaplain, *n.*, a clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, *réiplíneac*, *-níg*, *-níge*, *m.*

Chaplaincy, *n.*, the office of a chaplain, *réiplín(τ)eaçt*, *-a*, *f.*

Chaplet, *n.*, a garland or wreath to be worn on the head, (1) *riearg*, *-eirs*, *pl. id.* and *-a*, *m.*; (2) *pilléao*, *-éio*, *m.*; (3) *riç-eacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4) *coróim*, *-eac*, *f.*

Chapman, *n.*, a peddler, a hawker, (1) *mançaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *búçaire*, *m.*; (3) *ceann-uíoe reacrám*.

Chapter, *n.*, a division of a book, *caibroeal*, *-oíl*, *m.* (*Don.*); *caibroíl*, *-oíe*, *-oíl*, *f.* (*cf. L. capitulus*).

Char, *v.t.*, to burn partially, *toirçim*, *-orçao*.

Character, *n.*, (1) a quality or disposition peculiar to an individual which can only be injured by his own acts as distinguished from reputation, which is what others think he is; reputation is subject to be injured by the acts of others irrespective of his own, but it may exist though character be gone; on the other hand reputation may be lost by slander though character remain: *cáil*, *-e*, *pl. id. f.*: of the worst *c.*, *ir meara cáil*.

(2) Reputation or the general estimate of a man's character, (a) *clú*, *g. id. m.* and *f.*: he had his property and *c.* (said when one offers what is refused), *bí a c'uo ir a clú aige* (*cf. W. clyw* *kleu*, hear; *L. in-clutus*, famous); *Gr. κλέος*, fame); (b)

τάρç, *-a*, *m.*; (c) *çpaçam*, *-aim*, *m.*; (d) *teirt*, *g. -e* and *-earta*, *pl. -earta*, *f.* (*cf. W. tyst*; *Bret. test*; *L. testis*); (e) *tuairç*, *-e*, *f.*

(3) A written character, *teirt-iméireac*, *-a*, *f.* (also *teirt*, *g. -e* and *-earta*, *pl. -earta*, *f.*).

(4) A unique or peculiar individuality, one given to fun, *çporóean*, *-óim*, *m.*

(5) Quality or rank, (a) *clóo*, *-a*, *m.*: in the character of a beggar, *1 çclóo b'acais*; (b) *céim*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*: in the character of an ambassador, *1 çcéim ríç-teacçaire*.

Character or letter, *n.*, (1) *uicir*, *g. -cpe*, *pl. id.* and *-cpeac*, *f.*; (2) *clóo*, *-a*, *m.* (a *clóo* was a spike, nail or stylus with which the ancients wrote on the bark of trees).

Characteristic, *n.*, a distinguishing trait or quality, (1) *airóean*, *-óim*, *-a*, *m.* (*Keat.*); (2) *comaçta*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (3) *çné*, *g. id.*, *pl. -çe*, *f.*

Characterless, *a.*, without character *çan cáil*.

Charcoal, *n.*, coal made by charring wood in a kiln, *ríoççual*, *-aíl*, *m.*

Charge, *n.*, (1) a load or burden, (a) *uacac*, *-ais*, *-aisge*, *m.*; (b) *çrom*, *g. çruim* and *çruime*, *m.* and *f.*

(2) The care or custody of persons or things, (a) of a family, (i) *muirçean* (*muirçim*, *Don.*), *-çne*, *-çneac*, *f.* (*cf. Gr. μέριμνα*, care); (ii) *muirçann*, *-rne*, *-ái*, *f.* (same as above); (iii) *muirçar*, *-rur* (also *muirçoar*, *-oir*, *m.*; (b) of anything, *cúram*, *-aim*, *m.*; (c) custody of cattle, etc., *1 mbun*, as: in charge of the

horses, 1 mbun na gcapall; the fox in charge of the hens, an maṡaṡ ṡuaṡ 1 mbun na gceapc; in charge of the sheep, the cows, etc., 1 mbun na gcaopac, na mbó, 7ṡl., in charge of the house, 1 ḃṡeṡóil an tige.

(3) An order or command, óṡuṡṡaṡ, -uṡṡe.

(4) An impressive address, as by a bishop or a judge, ceaṡarṡ, -arṡ, m.

(5) The quantity of material which a thing is intended to hold at one time, as the charge of a gun, furnace, battery, (a) comluṡṡ, g. id. and -a, m.; (b) for a furnace, ḃṡuṡ, -a, -anna, m.; (c) of a gun, upṡar, -ar, m. (also the shot or explosion).

(6) A sudden rush upon an enemy, ionṡarige, g. id. m.

(7) Accusation, (a) acṡurán, -ám, m.; (b) caṡaioṡ, -e, -eaṡa, f.

(8) A rush or run, as at football, (a) réarṡa, g. id. m. (Con.); (b) réirre, g. id. m. (M.).

(9) A claim or lien, éileam, -lím, m.

Charge, v.t., (1) to lay upon, as a burden, to load, to fill, ualuiṡim, -uṡaṡ.

(2) To lay upon or impose, as a task, óṡuuiṡim, -uṡaṡ.

(3) To lay to one's charge, ascribe, impute, (a) cuiṡim 1 leir: lay not this sin to their charge, na cuiṡ an peacaṡ ro n-a leir.

(4) To accuse, (a) caṡam, -aṡ, with le: not accusing you of it, ní ḃá caṡaṡ leac é; (b) cionnt-uṡim, -uṡaṡ; (c) éliṡim, -iuṡaṡ, -leam and -ṡe.

(5) To attack, to rush upon, ionṡarige, -ṡe.

Charger, n., a horse, capall coṡaró.

Charging, n., (1) making a claim, éiliuṡaṡ, -iṡṡe.

(2) Making an accusation, caṡaṡ, -ṡa, m., with le.

Charily, ad., cautiously, ṡo haiṡeac.

Chariness, n., the quality of being chary, aiṡe, gen. id. f.

Chariot, n., a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, (1) cóirce, gen. id., pl. -ṡi, m.; (2) caṡáirce, gen. id., pl. -ṡi, m.; (3) caṡbaṡ, -aṡ, m. (cf. carpentum).

Charioteer, n., the driver of a chariot, (1) caṡbaṡóir, -óra, -rí, m. (2) cóirceóir, -óra, -rí, m.; (3) ara, g. id., pl. -nna, m. (cf. ara na ḃpóṡ).

Charitable, a., (1) benevolent, kind, full of good will, caṡṡannaṡ, -aiṡe.

(2) Beneficent, giving freely to the poor, (a) ḃéirceamail, -míla; (b) ḃéirceac, -ciṡe.

(3) Liberal in judging others, kind, beneficent, (a) ḃaonna, ind.; (b) ḃaonnaṡ, -aiṡe.

Charitableness, n., the exercise of charity, (1) caṡṡannaṡṡ, -a, f.; (2) ḃéirceamílaṡṡ, -a, f.; (3) ḃaonnaṡṡ, -a, f.

Charitably, ad., in a charitable manner, ṡo caṡṡannaṡ.

Charity, n., (1) goodwill, benevolence, caṡṡannaṡṡ, -a, f., also caṡṡannar, -ar, m. (cf. caritas, love, affection): now there remains faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity, anoir ṡanaio na trí neirce reo cṡeirdeam, ḃóṡar 7 ṡṡáṡ (caṡṡannaṡṡ), ṡṡeacṡ ir é an ṡṡáṡ (caṡṡannaṡṡ) ir mó ḃíobḃ ro (1 Cor. 13, 13); charity begins at home, coruiṡeann an caṡṡannaṡṡ ṡan ḃaile (nó ir ṡíorṡa ḃo ḃuine a léine ná a cóṡa).

(2) Liberality to the poor, *οἰρῆς*, -*είρῆς*, *f.*, from *Οἶ* + *εαίρῆς*, love.

(3) Liberality in judging others *οἰοννάετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Charles's-wain, *n.*, the Great Bear, prop. only the seven stars known as The Dipper or the Plough, (1) *υἱὸν ἄστρον*; (2) *ἀνὰ ἑτάερα*; (3) *ἀνὰ καίμαρ ἑτάερα*; (4) *ἀνὰ ἑτάερα καμ*.

Charlock, *n.*, (*Bot.*), a plant (*Brassica sinapistrum*), (1) *ἡνὰ νὰ ρῦλ μβυρῶε*, *m.*; (2) *πρῆρεσθ' ἑαίρῆς*, *f.*; (3) *καρμῖαν βυρῶε*; (4) *νεομῖν βυρῶε*.

Charm, *n.*, (1) a spell or incantation, (*a*) *οἰαοῖδεσθ'*, -*α*, *f.*; (*b*) *πῖρεός*, -*οῖγε*, -*α*, *f.* (also *πῖρρεός*, *Don.* and *Con.*; *πῖρτρεός*, *U.*); (*c*) *ἑαίρρῶς*, -*οῖγε*, -*α*, *f.*: Hallow-e'en charms, *ἑαίρρῶσα Σάμνα*; (*d*) *ἑαίρ*, -*εἰρε*, -*α*, *f.*; (*e*) *υἱῶτα*, *g. id. m.*; (*f*) *βῆμοσθ*, *g. βῆεσθ'τα*, *pl. id. m.*; (*g*) *εαίρῆρῆσθ'τα*, -*α*, *f.*; (*h*) *οἱῶτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. oratio*).

(2) Anything that allures, attracts or fascinates, (*a*) *ταίτνεαμ*, -*νῖμ*, *m.*; (*b*) *βαλλ' εἰρῆς*, *m.*

(3) An amulet worn for good luck or to ward off ill-luck, (*a*) *ἀρῶτα* or *οἱῶτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *f.* (also anything enchanted, as an enchanted bull, *ταίρῶ ἀρῶτα*); (*b*) *υἱκορῶς*, -*α*, *m.*

Charm, *v.t.*, (1) to affect by magic, (*a*) *κυρῖμ ραοί οἰαοῖδεσθ'*; (*b*) *εαίρῆρῆσθ'μ*, -*υῖσθ'ῶ*.

(2) (*a*) to infatuate or subdue by pleasure or some secret power, *ρῶσθ'αἱμ*, -*αῶ*; (*b*) to soothe, to allay, *ρῶσθ'μῖμ*, -*υῖσθ'ῶ*.

Charmer, *n.*, one who charms, magician, (1) *οἰραοί*, *gen. id.* and *οἰραῶ*, *pl. -ῶε*, *m.*; (2) *εαίρῆρ-*

ῶε, *gen.* and *pl. -ῶε*, *m.*; (3) *ἑαίρῶσθ'μ*, -*ῶρα*, -*ῖ*, *m.*; (4) *ρῆαῶσθ'μ*, -*ῶρα*, -*ῖ*, *m.*

Charming, *a.*, delighting, (1) *ἀλαίμν*, *g.s.f. ἀίλνε*; (2) *δοίβμν*, -*ννε*; (3) *ταίτνεαμῶς*, -*αῖγε*; (4) *ἑτεοῖτε*, *ind.*; (5) *δοίλεανῶα* *ind.*; (6) *ἑμῖμν*, -*ε*,

Charmingly, *ad.*, in a charming manner, *ῶο δοίβμν*.

Charnel-house, *n.*, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited, *υλαῶ*, -*ε*, -*εαῶα*, *f.*: *υλαῶ ἰάν ὅε ἐνᾷμαῖβ νὰ μαρῶ*, a charnel-house (full of bones of the dead), (*Keat. Tbb.*, 215, 8).

Chart, *n.*, a marine map, (1) *καίρτ*, -*ε*, -*εαῶα*, *f.*; (2) *καίρτ ἰῦλ*, *f.*

Charter, *n.*, a grant from a ruler of rights and privileges, (1) *καίρτ*, -*ε*, -*εαῶα*, *f.*; (2) *βαννα ραοίρρε*, *m.* (3) *καίρτ βρονντκαίρ*, *f.*

Charter-party, *n.*, a lease of a ship, *κοῖγεαλλ' εἰοίρ ἑαννυῖγε ἄσυρ μαίρνεαλαῶ*.

Charwoman, *n.*, *ἑτορῶς*, -*οῖγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Chary, *a.*, cautious or slow to act, *μαλλ*, *g.s.f. μαίλλε*.

Chase, *n.*, (1) a hunt after game, (*a*) *ρεαῖς*, *gen. ρεῖτσε*, *dat. ρεῖτς*, *pl. -α*, *f.*; (*b*) *ρῖαῶαῶς*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; (*c*) *τέιβ*, -*ε*, *f.*

(2) Pursuit or following for the purpose of finding or catching, *τόίρ*, -*ῶρα*, -*εαῶα*, *f.*

(3) Pursuit for the purpose of driving away, *ρῶαῖς*, -*ε*, *f.*

Chase, *v.t.*, (1) to pursue game, *ταίρνῖσθ'μ*, -*υῖσθ'ῶ*: they shall be as the hunted deer, *βεῶ ῖρῶο μαρ ἀν' βῖρῶο ταίρνῖσθ'ε*.

(2) To pursue, as an enemy, *ρῶσθ'αἱμ*, -*αῶ*.

(3) To pursue for the purpose of finding or catching, (*a*) *τόίρ-υῖσθ'μ* (also *τόίρῖσθ'μ*), -*υῖσθ'εαῶτ*; (*b*) *τεανῖμ*, -*αῖμαἱν(τ)*.

Chatter, *n.*, idle talk, (1) *ὑιοῤῥαιpe*-*ε*αῖτ, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *κλαιβέip*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *βριοῤῥcαinn*τ, -*ε*, *f.*

Chatterbox, } *n.*, one who talks
Chatterer, } idly, (1) *ὑλαῤῥαιpe*,
gen. id., *pl.* -*πί*, *m.*; (2) *ὑιοῤῥαιpe*,
m.; (3) *ὑιοῤῥαιpe*, *m.*; (4) *ὑλαῤῥin*,
g. id., *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (5) *ὑuῤῥin*, *m.*;
(6) *ὑλαimíne*αῖ, -*nis*, *m.*; (7)
ὑleóipin, *m.*; (8) *κλαbαιpe*, *m.*

Chattering, *n.*, the act of talking
wildly, (1) *βpeapnaiῤῥe*αῖτ, -*α*,
f.; (2) *καῖopeáit*, -*áta*, *f.*, from
καῖο *οειpup* (*P. O'L.*); (3)
*βleῖope*αῖτ, *f.*; (4) *καbαιpe*αῖτ
and *κλαbαιpe*αῖτ, *f.*; (5) *ὑλαῤῥain*-
αῖτ, *f.*; (6) *ὑλαmaiῤῥe*αῖτ, *f.*; (7)
of birds, *ὑlaῖoap*, -*air*, *m.*

Chattering, *a.*, given to idle talk,
*píopecainnte*αῖ, -*tiῤῥe*.

Chauffeur, *n.*, the hired driver of
a motor-car, *ὑluairteóip*, -*ópa*,
-*pí*, *m.*

Cheap, *a.*, not dear, *paop*, -*aoipe*.

Cheapen, *v.t.*, to make cheap,
paopuῤῥim, -*uῤῥáḃ* (also *paopipῤῥim*,
-*iuῤῥáḃ*).

Cheapening, *n.*, the act of making
cheap, *paopipiuῤῥáḃ*, -*riῤῥe*, *m.*

Cheapness, *n.*, lowness in price,
paopipe, *g. id.*, *f.* (also *paopipe*αῖτ,
-*α*, *f.*

Cheat, *v.t.*, (1) to deceive, to de-
fraud, (*a*) *meallaim*, -*áḃ*; (*b*)
ceatῤῥaim, -*áḃ*.

(2) To beguile, *paobaim*, -*áḃ*.

Cheat, *n.*, one who cheats or de-
ceives, (1) *mealltóip*, -*ópa*, -*pí*,
m.; (2) *ceatῤῥaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-*pí*, *m.*; (3) an artful dodger,
airteóip, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.*; (4)
cneamῤῥaipe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*pí*, *m.*
(also *cneabῤῥaipe*); (5) *cluanaróe*,
g. id., *pl.* -*óḃe*; (6) *cúῤῥleáluῖrde*,
g. id., *pl.* -*óḃe*, *m.*; (7) *ῥalcῤῥaipe*,
g. id., *pl.* -*pí*, *m.*

Cheating, *a.*, given to defrauding,
(1) *ceatῤῥaipe*αῖ, -*riῤῥe*; (2)
*καλαῖope*αῖ, -*riῤῥe*.

Cheating, *n.*, the act of defrauding,
(1) *ceatῤῥaipe*αῖτ, -*α*, *f.*; (2)
*mealltóipe*αῖτ, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *καλαῖop*,
-*ε*, *f.*

Check, *n.*, (1) something that ar-
rests progress or limits action,
copῤῥ, -*α*, *m.*

(2) Impeded progress, *báipῥam*,
-*ana*, *f.*

(3) A hindrance, *toipmeapῤῥ*,
-*mipῤῥ*, *m.*

(4) Restraint, *bac*, -*aic*, *m.*

Check, *v.t.*, (1) to hinder, repress,
curb, (*a*) *copῤῥim*, *v.n.* *copῤῥ*;
(*b*) *toipmeapῤῥaim*, -*meapῤῥ*; (*c*)
bacaim, *v.n.* *bac*; (*d*) *tuῖpnam*,
-*am*.

(2) To mark, to note, *comap*-
tuῖῤῥim, -*uῤῥáḃ*.

Checked, *a.*, restrained, *pῤῥianta*,
ind.

Checker, *v.t.*, to mark with small
squares, *bpeacaim*, -*áḃ*, and
bpeacuῤῥim, -*uῤῥáḃ*.

Checkered, *a.*, masked with alter-
nate squares, *bpeacuῤῥe*.

Checkering, *n.*, the act of marking
with alternate squares, *bpeacair*-
*e*αῖτ, -*α*, *f.*

Checkerwork, *n.*, work consisting
of alternate squares of different
colours, *bpeacῥparó*, -*ε*, *f.*

Checking, *n.*, restraining, (1) *copῤῥ*,
-*α*, *m.*; (2) *toipmeapῤῥ* -*mipῤῥ*,
m.; (3) *bac*, -*aic*, *m.*; (4) *tuῖpnam*,
-*am*, *m.*

Cheek, *n.*, (1) the side of the face
below the eye, (*a*) *ῥpuaró*, -*ε*, *pl.*
ῥpuaróna, *f.* (*cf.* *W. grudd*; *Corn.*
grud); (*b*) *leaca*, -*n*, *pl.* *leicne*,
f.; (*ῥpuaró*, the upper part of
the cheek, *leaca*, the lower—
tóipna); (*c*) *pluc*, -*uice*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Assurance, impudence, (a) *plucaipeaδt*, -a, *f.*; (b) *τογαίλ*, -ῆλα, *f.* (*Ker.*).

Cheeky, *a.*, impudent, (1) *runnṛoa* .i. *ṛpoδmúinte*; (2) *lúrtṛaδ*, -aíḡe; (3) *τογαίλ*, -e (*Ker.*).

Cheer, *n.*, (1) feeling, spirit, *meirneac*, -níḡe, *f.*, also *m.*: therefore, sirs, be of good cheer, *uime rín*, a *ḡeapa*, *bíotḡ meirneac máit aḡaib* (*Acts* 27, 25).

(2) Mirth, gaiety, (a) *rubācar*, -aír, *m.*; (b) *ḡlionnṛoar*, -aír, *m.* (*Con.* and *N. M.*); (c) *róḡ*, -óíḡ, *m.*: there's nothing in drinking, in feast or good cheer, and harsh is the sound of strings, *ní't máitcar* i n-ol i *ḡcuirṁ nó róḡ*, / 'S ír *ḡeapḡ* liom *ḡlór* na *ṛtéaḡ* (*S. Mac C.*).

(3) A shout of acclamation, admiration or enthusiasm, *ḡáír*, -e, *pl. id.* and *ḡáíra*, *f.*: a cheer of exultation, *ḡáír máorṛte* (*Oss.* IV. 114).

Cheer, *v.t.*, (1) to encourage, to infuse life or hope into, (a) *meirníḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (b) *meanmnúḡim*, -uḡaḡ.

(2) To make cheerful, *rubuḡim* -uḡaḡ.

(3) To applaud with cheers, *ḡáírṁ*, -ṛṛde.

Cheerful, *a.*, showing good spirits,

(1) *rúḡaδ*, -aíḡe, *Madam Crofton* *rúḡaδ*, *ḡeana máil*, *bean le'ṛ b'ionmáin ceól* (*Car.*); (2) *roilbír* -ḡṛe; (3) *ḡlionnṛaδ*, -aíḡe; (4) *rubāc*, -aíḡe; (5) *lonneamáil*, -míla; (6) *roḡamáil*, -míla; (7) *meanmnāc*, -aíḡe (*cf.* *L. mens*; *Gr. μένος*, temper of the mind, spirit; *μέμνηνα*, I wish; *Skr. manas*, mind, ✓ *men*).

Cheerfulness, *n.*, good spirits, (1) *rúḡaδt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *roilbṛeaδt*,

-a, *f.*; (3) *rubācar*, -aír, *m.*; (4) *ráilbṛeaδt*, -a, *f.*; (5) *aḡaí*, -aí, *m.*

Cheerfully, } *ad.*, in a cheerful man-
Cheerily, } ner, (1) *ḡo roilbír*;
(2) *ḡo ronnmar*.

Cheerless, *a.*, in low spirits, comfortless, (1) *ḡruamṛoa*, *ind.*; (2) *roilbír*, -ṛe; (3) *rubāc*, -aíḡe; (4) *ṛṛom*, *gsf. ṛṛuime*.

Cheery, *a.*, showing good spirits, (1) *éarḡarḡ*, -e (*Con.*); (2) *ruailceac*, -cíḡe (*Or.*); (3) *rolabarṛa*.

Cheese, *n.*, the curd of milk coagulated and pressed into a solid mass, *cáíre*, *gen.* and *pl., id., f.*, also *nom.*, *cáír* (*cf.* *L. caseus*): *ṛit ḡaḡaír an ṛá cáír*; *green cheese*, *úṛcáíre*; *cheese curds*, *ḡruṛ cáíre*; *hard cheese made in a mould*, *ṛanaḡ*; *buttermilk cheese curds pressed but not in a mould*, *mutcán*, -ám, *m.* (also *mitreán*, -ám, *m.*); *cheesemíle*, *mancnuim*, *f.*; *cheesemould*, *ḡruíṛṫlearḡ*, *m.*; *cheese-press*, *ṛáíṛḡeán*, -ám, *m.*; *cheese rennet*, (1) *bimṛ*, -e, -í, *f.*; (2) *cóṛaro*, -e, -í, *f.*

Cheesemonger, *n.*, *ḡnē* who sells cheese, *cáíreḡír*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*; *ṛíolcṛír cáíre*.

Chemise, *n.*, a woman's undergarment or shift, *cáimír*, *gen. cáimṛe*, *f.*; *léime mná*: *íṛ deap an ruḡ an ḡlaine mar dubaíṛt an bean nuair ṫionntuḡ ṛí a léime* i *noiarḡ* *ṛeaδt mbliatḡna* (*H. M.* 1105); *i n-aḡarḡ an ṫṛoṫa ṛo ṫomáin mo léime* i *ṛúil ṫṛém' coṫlaḡ le coḡar óm céite* (*B. M.*).

Cheque, *n.*, a written order on a bank to pay the amount therein stated, *ṛeic*, *g. id., pl. -eanna*, *m., dim. ṛeicín, m.*

Cherish, *v.t.*, to nurture with care,

(1) *oim*, -*leamam* (*cf.* L. *alo*);

(2) *cothuim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

Cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*), a tree and its fruit: the common or garden species (*Prunus cerasus*), *reitín*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; the wild cherry, *riúir*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

Cherry-tree, *n.*, *ciann riúire*; *ciann reitín*. *See* Cherry.

Cherub, Cherubim, *n.*, *iaiaipim*, -*e*, *f.*

Chervil, *n.* (*Bot.*), (1) garden c. (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), (*a*) *ur na píocaḡ*, *m.*; (*b*) *comán ḡall*, *m.*; (2) wild c. (*Chaerophyllum sylvestre*), *coruḡe*, *m.*

Chess, *n.*, a well-known game, *briannam*, -*aim*, *m.* = *briannuḡ*, -*uḡ*, *m.*; *riḡeall*, -*ille*, *f.*

Chessboard, *n.*, the board on which chess is played and also the game itself, *riḡeall*, -*ille*, -*a*, *f.*

Chessmen, *n.*, the pieces in the game of chess, *foireann*, *g. foirne*, *dat. foirinn*, *dpl. foirnuḡ*, *f.*

Chessplaying, *n.*, *briannairḡeacḡ*, -*a*, *f.* (*B.L.L.* II. 154, 6).

Chest, *n.*, (1) a large wooden box, *córra*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (2) *cirte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*; (3) *armaiḡe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

(2) The part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, (*a*) *ciacḡ*, -*leirte*, -*a*, *f.* (also *cií*, *g. id. f.*); (*b*) *ciacḡ*, *g. cléir*, *pl. id. m.*; (*c*) *uḡt*, -*a*, *m.*; chest voice, chest register in singing, *uḡtac* (*P. O'L.*).

Chestnut, *n.*, (1) the fruit of a forest tree (*Castanea vesca*), (*a*) *ḡeanmḡnó*, *g. id. m.*; (*b*) *caḡtán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*c*) *cnó fḡamncacḡ*, *m.*

(2) Earth chestnut or pignut (*Bunium flexuosum*), (*a*) *clóḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *cuḡarḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*c*) *pl. pḡacái clúḡacám*.

(3) A bright brown colour like that of the nut, *a.*, *ciar*, -*aire*; *ḡonḡuacḡ*, -*arḡe*.

Chevalier, *n.*, a knight, (1) *riúire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí* (*cf.* W. *heidyr*; Ger. *ritter*; Norse, *riddari*, rider, knight); (2) *cuḡacḡ*, *arḡ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Chew, *v.t.*, (1) *coḡnam*, -*ḡamḡ* and -*ḡnacḡ*; (2) to chew again, *ac-coḡnam*, -*ḡamḡ*, -*ḡnacḡ*.

Chewing, *v.n.*, *coḡnacḡ*, -*ḡanta*, *m.* (also *coḡamḡ*, *m.*): chewing the cud, *aḡ coḡamḡ na cíḡeacḡ* (also *ac-coḡnacḡ*, *Or.*).

Chibbot, *n.* (*Bot.*), a small onion (*Allium cepa*), *riobóro*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Chicanery, *n.*, sharp practice, mean, unfair shifts and stratagems, (1) *caime*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ḡrocluaḡar*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *ḡronglam*, -*aim*, *m.* (*Ker.*).

Chick, Chicken, *n.*, a young bird or fowl, (1) *ricin*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *ḡearḡcacḡ*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*: as the hen doth gather her chickens under her wings, *maḡ cḡumḡḡeair an céairc a ḡearḡcaaiḡ fá n-a ḡḡacḡánaiḡ* (*Mat.* 23, 37).

Chicken-pox, *n.*, varicella, (1) *bolḡac na n-éan*, *f.*; (2) *ḡeilḡ-neacḡ*, -*niḡe*, *f.*

Chickpease, *coll. n.* (*Bot.*), the dwarf pea (*Cicer arietinum*), *piḡeánacḡ*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Chickweed, *n.*, a caryophyllaceous weed (*Stellaria media*), *ḡiuḡ*, -*irḡe*, *f.*; *ḡiuḡ*, *gen. -e*, *f.*; also spelled *ḡiuḡ*, -*ce*, *f.*: may chickweed and nettles your kindred replace, *ḡiuḡ ir neannḡḡḡ i n-aic ḡo ḡaḡita*.

Chicory, *n.* (*Bot.*), a perennial plant (*Cichorium intybus*), *ur an ḡriúcaire*.

Chide, *v.t.*, (1) to find fault with, (a) *οἰομολαίμ*, -αὐ; (b) *λοῦτ-υἰζίμ*, -υἰζαὐ; (2) to blame, *μῖλλ-εάναίμ*, -αὐ; (3) to scold; (c) *ἀσῆμυράναίμ*, -αὐ; (d) *κάινίμ*, -νεαὐ; (e) *ρρρεαζαίμ*, -αὐ: I chided him severely, *ρρρεαζαρ* *σο* *ζέαρ* *νό* *σο* *μόρ* *έ*.

Chiding, *v.n.*, the act of one who chides, (1) *λοῦτουζαὐ*, -υἰζτε, *m.*; (2) *ρρρεαζαὐ*, -ζτα, *m.*; (3) *κάιν-εαὐ*, -ντε, *m.*

Chief, *n.*, (1) the leader of any body of men, (a) commander of an army or such, (i) *ταοίρεαδ*, -ρίζ, -ρίζε, *m.*: a field-marshal, *ταοίρεαδ* *ρίυαίς*; (ii) *ceannurparò*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -òce*, *m.*; (iii) *ceann* *peaðna*, *m.*; (b) tribal chief, head of a clan or family, chieftain, (i) *πλαίτ*, -ατα, *pl. id. m.*; (ii) *τρίατ*, -αίτ, -α, *m.*; (iii) *ceann* *cinrò*, *g. cinn* *cinrò*, *m.*; (iv) *coðnac*, -αίς, -αίζε, *m.*; (v) *μαίτ*, -ε, *m.*; (vi) *υρparò*, *g. id.*, *pl. -òce*, *m.*; (c) a person in authority who directs the work of others, *υαέταράν*, -άμ, *m.*; *ceann*, alone, also = chief, *ceann* *an* *τρίόίς*.

(2) The principal or most valuable part, *an* *éuro* *ir* *pearr*.

Chief, *a.*, principal, highest or most eminent in rank or office, most important, *πρίομρόα*, *ind.* (*cf.* *L. primus*, first). This word is also in frequent use in the form of a prefix, *πρίμ*, *πρίομ*, as chief author, *πρίομυζοαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; chief clerk, *πρίμκλέίρεαδ*, -ρίζ, *m.*

Chief Justice, *n.*, *ἀρὸυβείτσαμ*, -μάν, -μάν, *m.*

Chiefly, *ad.*, especially, principally, *σο* *μόρ* *μόρ*.

Chief-professor, *n.*, *ἀρὸουλαμ*, *gen.*, -αν, *pl. -ουλαμ* and -μάν, *m.*

Chief-prophet, *n.*, *πρίομφάρò*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, also -ε, *m.*

Chief-rent, *n.*, *ἀίρτοσίρ*, *buncíor*, -α, -αννα, *m.*

Chief-ruler, *n.*, *πρίομυαέταράν*, -άμ, *m.*

Chief Secretary, *n.*, *ρύνφλαίτ*, *gen.* and *pl. -ατα*, *m.*

Chieftain. *See* Chief, *n.*

Chieftainship, *n.*, the rank or office of a chieftain, (1) *ταοίρεαδ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ἀρὸφλαίτσαρ*, -τίρ, *m.*; (3) *ceannar*, -αίρ, *m.*

Chilblain, *n.*, a sore or swelling produced by cold, (1) *φuaέτάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (2) *μέίρζρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *f.*; (3) = a scar, *ετòρεαδ*, -ρίζε, -α, *f. (Con.)*; (4) *φοάμα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (5) *φuaίρνιμ*, -ε, *f.*; (6) *φuaίρναμ*, -αίμ is *M.* (means numbness from cold).

Child, *n.*, (1) a son or daughter, (a) *leanò*, *gen. lembò*, *pl. id.*, and -αί, *m.*; (b) *πάίρτε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -τί*, *m.*, *dim. páίρτίν*, *m.*; (c) *naoròe*, *g. id.*, and -εαν, *m.* and *f.*; (d) *naoròean*, -òim, *m.*; (e) *naorò-neán*, -άμ, *m.*; (f) *ζεμ*, -ε, *f.*: every man-child, *ζαέ* *uite* *ζεμ* *μικ*; (g) constantly crying, *βείρεαδάν*, -άμ, *m.*; *puraròe*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (h) fat and chubby, (i) *παταλόζ*, -όίζε, -α, *f.*; (ii) *παταλ*, -αί, *m.*; (iii) *παταίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (iv) *παρταλαδ*, -αίς, *m.* (*ταίραδάν*, -άμ, *Tip.*); (v) *ταρ-έτάν*, -άμ, *m. (U.)*; (vi) *ταέράν* and *παρταράν*, -άμ, *m. (Don.)*; (vii) *μαίραδ*, -αίς, *m.*; (i) ill-bred pet, *ριοτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (j) lean, *ζεορpat*, -αί, *m. (M. B.)*; (k) naked and starving, *ζάπταδ*, -αίς, *m.*; (l) soft, quiet, guileless child or person, (i) *ρομαδάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (ii) *πτεβίρτε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τί*, *m.* (also *πτεβαίρτε* and *πτεβαίρτίν*, *m.*); (m) weak

and emaciated, *ρέακτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί, m.*; (*n*) wizened and precocious, *ρεαντοραοί*, *m.*; (*o*) *bunóc*, *-οίσε*, *-α, f.*

(2) A descendant however remote, *clann*, *-αινε*, *-α, f.*, as *Clann na nġaeðeal*; with child, *τορραδ*; *ανυαιρ το εονναιρε ρί 50 ραιβ ρί τορραδ* (*Gen. 16, 4*).

Childbearing, *n.*, parturition, *ας ιομcup temö*.

Childbed, *n.*, parturition, being in labour, *ιυγε ρεöil, m.*; *τινν-εαρ clainne* (*nó clomne*), *m.*

Childbirth, *n.*, travail, labour, (1) *temöpeit*, *-e, f.*; (2) *αιρτεαρ clainne*: she died in childbirth, *ο'εας ρί ι n-αιρτεαρ clainne*; (3) *αραιο*, *-e, f.* (*ř. l.*).

Childhood, *n.*, the state of being a child, (1) *leanbánaçt*, *-α, f.*; *leanbároeaçt*, *-α, f.*; (2) *mac-óact*, *-α, f.* (7 to 15 years); (3) *naoróeanóact*, *-α, f.*

Childish, *a.*, of, pertaining to or resembling a child, (1) *leanbároe*, *ind.*; (2) *leanbánta*, *ind.*; (3) *leanbác*, *-αιγε*.

Childishness, *n.*, the state of being childish, (1) *leanbároeaçt*, *-α, f.*; (2) *leanbáçt*, *-α, f.*

Childless, *a.*, without children, *zan leanö*, *zan clann*.

Childlike, *a.*, resembling a child, (1) *leanbác*, *-αιγε*; (2) *leanbamait*, *-mía*; (3) *naoróeanóα*, *ind.*

Children, *n. coll.*, (1) *temö*; (2) *πάρι*; (3) *clann*, *gen. clainne* or *clomne*, *dat. clann* or *clomn*, *dat. pl. clannaiö*, *f.* (*cf. W. plant, p=c*); (4) *clannmaicne*; (5) *conmlán*, *-ám, m.*; (6) *ḡeall-τρaröe* (*U.*).

Chill, *n.*, a degree of cold tending to produce shivering, also (*Med.*) a cold attended with shiverings, *εριοτḡuaçt*, *-α, m.*

Chill, *v.t.*, to make chilly, *ḡuar-uyim*, *-uyäö*.

Chill, *a.*, tending to cause shivering, (1) *εριοτḡuar*, *-αιρε*; (2) *αν-ρóðac*, *-αιγε*.

Chilled, *a.*, affected by cold, *ιαςḡuar*, *-αιρε*.

Chillness, *n.*, the state or sensation of being disagreeably cold, *εριοτḡuaire*, *g. id. f.*

Chilliness, *n.*, coldness, (1) *ḡionnḡuaire*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ḡuaiptró-eaçt*, *-α, f.*

Chilly, *a.*, so cold and raw as to cause shivering, (1) *ḡuar*, *-αιρε*; (2) *ḡuaróα*, *ind.*; (3) *cuirneam-ait*, *-mía* (frosty); (4) *ḡlar*, *-αιρε*: the day is a trifle chilly, *tá an lá buille beas ḡlar*.

Chime, *n.*, the harmonious sound of bells, (1) *comḡlóρ*; *na cluis to cup ι ḡcomḡlóρ*; (2) *cling*, *-e*, *-eaçα*, *f.*

Chimera, *n.*, an incongruous or foolish fancy, (1) *ḡaome*, *g. id. f.* (also *ḡaomear*, *-nir, m.*, and *ḡaomeaçt*, *-α, f.*; (2) *emnmḡire*, *g. id. m.*; (3) *caiplean řan aer*.

Chimerical, *a.*, wildly fantastic or imaginary, (1) *ḡaobác*, *-αιγε*; (2) *taröbreac*, *-ḡige*; (3) *ḡaomeac*, *-nige*.

Chimney, *n.*, the flue for carrying off smoke, (1) *ḡimné*, *g. id.*, *pl. -néite, m.*; as the smoke out of the chimney, *amait an veataç ar an ḡimné* (*Hos, 13, 3*); (2) *ḡimiléar*, *-éir, m.*, and *ḡimléir*, *-e*, *-í, f.*; also *ḡamiléar, m. (U.)*; (3) *tóiteacán*, *-ám, m.*; (4) *luróeir*, *-e*, *-í, f.*; (5) *veataçán*, *-ám, m.*; (6) *poll veataḡ*, *m.*; (7) *múçán*, *-ám, m.*; (8) *timléao*, *-éro, m. (Or.)*; (9) a wicker chimney plastered and whitewashed, *εḡannaolaç*, *-aḡ, m.*; (10) *ḡabai éaoam, m.*: you would as soon

come through the chimney as the door, *ní fearr leat an doras ná an gabat éadom* (*Hard. I. 150*).

Chimney-beam, *n.*, the beam or manteltree supporting the front of the chimney in farmhouses, (1) *clabair, -air, m.*; (2) *matat rímné, m.*

Chimney-piece, *n.*, the decoration round a fireplace, (1) *clonn, -onn, m.*; (2) *colamann, -ainn, m.*; *clabair, clonn* and *colamann*, all from *colaman*, a column or pillar.

Chimney-sweep, *n.*, (1) *rúgtracán, -ám, m.*; (2) *gíolla múcám, m.*

Chin, *n.*, the point of the under jaw, (1) *rmeis, -e, -í, f.*, (*rmeis-eas, Don.*), *dim. rmeisín*; (2) *rmiis, gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*; (3) *rmeac, -a, m.*; (4) *geóirac, geóirac, rgeóirac nó geóirac* (double), *-ais, -aise, m.* (also *teolar, -air, m.* (*Or.*) and *perceall, -cill, m.*); (5) *rmeiseas, -is, m.*; one with a long chin, *foacán, -ám, m.* also *foairne, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

China, *n.*, delf, *gréitpe, pl. f.* (also *gréití, f.*).

China-clay, *n.*, *alugam, -ne, f.* See Kaolin.

Chincough, *n.*, the whooping cough, *tríoc, gen. id., pl. -anna, m.*

Chine, *n.*, (1) the back of an animal, *orpomac, -ais, m.*

(2) A part of the back of an animal ready for cooking, *cuacós -óise, -a, f.*

Chink, *n.*, a small crack or gap, (1) *gás, -áis, pl. id., m.*; also *gáis, f.*, and *gás, m.*; (2) *rsóit, -e, pl. -eanna* and *-eaca, f.*; (3) *rsáinne, g. id., pl. -ní* and *neaca, f.*

Chink, *v.t.*, to cause to open in

cracks, (1) *gásaim, -aó*; (2) *rsóitim, v.n. rsóit.*

Chink, *n.*, sound of money, *gíogair, -air, m.*

Chinky, *a.*, full of chinks, (1) *gásac, -aise*; (2) *rságac, -aise*; (3) *rsáinnneac, -nise*; (4) *rsáinn-teac, -tise.*

Chip, *n.*, a fragment, (1) *riir, -e, -eanna, f.*: a chip of the old block, *riir den treanacp nó bunrtoc*; (2) *riirín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *riireós, -óise, -a, f.*; (4) *rséalb, -eibe, -aca, f.*, and *rséal-bós*; (5) *arínós, -óise, -a, f.*; (6) *carínac, -aó, m.*: *ir carínac é den treanacp*; (7) *rpealán, -ám, m.*; (8) *rpíontós, -óise, -a, f.*; (9) *arcal, -ail, m.*; (10) *coll. riirneac, -nig, m.* A *pl.* form is also used colloquially: where the tree falls there are the chips, *mar a dtuiteann an crann ir ann a bíonn na riirneaca.*

Chip, *v.t.*, to cut small pieces from, (1) *rnoisim, -ge*; (2) *rséalpaim, -aó*; also *rséalbaim.*

Chipping, *v.n.*, (1) *rnoige, -gte, m.*; (2) *rnoigeasóirneac, -a, f.*; (3) *rséalpac, -pca, m.*

Chipping-block, *n.*, *cearcal, -aille, -cla, f.*: the stone is a good chipping-block [said derisively when a person injures his hatchet against a stone], *ir maic an cearcal cloc.*

Chiromancer, *n.*, one who practises chiromancy, (1) *vearínacóir, -óira, -rí, m.*; (2) *laingearacóir, m.*

Chiromancy, *n.*, the art of telling fortunes or character by palmistry, *vearínacóirneac, -a, f.*

Chirping, *n.*, making a cheerful sound like a bird, (1) *bíoracac, -a, f.*; (2) *ceileabair, -air, m.*; (3) *glóir na n-éan.*

Chisel, *v.t.*, to cut with a chisel, *ḡiteabaim*, -að (*O'R.*)

Chisel, *n.*, the common cutting instrument, (1) *ḡonrúir*, -úr, -rí, *m.* (*O'D. Gram.* 291); (2) *ḡonrurá*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.* (*F. M.*), *ḡonnráire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.* (*G. D.*); (3) *ḡiréat*, -éit, -a, *m.* (*ḡiréat*, *Don.*); (4) *ḡiteab*, -eib, *m.* (*O'R.*); (*cf.* *ḡitb* and *ḡḡeib*, *Sc.*); (5) a semicircular chisel, *ḡuirce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *m.*

Chit-chat, *n.*, (1) *clabéir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *briorgcamnt*, -e, *f.*

Chitpeas, *n.* (*Bot.*), the dwarf pea (*Cicer arietinum*), *ḡiréaná*, -aíḡe *pl.*

Chivalrous, *a.*, magnanimous, high-minded, (1) *cróda*, *ind.* (*pron.* *cróḡa*, *M.* and *Con.*); (2) *calma*, *ind.*; (3) *laocámait*, -má.

Chivalry, *n.*, the qualifications or character of knights or warriors, (1) *cródaéct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *calmaéct*, -a, *f.*; *ḡait*, -te, *f.*

Chive, *n.* (*Bot.*), a perennial plant (*Allium schoenoprasum*), allied to the onion, (1) *riabat*, -ait, *m.*; (2) *riobar*, -air, *m.*

Choice, *n.*, (1) the act of choosing or selecting, (*a*) *toḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ḡta, *f.*: take your choice, *bíob* *do toḡa aḡat*; a quick choice is best, *toḡa ḡearr* *ir í ir fearr*; (*toḡa* and *ḡoḡa* are *pron.* *taéḡe* and *raéḡe* in *Don.*); (*b*) *toḡaéct*, -a, *f.*

(2) The power of choosing, option, *ḡoḡa*, -n, *dat.* -ain, *pl.* -ḡna and -oíḡne, *f.* (*cf.* *L. rogo*, to ask), (*pron.* *row-a* in *M.*, *ré* in *Don.*, and *ḡeoḡa*, *N. Con.*): take your choice, *tóḡ do ḡoḡa*.

(3) The thing chosen or selected, (*a*) *ḡoḡa*, as in 2: he is the choice I chose for myself, *'ré mo ḡoḡa do toḡar dom féin*

(*McD.*); agreement is the best choice, *ní téirdeann ḡoḡa 'ón ḡéirdeac*; *ḡeóbar mé fear* *i ḡcunniugad/aḡur mac 'ra mbrionn*; *'re mo ḡoḡa de'n tḡuir/ mo dearbḡátair féin beirdear* *liom* [*bí riad le crocad ḡ bí a ḡoḡa aici don amáin ada do tóḡaint léi*; *ḡuair rí an tḡuir*]; (*b*) *ḡoḡain*, -e, *pl.* -oíḡne, *f.*: she is my choice from among all the women of the world, *ir í mo ḡoḡain ar mnáib an domáin* (*Or.*, *D. A.*); (*c*) *ḡoir*, -orma, *f.*: you are my choice, *mo ḡoir* *tú*.

(4) The best or choicest part of anything, *ḡoḡa* and *toḡa* as above: there was choice of food and choice of drink, *bí ḡoḡa ḡad bíob ann ir toḡa ḡad oíḡe ann* (*D. A.*).

Choice, *a.*, (1) *toḡad*, -aíḡe; (2) *ḡtočamait*, -má.

Choiceness, *n.*, excellence, *toḡaéct*, -a, *f.*

Choir, *n.*, (1) a band of singers, esp. in a church, *clair*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

(2) The part of the church designed for the singers, *córad*, *gen.* and *pl.* *córad*, *m.*: they found the choir full of friars, *ḡuaraḡar an córad lán de bḡáitḡib* (*P. L.* 151).

Choir-singing, *n.*, *claircearad*, -ait, *m.*

Choke, *v.t.*, to stifle, to suffocate, *tačtaim*, -að, *pp.* *tačtuigte*: choke you, *ḡo točtuigtear tú*; truth never choked a man, *níor tačt an ḡirunne fear ruam*.

Choking, *n.*, the act of stifling or suffocating, (1) *tačtaob*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *plúcaob*, -éta, *m.*; (3) *múcaob*, -éta, *m.*

Choking (half), *n.*, *poitáčtaob*, -uigte, *m.*

Choler, *n.*, (1) the bile, (a) *ῥομβλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) *λιονν ριαθ*, -αθ, *m.*; (c) *ριαθλιονν*, -ιαννα, *m.*; (d) *λιονν ρουθ*, *m.*; (e) *λιονν*, *g.* *ιαννα*, *pl.* *ιανντα*, *m.*: the humours of the body, *ιανντα να κοίνα*.

(2) Anger, *ρεαρς*, -ειρσε, *f.*

Cholera, *n.*, (1) Asiatic, *ριαθλαιτ*, -ε, *f.*; *ριαθλαιτμνερ*, -ιρ, *m.*

(2) Cholera morbus, (a) *αν βυννεαδ μόρ*, *m.*; (b) *αν ζαλαρ ρουθ*.

Choleric, *a.*, easily irritated or made angry, (1) *κοθαλαδ*, -αιγε; (2) *ρεαρςαδ*, -αιγε., (3) *λαράντα ind.*

Choose, *v.t.*, to select, (1) *τοζαμ*, -αθ: choose which you please, *τοζαθ μαρ ιρ άιτ ιεατ*; beggars must not be choosers, *νί βιονν τοζα ας να βοιετ (νί κοίρ το βοετ βειτ τοζαδαμάι)*; I chose you rather than the other monks, *το τοζαρ τυρα ταρ να μαηέαθ ειτε (K., Tbb.)*.

Chop (mutton), *n.*, (1) *ζρεμ καοιρφεόλα*; (2) *ζηίρσιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*

Chop, *v.t.*, to cut small, *ρνοιζιμ*, -ζε; *μινγεαρρμαμ*, -αθ.

Chopper, *n.*, one who or that which chops, *τυαζ*, -αιγε, -αννα, *f.*

Chopping, *n.*, the act of cutting small, *μινγεαρρμαθ*, -ιττα, *m.*

Choral, *a.*, pertaining to a choir, *κόμαρθεαδ*, -όιγε; *κοιμέοιλαδ*, -αιγε.

Choral music, *n.*, *κομέανταρμαδ*, -α, *f.*

Chorister, *n.*, a member of a choir, (1) *ραλμαιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (2) *κοιμέοιτκόρ*, -όρμα, -νί, *m.*; (3) *κοιμέοιλυρθε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*

Chorus, *n.*, part of a song, (1) *ιυννεός*, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; (2) *κυρρά*,

m.; (3) *κοιμέοιτ*, -όιτ, *m.*; (4) *κλαρρεαθαλ*, -αίλ, *m.*

Chorus-singing, *n.*, (1) *κανταρρεαδτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *κοιμέεμμ*, -ρεανμα, *f.*

Chosen, *a.*, picked out, choice, *τοζτα*: many are called but few are chosen, *τά μόράν αρ η-α ηζαίρμ η βεαζάν αρ η-α ῥτοζαθ*.

Chough, *n.* (*Zool.*), a bird of the crow family (*Fregilus graculus*), (1) *κάς κορ ρεαρς*, *m.*; (2) *κυρός*, -όιγε, -α, *f.*

Chrism, *n.*, holy oil, (1) *ολα κοιρρεαττα*, *f.*; (2) *ολα ναοιμτα*; (3) *ολα ῥέιρθεανναδ*.

Chrismatory, *n.*, a box for holding chrism, *βυρζα αν ολα βεαννιγτε*, *m.*

Christ, *n.*, Our Saviour, *Κρίορτ*, *gen. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* L. Christ; a *gen.* *Κρίορτα* is found in *Con.*, *Don.* and *Or.*; *cf.* Gr. *χριστός*); *Στάννιγθεόιρ αν εμε ῥδονοα*; false Christs, *Κρίορτanna ηρεαζαδ*.

Christen, *v.t.*, to baptise, *βαίρτιμ*, -τεαθ.

Christendom, *n.*, the part of the world professing Christianity, *αν Κρίορταίγεαδτ*, -α, *f.*

Christening, *n.*, the baptism of a child, also the feast which follows, *βαίρτεαθ*, -τιρ, *m.*

Christian, *n.*, one who believes in Jesus Christ, *Κρίορταίγε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*

Christian, *a.*, pertaining to Christ or his doctrine, *Κρίορταίγε*; the Christian doctrine, *αν τεαζαρς Κρίορταίγε*.

Christmas-block, *n.*, *ρmután na νοολας*.

Christianity, *n.*, the Christian religion, (1) *Κρίορταίγεαδτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *Κρίορταμλαδτ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *αν Κηροεαμ Κρίορτυρθε*.

Christian-like, *a.*, *Cpíoptamail*,
-míla.

Christian name, *n.*, *ainm bairtíró*.

Christmas, *n.*, a festival in honour of the birth of Christ on Dec. 25th, *Novlaig*, *gen. Novlaig*, *f.* (*cf. L. natalica*): C. Day, *lá Novlaig*; C. Eve, *Oróce Novlaig*; C. night, *oróce lae Novlaig*; *reáct reáctmame pamapa ó Samam go Novlaig*; little C., (*a*) *Novlaig beag*, (*M.*); (*b*) *Novlaig na mban*; Christmas present, *reáctasó* (-aró, *m.*) *Novlaig*.

Christmas-tree, *n.*, (1) *cpánn gléar-ta*; (2) *cpánn na Novlaig*.

Christ's thorn, *n.*, a shrub (*Spina Christi*), *rpíon Cpíort*, *f.*

Chronic, *a.*, *gnáct*, *ind.*; *gnáctac*.
-aige; *leantac*, -aige.

Chronic disease, *n.*, *gnáctgalan*,
-air, *m.*

Chronicle, *n.*, a narrative of events,
(1) *ipir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *reancar*, -air,
m.; (3) *cpoinic*, -e, -i, *f.*; (4)
buancurme, *gen. id.*, -neaca, *f.*

Chronicler, *n.*, the writer of a
chronicle, (1) *reancurde*, *g. id.*,
pl. -óce, *m.*; (2) *rtarctóir*, -óra,
-rí, *m.*; (3) *rtapurde*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-óce, *m.*; (4) *eactaire*, *g. id.*,
pl. -rí, *m.*

Chronologer, Chronologist. *See*
Chronicler.

Chronology, *n.*, the science which
fixes the proper dates of events,
(1) *leabair ipir*, *f.*; (2) *cóimear*
na haimpíre.

Chronometer, *n.*, an instrument
for measuring time, *uairéacán*,
-ám, *m.*; *cpoinméadar*, -air, *m.*
(*Tópna*).

Chubby, *a.*, having a short, plump
face, *plucać*, -aige.

Chuckle, *v.i.*, to laugh in a sup-
pressed manner, *óéanaim mion-*
gaíri.

Chuckle, *n.*, a suppressed laugh,
miongaíre, *g. id.*, *m.*; *leamsgaíre*,
m.

Chunk, *n.*, a short thick piece of
anything, (1) *pmut*, -a, *m.*; (2)
pmailc, -e, -eaca, *f.*; (3) *pmailcín*,
g. id., *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Church, *n.*, (1) *eaglaí*, -re, -rí, *f.* (*cf.*
L. ecclesia); (2) *ceall*, *gen. cille*,
dat. cill, *pl. cealla* and *ceall-*
traca (*cf. L. cella*); (3) *teamp-*
all, -all, *m.* (*cf. L. templum*):
an té ip neapa [gíoppa] don
teampall ré ip faroe ó Óia,
the nearer the church the farther
from God; (4) *oám*, -ám, *m.*; (5)
doimnac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (6)
lann Dé, *f.*

Church, *v.t.*, to church a mother,
coirpeacaim, -can.

Church-land, *n.*, *calam eaglaíre*,
tearmann, -amn, *m.*

Churchman, *n.*, one who attends
church, (1) *eaglaíreac*, -rig, -rige,
m.; (2) *ceallać*, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Church-officer, *n.*, *ceallaire*, *g. id.*,
pl. -rí, *m.*

Church-property, *n.*, *oiamam*, -e, *f.*

Church-robber, *n.*, (1) *ceallairg-*
teac, -tig, *m.*; (2) *naomsgavurde*,
g. id., *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Church-robbing, *n.*, *ceallairgam*,
-airgne, *f.*

Churchwarden, *n.*, *bárvac teamp-*
all.

Churchyard, *n.*, a cemetery, (1)
reitig, -e, -i, *f.* (*cf. L. reliquæ*,
relics or ashes of the dead);
[at Carrickmore, in addition to
the ordinary churchyard there
was *reitig na bpeap gonta* for
those who died a violent death
(*cf. gonta*, wounded). The last

person buried there was a boy who was stabbed to death about fifty years ago. Near it is *peitig na leanb* for unbaptized children, and at a little distance *peitig na mban*, where none but women were buried. No dead man or live woman ever entered it. Until quite recently women were buried there at their own request. All these were close to the site of an ancient monastery, all remains of which have disappeared, C. S.]; (2) *cill*, -e, *pl.* *cealla*, *f.*, and *cealltracla*, *f.*: there is hope from the sea but not from the grave, *bíonn rúil le muir áct ní bíonn le cill*; many a day in the c. is the lot of us all, *ir iomrda lá ra gcill oráinn*; (3) *teampall*, -aill, *m.*: we'll be many a day beside the church, therefore take your ease, *ir iomrda lá beimíó ar éaoib an teampall*, *mar rin glac do ruáimnear*; (4) *éaglaip*, -re, -rí, *f.*: (5) *éaglaip*, -leapa, *m.*; (6) *ceallúip*, -e, *f.*; (7) for unbaptized infants, *cillíneac*, -níge, -a, *f.*, also *cealltracl*, -aige, -a, *f.*

Churl, n., (1) a clown, a boor, (a) *boorac*, -aig, *m.*: stroke a churl and he'll scratch, strike him and he'll submit, *cumil boorac ir ríobparó ré éú*, *buaíl é ir tiocparó ré doo láim*; (b) *boroién*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (c) *booraipeac*, -raig, *m.*; (d) *rúrtac*, -aig, *m.* (also *ráirtac*, *m.*); (e) *baclac*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (f) *rmut-acán*, -ám, *m.* (M. B.); (g) *tuata*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (h) *tuaitín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*túaitín*, *Don.*); (i) *cóbac*, -aig, *m.*; (j) *rgollaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (k) *rtollaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (l) *ramaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, *m.*; (m)

bramaipe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (n) *rtuacaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

(2) A selfish, illiberal person, a niggard, (a) *rguabaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (b) *ragab*, -aró, -aróe, *m.*; (c) *oaoirce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *m.*; (d) *connarac*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (e) *rgriobáitac*, -aig, *m.*; (f) *oiairóanac*, -aig, *m.*; (g) *rguabóir*, *m.*

Churlish, a., rude, ungracious, (1) *oioceallac*, -aige; (2) *rúrtac*, -aige; (3) *iariscúla*, *ind.*; (4) *baclacmáil*, -míla; (5) *macac*, -aige; (6) *rtuacac*, -aige, *m.* (M. B.); (7) *oaoimáil*, -míla; (8) *oiaimáil*, -míla; (9) *oiairóanac*, -aige.

Churlishness, n., rudeness or lack of courtesy, (1) *oioceall*, -cill, *m.*; (2) *oioile*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *oiairóam*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ambréile*, *g. id. f.*; (5) *griuis*, -e, *f.*; (6) *rguabaipeact*, -a, *f.*; (7) *míoruaipcear*, -cip, *m.*

Churn, n., a vessel for making butter, (1) *cumneós*, -óige, -a, *f.* (*cf.* W. *cynnog*, a pail); the amount of cream put into the *cumneós* is the *cuirgionn*, *gen.* -gimne, *pl.* -gneaca, *f.*, *ioctar*, *7* *uactar ir maic an t-aóbar cuirgimne é*; (2) *meadar* (*nó meoir*), *gen.* *meoirpe*, *pl.* -ora, and *meoraca*, *f.*: don't put your hand in a churn without being asked, *ná cuir do laóar i meoir gan iarparó*; *dim.* *meoirín*, *m.*; (3) *mairce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *pioirós*, -óige, -a, *f.* (*Aran*).

Churn, v.t., to stir cream in a churn in order to make butter, *mairceisim*, -uisab.

Churn-cover, n., clár na cumneóige.

Churn-dash, n., a churn-staff for agitating cream in a churn,

- 1οιμῖο (1οιμῖο, *Don.*), -e, -eαα, *f.*; 1οιμῖτε, *gen. id. f.*; 1οιμῖτιν, *g. id., pl. -nί, m. (Or.)*
 Churning, *n.*, the act of making butter, (1) μαῖρτιυῖαο, -μῖγτε, *m.*; (2) μαῖρτε, *g. id. f.*; (3) μαῖρτι, -τε, *f.*; (4) μαῖρτιτ, *e, f. (Don.)*.
 Chyle, *n.*, the fatty matter of food in the state of a milky fluid, (1) 1ιονν ῖοιτε, *m.*; (2) ῖῖῖ ῖοιτε; (3) ῖῖῖαα burde na ῖααο1αν.
 Cibol, *n.*, a perennial plant (*Allium fistulosum*) or Welsh onion, ῖοβο1, -bu1, *m.*
 Cicatrice, *n.*, the mark of a scar, (1) cῖεααα1οῖῖ, -1ιῖῖ, *m.*; (2) co1m, *g. cu1m, m.*
 Cicely (silken), *n. (Bot.)*, any plant of the genera myrrhis, osmorrhiza, etc., 1ιῖ ἄμτεοῖῖ.
 Cider, *n.*, a beverage made from the juice of apples, (1) ceῖρτι, -e, *f.*, from ceῖρτ, an apple, *m.* (*cf.* bῖα1εῖρ, malt); (2) ῖαῖαοαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*; (3) 1ιονν uῖα11, *m.*
 Cigar, *n.*, a small roll of tobacco for smoking, τοῖαοῖ, -οῖῖ, -α, *f.*
 Cigarette, *n.*, a little fine tobacco made up in paper for smoking, τοῖτιν, *g. id., pl. -nί, m.*
 Cilia, *n.*, the eyelashes, ῖαῖῖα, *g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*
 Ciliated, *a.*, ῖαῖῖαα, -αῖῖ.
 Cimiter, *n.*, a kind of sword, ῖ1αῖῖτε, *gen. id., pl. -ῖῖ, m.*
 Cimmerian, *a.*, very dark, οῖο-οῖα.
 Cincture, *n.*, a belt or girdle, cῖοῖ, *gen. cῖεαῖα, pl cῖεαῖααα, m.*
 Cinders, *n.*, hot coals without flame, (1) ῖῖῖοῖαα, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (2) αῖῖεοῖα; (3) cῖαῖοῖα.
 Cingle, *n.*, a girth, (1) ῖῖοῖα, *g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.* .1. cῖοῖ bu1ῖ

- cῖρταῖ αῖ cῖαα11; (2) τῖῖῖαο, -αῖο, *m.*
 Cinnabar, *n.*, red sulphide of mercury, βαῖῖαῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*
 Cinnamon, *n.*, the inner bark of the shoots of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, (1) cῖαῖεα1, -εῖ1, *m.*; (2) cῖαα1, -αῖ1, *m.*; (3) cῖεαῖον, -οῖ, *m.*
 Cinquefoil, *n. (Bot.)*, (1) creeping (*Potentilla reptans*), (a) cῖῖῖ mῖεαῖ ῖῖῖῖ; (b) 1ιῖ na ῖcῖῖῖ mῖεαῖ; (2) marsh c. (*P. palustris*), (a) cῖῖῖ bῖ1e; (b) cῖῖῖ bῖ1eαα uῖῖῖ; (c) ῖεαῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖ bῖ1eαα; (3) purple marsh, cῖαῖῖ 1ῖεαα.
 Cipher, *n.*, a private system of writing, cῖῖεαῖ, -εῖῖ, *m.*
 Circle, *n.*, a plane figure bounded by a single line called the circumference, any part of which is equally distant from the centre, also the line itself, (1) cῖοῖαα11, -αῖ1, *m.* (*cf.* cῖῖαα11, *B.L.L.* I. 134, 31, and *L. circulus*); (2) beααα, -α, -ααα, *m.*; (3) cῖαῖ, -αῖ, *m.* (*cf.* *Gr. γυρος*, a circle); (4) ῖοῖῖ1eαῖῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*; also ῖοα, *g. id., m.*; (5) cῖῖῖῖῖααῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (6) τῖῖῖῖῖααῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (7) ῖῖῖῖῖ, *g. id., m.*; (8) ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -οῖῖ, *f.*
 Circuit, *n.*, (1) the distance round any space, (a) compῖῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (b) τῖῖῖαα11, -αῖ11, *m.*; (c) mῖοῖ-τῖῖῖαα11, *m.*
 (2) A regular journeying from place to place, as of a judge, cῖαῖῖ, -αῖῖα, -eααα, *f.*
 Circuitous, *a.*, roundabout, τῖῖῖῖῖαα, -αῖῖῖ.
 Circular, *a.*, in the form of a circle, round, (1) cῖοῖαα1α, *ind.*; (2) cῖῖῖῖ, -e; (3) cῖeαῖῖαα, -αῖῖῖ; (4) beααααα, -αῖῖῖ; (5) beααα-αῖα11, -ῖῖ1α, circular motion, cῖοῖῖῖῖῖ τῖῖῖῖαα11.

Circulate, *v.i.*, to move round and return to the same point, *τῖμ-
κέαλλαιμ*, -αὐ: the blood is
always circulating, *βίονν ἀν ἑὺτ*
ἀς τῖμκέαλλαὐ ὅε ἑνᾶτ.

Circulate, *v.t.*, to cause to pass from
person to person, *κυῖμῖμ τῖμ-
κέαλλ*.

Circulation, *n.*, the act of moving
round in a circle, *ραοῖκυαιρῶ*,
-αρῶα, -εαῖνα, *f.*: circulation of
the blood, *ραοῖκυαιρῶ να ρῶα*.

Circumambient, *a.*, surrounding
ποιρῖμεαλλᾶς, -αῖγε.

Circumcise, *v.t.*, to cut off the
prepuce, (1) *τῖμκέαλλῖεαρῖμᾶμ*,
-αὐ; (2) *τῖμτέαρῖαῖμ*, -αὐ.

Circumcised, *v.a.*, *τῖμκέαλλῖεαρῖτᾶ*,
ind.; *τῖμκέαλλῖεαρῖτᾶ*, *ind.*;
τῖμτέαρῖτᾶ, *ind.*

Circumcision, *n.*, the act of cir-
cumcising, (1) *τῖμκέαλλῖεαρῖαὐ*,
-ῖτᾶ, *m.*; (2) *τῖμκέαλλῖεαρῖαὐ*,
-ῖτᾶ, *m.*

Circumference, *n.*, the line round
a circular figure, (1) *ιοῖκύαιρτ*,
-αρῖτᾶ, -εαῖνα, *f.*; (2) *κυαιρτ*
τῖμκέαλλ; (3) *compár*, -άῖρ, *m.*;
(4) *ποιρῖμεαλλ*, -μῖλλ, *m.*

Circumflex accent, *n.*, *ιοῖμῖβ*,
-ῖβε, *f.*

Circumgyration, *n.*, a turning or
whirling round, *υῖμροῖτᾶὐ*, -αῖρῶ,
m.

Circumlocution, *n.*, the use of more
words than is necessary to
express an idea, (1) *υῖμῖαῖβρα*,
gen. id. m.; (2) *τιοῖμῖανντ*, -ε,
-εαῖνα, *f.*

Circumnavigate, *v.t.*, to sail round,
κυαιρτῖρεόλαιμ, -αὐ, *υῖμῖρεόλαιμ*,
-αὐ.

Circumnavigation, *n.*, the act of
sailing round, *κυαιρτῖρεόλαὐ*, -ῖτᾶ,
m.; *υῖμῖρεόλάὐ*, -ῖτᾶ, *m.*

Circumnavigator, *n.*, one who sails

round, *κυαιρτῖρεόλαιρῶε*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ῖτε, *m.*; *υῖμῖρεόλῖτῖρ*, -ῖρα, -ῖρῖ,
m.

Circumscribe, *v.t.*, (1) to enclose
within certain limits, (a) *τεοῖρ-
υῖḡῖμ*, -υḡαὐ; (b) *υῖμῖρῖμῖοῖμ*,
v.n. id.

(2) To write or engrave around,
τῖμκέαλλῖḡῖοῖαῖμ, -αὐ.

Circumscriptive, *a.*, marking the
limits or form of, *τῖμκέαλλῖḡῖοῖαῖς*,
-αῖḡε.

Circumspect, *a.*, cautious, wary,
(1) *αῖρεᾶς*, -ῖḡε; (2) *κύῖραὐ-
αρῖαῖς*, -αῖḡε; (3) *ῖρῖοῖναῖαῖς*,
-αῖḡε; (4) *ῖρῖρεᾶςαῖρ*, -ῖρα.

Circumspection, *n.*, caution, watch-
fulness, (1) *ῖρῖοῖτῖναῖμ*, -αῖḡ, *m.*;
(2) *αῖρεᾶςαρ*, -αῖρ, *m.*; (3) *κύῖ-
ραὐαρῖ*, -αῖρῖ, *m.*; (4) *ιοῖḡαὐᾶῖλ*,
-ᾶῖλᾶ, *f.*

Circumspect, *a.*, cautious, *αῖρεᾶς*,
-ῖḡε.

Circumspectness, *n.*, caution, (1)
αῖρεᾶςτ, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῖρῖοῖναῖαῖςτ*,
-α, *f.*; (3) *κύῖραὐαρῖαῖςτ*, -α, *f.*

Circumstance, *n.*, (1) that which
attends, relates to or affects an
event, (a) *τοιῖḡ*, -ε, -οῖḡα, *f.*:
the circumstances of the case,
τοιῖḡα να κύῖρε; (b) *κύῖρα*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*: the circum-
stances of the row, *κύῖραῖ ἀν*
ῖμῖρεᾶῖμ.

(2) An event, fact or incident,
(a) *ῖρῖο*, *g. ῖρῖοα*, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*; (b)
νῖρῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* *νεῖτε*, *m.*; (c)
κοῖρ, *gen. κυῖρ*, *pl. id. m.*: every
circumstance of the case, *ḡαῖς*
κοῖρ ὅεν κύῖρ.

(3) Condition in regard to
property, health, situation or
surroundings, (a) *ῖαοῖ*, *g. id.*,
pl. -τε, *f.*: how are you? *ῖα*
ῖαοῖ ὅῖρῖτ τῖ?; he is in good
circumstances, *τᾶ ῖαοῖ ῖμαῖτ αῖρ*;
(b) *τᾶ ὅεῖρ* (-ε, *f.*) *ῖμαῖτ αῖρ* (*Con.*);

(c) céim, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (d) inneall, -nill, *m.*

Circumstanced, *a.*, placed in a particular position or condition; since we are thus circumstanced, ó tápla mar ro dúinn.

Circus, *n.*, a show in which acrobatic feats and feats of horsemanship form the principal features, amharclann, -ainne, -a, *f.*

Cistern, *n.*, a tank for holding water, (1) amair, -air, *m.* (also umair, -air, *m.*); (2) rirtéal, -éil, *m.*; (3) dabad, -abce, -a, *f.*

Citadel, *n.*, a fortress in a city, (1) dúinpoirt, -uirt, *m.*; (2) cairleán, -áin, *m.*; nó (3) daingean, -gin, -gne, *m.*

Citation, *n.*, an official summons to appear, toghairm, -airma, *f.*

Cite, *v.t.*, to summon, toghairm, -airm.

Citizen, *n.*, an inhabitant of a city, (1) caithaigheóir, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) caithadóir, -air, *m.* (*P. S.*); (3) luict na caithad (coll.); (4) buirghaire, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*; (5) buirghéir and buirghéiréir, -righ, *m.* (*K.*).

Citizenship, *n.*, the status of a citizen, caithaigheóiréiréir, -a, *f.*

Citron, *n.*, a fruit resembling a lemon, uiball buí; citron tree (*Citrus medica*). cnam rítríon.

City, *n.*, a large town, (1) caithair, *gen. caithad, dat. caithair, pl. caithada, g. pl. caithad, f. (cf. W. caer; Bret. kaer; L. castrum);* City Hill near Abbeyfeale; Cnoc na gCaithad; freedom of a city, raóirre caithad; city life, an raógal i gcaithair; (2) baile móir, *m.*: it is not the same thing going to the city and coming back, ní hionann dul cum an baile móir ir teacht ar.

Cives, *n.*, a plant. See Chive.

Civic, *a.*, relating to a city, caithair, *ind.*

Civil, *a.*, polite, courteous, affable, (1) doir, -e; (2) ríbiait, *ind.*; (3) láigad, -airge; (4) rpleadóir, -airge; (5) cóir, *comp. cóir*; (6) ruairc, -e; (7) roirair, -e; (8) roironnad, -airge.

Civilisation, *n.*, national culture, daonnugad, -uirge, *m.*

Civilise, *v.t.*, to refine, daonnuirgim; déanam deirgeairad.

Civilised, *a.*, refined, daonnuirge.

Civility, *n.*, kind attention, good breeding, (1) daonnad, -a, *f.*; (2) deirgeair, -a, *m.*; (3) ríbiaitad, -a, *f.*; (4) roirairéir, -a, *f.*; (5) roironnad, -a, *f.*; (6) réime, *g. id. f.*

Clack, *v.i.*, to let the tongue run on, teanga do cup ar riubal: will that perpetual clack ever be still? an mberò an teanga gáiróiréir rin na comnuirde go bíad?

Clack (of a mill), *n.*, (1) meit, -e, *f.*; (2) prattle; prating, gáiróir, -e, -i, *f.*

Clad, *a.*, clothed, éavuirge.

Claim, *v.t.*, to demand a thing as due or as of right or by virtue of authority, éirgim, -liugad, -ge and -leam.

Claim, *n.*, (1) a demand for a thing as due, as of right or by virtue of authority, éirleam, -im, *m.*

(2) The right or title to demand a thing, (a) ceirt, *g. ceirt and cirt, m.*: I have no c. to it, ní'l don ceirt agam air; (b) cait, -ait, *m.*: he had no c. to it, ní raib don cait airge leir; (c) teann, *pl. -ta, m.*: it is a good c. for me on him, ir maic an teann dam air (*Oss. IV. 60, 9*).

Claimable, *a.*, capable of being or fit to be claimed, *inéitigche*.

Claimant, *n.*, one who claims, *éitigcheóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Claiming, *a.*, given to demanding as of right, *éitigchead*, -cige.

Clam, *n.*, a fish, *bainteois*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Clamber, *v.t.*, to climb with difficulty, *orparaim*, -ad (also *orparaim*, -ad, and *orparuigim*, -uad) *oo orparad ruar le crann nó le balla (McC.)*.

Clambering, *n.*, the act of ascending with difficulty, (1) *orparair-eact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *orparadoir-eact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *orpariact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *orpariail*, -aila, *f.*; these forms are also found with prosthetic *r*.

Clamminess, *n.*, the state of being clammy, (1) *maoithe*, *f.*; (2) *muaroe*, *f.*

Clammy, *a.*, soft and adhesive as if covered with cold perspiration, glutinous, (1) *maot*, -oithe; (2) *muad*, -aroe; clammy matter, (a) *briac*, -a, *m.*; (b) *pruib*, -e, *f.*

Clamour, Clamor, *n.*, (1) a great outcry, continuous shouting, (a) *comgáir*, -e, -artha, *f.*; (b) *ároglóir*, -óir, -óirtha, *m.*; (c) *callán*, -áin, *m.*

(2) A continued expression of dissatisfaction, (a) *collóro*, -e, -eada, *f.*; (b) *glaim*, -e, *pl.* -eada and -eanna, *f.*; (c) *glaim*, -e, -eada, *f.*

(3) Any long-continued noise, (a) *poctrom*, -ruim, *m.*; (b) *ruactán*, -áin, *m.*

Clamourer, *n.*, one who makes a great outcry, *béiceadán*, -áin, *m.*

Clamorous, *a.*, noisy, (1) *ároglóirac*, -aige; (2) *comgáir-eac*, -rige; (3) *pargac*, -aige; (4) *callánac*, -aige; (5) *garbuaicead*, -aige; (6) *béicead*, -cige.

Clamp, *n.*, (1) an instrument or something that holds things fast or binds them together, *ráirgeán*, -áin, *m.*

(2) In joinery a piece of wood placed across or inserted into another to strengthen it, *teanntán*, -áin, *m.*

(3) A plank (a) on the inside of a boat on which the seats rest; (b) in a ship to sustain the ends of beams, *pongcar*, -air, *m.*

(4) A piece of wood nailed to the part of the oar which rests in the rowlock, (a) *glam*, -aim, -ái, *m.*; (b) *glamba*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.*; (c) *glambín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (d) *clampa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.*; clamp-oar, *maroe clampa*; (e) *liorgán*, -áin, *m.*

(5) A heap of coal or turf for fuel, bricks for burning, or ore for smelting, (a) *crusac*, -aice, -a, *f.*; (b) *clampa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.* (*Or.*); (c) *rtualaim*, -ana, *f.*

(6) The clamp sods on the outside of a heap of turf, (a) *póir*, -óir, *m.*; *taoi so maic cum póir a cur ar móin*; (b) *griom*, -ime, -í, *f.*

Clamping, *n.*, the act of heaping turf into clamps, *rtualáil*, -áil, *f.*

Clan, *n.*, (1) a tribe, descended from a common ancestor, and usually bearing the same name, (a) *clann*, *gen.* *clonne nó clanne*, *pl.* *clanna*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. planta*, *scion*, *slip*, *cutting*, with interchange of *c* for *p*; (b) *cnead*, -nro, -nróeada, *m.* (*cf.* *L. genus*; *Gr. γένος*, *race*); (c) *rluoct*, *gen.* *rléacta*, *pl. id. m.*; (d) *riol*, -il, -ta, *m.*; (e) *mumntear*, -re, *f.*; (f) *póir*, -óir, *m.*; (g) *oiréact*, -a, *f.* (*cf.* *Oiréact uí Concobair*,

still preserved in the name of the barony of Iaraght-i-Connor, near Listowel, Co. Kerry); (*h*) *clannmaicne*, *f.*; (*i*) *maicne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.* (*macnaðo*, *Or.*); (*j*) *rlomneaðo*, *g. -ro*, *pl. -nte*, *m.*; it now generally means a surname; (*k*) *cuac*, *-aite*, *-a*, *f.*; (*l*) *creað*, *gen. -eibe*, *pl. -a*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. tribulis* and *Fr., Ital., Span. and Port. tribu*).

(2) A body or society of men joined together for a common purpose, a crowd, (*a*) *cuat*, *-ail*, *m.*; (*b*) *cuallaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (*c*) *ceiteapn*, *-ceipne*, *f.*; (*d*) *ðarpað*, *-aðo*, *m.*

Clandestine, *a.*, secret, underhand, *rolaigðeac*, *-ciðe*; *op ireal*.

Clanging, *v.n.*, the act of producing ringing metallic sound, *biaðmað*, *-aðo*, *m.*; *ðlionð*, *-a*, *f.*

Clank, *n.*, a metallic sound weaker than clang but stronger than clink, *cling*, *-e*, *f.*

Clansman, *n.*, one belonging to the same clan as another, (1) *oune ðen clannmaicne*, *gen. id. f.*; (2) *cméalað*, *-aið*, *m.*; (3) *paop-cméalað*, *-aið*, *m.*

Clap, *v.t.*, to strike together, *buaílm*, *-álað*: to c. the wings together, *rgiaðám* *oo* *buaílað* *le céite*; clapping of hands, *buaílað* *baí*.

Clap. n., (1) a loud noise, a bang, an explosion, *tópaam*, *-aim*, *m.*

(2) A crack or stroke, (*a*) *rtreamáro*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.* (*Don.*); (*b*) *bpaonle*, *g. id.*, *pl. -li*, *f.*

(3) Applause by striking the palms of the hands together, (*a*) *baíbuaílað*, *-ailte*, *m.*; (*b*) *baí-ðreapðað*, *-oða*, *m.*

Clapper (of a mill), *n.*, (1) *clabaipie*,

g. id., *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *ðlaðán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) of a bell, *teanðað* *cluið*, *f.*

Claret, *n.*, Medoc and Bordeaux red wines, *cláipéað*, *-éro*, *m.*

Clarified, *a.*, made clear or bright, *niaimðlantað*.

Clarify, *v.t.*, to make clear or bright, (1) *niaimðlantaim*, *-aðo*; (2) *pioctluigim*, *-uðað*.

Clarifying, *n.*, (1) *niaimðlantað*, *-ntað*, *m.*; (2) *pioctluðað*, *-uigðe*, *m.*

Clarion, *n.*, a musical instrument, (1) *buaðall*, *-ail*, *m.*; (2) *ðall-trúmpað*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Clarion-player, *n.*, *ðall-trúmpóip*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*

Clary, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Salvia sclarea*), (1) *ceann cinncoille*; (2) *toípmán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Clash, *v.i.*, (1) to strike noisily against something, *oioírgaim*, *-aðo*; (2) *buaílm le céite*: to clash things against each other, *buaílað neite le céite*.

(2) To be in opposition: these two laws clash, *táro* (*nó téroeam*) *an* *oá* *oigðe* *reo* *i* *n-aðarð* *a* *céite*.

(3) To come into collision: when the two swords clashed together, *ap* *teagmáil* *an* *oá* *claróeam* *le* *céite*.

Clash, *n.*, the loud noise of things coming into collision, (1) *pléarð*, *-éirðe*, *-anna*, *f.*; (2) *oioírgað*, *-ðað*, *m.*; (3) *taðoð*, *-óirðe*, *-a*, *f.*

Clashing (against), *n.*, (1) *teagmáil*, *-ála*, *f.*, with *le*; (2) *pléarðað*, *-ðað*, *m.*

Clasp, *v.t.*, (1) to shut or fasten with or as with a clasp, (*a*) *clappaím*, *-aðo*; (*b*) *tiucaím*, *-cáil*.

(2) To grasp tightly with the hand or embrace with the arms, *paírgim*, *-árgað*.

Clasp, *n.*, a catch or hook for holding together, (1) *ῥάηρεάν*, -άη, *m.*; (2) *βύκλα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*; (3) *ταίητε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τί*, *m.*; (4) *ταίητεός*, -όητε, -α, *f.*; (5) *camós*, *f.*; (6) *cpomós*, *f.*; (7) *ῥταυοάν*, -άη, *m.*; (8) *βηατ-ναῖς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (9) *ηηλέη*, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (10) *capaῖη*, -ηα, -ηαα, *f.*; (11) *ηαῖδεαῖς*, -εῖς, -α, *f.*; (12) *ηύβός*, -όητε, -α, *f.*

Class, *n.*, (1) a number of persons having common characteristics, *αοῖ*, -α, *pl. id.*, as *αοῖ* *ceoil*, musicians; *αοῖ* *ηητεααα*, travellers.

(2) A general division of objects animate or inanimate having common characteristics, *cméal*, -éη, *m.*

(3) A set or kind, (a) *ῥηeam*, -α, *m.*; (b) *ηααα*, *gen. id. m.*; (c) *ααeme*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -εααα*, *f.*

(4) A number of students in school or college of the same proficiency and pursuing the same studies, *ηανης*, -α, -αηηα, *m.*

Clatter *n.*, (1) a rattling sound made by striking things together, like kitchen utensils, (a) *clioαα-άη*, -άηα, *f. (M.)*; (b) *αηηαῖη*, -ε, *f.*

(2) Talking fast and loudly, (a) *cuttório*, *gen. -e*, *f.*; (b) *reῖα*, -εαῖα, *f.*; (c) *ῡάῖόη*, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Clatter, *v.t.*, to make a rattling sound, also to talk noisily and rapidly, *cuttório* *nó* *ῡάῖόη* *ῡό* *ῡéanām*.

Clatterer, *n.*, one who talks noisily and rapidly, *cuttórioαη*, *gen. id.*, -ηί, *m.*

Clattering, *a.*, given to talking noisily and rapidly, *cuttórioεαα*, -οητε; *ῡάῖόηεαα*, -οητε.

Clause, *n.*, (1) a sentence, para-

graph or proviso, *αηηεααα*, -αη, *m.*

(2) (*Gram.*), *clápa*, -αη, *m.*

A saving clause, (1) *αῖό*, *g. id. m. (W. Ker.)*; (2) *conῡαα*, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Claustral, *a.*, relating to a cloister, *clúroεαα*, -οητε.

Clavicle, *n.*, the collar bone, (1) *ῡmulῡαοάν*, -άη, *m. (P. L.)*; (2) *cnám* *na* *ῡualann*; (3) *cnám* *an* *muméη*.

Claw, *n.*, (1) the sharp curved nail of bird or beast, *ηονῡα*, *gen. ηονῡαν*, *dat. ηονῡαη*, *pl. ηονῡη*, *f.*

(2) The whole foot of an animal having such nails, *cpúb*, -úbe, -beαα, *f.*; *ῡῡάς*, -άητε, -α, *f.*

Claw, *v.t.*, to tear or scratch with claws, (1) *ῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ*, -αῖ; (2) *ηονῡῡῡῡ*, -ηαα.

Clawed, *a.*, having claws, (1) *ηονῡαα*, -αητε; (2) *ηονῡεαα*, -ηητε.

Clawing (act of), *n.*, (1) *ῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ*, -άηα, *f.*; (2) *ηονῡῡῡῡῡ*, -ηητε, *m.*

Clay, *n.*, (1) soft earth, (a) *cpé*, *gen. cpαα*, *dat. cpαα*, *pl. cpéῖῡ-eanna*, *f. (cf. L. creta, fuller's clay, loam)*; (b) *ῡῡeααα*, -αητε, -α, *f.*; (c) *cpéαῖός*, -όητε, -α, *f.*; (d) *úp*, *g. úῡη*, *dat. úῡη*, *f. (cf. Norse, aurr, loam, wet clay)*.

(2) The human body as being composed of clay, *cpé* as above: weary my eye, withered my body, *αηῡῡη* *mo* *ῡοῡς* *cpῡῡ* *mo* *cpé* (*Corm.*, see *ῡé*); of the same clay I also was formed, *ααάη* *ῡῡῡ* *αῡ* *mo* *cpαα* *αααα* *αῡ* *an* *ῡcpαα* *éαῡῡα* (*Job* 33, 6).

(3) Clay which the priest blesses and throws into a grave, *ηαῖῡῡ*, -άη, *m.*

(4) Fatty, greasy kind of clay, *boῡῡῡῡ*, -cpαα, -cpαααηηα, *f.*

- (5) Clay taken out of a furrow,
 (a) μαρτα, *g. id. m.* (*cf.* Eng. marl); (b) μαρτάν, -άν, *m.*
 Clayey, *a.*, consisting of or like clay, (1) κυածάματ, -μά; (2) κυάδα, *ind.*; (3) ύμας, -αίγε.
 Clay-marl, *n.*, κυάθ ύάν, *f.*
 Claymore, *n.*, a two-handed sword, κλαρόεαμ μόρ.
 Clean, *a.*, (1) free from dirt, filth, weeds, etc., γλαν, -αίμε: do not throw out the dirty water till you get the clean water in, ná caic amaś an t-uirge ralaś go mberō an t-uirge γλαν ιρτις.
 (2) Morally clean, εανάς, -αίγε (O'n.).
 (3) Shapely, well-proportioned, ρναρτα.
 Clean, *v.t.*, to cleanse, γλανάιμ, -αθ.
 Clean, *ad.*, completely, wholly, entirely, perfectly, quite, (1) γλαν: quite dead, μαρθ γλαν; entirely ruined, κρεάκτα γλαν; (2) go miomlán: until all had passed clean over, go nbeaśaṁar uile go miomlán tap.
 Cleaner, *n.*, one who or that which cleans, γλάντσίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*
 Cleaning, *n.*, (1) the act of making clean, γλανάθ, -ντα, *m.*
 (2) after-birth of cows, (a) γλανάθ, -ντα, *m.*; (b) βειρεαταρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (c) ρπαḃal, -αίλ, *m.*
 Cleanliness, *n.*, (1) the state of being clean, γλάμεακτ, -α, *f.*; γλάμε, *g. id.*, *f.*; γλανάκαρ, -αίρ, *m.*, ιρ beap an ruo an γλάμε μαρ ουḃαιρτ an beap nuaiρ ειονντις ρί α léime i noiaṁo peaκτ mbliāṁa.
 (2) Neatness of dress or person, ρναρτακτ, -α, *f.*
 Cleanly, *a.*, habitually clean, pure or innocent, ριοργλαν, -αίμε.
 Cleanly, *ad.*, (1) in a clean manner, neatly, go γλαν.

(2) Innocently, purely go neanaś (O'n.).

- (3) Dexterously, go ρναρτα.
 Cleanness, *n.*, state or quality of being clean materially and morally, (1) γλανάρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) γλάμεακτ, -α, *f.*; (3) γλάντακτ, -α, *f.*
 Cleansable, *a.*, capable of being cleansed, ρογλάντα.
 Cleanse, *v.t.*, to free from dirt, sin, etc., γλανάιμ, -αθ: the blood of Jesus Christ the Son cleanseth us from all sin, γλανάρ fuil íopa Ćríorτ Δ ímic-pan, ρínn ón uile peaśaṁo (1 John 1, 7).
 Cleanser, *n.*, (1) one who cleans, γλάντσίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) γλανάθσίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; ρερό-τεσίρ, *m.* (of a pipe).
 Cleansing, *n.*, the act of cleaning, γλανάθ, -ντα, *m.*
 Cleansing, *a.*, tending to make clean, (1) γλανάμαίλ, -μά; (2) γλάντακ, -αίγε.
 Clear, *a.*, (1) bright, transparent, luminous, (a) γλαν, -αίμε: as c. as water, com γλαν le huirge; (b) bright, luminous, (i) ροίλλρεακ, -ρίγε; (ii) ρολαρτα, *ind.*; (c) transparent, γλέγλαν, -αίμε: as c. as glass, com γλέγλαν le glome; (d) effulgent, γλουαρ, -αίρε.
 (2) Clear to the understanding, lucid, plain, manifest, (a) ροίλλρ, *g.s.f.* ροίλλρε: a c. discourse, comṁáṁo ροίλλρ; it is c. or manifest to the world, ιρ ροίλλρ uon τpaogal; (b) ροίλέίρ, -ε; (c) léίρ, -ε: the will that is c. to my understanding, an uoil uom εuirgint ιρ léίρ (P. O'L.); it is clear to them, ιρ léίρ uóib; (d) ionnuiρε, *ind.*; (e) γλαν, -αίμε: they [the saints] have

better and clearer knowledge, τὰ εὐλαρ νιόρ φεάρ 7 νιόρ γλαμε δα (P. L.).

(3) Unmixed, entirely pure, γλέρ, -e: it is c. sand, ιρ γαμεαμ γλέρ é.

(4) Free from impediment or obstruction, (a) ραορ, -οιρ: c. from debts, ραορ ó φιαδαῖ; (b) γλέμεαδ, -νίγε: I have a c. view of it, εἰμ γο γλέμεαδ é; (c) πέρò, -e: the way is c., τὰ an ρίγε πέρò (nó γλαν).

(5) Without diminution, γλαν, -ame: the money c., an τ-αιρ-εαο γλαν; a c. account, cunnταρ γλαν; a c. account makes thankful friends, cunnταρ γλαν το δεμεανν κάρθε burδεαδ.

(6) Serene, cheerful, not clouded by passion, γλέγεατ, -γίτε: c. was his countenance, βα γλέγεατ α ζνύρ.

(7) Unblemished, free from stain or sin, (a) γλαν, -ame: a c. conscience, coguαρ γλαν; (b) ιοδαν, -ame.

(8) Free from embarrassment, ραορ, -οιρ: c. of the law, ραορ óν νοίγε.

(9) Able to see clearly, keen, acute, shrewd, γλιν, -e: he is a c.-sighted shrewd man, ιρ φεαρ γλιν é.

(10) Not clouded, fair, as applied to the weather, γεατ, g.s.f. γίτε: the day is c. now, τὰ an lá γεατ ανορ; the night is c., τὰ an ορόε γεατ (nó πείτσαδ nó πείτα(ε)).

Clear, *ad.*, wholly, quite, entirely,

(1) γλαν: he got c. away from them, εuarò pé γλαν uατα; to get c. of the port, out γλαν αρ an bpoρτ; (2) πολλυαδ: he sees it as c. as the nose on your face, εἰθεανν πέ é com πολλυαδ

ιρ τὰ an τρρόν ριν ορτ; to make c. to a person, cuipim i γcéll (nó i n-uμaίλ) το δume.

Clear, *v.t.*, (1) to clarify, to make bright or transparent, to cleanse, to gain a certain sum clear or net, to leap clear over or past, γλαναίμ, -αδ.

(2) To free from ambiguity, πολλυγίμ, -ιυγαδ.

(3) To free from debt, guilt, embarrassment, imputation, etc., ραοραίμ, -αδ; φuαργλαίμ, -αδ and -γαίτ.

(4) To clear accounts, πέρòτγίμ, -τεαδ: to settle an account, cunnταρ το πέρòτεαδ.

(5) To c. the table, an bóρò το γλαναδ.

(6) To get clear of a difficulty, cnuαδ εάρ το εup ταρτ.

(7) Clear up your brows, τόγ ρuαρ το μάιλ.

(8) To clear of an accusation, reproach, blame, etc., γλαναίμ, -αδ: c. yourself of that reproach, γλαν tú πέμ óν αέμυράν ριν.

Clear, *v.i.*, (1) to become fair or unclouded, γεαταίμ, -αδ: the day cleared up, το γεατ (nó το γλαν) an lá ρuαρ.

(2) To get clear away, to depart, γλαναίμ, -αδ: he cleared off, το γλαν πέ τηρ; clear out of my sight! γλαν αρ mo παδαρ; clear away home, γλαναδò τó δαίτε.

Clearance, *n.*, act of clearing, γλαναδ, -ντα, *m.*: to make a thorough clearance, γλαναδ ιομ-λάν α δέαναμ.

Clearing, *n.*, (1) making plain or manifest, πολλυιυγαδ, -ίγτε, *m.*

(2) A level tract of land cleared of wood, πέρòτεαδ, -τίγ, -τίγε, *m.*

(3) C. of weather, *geatad*, -*ica*, *m.*

(4) C. away rubbish, etc., *caratad*, -*ica*, *m.*

(5) C. accounts, *peirouteac*(*τ*), -*a*, *f.*

(6) C. from weeds, etc., *glanad*, -*ica*.

Clearly, *ad.*, in a clear manner, *op aru*; *so roueir*, -*e*.

Clearness, *n.*, the state or quality of being clear, (1) *glame*(*act*), *f.*;

(2) *rouire*(*act*), *f.*; (3) *roueir*(*act*), *f.*; (4) *leir*(*act*), *f.*

Clearsighted, *a.*, discerning or seeing with clearness, (1) *glanparac*, -*aige*; (2) *porgamail*, -*mla*; (3) *leapamparac*, -*aige*.

Cleat, *n.*, both in carpentry and on ships, *greamacan*, -*am*, *m.*

Cleave, *v.i.*, to adhere, stick, cling or hold fast to, to unite to with affection or interest, *greamuigim*, -*ugad*; *ceanglam*, -*gal*: to stick fast to, *do ceangal so damgean do*; wherefore a man shall leave father and mother and shall c. to his wife, *uime im fuisir an fear a acuir i a mair i ceanglodar do mnaoi* (*Gen.* 2, 24); my bones c. to my skin, *do ceangal mo enama dom' choiceann* (*Job*, 19, 20).

Cleave, *v.t.*, to split, *rgoitim*, *v.n.* *rgoit* and -*tead*.

Cleaver, *n.*, that which cleaves, *rgoituaig*, -*aige*, -*anna*, *f.*; *rgoitteoir*, -*oir*, *pi*, *m.*

Cleavers, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant, also called goose grass, catchweed, etc. (*Galium aparine*), (1) *tur garb*, *m.*; (2) *garbair*, *m.*; (3) *ropcalan*, -*am*, *m.*

Cleaving, *n.*, act of splitting, *rgoitad*, -*ad*, *m.*, and *rgoittead*, -*icad*, *m.*

Clef, *n.*, in music, *uetaic*, -*aig*, *m.*

Cleft, *a.*, split, *rgoit*, -*e*; *gadac*, -*aige*.

Cleft, *n.*, (1) an opening or chink made by splitting, (a) *rgoit*, -*e*, -*ead*, *f.*; (b) *gad*, -*aig*, *pl. id.* and -*a*, *m.*; (c) *rgaim*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (d) *rgair*, -*eir*, *pl. -a*, -*anna* and -*ad*, *f.*; (e) *gadad*, -*aig*, *m.*

(2) A piece made by splitting, *rgoittean*, -*am*, *m.*

Cleftwood, *n.* (*coll.*), *rgoittean*, -*icm*, *m.*

Clemency, *n.*, (1) mildness of temper, *ceannrac*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Tenderness, *air*, *gen. id. f.*

(3) Pity, (a) *ioct*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ioctamrac*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *truaigmair*, *g. id. f.*

(4) Mercy, *trair*, *f.*

(5) A tendency to forgive and spare, (a) *moircair*, -*eir*, *m.*; (b) gentleness, *reime*(*act*), *f.*

Clement, *a.*, mild in temper and disposition, (1) *min*, -*e*; (2) *ceannra*, *ind.*; (3) *air*, -*e*; (4) *trairrac*, -*uige*; (5) *ioctamair*, -*mla*; (6) *meamair*, -*mla*; (7) *reim*, -*e*; (8) *caom*, -*e*.

Clergy, *n.*, the body of men ordained for the service of God, (1) *clair*, *gen. clair*, *dat. clair*, *f.*; (2) *eagair*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *an t-oir*, *gen. an uir*, *m.*

Clergyman, *n.*, one of the clergy, *eagairrac*, -*rig*, *m.*

Cleric, *n.*, a clerk or clergyman. *clairrac*, -*rig*, *m.* (*cf. L. clericus*)

Clerical, *a.*, (1) pertaining to the clergy, (a) *eagairrac*, -*mla*; (b) *clairrac*, -*aige*; (2) relating to a clerk or copyist, *grairrac*, -*uige*; clerical work, *grairrac*, -*a*, *f.*, *clairrac*, -*cige*.

Clerk, *n.*, an assistant in a shop or office, *clairrac*, -*rig*, *m.* (*cf. L. clericus*).

Clerkship, *n.*, the state or business of a clerk, *clérpeáct*, -*á*, *f.*; *clérpceáct*, -*á*, *f.*

Clever, (1) intellectually, (a) talented, (i) *ntleáctac*, -*áige*; (ii) *rtuam(ó)á*, *ind.*; (b) quick-witted, *zéarpéáct*, -*áige*; (c) crafty, cunning, smart, *gluc*, -*e*.

(2) Dexterous, adroit, skilful, (a) *garta*, *ind.*; (b) *clírte*, *ind.*; (c) *deárrgna*, *ind.*

Cleverness, *n.*, adroitness, dexterity, skill, (1) *glucap*, -*áir*, *m.*: cleverness is mightier than strength, *ir tpeire glucap ná neapc* (also *gluce*, *g. id. f.*); (2) *gartaáct*, -*á*, *f.*; (3) *clírteáct*, -*á*, *f.*; (4) *rtuaim*, -*ama*, *f.*: *ir fearr rtuaim 'ná neapc*; (5) *zéarpéir*, -*e*, -*eanna*; (6) *ntleáct*, -*á*, *f.*

Clew, *n.*, a ball of thread, yarn or cord, (1) *rgámne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní* and -*áca*, *f.*: a clew of thread, *rgámne rnáit*; (2) *iarpa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (3) *ceirpte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *f.* (also *ceárpáite* and *ceirpte*, *Tyr.*); (4) *ceirptín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*

Clewed, *a.*, drawn by clews, *toáapoáca*; clewing up sail, *áirpáó*, -*áir*, *m.*

Click, *n.*, (1) a sharp, slight noise, *glucap*, -*áir*, *m.*

(2) A ratchet, pawl or detent, *pprac*, -*áic*, *m.*

Client, *n.*, a dependent, servant or follower, (1) *bunáir*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (2) *tpomapa*, *m.*; (3) *ourapa*, *m.* (*cf.* *ouráit*, a place of safety or refuge); (4) *ourgiolla*, *m.*; (5) *tpomóglac*, -*áig*, *m.*; (6) *ouróglac*, -*áig*, -*á*, *f.*; (7) *ouróglac*, -*áig*, *m.*; (8) *giopáir*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (9) *giopóglac*, *f.*; (10) *gneirgiolla*, *m.* (*gneap*, favour, mercy, *P. O'C.*).

Cliff, *n.*, (1) any steep natural cutting, (a) *paill*, -*ie*, *pl.* -*te* and -*tpéáca* (also *áill*); (b) *rgéair*, -*eirpe*, *pl.* -*á* and -*áca*, *f.*

(2) A rocky cliff, (a) *creas*, -*eige*, -*á*, *f.* (also *rgreas*; *r+creas*); (b) *rgent*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*rpen*, *Or.*).

(3) Overhanging cliff, *rptinn*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*, and *rpinnc*, common in place names in *Don*.

Climate, *n.*, the atmosphereic condition of a place, (1) *áer tíre*, *m.*; (2) *peóréim*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ponn*, *gen. punn*, *m.*

Climax, *n.*, the highest point, *pinn*, -*e*, *f.*

Climb, *v.i.*, to mount with the aid of hands or feet, (1) *tpéapaim*, -*áó* (also *tpapaim*), *rtapaim* (*r+tpéapaim*): they shall climb up upon the rocks, *tpéapfáó ríao ruar ar na cáirgib* (*Jer.* 4, 29); (2) *fpéaršaim*, -*áó*; (3) *fpéaršabáim*, -*báil*; (4) *tpéimim*, *v.n.* *tpéim*; (5) *fpóřšabáim*, -*báil*; (6) *earšnaim*, -*áó* (*O'R.*).

Climber, *n.*, one who or that which climbs, (1) *tpéapáir*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (2) *tpapáóóir*, -*ópa*, -*ní*, *m.*; (3) *áilleáóóir*, -*ópa*, -*ní*, *m.*; (4) *rtéapáóóir*, *m.*

Climbing, *n.*, the act of ascending or creeping upward, (1) *tpéapáiréáct*, -*á*, *f.*: they shall climb up the houses, *deánpáó tpéapáiréáct ruar ar na tířtib* (*Joel* 2, 9); (2) *tpéapáóóiréáct*; (3) *rtapáóóiréáct*, -*á*, *f.*; (4) *tpéim*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *fpóřšabáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (6) *fpéaršabáil*, *f.*

Clinch, *v.t.*, to turn over as the point of a nail so that it will hold, (1) *bárraim*, -*áó*; (2) *šreamuigim*, -*uřáó*: *deánaim* *óaimřean*; to clinch a nail,

τairnge do daingniugadh, nó do báirrad, nó do rparrad.

Clinched, *a.*, turned over so as to hold firm, (1) báirreda, *ind.*; (2) speamuigte.

Cling, *v.t.*, to stick fast, adhere closely, (1) comhspeamuigim, -uadh; (2) leanaim, -nmam(τ): her name clung to the plain [Armagh], do lean a hainm don mairgíro (Reeves, *An. Ch. Arm.* 44); (3) ceanglaím, -gal, and -galat.

Clinging, *n.*, the act of adhering closely, comhspeamuigadh, -uigte, *m.*

Clinging, *a.*, adhering closely, comhspeamuigtead, -tíge.

Clink, *v.t.*, to make a sound as two metallic bodies striking together, (a) glungaim, -adh; (b) gliongaim, -adh (*cf.* Eng. click, clack).

Clink, *n.*, a slight sharp sound, as of two metallic bodies striking against each other, (a) glungán, -ám, *m.*; (b) gliongair, -air, *m.*

Clinker, *n.*, lump of iron ore found in lime-burning, cac iaraimn, *m.*

Clip, *v.t.*, to cut, as with a scissors or shears, (1) bearrpáim, -adh; (2) lomaim, -adh; (3) to clip, as a hedge, rgiotaim, -adh.

Clip, *n.*, as a letter-clip, páirgeán, -ám, *m.*

Clipped, *a.*, shorn, bearrreda, rgiot-uigte.

Clipper, *n.*, one who or that which clips, bearrredoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; lomadóir.

Clipping, *n.*, the act of cutting, as with a shears or scissors, bearrpad, -reda, *m.*

Clique, *n.*, a small number of persons associated for a common purpose, oream, -a, *m.*; opons, *gen.* oprimge, -a, *f.*

Clitoris, *n.*, bpuile, *g. id. f., dim.* bpuillin, *m.*

Clivers. See Cleavers.

Cloak, *n.*, a loose outer garment, (1) brat, *g. bpuir, pl. id.* and -a, *m.*: ní huatac do dume a brat; (2) clóca, *gen. id. m.*; (3) fallamg, -e, -eada, *f.*; (4) maodal, -ail, *m.* (*cf.* L. mantelum): cúig maodal . . . do ríge laeada ua liatáin (L. na GC. 72).

Cloak, *v.t.*, (1) to cover, as with a cloak, brataim, -adh; (2) hence to conceal, (a) foluigim, -lad; (b) ceitim, -it: he cloaks his hatred with a false show of friendship, ceiteann ré a fuat paol cáirdear bréige.

Cloak of darkness in folk-lore, *n.*, oicealtair, -rap, -rapa, *f.* (*Æn.* 346).

Cloaklike, *a.*, bratamail, -mía.

Clock, *n.*, a machine for measuring time, clog, *gen. cluig, m.*: what o'clock is it? cao a (oe) clog é? (*M.*), also an móir a clog é? cé méad a clog é? and cé'n clog é? (*Con.*); one o'clock, buille clog, nó a haon a clog; half-past three, leat uair tairéir a' trí; a quarter to four, ceatramad poim an ceatair; twenty minutes to two, ríce nóimero poim an do.

Clockmaker, *n.*, uairpeadópa, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Clockwork, *n.*, obair cluig.

Clod, *n.*, (1) a lump of dry clay or turf, (a) caóráin, -ám, *m.* (céapán, *Tip.*; caorán, *Or.*; caorán and caoróg, *Don.*); (b) caoirle, *g. id., pl. -ada, f.*; (c) caob, -oibe, *f.*; (d) caob, -a, *m.*, also rgaob (r+caob), caobóg and rgaobóg *f.*; (e) clutóg, -óige, -a, *f.* (*Or.*); (f) *coll.*, gpaðar, -air, *m.*, and bpuirgar, -air, *m.*

(2) Wet lumps of clay or turf, (a) *ῥαιρτ*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*, *ῥαιρτ* (*Con.*), *ῥαιρτάν* (*Don.*); (b) *λεᾶὐθ* (*λεᾶὐθ*, *Don.*), -a, *pl. id.*, *m.*, *dim.* *λεᾶὐθάν*, *m.*, and *ιερὸβίν*, *m.*; (c) *ρραιθ*, -e, -eanna, *f.*, and *ρραιθ*, -aθ, *m.*; (d) *ρραιρτ*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; also *ρραιρτεᾶδ*, -τιḡ, *m.*, but larger than an ordinary clod (*Con.*); (e) *ταρρ*, -αιρρ, -αιρρεanna, *m.*, *dim.* *ταρράν*, *m.*; (f) *ταιρρ*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; (g) *coll.*, *ρραιθαδ*, -αιḡ, *m.*, and *ρραιαδ*, -αιḡ, *m.*

(3) A dull, stupid fellow, a dolt, *ṛpreattāne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ṛī, m.*

Cloddy, *u.*, full of clods, (1) ῥπαῦαῑ, -αῑῑῑ; (2) ῡαῑῡῡαῑ, -ῡῡῡῡ; (3) ῑαῑῑαῑ, -αῑῑῡ; (4) ῡῡαῑῑαῑ, -αῑῑῡ; (5) ῡαῑῡῡαῑ, -ῡῡῡῡ.

Clog, *n.*, (1) a block or weight to
impede motion, τρομάν, ἄμ, *m.*

(2) Hence an encumbrance, (a) *τοιμμεαρς*, -μῖρς, *m.*; (b) *υαλας*, -ας, -αςγε, *m.*: this is a fine estate, but there is a clog on it, ἢ βρεάζαν τάλαν ὅϊλεαρ ἐρεο ἀστ ὅσθ βρῦνλ τοιμμεαρς (νό υαλας) ἀπρ.

(3) A wooden shoe, παῖτιν,
g. *id.*, pl. -ní, m.

Clog, *v.t.*, (1) to burden or load, esp. with something that restricts motion, (a) $\tau\rho\omicron\mu\upsilon\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$; (b) $\upsilon\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$.

(2) To encumber, burden
or embarrass, τοιμηαρῆσαι,
-μεαρῆ.

Cloister, *n.*, (1) a covered passage or ambulatory, (*a*) κλύρο, -ε, -εαννα, *f.* (*cf.* L. claudō, to shut); (*b*) κλύτ, -ύτ, *m.*

(2) A monastic establishment,
(a) κλαυτήρια (*K.*); (b) κλαύρηται,
-αίη, *m.* (*cf.* *L. claustrum*).

Cloistered, *a.*, protected by a
cloister, *clúroas*; *no* *beir* 1
scúro maḡalta.

Close, *v.t.*, (1) to shut, (a) *ṭúnam*, -*ṭə*: I will close the door, *ṭúnṭəṭ an ṭəṭar*; (b) *ṭurum*, *v.n. id.* and *ṭurəṭəṭam*: close the door, *ṭurəṭ an ṭəṭar* (*U. and N. Con.*); God never closed a gap without opening another, *nəṭ ṭurəṭ ʔia beṭna ɾam ʒan beṭna eile ʔ'əṭṣəṭ*.

(2) To consolidate or bring the parts together, ὁλύτῳσμ, -υῖαθ̃: he closed up the lines of his army, ὁ ὁλύτῳς πέ λίντι Δ ἦλυαῖς le céile.

(3) To complete, finish, end,
 cpiočnuḡim, -uḡaḡ.

(4) To encompass, enclose or gather round, $\iota\omicron\mu\theta\mu\iota\omicron\mu$, *v.n. id.*

Close, *v.i.*, (1) to come together, to unite, ὠνάιμ, -αθ: the wound closed, το ὠν ἄν λοτ.

(2) To close round, to hem in,
 τύνειν ἀπ.

(3) To come to an end, to terminate, *ερίοενυγim*, -υγὰδ: the debate closed, το *ερίοενυγ* αν *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*.

(4) To grapple with, ὁμυροῖμ, *v.n. id.* (also ὁμυρο and ὁμυροεἰμαιντ) they closed with each other, το ὁμυρο ρισο ἀρ ἄ ἐέλε.

Close, *n.*, (1) an enclosed place or small field surrounded by a hedge or wall, *cluasán*, -*ana* -*te*, *f.*

(2) An alley from a street to a court where there are houses, *clampa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ai*, *m.*

(3) Conclusion, (a) *críoc*, -íce, -a, *f.*; (b) *comad*, -aí, *m.*

(4) A grapple in wrestling,
καταζάιλ, -άιλα, *f*.

Close, *a.*, (1) closed, shut fast, (*a*) *oúnta*; (*b*) *oúrocte*; (*c*) *iaóta*: a close hand finds a close fist, *ní bpaḡann lám iaóta áct doḡn oúnta*.

(2) Narrow or confined, *cumang*, *-aingē*: a close alley, *clámra cumang*.

(3) Oppressive, without ventilation, *cpom*, *g.s.f.*, *cpuime*: the day is close, *tá an lá cpom*.

(4) Strictly confined, *oamgean*, *-gne*: a close prison, *priórún oamgean*.

(5) Secluded, secret, *folaiḡeac*, *-ḡiḡe*.

(6) Disposed to keep secrets, *folaiḡteac*, *-tiḡe*.

(7) Dense, solid, (*a*) *tiuḡ*, *-a*; (*b*) *comóluít*, *-e*.

(8) Concise, to the point, *áccumair*, *-e*.

(9) Adjoining or near in space, time or thought, (*a*) *ḡar*: *c.* to me, *ím' ḡar*; (*b*) *ácmair* (= *áccumair*), *-e*: I little thought he was so *c.* to me, *ir beas a íaoilear ḡo raib ré com haémair dom* (*b. f.*); (*c*) *foḡur*, *comp.* *foirḡe* and *foirḡe*; (*d*) *buaíte*, *ind.*: the last day was *c.* upon him, *bí an lá veirpeannac buaíte leir*.

(10) Sheltered, comfortable, *cluḡar*, *-aire*.

(11) Intimate, (*a*) *táíte*, *ind.*: they are always *c.* together, *tá ríao táíte le céile i ḡcomnuróe*; (*b*) *olúit*, *-e*: they are *c.* friends, *ir cáirpe olúite íao*.

(12) Niggardly, stingy, (*a*) *cpuaró*, *-e*; (*b*) *ppmonluḡte*, *ind.*.

(13) Tight, rigid, (*a*) *oóct*, *-oíte*: it is it that closest and tightest binds, *ḡurab í ir oócte ḡ ir oócpaíoe éeanglar* (*K.*,

Tbb. 210, 10); (*b*) in wrestling, *capaḡáita*, *ind.*.

(14) Short, (*a*) *olúit*, *-e*; (*b*) *ḡearr*, *g.s.f.* *ḡiḡra*: he cut your hair too *c.*, *oo ḡearr ré oo ḡruais roḡearr* (*nó roóluít*).

(15) Pressing closely, *cumang*, *-rac*, *-aiḡe* (*-ḡlac*, *Don.*).

Close, *ad.*, *c.* to the house, *i nḡar don tiḡ*; *c.* to the door, *i mbéal an doḡair*; *c.* to the church, *i bḡoḡur don teampall*; *c.* to a wood, *coir coille*; *lám le coill*.

Closed, *a.*, shut, (1) *iaóta*, *ind.*; (2) *oúnta*, *ind.*; (3) *oúrocte*.

Closer, *n.*, one who closes, *olútao-óir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*.

Close-fisted, *a.*, niggardly, (1) *lám-iaótaac*, *-aiḡe*; (2) *rucaac*, *-aiḡe*.

Close-fisted person, *n.*, (1) *rucaac*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *cunḡacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *cpobaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*.

Closely, *ad.*, in a close manner, (1) *ḡo olúit*; also *ḡo olút*; (2) *ḡo oamgean*, etc.

Close-mouthed, *a.*, secret, uncommunicative, (1) *aireac*, *-riḡe*; (2) *neamcamnteac*, *-tiḡe*.

Closeness, *n.*, the state of being close, (1) *tiuḡaoar*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *olúite*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *olútar*, *-air*, *m.*; (4) *ḡoipeac*; (5) *cumange*, *g. id. f.*.

Closet, *n.*, (1) a room for privacy, (*a*) *cúil*, *-e*, *-eaca*, *f.*: and the bride from her closet, *ḡ an bean nuadóípta amac ar a cúil*; (*b*) *clóirctín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ní*, *m.*; (*c*) *olúitín*, *m.*.

(2) A water closet, *w.c.*, (*a*) *camrac*, *-aiḡe*, *pl.* *-a*, *f.*; (*b*) *camra*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ái*, *m.*.

Closing, *n.*, the act of shutting, (1) *oúnaó*, *-nta*, *m.*; (2) *iaó*, *-óta*, *m.*.

Closing, *a.*, inclined to shut, (1) *οὐνταδ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *ιαδταδ*, -*αιγε*.

Closure, *n.*, a closing, *κομταδ*, -*αιτε*, *m.*; *οριροεαδ*, -*οτε*, *m.*; *οριροιμ*, -*e*, *f.*

Clot, *v.t.* and *i.*, to coagulate, *ρεοθαμ*, -*αδ*.

Clotbur. See Burdock.

Cloth, *n.*, a woven fabric of wool, cotton, etc., (1) *εαδαδ*, *gen.* *εαδαις*, *pl.* *εαδαιγε*, *m.*: hair-cloth, *εαδαδ ρομ*, *m.*; black-cloth, *cuttle*, *g. id. f.*; tablecloth, *εαδαδ βυιρο*, *m.*; (2) *βρερο*, -*e*, *f.* (*M.*): *Δονγυρ Ος ιρ α εαρος* *βρεροε*; and *βρεροιν*, *g. id. m.* (*Con.*): now usually means frieze but *βρερο* formerly meant any kind of cloth (*cf.* *βρερο ριοδα* (*B.L.L.* V. 386, 2, 11); (3) coarse cloth, *ραιτιν*, *g. id. m.*: a dressing for stiffening cloth used by weavers, *τροιργιν*, *g. id. m.*; also *τρειργιν. m.*

Clothe, *v.t.*, to dress, *εαδουγιμ*, -*υγαδ*.

Clothes, *n.*, dress, (1) *εαδαδ*, *gen.*

Clothing, *n.*, *αις*, *m.*: suit of clothes, *culait εαδαις*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ιαιτε*, -*ιταδα* and -*εαδα*, *m.* and *f.*: clothes make the man, *'ρε αν τ-εαδαδ αν ουμε*; bread to eat and clothes to wear, *αραν τε n-ιτε ι εαδαδ τε κυρ ορμ*; fine clothes, *γρεαρ*, -*ειρ*, *m.*: old clothes, *γρειμιργ*, -*e*, *f.*: clothes of dead people, *ραοιβ*, -*e*, *f.*: burial clothes, *εαδαδ ρειγιε*; worthless clothes, *βαλκαρι*: throw away those old clothes, *κατε uait na ρεανθαλκαρι ριν*.

Clothier, *n.*, one who sells clothes, (1) *εαδαδαν*, -*αιν*, *m.*; (2) *εαδουιγε-τεοιρ*, -*ορα*, -*ρι*, *m.*; (3) *ρεαρ οεαντα εαδαις*; (4) *ολλαριε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.* (*Lhuyd*).

Clothing, *n.*, act of dressing, (1) *εαδουγαδ*, -*υιγτε*, *m.*; (2) *ργεαδ-αδαδ*, -*ετα*, *m.*

Clotted, *a.*, *ρεοροτε*, *ind.*: it became clotted, *οο ρεορο ρε*.

Clotting, *n.*, act of becoming clotted *ρεοθαδ*, -*οιροτε*, *m.*

Cloud, (1) of vapour, (*a*) *νεαυ*, *gen.* *νειυ*, *pl.* -*ιτα*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. nebula*; *Gr. νεφέλη*, cloud; *cf.* *W. niwl*, mist); also a crowd, as *νεαυ ριαθναρι*, a cloud of witnesses; (*b*) *ργαμαλ*, -*αι*, *m.*; (*c*) *μουαδ*, -*αιδ*, *m.*; (*d*) *ολυμ*, -*e* (thick); (*e*) cirrus, goats' hair or mare's tail, *ελαιρηεαδ*, -*ριγε*, *f.*; (*f*) cirro-cumulus, *νεαυ ργεαδαδ*, *m.*; (*g*) nimbus or rain cloud, *ργραθα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ννα*, *m.* (*Ker.*); (*h*) *βεαδαν*, -*αιν*, *m.* (*Or.*).

(2) Of smoke, (*a*) *ρμουρο*, -*e*, *f.*; (*b*) *ρμουιτ*; (*c*) *ρμουιττεοδ*; -*οις*, *m.*

(3) A vein or spot on lighter material and hence a blemish, *ρμαλ*, -*αι*, *m.*: she had a cloud on her reputation, *βι ρμαλ αρ α κυ*.

(4) Of dust, (*a*) *κεοδ*, -*οις*, *m.*; (*b*) *μουρ*, -*υιρ*, -*ετα*, *m.*

Cloudberry, *n.*, the fruit of the cloudberry bush, *ειρεοδς*, *f.*

Cloudberry-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*), *Rubus chamæmorus*, (1) *λυρ na n-eiτ-ρεοδς*, *m.*; (2) *λυρ na heiτρεοδγε*, *m.*

Cloudiness, *n.*, the state of being cloudy, (1) *νεαυιταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *οορκαδαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Cloudy, *a.*, (1) overcast, *νεαυιμαρ*, -*αιρε*; *νεαυιαδ*, -*αιγε*; *οορκα*, *ind.*: it is getting cloudy, *τα ρε ας ειργε οορκα*; *κεοθαδ*, -*αιγε*.

(2) Anxious or sullen, *γρυαμοα*.

(3) Marked with veins or spots, *ρμαλαδ*, -*αιγε*.

Clout, *n.*, (1) patch, *ppeabán*.

(2) A cloth, a rag, *leabób* (*léabób*, *Don.*), -*á*, *pl. id.* and -*áca*, and -*paáca*, *m.*; *ceipt*, *gen.* -*e*, -*eaáca*, *f.*; *romós*, -*óige*, -*á*, *f.*; *giobál*, -*áil*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

(3) A blow with the open hand [slang], (*a*) *barós*, -*óige*, -*á*, *f.*; (*b*) *leanróg*, *f.*; (*c*) *leabób* (*léabób*, *Don.*), -*á*, *pl. id.* and -*áca*, and -*paáca*, *m.*; also *leabóg* and *liúróg* (*Con.*).

(4) A lout [low], (*a*) *ciomaacán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (*b*) *ciumleacán*, *m.*

Clout, *v.t.*, (1) to patch, *ppeabánaim*, -*á*.

(2) To strike, *leabóaim*, -*á*.

Clouting, *n.*, (1) patching, *ppeabánaá*, -*ntá*, *m.*

(2) Striking, *leabóabá*, -*báca*, *m.*; *leabóáil*, -*áila*, *f.* (*U.*).

Clove, *n.* (*Bot.*), July flower, gilly-flower (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), *mitreán* *oapaig*.

Cloven, *a.*, split, *rgoitte*, *ind.*

Cloven-hoofed, *a.*, having the hoof divided into two parts like a cow, *crúbrgoitte*.

Clover, *n.*, (*Bot.*), a plant, (1) *Trifolium*, *reamair*, -*mpac*, *f.*; also *reamar*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) common red (*T. pratense*), *reamair éapaill*, *f.*; (3) white (*T. repens*), (*a*) *r. bán*, *f.*; (*b*) *reamróg*, *f.*; (4) hare's foot (*T. arvense*), *cor mároac*; (5) yellow (*T. alpestre*), *reangán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Clown, *n.*, (1) a man of coarse nature, a boor, (*a*) *boac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (*b*) *boaiéin*, *g. id.*, *pl. ní*, *m.*; (*c*) *báclac*, -*ais*, -*ige*, *m.*; (*d*) *báclac*, *m.*; (*e*) *búirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. cí*, *m.*; (*f*) *cóbac*, -*ais*, *m.*: *oá méro eólaip*, *paóapc ip foóluim* *oógeibeanh an cóbac*, *mac an oáoi*, *búireann an oúécar* *cpio*

an mbpúro tapéip *zác cúppa á cup i zcpioó* (*D. E.* 108); (*g*) *paáab*, -*á*, -*áoe*, *m.*; (*h*) *puáice*, *g. id.*, *pl. í*, *m.*; (*i*) *puáicle*, *g. id.*, *pl. lí*, *m.*; (*j*) *oáoi*, *g. id.*, *pl. ée*, *m.*; (*k*) *oáoirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. cí*, *m.*; (*l*) *bpeallpún*, -*úm*, *m.*; (*m*) *púac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (*n*) *cpúpac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (*o*) *lúirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. cí*, *m.*; (*p*) *leice*, *g. id.*, *pl. cí*, *m.* (*Or.*); (*q*) *puair*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (*r*) *lúma* and *lóma*, *g. id.*, *pl. áí*, *m.*; (*s*) *capóoac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (*t*) *tuata*, *gen. id.*, *pl. áí*, *m.*; (*u*) *ppaioipe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. íí*, *m.*; (*v*) *púrtac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (*w*) *cabóg*, -*óige*, -*á*, *f.*; (*x*) *bartún*, -*úm*, *m.*

(2) The fool in a play, *cleairuóe*, *gen.* and *pl. id. m.*; *plearzác*, -*ais*, -*aisge*, *m.*; *plearzácán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Clownish, *a.*, like a clown, *boacámaíl*; *púrtac*; *báclacmaíl*, -*mla*; *bupramáil*, -*mla*; *báclac*, -*aisge*.

Clownishness, *n.*, rudeness of manners, (1) *boacámílaéct*, -*á*, *f.*; (2) *boaiéínínteaéct*, -*á*, *f.*

Clown's treacle, *n.*, a broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*), *záirleóg*.

Cloy, *v.t.*, to glut, satiate or surfeit, (1) *foiplíonaim*, -*á*; (2) *múouigim*, -*uáá*; (3) *cpomaim*, -*á*: *my appetite is cloyed with this food*, *tá mó goite múouigte leip an mbiaó po*.

Club, *n.*, (1) a heavy stick or staff, a cudgel, (*a*) *cuáille*, *gen. id.*, *pl. leáca*, *f.*; (*b*) *rtapóóg* (*rtéapóóg*, *Don.*), *gen. óige*, -*á*, *f.*; (*c*) *rlagán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*d*) *rlaéctán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*e*) *loip*, *g. luipge*, *pl. á*, *f.* also *m.*; (*f*) *pmíirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. cí*, *m.*; (*g*) short, *pmáicéin*, *g. id.*, *pl. ní*,

m.; (*h*) *cnairtín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (*i*) *réimre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -áca*, *f.*; (*j*) *cliaḡ*, *-eire*, *-a*, *f.*; (*k*) *cliaḡ ailtín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*. *.i.* *maíoe láime móir 7 ceann móir airt*.

Club-law, *an lám láiríu*.

(2) Society for the promotion of good-fellowship or some other common object, *comtuasóir*, *-air*, *m.*

Club-foot, *n.*, *Talipes*, (1) *campeitḡ*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *rpásḡ*, *-áige*, *-a*, *f.*

Club-footed, *a.*, having a club foot, (1) *camtuḡḡac*, *-áige*; (2) *camtuḡḡneac*, *-níge*; (3) *campeitḡe*; (4) *ḡḡabrac*, *-áige* (*cf. L. scaurus*); (5) *rpásḡac*, *-áige*; (6) *cpúbac*, *-áige*.

A club-footed person, (*a*) *ḡḡabrac*, *-áig*, *m.*; (*b*) *ḡḡabrán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*c*) *ḡḡabruíoe*, *m.*; (*d*) *campeitḡneac*, *-níg*, *m.*; (*e*) *rpásḡaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Club-moss, *n.*, a moss-like plant (*Lycopodium clavatum*), *ḡarḡós ḡléibe*; *cpúbíní ḡionnaig*.

Club-rush, *n. (Bot.)*, (1) a tall rush (*Typha latifolia*), *reimín*, *-mne*, *-neaca*, *f.*; (2) dwarf (*Scirpus lacustris*), *cpuaḡluacair*, *f.*; (3) *ciab ceannróib*.

Clubs (in cards), *n.*, *ḡruóc* (*ḡruḡ*, *Don.*): the knave and five of spades, clubs, diamonds and hearts are the best trumps in the game (of cards), *cuireat 7 cionáḡ ḡpéiruot*, *ḡruóc*, *muilliot 7 harḡa na máḡa ir feárr ḡan imirḡ*

Cluck, *v.t.*, to call together, as a hen does her chickens, (1) *ḡráḡat-aim*, *-ḡal*; (2) *ḡḡallaim*, *-aḡ*: to cluck like a hen, *ḡo ḡráḡal nó ḡo ḡḡallao mar ḡéanraḡ ceapc*.

Clucking, *n.*, the call of a hen to her chickens, *ḡráḡail*, *-ála*, *f.*; *ḡráḡallac*, *-áig*, *m.*; *ḡráḡail*, *-e*, *f.*; *clugallao*, *-aḡ*, *m.*; *ḡḡallao*, *-aḡ*; a clucking noise in the throat when drawing the last breath, *ḡḡḡḡail*, *-e*, *f.*

Clue. See *Clew*.

Clump of trees, *n.*, *moḡar*, *-air*, *m.*

Clumsiness, *n.*, the quality of being clumsy, *neimḡeire*; *ainḡeire*; *ḡúḡail*, *-e*, *f.*

Clumsy, *a.*, awkward, unhandy and hence ill-made, (1) *neimḡear*, *-eire*; (2) *míḡtuam(ḡ)a*; (3) *tuatḡ*, *-áige*; (4) *míḡeacáim*, *-mía*; (5) *liobarḡa*, *ind.*; (6) *urpánta*, *ind.*: clumsy girl, *ḡurḡós*, *-óige*, *-ḡḡa*, *f.*; *ḡumileós*, *f.*; *ḡmúḡrós*, *f.*

A clumsy fellow, *ḡúḡaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; *urpán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Cluster, *n.*, (1) of grapes, (*a*) *ḡarpán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *cpḡḡamḡ*, *-e*, *-eaca*, *f.*; (*c*) *cpḡḡán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) of nuts, *moḡail*, *-ail*, *m.*; (3) of any fruit, (*a*) *ḡarpán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *cpumneacán*; (*c*) *meail*, *g. milt*, *pl. id. m.*; (*d*) *cpumirḡín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (4) of rushes, *ḡruopail*, *-ail*, *m.*; (5) of stars, (*a*) *ḡḡuailḡ*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ḡḡeóilín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (*c*) the Cluster, *an buaile ḡoḡac*.

Clustering, *a.*, in groups, (1) *ḡarpánac*, *-áige*; (2) *ḡarpánac*, *-áige*; (3) *ḡruopallac*, *-áige*.

Clutch, *v.t.*, (1) to grasp or seize, (*a*) *ḡreamuigim*, *-uḡaḡ*; (*b*) *ḡrabaim*, *-aḡ*.

(2) To grasp greedily, (*a*) *in-ḡreamuigim*, *-uḡaḡ*; (*b*) to fall again into the enemies' clutches, *ḡo ḡuicim an aḡuair i lámáib na namáḡ*.

Clutch, *v.i.*, to snatch at, *ḡrabaim*, *-aḡ* (*air*).

Clutch, *n.*, (1) grip or grasp, (a) *ῥῥεῖμ*, -εαμα, -εαμanna, *m.*: the drowning man's clutch, *ῥῥεῖμ* ἂν ῥῥῖν βάρυτε; (b) *ῥῥάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (c) *κρόῤῥ*, -όῤῥε, -α, *f.*

(2) Brood of chickens, etc., (a) *ἀλ*, *g.* and *pl.* *ἀλ*, *m.*; (b) *ἐλῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.* (*cf.* *ἀλβῖν* and *εἰλβῖν*, a little flock); (c) *ῥῥῥαοί*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τε, *m.* (*Or.*); (d) *λίη*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *f.* (*P. S.*).

Clutching, *n.*, the act of snatching or grabbing at, (1) *ῥῥεαμυῤῥᾶθ*, -υῤῥτε, *m.*; (2) *μῥῥεαμυῤῥᾶθ*, *m.*; (3) *ῥῥαβᾶθ*, -βᾶθ, *m.*

Clutching, *a.*, inclined to or given to snatching at, (1) *ῥῥεαμ(τ)ᾶθ*, -αῤῥε; (2) *μῥῥεαμ(τ)ᾶθ*, -αῤῥε; (3) *ῥῥαβᾶθ*, -αῤῥε.

Clyster, *n.*, an injection, (1) *ῥῥεατῖα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῤῥί, *m.*; (2) *λεῤῥεαῤῥ ἰαῤῥῥᾶθ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῤῥί, *m.*; also *λεῤῥεαῤῥ ἰαῤῥᾶθ*, -αῤῥᾶθ, *m.* and *λεῤῥεαῤῥ ἰεαῤῥα* (*Dr. Costelloe*); (3) *ῥῥιοῤῥᾶῤῥε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῥί, *m.*; also *εἰοῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥῥ, *m.*

Coach, *n.*, (1) a large four-wheeled carriage, (a) *κόῤῥᾶ*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *m.*; (b) *καῤῥαθ*, -αῤῥᾶθ, *m.* (*cf.* *carpentum*; *W. cerbyd*); (c) *καῤῥ*, -αῤῥᾶθ, *m.*; (2) a person who crams for examinations, *ῥῥοῤῥ-οῤῥε*, *m.*

Coach-house, *n.*, *καῤῥᾶνν*, -αῤῥνν, -α, *f.*

Coaching, *n.*, travelling by coach, (1) *κόῤῥᾶῤῥεῤῥεᾶθ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *κόῤῥᾶῤῥεᾶθ*, -α, *f.*

Coachmaker, *n.*, (1) *καῤῥαῤῥε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῥί, *m.*; (2) *εἰλβ*, *m.*

Coachman, *n.*, a man whose business it is to drive a coach, (1) *κόῤῥᾶῤῥῖ*, -όῤῥα, -ῥῥί, *m.*; (2) *κόῤῥᾶῤῥε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῥί, *m.* (*Don.*).

Co-adjust, *v.t.*, to adjust mutually, *κοῤῥῥεῤῥᾶῤῥῖμ*, -ᾶῤῥεᾶθ.

Co-adjustment, *n.*, *κοῤῥῥεῤῥᾶῤῥεᾶθ*, -α, *f.*

Co-adjutor, *n.*, an assistant, *κοῤῥᾶμῥᾶθ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -όῤῥε, *m.*; *κοῤῥᾶμῥᾶῤῥᾶθ*, -όῤῥα, -ῥῥί, *m.*

Coagulate, *v.t.*, to curdle, (1) *ᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥᾶμ*, -αῤῥᾶθ (also *ᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶμ*, -υῤῥᾶθ); (2) *ῥεαῤῥῥᾶῤῥᾶμ*, -υῤῥᾶθ.

Coagulation, *n.*, curdling, (1) *ᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥᾶθ*, -υῤῥᾶῤῥε; (2) *ῥεαῤῥᾶ*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *βῖμῥᾶῤῥεᾶθ*, -α, *f.*

Coagulative, *a.*, tending to curdle, (1) *ῥεαῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥε; (2) *ᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥε; (3) *βῖμῥᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥ*, -οῤῥε; (4) *ῥῥῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥε.

Coagent, *n.*, a co-worker, *κοῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῥί, *m.*

Coal, *n.*, (1) mineral, *ῥῥαῤῥ*, -αῤῥ, *m.*

(2) Of fire, (a) *ῥῥεαῤῥᾶθ*, -ε, *pl.* -ί and -εαῤῥα, *f.*; (b) *ῥῥῥᾶῤῥᾶθ*, -ε, -εαῤῥα, *f.*; (c) *αῤῥᾶῤῥᾶθ*, -όῤῥε, -α, *f.* (*U.*); (d) *εῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -βῖλ, *m.*: a small coal often lights a great fire, *ῖῥ βεαῤῥ ἂν ᾶῤῥᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥ ἰαῤῥᾶῤῥ ᾶῤῥε μᾶῤῥ* (*Or.*); (e) *ᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -άμ, *m.*

Coal-black, *a.*, (1) *ῥῥαῤῥᾶθ*, *ind.*; (2) *εἰοῤῥᾶθ*, -όῤῥᾶθ.

Coalescence, *n.*, the state of being united, *ᾶῤῥᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥεᾶθ*, -α, *f.*

Coal-fish, *n.* (*Gadus carbonaris*), *ῥᾶοῤῥᾶῤῥ*. See Pollock.

Coal-pit, *n.*, a pit where coal is dug, (1) *ῥᾶῤῥᾶ ῥῥαῤῥ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥῥαῤῥ-εἰλᾶῤῥ*, -ε, -εαῤῥα, *f.*

Co-arrangement, *n.*, *κοῤῥᾶῤῥεᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥῥ, *m.*

Coarse, *a.*, rough, (1) *ῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥᾶθ (*cf.* *W. garw*; *Bret. garu*, hard, cruel); (2) *ῥῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥε; (3) *ῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥε; *anything c.*, *ῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥᾶ, *m.*; *c. cloth*, (a) *ῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -άμ, *m.*; (b) *ᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -όῤῥε, -α, *f.*; *c. embraces*, *μαῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥᾶθ, *m.*; *c. fellow*, (a) *ῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥᾶῤῥ*, -αῤῥᾶ, *m.*; (b) *ᾶῤῥᾶῤῥε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῥί, *m.*

Coarseness, *n.*, roughness, ζαιρβε, *gen. id. f.*; ζαιρβεαῖ, -α, *f.*

Coast, *n.*, (1) the coastline of a country, (a) πῑρimeall, -mill, *m.*; (b) imeall, -mill, *m.*; (c) leit-meall, -mill, *m.*; (d) imeall-bóro, -búir, *m.*; (e) oipear, -uir, *m.*

(2) The seashore, (a) τῑάιζ, -αῖ, *pl. id. f.*; (b) cuan, -am, -nta, *m.*; (c) ῑτῑoῖa, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (d) ῑτῑíoῖa, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (e) ποῖτ, -uir, *m.*; (f) coir ῑáirῑze, *f.*; (g) muirῑrῑ, *f.*; (h) cláaḁ, -aí, *m.*

Coastguard, *n.*, one of a body of men stationed along the coast, (1) cuanaḁóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) maor imill, *m.*

Coat, *n.*, (1) an outer garment worn by men, (a) capóḡ, -óige, -óḡa, *f.* (*cf.* Eng. cassock); (b) cóta, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

(2) Of arms, *n.*, (a) éroe airm, *m.*; (b) airmar, -air, *m.*; (c) ruaitéantar, -air, *m.*

(3) Of mail, *n.*, (a) lúipeaḁ, -iḡ, *m.* and luibῑreaḁ, -iḡ, *m.* (*cf.* L. lorica); (b) éroe pláta; (c) ruatḁḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*

(4) Of an animal, pionnaḁ, -arḁ, -arḁe, *m.*; clúm, -úm, *m.*

Coax, *v.t.*, to persuade by soothing talk, flattery or fondling, (1) bréaḡaim, -aḁ; (2) meallaim, -aḁ: I coaxed with my promises when she was young, do meallar tem' ḡeallaiḁ τῑáḁ ḁi ῑí óḡ (A. McC.); (3) blaḁraim, -oar; (4) bleaḁtaim, -aḁ.

Coaxer, *n.*, one who coaxes, (1) bleoῑre, *m.*; (2) blaḁaῑre, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) bruaḁaῑre, *g. id. pl. -rí, m.*; (4) mealltóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Coaxing, *n.*, the act of persuading by soft talk, flattery or fondling,

(1) bleoḁeaῑaḁ, -a, *f.*; (2) blaḁaῑreaḁ, -a, *f.*; (3) blaḁaῑ, -aῑr, *m.*; (4) bruaḁaῑreaḁ, -a, *f.*: c sweetly, meallaḁ, -ita, *m.*: the child trying to coax the old man home with him, an ῑáirḁe aḡ iáirῑarḁ an ῑreanuime a meallaḁ aḁaile leir; (5) bréaḡaḁ, -ḡta, *m.*; (6) oíḡḡaῑreaḁ, -a, *f.* (*Don.*); (7) coaxing her, aḡ cur meala ῑúití.

Coaxing, *a.*, given to wheedling, (1) mealltaḁ, -aḡe; (2) milir, -ire (sweet).

Cob, *n.*, a horse, ḡearῑán, -ám, *m.*

Cobbler, *n.*, one who makes or mends clumsily, (1) clúaῑre, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) ḡréarurḁe, *g. id., pl. -óḁe, m.*: the cobbler should not go beyond his last, ní ouaḁ uon ḡréarurḁe oul ḁar a ḁear; waxed cord used by cobblers, ruatḁḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*; also ruḁḁḡ, *f.*

Cobbler, *n.*, rockfish, capῑaḁán, -ám, *m.*; ḡréarurḁe, *g. id., m.*

Coble, *n.*, a boat, naḁbḁḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*

Cobweb, *n.*, a spider's web, (1) líon uubán aḁa, *m.*; (2) ῑreanḡ-aḁ, -arḁ, *m.*; (3) bruanuubán, ám, *m.*; (4) ḡréarán, -ám, *m.*

Cock, *n.*, the male of birds, (1) coḁeaḁ, -iḡ, *m.* (*cf.* W. ceiliog); (2) ḡaḁ, -aḁ, *m.* (*cf.* L. gallus); (3) a weathercock, coḁeaḁ ḡaoiḁe, *m.*; (4) a faucet, ῑcapaḁ, -aḁ, *m.*; (5) a conical pile of hay, (a) small, creabair, -air, *m.* (M.); (b) large c., (i) aḁaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*; (ii) coca, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (c) ῑeḁῑnán, -ám, *m.*; (d) tuḁán, -ám, *m.*

Cockade, *n.*, a badge generally worn on the hat, (1) cnota, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*: the white cock-

ade, an cnota bán; (2) coc áro, *m.*; (3) círin, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*
 Cockatrice, *n.*, any venomous deadly thing, *piógnađair, -đrac, -đracđ, f.*
 Cock-boat, *n.*, a small boat, esp. one used on rivers, (1) rđara, *gen. id., pl. -anna, m.*; (2) đurođn, -đm, *m.*; (3) uaircear, -cír, *m.*
 Cock-crow, *n.*, the time of the night when cocks crow, (1) đairm coirđ, *f.*; (2) đaođ coirđ, *m.*; *đá an coirdeáđ đđ đaođáđ*, the cock is crowing; (3) rđairđ coirđ.
 Cock-horse, *n.*, a child's rocking-horse, *capall maroe.*
 Cockle, *n. (Bot.)*, a herb or weed (*Lychnis githago*), (1) cođal, -đl, *m.*; (2) iođróđ, -óđ, *m.*
 Cockle, *n.*, a shell-fish (*Cardium edule*), (1) đaođán, -đm, *m.* (also *đaođđ, -óđđ, -đ, f.*); (2) đucan, -đm, *m.*; *đráđđ na đucan*, cockle strand; (3) rđubđn, -đm, *m.*; (4) púcan, -đm, *m. (Con.)*.
 Cockle-weed, *n. (Bot.)*, a corn weed (*Lolium*), *cođal đearđđ; cođal đorm.*
 Cockroach, *n. (Zool.)*, an insect (*Blatta orientalis*), *ciaróđđ, -óđđ, -óđđ, f.*
 Cock's comb, *n.* (1) the crest of a cock, (a) círin coirđ; (b) puirđleóđ, -óđđ, -đ, *f.*
 Cocksure, *a. (colloq.)*, quite certain, (1) đearđđđ, *ind.*; (2) đionđmáđđ, *ind.*; (3) lánđmnte.
 Cockswain, *n.*, the steersman of a boat, *luamaipe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*
 Cocoa, *n.*, a beverage, *cua, g. id. m.*
 Cocoa-tree or chocolate-tree, *n.* (*Theobroma cacao*), *cuađpann (P. O'C.)*.
 Cod, *n. (Zool.)*, a fish (*Gadus morrhua*), (1) đorđđ, -puirđ, *m.*;

(2) bođáđ đuađ, *gen. bođairđ đuađ, m.* (rock cod); (3) bođáđ đub, *m.*; (4) đéileán, -đm, *m.*; (5) ceillúin, -úin, *m.*
 Coddled-thorough-wax, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant (*Perfoliata siliquosa*), *lur na peicne đéirdeóđđ.*
 Coddle, *v.t.*, to parboil, *leáđ-đpuirđm, -đpuirđ.*
 Codex, *n.*, a manuscript, *đul, -uil, m. (O'Don. Supp.)*; *cinnmeam-đam, m.*
 Codicil, *n.*, a clause added to a will, *đđuirin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*
 Codling, *n.*, a small cod, *đpuirđđin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*
 Co-dweller, *n.*, *coimđirđearđđ, -airđ, m.*
 Co-efficacy, } *n.*, joint efficacy or
 Co-efficiency, } efficiency, *coim-éirđeáđđ, -đ, f.*
 Co-efficacious, } *a.*, *coiméirđeáđđ,*
 Co-efficient, } *-airđđ.*
 Co-emigration, *n.*, *coimimirđe, g. id. f.*
 Co-equal, *a.*, being on an equality, (1) cođroma, *ind.*, and cođrom, -puime; (2) comóđa; (3) coim-ionmann, -đinne; (4) coimméao, -éroe.
 Co-equality, *n.*, the state of being on an equality, *cođromaáđđ, -đ, f.*; *cođrom, -puim, m.*
 Coerce, *v.t.*, to compel by force, *éđnirđim, -iuđáđ.*
 Coercion, *n.*, the act of coercing, *coiméirđean, -đin, m.*
 Coercive, *a.*, tending to constrain, *coiméirđneáđ, -nirđđ; tiomáineáđ, -nirđđ; ceannđalađ, -airđđ.*
 Coerciveness, *n.*, the quality of being coercive, *coiméirđneáđđ, -đ, f.*
 Co-essential, *a.*, partaking of the same essence, (1) coimđđđmnte, *ind.*; (2) *đoimđirđeáđ, -đirđđ; (3)*

- éinbítead, -tíge; (4) coimbríog-
mar, -aíre.
- Co-essentiality, *n.*, participation in
the same essence, (1) coimbit-
éinnitead, -a, *f.*; (2) éinbít, -e,
f.; (3) coimbríge, -e, *f.*
- Co-eternal, *a.*, equally eternal, (1)
coimríorruíre, *ind.*; (2) com-
marctanna, -aíge; (3) com-
pútam, -e.
- Co-eternity, *n.*, equal eternity,
coimríorruíre, -a, *f.*
- Coeval, *a.*, of the same age,
comáor, *ind.*; comáirpe, *f.*
- Coevals, *n.*, contemporaries, (1)
comáome, *m.*; (2) comóine, *f.*
- Co-existence, *n.*, contemporary ex-
istence, (1) combeata, *g. id. m.*;
(2) coimbit, -beata, *m.*
- Co-extend, *v.t.*, to extend to the
same degree, comleatnuíge, -
uá. *m.*
- Co-extension, *n.*, the act of ex-
tending equally, comleatnuá, -
uá, *m.*
- Co-extensive, *a.*, equally extensive,
comleatnuá, -aíge.
- Co-extolling, *n.*, extolling equally,
commóir, -pá, *m.*
- Coffer, *n.*, a chest or casket, (1)
cófra, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (2)
círte, *g. id., pl. -tí, m.*; (3)
carcar, -cra, -cra, *f.*
- Coffin, *n.*, the case in which the
dead are buried, comra, *gen.*
-ann, *dat. -ann, pl. comranna, f.*
(comrair, *U.*):

Ir mór go mb' fearra liom beir
rinne i gcomraim,

Fao óm comurram ir mo
carrar gaoil

Ná beir ceangailte le cailig
éiríouib—

Faoi fúra a póga, ní gá-
ram i.

- Coffin-maker, *n.*, one who makes
coffins, (1) comraóir, -óra, -rí,
m.; (2) fear óanta comram.
- Cog, *n.*, a tooth or catch, (1) fear,
-a, *m.* (also -eige, -a, *f.*); (2)
eas, *g. -a, pl. id., m.*
- Cogent, *a.*, having power to con-
vince, (1) bríogmar, -aíre; (2)
éiréad, -aíge.
- Cogitable, *a.*, conceivable, ion-
rmuaintíge.
- Cogitate, *v.t.*, to think, rmuaím,
-neá and -neam.
- Cogitation, *n.*, the act of thinking,
(1) rmuaintiú, -tíge, *m.*; (2)
rmuameam, -nám, *m.*
- Cogitative, *a.*, pertaining to the
power of thinking, rmuaint-
eamail, -má.
- Cogitator, *n.*, one who meditates,
rmuaintiú, -óra, -rí, *m.*
- Cognate, *a.*, allied, kindred, (1)
gaoil, -aíge; (2) gaoilmar,
-aíre.
- Cognition, *n.*, descent from the
same original, gaoil, -aí, *m.*;
gaoilmáir, -a, *f.*
- Cognition, *n.*, the act of knowing,
aíteantar, -aí, *m.*
- Cognizance, *n.*, (1) perception, ob-
servation, (a) eólar, -aí, *m.*; (b)
ríor, *g. feara, m.*
(2) Recollection, recognition,
aíte, *g. id. f.*
- Cognizant, *a.*, having knowledge
of, fear, -aíge; eólar, -aíge.
- Cognomen, *n.*, a surname, (1)
ríomneá, *gen. -ró, pl. -nnte, m.*;
(2) comnam, -anma, -anmanna,
m.
- Cognominal, *a.*, of the nature of
a surname, ríomnte, -tíge.
- Cognosence, *n.* See Cognizance.
- Cog-wheel, *n.*, a wheel with cogs,
róc easa, *m.*; easróc, *m.*
- Cohabitation, *n.*, (1) dwelling to-
gether, (a) éintígear, -gír, *m.*;

- (b) *coimctigeap*, -ḡir, *m.*; (c) *éimctigeact*, -a, *f.*; (d) *coimcteaḡap*, -air, *m.*
- (2) Living together as man and wife, (a) *lānamnar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *coimleapḡanar*, -air, *m.*
- Co-heir, *n.*, a joint heir, *comoiḡne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*
- Co-heiress, *n.*, a joint heiress, *comoiḡpreaḡ*, -riḡe, -a, *f.*
- Co-heirship, *n.*, *comoiḡpreaḡt*, -a, *f.*
- Co-helping, *a.*, *comfóirictin*, -e, *f.*
- Cohere, *v.i.*, to stick together, *do coimceangal le céile*.
- Coherence, } *n.*, a sticking together
- Coherency, } (1) *coimceangaltar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *comcprocaḡ*, -cḡa, *m.*; (3) *coimceangal*, -ail, *m.*: *ní'l coimceangal ar bit ran comráḡ rin*, there is no coherence in that discourse; (4) *cpumneap*, -nir, *m.*: *ní raib pum cpummir lem cainnt (P. O'L.)*.
- Coherent, *a.*, sticking together, (1) *coimceangaltac*; (2) *comcprocaḡ*, -aiḡe; (3) *in-alt a céile*.
- Cohesible, *a.*, capable of cohesion, *roisḡreamuiḡte*.
- Cohesion, *n.*, the act or state of sticking together, *comḡreamuiḡaḡ*, -uiḡte, *m.*
- Cohesive, *a.*, sticking together, *comḡreamuiḡteac*, -cḡiḡe.
- Cohesiveness, *n.*, the quality of sticking together, *comḡreamuiḡteact*, -a, *f.*
- Cohort, *n.*, a band of warriors, *burdean raḡḡoiúr*.
- Coif, *n.*, a kind of close-fitting cap, (1) *cuirp*, -e, -í, *f.*; (2) *beannḡs*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (3) *caofa*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*cf. caofa dub*, a woman's black cap, *Tyr.*).
- Coigne (quoin), *n.*, a corner-stone, *cloḡ cúimne*.
- Coigny, *n.*, the quartering one's self on another, *commeaḡ*, -a, *m.*
- Coil, *v.t.*, to wind spirally, (1) *ḡuraim*, *v.n. ḡurao*; (2) *capaim*, -aḡ.
- Coil (of rope), *n.*, *copn*, *g.* and *pl. cuirp*, *m.*
- Coin, *n.*, current money, (1) *airḡeaḡ*, -ro, *m.*; (2) *bonn*, *gen. bonn*, *m.*: *ir fearr capa ra cúirt ná bonn ra rparán*.
- Coincide, *v.i.*, (1) to correspond exactly, *comfínim*, -neaḡ; (2) to concur; to agree, *comāontuiḡim*, -uḡaḡ.
- Coincidence, *n.*, (1) the condition of happening at the same time, *teaḡmur*, -uir, *m.*; (2) agreement, *comḡpreaḡraḡt*, -a, *f.*; (3) concurrence, *comḡuitim*, -tme, *f.*
- Coincident, *a.*, happening at the same time, *teaḡmureaḡ*, -riḡe; *comḡuitmeaḡ*, -miḡe.
- Coition, *n.*, copulation, (1) *ferp*, -e, *f.*; (2) *coimtiḡe*, *gen. id. f.*; (3) *comḡriaḡtam*, -ana, *f.*; (4) *lānamnar*, -air, *m.*; (5) of pigs, *cuit in MacHale's MS. Dict. (cf. cliaḡaḡ, Sc.)*.
- Co-labourers, *n. (coll.)*, *comluḡt*, *g. id.* and -ta, *m.*
- Colander, *n.*, a kind of strainer, (1) *riolán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *riolcán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *riocluirde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óḡe, m.*; (4) *rioccán*, -ám, *m.*
- Co-laughter, *n.*, joint laughter, *comḡáipe*, *g. id. m.*
- Colchicum or meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), *n.*, *cpóc*, -óic, *m.*
- Colcannon. *See Champ.*
- Cold, *n.*, (1) chillness, *ḡuaḡt*, -ta, *m.*; (2) A catarrh, *riaḡoán*, -ám, *m.*; *piocán*, -ám, *m. (Gadel., p. 29, No. 185)*.
(3) Infectious amongst children *uirpḡs*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*
- Cold, *a.*, (1) deprived of heat, frigid, *ḡuap*, -aiḡe.

(2) Not warm or hot, *neam̃t̃e*, -*t̃eó*.

(3) Reserved, spiritless, in-different, (a) *fuapánac*, -*aige*; (b) *feadóanta*, *ind.* (*Or.*).

(4) Inhospitable, *tuip*, -*uir̃e*.

(5) Cold (of weather), cold and rough, (a) *cpuair̃*, -*e*; (b) *glar*, -*aip̃e*.

(6) Bitterly cold, (a) *cpioct̃fuair̃*, -*aip̃e*; (b) *tom̃fuair̃*, -*aip̃e*.

To get cold, *tuil̃ i b̃fuair̃e*; cold shoulder, *duib̃óruim*; cold tremour, *fuair̃c̃p̃it̃*, -*c̃p̃eac̃a*, *m.*

Cold-blooded, *a.*, hard-hearted, *fuair̃fuit̃eac̃*, -*t̃ige*.

Cold-hearted, *a.*, unfeeling, in-different, *fuair̃c̃p̃or̃eac̃*.

Coldish, *a.*, somewhat cold, (1) *fuair̃áac̃*, -*aige*; (2) *fuair̃óa*, *ind.*

Coldness, *n.*, the state or quality of being cold, (1) *fuair̃e*, *f.*; (2) *fuair̃eac̃t̃*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *fuair̃óac̃t̃*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *fuair̃áac̃t̃*, -*a*, *f.*

Coletit, *n.*, a bird (*Parus ater*), (1) *riuab̃an an c̃inn duib̃*; (2) *caill̃eac̃ c̃inn duib̃*.

Colewort, *n.*, (1) a variety of cabbage, (a) *cál*, -*áil*, *m.*; (b) *caóal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (c) *cabl̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) Sea colewort, (a) *p̃raip̃eac̃ t̃rág̃a*; (b) *raip̃eac̃ t̃rág̃a*; (c) *raip̃eac̃* (*Don.*).

(3) Small c., *ab̃cán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(4) Wild c., *duilleóg̃ b̃p̃íg̃-veóige*, *f.*

Colic, *n.*, intestinal pain, (1) *ioó*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *uoig̃ buil̃g̃*, *f.*; (3) *uoig̃ imleac̃ám*, *f.* (*f. l.*); (4) *real̃g̃*, -*eil̃ge*, *f.*: *ab̃air̃* "feap̃ rial̃ ip̃ beañ máip̃ ip̃ Mac̃ Dé 'n-a luig̃e 'rañ g̃col̃g̃" *γ* *cumil̃ an t̃real̃g̃ γ ber̃ó r̃i r̃l̃án*.

Collaborator, *n.*, an associate in labour, *com̃oib̃p̃ig̃t̃eóip̃*, -*óip̃a*, -*rí*, *m.*

Collapse, *v.i.*, to fail suddenly and completely. He collapsed utterly, (a) *ñioip̃ fañ fop̃ 'ná fap̃ aige* (*m. b.*); (b) *ñioip̃ fañ m̃ig̃ 'ná meag̃ ann* (*Con.*); (c) *ñi raib̃ hum̃ na ham̃ ann* (*Con.*); (d) *ñioip̃ fañ g̃ioig̃ 'ná m̃ioig̃ ann* (*W. Lim.*); *uõ c̃uit̃ an luig̃ ap̃ an l̃ag̃ aige*.

Collar, *n.*, a band worn round the neck, (1) *cort̃eap̃*, -*éip̃*, *m.*; (2) *bóna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (3) *f̃áil̃ mum̃éil̃*, *m.*; (4) *mum̃tor̃c*, -*uir̃c*, *m.* (*mum̃*, the neck, *torques*), *mum̃ce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *f.*; (5) *ioó*, -*a*, *pl. f.*: *ioó m̃hoip̃am̃*, the collar or chain worn by Moran round his neck, which would contract and choke him if he gave an unjust judgment, or a witness who gave false evidence; (6) collar for a horse, *b̃ráig̃veac̃*, -*oig̃*, *m.*

Collar-bone, *n.*, the clavicle, (1) *rmul̃g̃aóán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*f. l.*); (2) *cnám̃ an m̃um̃il̃*; (3) *cnám̃ an veal̃pac̃ám* (*Con.*).

Collar-bones, *n. (coll.)*, *b̃ranñpa*, *b̃ranñpa b̃rág̃aó* (as they support the neck).

Collarbraces, *n.*, to keep rafters from spreading *bac̃aí r̃nar̃om̃*.

Collate, *v.t.*, to compare critically, *coim̃meap̃aim*, *v.n.*, *coim̃meap̃*.

Collateral, *a.*, coming from, on, or directed to the side, (1) *com̃-*t̃aóbac̃**, -*aige*; (2) *t̃aób̃ le t̃aób̃*.

Collateral degree of kindred, *n.*, (1) *am̃b̃p̃ime*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *céim com̃g̃aóil̃*.

Collation, *n.*, a light repast, (1) *m̃ionc̃uro*, -*c̃oóa*, *f.*; (2) *ruip̃ín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ñi*, *m.* .i. *b̃iaó roip̃ m̃eac̃on l̃ae γ curo an t̃ruip̃éip̃*; (3) *p̃ponñlac̃*, -*aig̃*, *m.*

Colleague, *n.*, an associate, (1) *com̃oib̃p̃ig̃eac̃*, -*g̃ig̃*, *m.*; (2) *com̃-*

ῥάιπτρῶε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (3) *compán(ác), m.*; (4) *comóibruí-
cheóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*

Collect, *v.t.*, to gather, (1) *crumnuí-
im, -iuḡaḡ*; (2) *bailíḡim, -iuḡaḡ*;
(3) *tionólaím, -nól*; (4) *tiom-
ruíḡim, -uḡaḡ*; (5) *cnuaruiḡim,
-raḡ.*

Collect, *n.*, a short prayer, *ópa,
nó ápa, gen. id., pl. -ái, f.*

Collectable, *a.*, capable of being
collected, *roḡcrumnuíḡe.*

Collected, *a.*, gathered together,
(1) *tiomruíḡe, ind.*; (2) *bailíḡe
ind.*; (3) *crumnuíḡe, ind.*; (4)
tionóla, ind.

Collecting, *n.*, the act of gathering,
(1) *bailíuḡaḡ, -ḡe, m.*; (2)
crumnuíuḡaḡ, -ḡe, m.; col-
lecting together, *crumnuíuḡaḡ i
ḡceann a céile.*

Collection, *n.*, (1) the act or process
of gathering, (a) *bailíuḡaḡ, -ḡe, m.*;
(b) *crumnuíuḡaḡ, -ḡe, m.*;
(c) *cnuarac, g. -aíḡ, m.*; (d) *tiomr-
uḡaḡ, -uḡḡe, m.*; (e) *coim-
tionól, -ól, m. (comḡalán, Cork
and Ker.).*

(2) That which is collected, (a)
cnuarac, -aí, m.; (b) *cnuar,
-aí, m.*; (c) *ḡac, -aí, m.*; (d)
bḡearḡán, -ám, m. (Or.); (e) of
children, *macḡarò, -e, f.*; (f) of
horses, *eaḡḡarò, -e, f.*; (g) of
fragments, *ruíḡeaḡ, -ḡrò, m.*;
(h) of men, *ḡarḡaḡ, -aí, m.* [note
that *-ḡaḡ, -ḡarò* and *-ḡeaḡ* mean
a collection or multitude. The
correct *nom.* is *-ḡa, -ḡe, gen.
-ḡaḡ, dat. -ḡarò*; these latter
developed a new *gen.* in *-ḡaròe*].

(3) A collection of money for
a feast, *ḡḡoc, g. ḡḡuic, pl. id. m.*;
also = *trespass-money*, a very old
word for a *fine*.

Collector, *n.*, one who collects, (1)
blorḡaípe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.;

(2) *blorḡmaor, -oir, m.*; (3)
cnuarḡóir, -ópa, -rí, m.; (4)
cnuaraipe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.; (5)
comḡcrumnuíḡcheóir, -ópa -rí, m.

Collectorship, *n.*, the office of a
collector, *blorḡaípeaḡ, -a, f.*;
cnuarḡóípeaḡ, -a, f.

College, *n.*, a building for study
and instruction in the higher
branches of knowledge, (1) *col-
áíḡe, gen. id., pl. -ḡí, m.*; (2)
áḡorḡoil, -e, -eanna, f.

Collegian, *n.*, a student in a college,
(1) *coláíḡeaḡ, -ḡíḡ, m.*; (2)
ḡḡoláípe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.

Collegiate, *a.*, of or pertaining to
a college, *coláíḡeaḡ, -ḡíḡe.*

Collide, *v.i.*, to come into collision,
(1) *ḡíorḡaím*; (2) *cráḡaím, -aḡ*;
(3) *combuaíim, -alaḡ.*

Collier, *n.*, a coal-digger, also a
vessel employed in the coal
trade, *ḡualaḡóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*

Colliery, *n.*, a coal mine, (1) *ḡuaí-
íonaḡ, -aí, m.*; (2) *cláir ḡuaí, f.*;
(3) *coiréaí ḡuaí.*

Colligate, *v.t.*, to tie or bind
together, *coimḡeaḡlaím, -ḡal.*

Colligation, *n.*, a binding together,
coimḡeaḡal, -aí, m.

Collision, *n.*, the act of striking
together, (1) *ḡíorḡaḡ, -ḡḡa, m.*;
(2) *comḡléarḡaḡ, -ḡḡa, m.*; (3)
cráḡaḡ, -ḡḡa, m.; (4) *com-
buaḡaḡ, -aíḡe, m.*

Collocate, *v.t.*, to put or place, to
arrange, *cóirḡim*; *cuirim i
n-aíḡ a céile.*

Collocation, *n.*, arrangement, *cóir-
uḡaḡ, -uḡḡe, m.*

Colloquial, *a.*, conversational, *com-
ḡáíḡeaḡ.*

Colloquist, *n.*, a speaker in colloquy
or dialogue, *comḡḡáíḡcheóir, -ópa,
-rí, m.*

Colloquy, *n.*, conversation, (1) *com-rád*, *-rárd*, *pl.* *-rárdte*, *m.*; (2) *asallam*, *-lma*, *dat.* *-aim*, *f.*; (3) *comlabairt*, *-airt*, *f.*

Collude, *v.t.*, to play into each other's hands, *meallaim*, *-ad*.

Collusion, *n.*, a playing into each other's hands, *mealltóirleadt*, *-a*, *f.*; *cúilbeairt*, *-eirte*, *f.*

Collusive, *a.*, done in collusion, *mealltóirlead*, *-rige*; *cúilbeairtad*, *-aige*.

Colon, *n.*, (1) *Gram.*, a point or stop formed thus (:), *eadairtad*, *-aro*, *m.*; (2) *Anat.*, *rtérōs mōr*, *f.*

Colonel, *n.*, the chief officer of a regiment, (1) *caetmítead*, *-lro*, *m.*; (2) *áprotaoirlead*, *-rig*, *-rige*, *m.*

Colonization, *n.*, the act of forming a colony, (1) *bailteadar*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *tíoradar*, *-air*, *m.*

Colonize, *v.t.*, to migrate to and settle in, (1) *áitrigim*, *-užad*; (2) *tíoruirigim*, *-užad*; *áitrigim*, *-užad*.

Colony, *n.*, a number of people transplanted from their own to another country but subject to their native land, also the district so colonized, *cultinead*, *-nig*, *m.* (*Keat. Hist.*).

Colorist, *n.*, one who colours, an artist who excels in the use of colours, *daetadóir*, *-óra*, *-oirí*, *m.*; *ir ruad mo daet*, *det nár feicirre an daetadóir* (*Eoghan Ruad*).

Colour, *n.*, (1) any colour, *daet*, *-ta*, *-tanna*, *m.*; *lí* (*líg*) *g. id.*, *pl.* *-te*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. liw*; *Corn. liu*, colour; *Bret. liou*); *daill ar lí ní breiteam fíor*.

(2) Of health, *ruad*, *-a*, *pl. id. m.*

(3) Of ill-health, *míltead* (*f. l.*).

(4) That which disguises the real character or puts a plausible

appearance on a thing, (a) idiom: your story has some c., *tá croidceann ar do rgeat*; (b) idiom: under c. as though they would cast anchor out of the fore part of the ship, *mar do bead ar tí ancairead do fínead amac ó toirac na lunge* (*Acts 27, 30*).

(5) Shade of colour, kind, species, *gné*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ite*, *f.*

(6) idiom: I had not the c. of a trump, *ní raib daet an máda asam*; I have caught no fish, *níor eugar daet an éirg liom*; 'tis many a day since he was coloured, *ir iomda lá ó ruair ré a daet*.

(7) A distinguishing badge, as the colours of a ship or jockey, *ruaitéantar*, *-air*, *m.*

Colour, *v.t.*, to paint, to dye, *daetaim*, *-ad*.

Colourable, *a.*, specious, plausible, *breag-daette*.

Colouring, *n.*, the act of painting or dyeing, (1) *daetad*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-aette*, *m.*; (2) *liaetad*, *-aette*, *m.*: she has not even the colouring of the tea, *ní'l liaetad an té fém aici*.

Colourless, *a.*, without colour *neamdaetad*, *-aige*.

Colt, *n.*, a young male horse *bromad*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*, *dim.* *braimín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ní*, *m.*

Colter, *n.*, the cutter of a plough *cealltar*, *-air*, *m.*

Colt's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*), a perennial herb, (1) *Tussilago vulgaris*, (a) *adann*, *-ainn*, *m.*; (b) *cluar liaet f.*; (c) *capōg fleanm* (*U.*); (2) *T. farfara*, (a) *dunliúr rpumgc*, *m.*, and *billeōg an rpumgc*; (b) *galán*, *m.*; (c) *gneannair*, *f.*

Columbary, *n.*, a pigeon house, (1) *colmca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-aí*, *f.*; (2) *colmlann*, *-ainne*, *-a*, *f.*

Columbine, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Aquilegia vulgaris*), (1) *cruba leirín, m.*; (2) *lur an cólmáin.*

Column, *n.* (*Arch.*), (1) a pillar, (a) *coláman, g. -am, pl. id.* and *-mna, m.* (*cf. L. columna*); (b) *ḡarmain, -ann, -anna, f.*; (c) *porṡoil, f.*; (2) of a book, *clabral, -ail, m.*

Columnar, *a.*, formed in columns, like a column, *colámnac, -aige.*

Coma, *n.*, lethargy, *coileapad, -ta, m.*; *coirṡim, -e, f.*

Co-mate, *n.*, a companion, *compánac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Comatose, Comatous, *a.*, lethargic, *coileapac, -aige*; *coirṡimeac, -mige.*

Comb, *v.t.*, to smooth with a comb, *cíomaim, -ad* (the hair); wool, (a) *cáirṡálaim, -áil*; (b) *rlámam, -ad.*

Comb, *n.*, (1) for the hair, *cíor, gen.* and *pl. círe, dat. cír, f.* (*cf. Gr. κέρας, horn*).

(2) A currycomb, *ṡṡríobán, -ám, m.*

(3) The crest of a cock, (a) *cíor cóilṡ, f.*; (b) *coirṡicín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.* (*m. b.*).

(4) Of a turkey cock, (a) *ṡṡriocáille, g. id. f.*; (b) *ṡṡriocadroe, g. id. f.*

Combat, *n.*, (1) a fight, contest, struggle for supremacy, (a) *comṡac, -aic, m.*; (b) *comlann, -aimn, m.* (duel), also *comṡac domṡir*; (c) *ḡleic, -e f.*; (d) *ṡṡoio, -oia, pl. id. f.* (*cf. L. trudo, push*).

(2) A military engagement, a battle, *cad, -a, -anna, m.* (*cf. W. cad*; *O.W. cat*).

Combat, *v.i.*, to struggle or contend, (1) *ḡleacuṡim, -cad*; (2) *comṡaicṡim, v.n. comṡac, with le*; against *ṡ n-aḡarṡ.*

Combatant, *n.*, one who engages

in combat, (1) *ḡleacurṡe, gen. id., pl. -ṡce, m.*; (2) *ḡleiceadóir, -ṡra, -rí, m.*; (3) *ḡleacaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (4) *comṡaiceóir, -ṡra, -rí, m.*; (5) *ṡṡarṡnurṡe, g. id., pl. -ṡce, m.*; (6) *ḡliadaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Combative, *a.*, pugnacious, *ḡleacadroeac, -ṡige.*

Combateness, *n.*, propensity to contend, *ḡleacarṡeacṡ, -a, f.*

Comb-case, *n.*, a case in which a comb is kept, (1) *cíoracán, -ám, m.*; (2) *cíorṡolṡ, -buitṡ, m.*

Comber, *n.*, one who combs, *cíoradóir, -ṡra, -rí, m.*

Combination, *n.*, the act or process of uniting, *comṡeanṡal, -ail, m.*

Combing, *n.*, the act of making smooth with a comb, *cíorad, -ṡca, m.*: may I see you gray and combing your children's hair, *ḡo ḡṡeicṡrṡ mé liaṡ tú aḡ cíorad ṡo clann.*

Combine, *v.t.*, to link closely together, *comṡeanṡlaim, -ṡal.*

Comb-maker, *n.*, one who makes combs, *cíorṡaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Comb-making, *n.*, *cíorṡaireacṡ, -a, f.*

Combustibility, *n.*, the quality of being inflammable, (1) *ionṡóigṡeacṡ, -a, f.* (*cf. √ dhégo, I burn*); (2) *ṡṡonncántacṡ, -a, f.*

Combustible, *a.*, apt to catch fire, (1) *ionṡóigṡe, ind.* (*cf. Gr. δαίω, Skr. dah, burn*); (2) *ṡṡóigṡe*; (3) *ṡṡoigṡe*; (4) *ṡṡonncánta, ind.*

Combustibleness, *n.*, inflammability, *ionṡóigṡeacṡ, -a, f.*

Combustion, *n.*, the state of burning, *ṡóigṡeán, -ám, m.*

Combustive, *a.*, inflammable, *ṡóigṡeacṡ, -aige.*

Come, *v.i.*, (1) to draw near, to approach, *ṡigim, v.n. eacṡ:*

though long the day the night comes, though long the shore the tide comes, *ῥά ἔατο ἑ ἀν ἰά ταςαν* (*τῖςεαν*) *ἀν οῖρῶε*; *ῥά ἔατο ἀν τῖδῖς ταςαν τὰοῖε*; let them all come, *ταςαοῖρ ῥο ἰέρη*.

(2) To arrive at a place: when we came to Rome, *ἀρ ὅτεατ ῥύμν ῥον Ῥόμ*; lately come from Italy, *τάμῖς ῥο ῥέρθεανᾶ ὄν ἑαῶαῖ*; all the people who came or will come into the world, *ᾶ ὅτάμῖς ἡ ᾶ ὅτιοτῖαῖ ὅε ῥαοῖμῖ ἀρ ἀν ῥομᾶν*.

(3) To approach: Thy kingdom c., *ῥο ὅτῖςῖ ὅο ῖοῖςᾶτ*; the hour cometh and now is, *τιοτῖαῖ ἀν ἀῖμῖρ ἡ ᾶτᾶ ῖρ ἰοῖρ ἰαν*.

(4) To proceed from: from thee c. riches, *ῖρ ὑαῖτρε ᾶῖς ῖαῖῖῖῖῖῖ*; and after all that is c. upon us, *ᾶςῖρ τᾶῖῖῖ ᾶ ὅτάμῖς ὀρᾶμν*.

(5) To appear in sight: the butter is coming now, *τᾶ ἀν τ-ῖμ ᾶς τεατ ἀοῖρ*.

(6) To join with: c. with us, *τᾶρ ἰμν*.

(7) To touch: and they shall c. near no dead person, *ἡ ἰῖ ᾶτιοτῖαῖ ἡ ἡ-ᾶῖε κυῖρ ῖᾶῖῖ ἀρ ῖῖτ* (*Ezek. 44, 25*).

To c. along, *ςῖῖᾶῖρ*; *τᾶρ τεατ* (*νό ὑαῖτ*); *ῖεο ἰῖῖ*; *τέᾶἰᾶἡ* (*οῖτ*) c. let us kill him, *τέᾶἰᾶἡ ἡ ῖᾶῖῖᾶἡ ἑ* (*Gen. 37, 20*).

To c. about, to happen: and it came about when they were on the road, *ᾶςῖρ τᾶῖῖᾶ ἀν ὑαῖρ ὅο ῖῖοῖᾶῖ ἀρ ἀν ῖῖῖῖᾶῖ*.

To c. across: I came across him in London, *ὅο ᾶῖᾶῖ ὀῖᾶ ἑ* (*ὅο ῖῖᾶῖ ῖῖ ὑᾶἡ*) *ἡ ἰῖῖῖῖῖῖ*.

To c. after, (a) to follow: he came after us, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ῖᾶῖ ἡῖᾶῖ*; (b) to obtain: he came after a book, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ἡ ἡῖᾶῖ ἡᾶῖᾶῖ*.

To c. again: I will c. again to my father's house, *τιοτῖαῖ ῖῖ ᾶῖῖ ῥο τῖς ῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ*.

To c. and go, *τεατ ῖρ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶ*.

To c. at, (a) to reach, to gain: to c. at a true knowledge of ourselves, *τεατ ᾶῖᾶ ῖῖῖᾶῖᾶᾶ ὀῖᾶἡ ῖῖᾶ*; (b) to c. forward with the intention of attacking: he came at me stealthily, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ὀῖᾶ ἡ ῥᾶᾶ ῖῖῖῖ*.

To c. away, to part or depart: he came away, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ᾶῖ*.

To c. back, *ῖῖῖᾶἡ*, *-ἡᾶῖ*, also *ῖῖῖᾶἡ* (*U.*), *ῖῖῖᾶἡ* (*Or.*).

To c. by, to gain, attain: when rogues fall out honest men will c. by their own, *ἡᾶῖρ ᾶῖᾶᾶᾶ ῖῖῖᾶῖ ᾶᾶᾶ ῖῖῖᾶῖ ἡᾶ ῥᾶοῖᾶ ῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ ᾶῖ ᾶ ῥῖῖῖ ῖῖᾶ*.

To c. down, (a) to descend, *ῖῖῖῖῖῖᾶἡ*, *-ῖῖῖ*: I will c. down, *τιοτῖαῖ ῖῖ ᾶῖᾶῖ*; (b) to be humbled: the pride of her empire shall c. down, *τιοτῖαῖ ὑᾶῖᾶ ᾶ ᾶῖᾶᾶᾶ ᾶῖᾶῖ* (*Ez. 30, 6*).

To c. from: it is often a good child came from a bad father and mother, *ῖρ ῖῖῖῖ ᾶ ᾶᾶἡς ᾶᾶᾶ ῖᾶῖ ὄ ῥῖῖᾶᾶᾶῖ ἡ ῖᾶᾶῖᾶῖ* (*P. L.*).

To c. home, (a) to return to one's dwelling: he came home, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ᾶῖᾶῖ*; (b) to affect one's feelings or interest: it came home to him, *ᾶᾶἡς ῖῖ ᾶῖᾶῖ ᾶῖᾶῖ*.

To c. in, (a) to enter: compel them to c. in, *ᾶῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡᾶ ὅο τεατ ῖῖᾶᾶ* (*Luke 14, 23*); (b)

to arrive : when my ship comes in, *νυαῖρ ἐτιοφάρ* *mo long cum cuam*.

To c. into, to join a party or scheme : and there [shall] *c.* in unlearned persons, *αἵσῃρ σο ὀτιοφάρ* *τυαταῖα . . . ἱρτεαῖ* (1 *Cor.* 14, 23).

To c. near, to approach : *c.* near me, (a) *τῖς* (νό *ταρ*) *λάμ* *λιom* ; (b) *τῖς* 1 *ἄροσῃρ* *οαμ* ; (c) *οῖμυρ* *im* *αῖce* ; (d) *οεαῖμῖς* *liom* *ααλλ* ; (e) *coḡαρ* 1 *leiṭ* ; (f) *coḡαρ* *αnnpo*.

To c. of, to arise or descend from : whatever comes of it I will speak, *πέ* (*ciobαρ* *b'é* *nó* *cib'é*, *Don.*) *μυρ* *τιοφάρ* *αρ* *λαῖρφαῖ*.

To c. off, (a) to get away or escape : he escaped, *ἐάμῖς* *ρέ* *αρ* ; (b) to be carried through, to take place, to happen : it will *c.* off, *τιοφάρ* *ρέ* *ἐum* *cpíce* (νό *ἐum* *cinn*) ; it came off last night, *ἐάμῖς* *ρέ* *ἐum* *cpíce* *αῖρῃρ*.

To c. on, (a) to advance, to thrive : he is coming on, *τά* *ρέ* *αḡ* *ου* *αρ* *αḡαῖρ* (νό *τεαῖτ* *αρ* *αḡαῖρ*) ; (b) to move forward, (i) *ταρ* *υαῖτ* (*Con.*) ; (ii) *τέαnam* *οῖτ* (*M.*).

To c. spontaneously : learning just comes spontaneously to him, *ἱρ* *αῖμλαῖρ* *α* *μῖτεαnn* *αν* *τέḡεann* *ἐuḡe*.

To c. out, (a) to become public : it will *c.* out, *τιοφάρ* *ρέ* *ἐum* *potuῖρ* ; (b) to pass out or depart : they will *c.* out with great substance, *τιοφάρ* *αμαῖ* *μαῖlle* *le* *μαom* *μῖοῖρ* ; (c) to appear : the sun came out, *ἐάμῖς* *αν* *ḡῖan* *αμαῖ*.

To c. out with : to disclose : he came out with the truth at last,

ἐάμῖς *ρέ* *αμαῖ* *leiṭ* (*ο'innῖρ* *ρέ*) *αν* *ḡῖunne* *ρά* *οειρεαῖ*.

To c. over to, to join : he came over to us, *ἐάμῖς* *ρε* *ααλλ* *ἐuḡ-ann*.

To c. round, (a) to recover : he will *c.* round, *τιοφάρ* *ρέ* *αρ* ; he is coming round, *τά* *ρέ* *αḡ* *τεαῖτ* *ἐuḡe* *ρέm* ; (b) to relent, (i) he will *c.* round to us yet, *τιοφάρ* *ρέ* *linn* *φόρ* ; (ii) to approach : son, come to me, *ταρ* *ἐuḡam*, *α* *mic*.

To c. to, (a) to recover, as from a swoon : she came to herself, *ἐάμῖς* *ρί* *ἐuῖc* *ρέm* ; (b) to fall to : it will *c.* to you if you only expect it, *τιοφάρ* *ρέ* *ἐuḡat* *αῖτ* *ρίul* *α* *οειṭ* *leiṭ* ; (c) to reach, (i) *μοῖc**m*, *v.n.* *μοῖctam* ; (ii) *ρμοῖc**m*, *-cmt* ; *ρμοῖc* and *ρμοῖρ*.

To c. to pass, to happen, to fall out : thou shalt presently see whether my words shall *c.* to pass or no, *ἐῖρῖρ* *τύ* *αnoῖρ* *αν* *ὀτιοφάρ* *m'foclapa* 1 *ḡcῖoῖc* *ουῖτρε* *nó* *ναῖ* *ὀτιοφάρ* (*Num.* 11, 23) ; may that *c.* to pass, *σο* *ὀtiḡῖρ* *αν* *νῖρ* *pm* *ἐum* *cpíce*.

To c. together, to assemble : the greater part knew not for what they were *c.* together, *νῖ* *μῖb* *α* *ḡῖor* *αḡ* *αν* *ḡcuro* *ba* *μῖο* *ὀῖoῖ* *cpéaῖ* *é* *αν* *τ-αῖḡαρ* *ρά* *ὀtánḡaῖαρ* 1 *ḡceann* *α* *ḡéile* (*Acts* 19, 32).

To c. true, to happen, as predicted or expected, *ο'ῖμῖς* *ὀῖῖb* *οο* *ρέῖρ* *αν* *τρεaḡfocaῖl* *ḡῖunniḡ*.

To c. up, (a) to ascend : *c.* up to the fire, *ταρ* *αnoῖρ* *σο* *ὀtí* *αν* *ὀteme* ; (b) to arise as a question, *τῖς* 1 *λάṭαρ* ; (c) to shoot or grow, as a plant : the stalks are coming up, *τά* *να* *ḡαρ* *αḡ* *τεαῖτ* *αμαῖ* (*αḡ* *ράρ*).

To *c. to terms with*: he came to terms with them, *do réir ótáig ré leó*.

To *c. up with*, overtake or reach by pursuit: he came up with him, *éamais ré ruar leir; ruas ré air*.

To *c. upon*, (a) to befall: if mischief *c. upon* him, *má éiocparó tubairte air*; (b) to attack: they came upon him in the night, *éamais ríao air 'ran oíche*; (c) to depend on for support: he has *c. upon* the parish, *éamais ré ar an bparóirte*; (d) to find by chance, (i) *ceasáim air*: (ii) he came upon a purse of money, *éarla ré ar rparán airisio*.

To *c. with*, (a) to accompany: come with me, *saib liom*; *tar liom*; he came with us, *éamais ré linn*; (b) to yield to: the two strands do not *c. with* the sandpiper, *ní éigean an dá éraí leir an ngobadán*.

Comedian, *n.*, an actor in comedy, (1) *airteoir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *cleasuróe*, *g. id., pl. -óche, m.*

Comedienne, *n.*, a woman who plays in comedy, (1) *banairteoir*, *f.*; (2) *banacleasuróe*, *f.*

Comedy, *n.*, a bright and amusing drama, *airte*, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; comedy-writing, comedy-playing *airteoiréacht*, -a, *f.* See O'Beg., under Best.

Comeliness, *n.*, the state of being comely [see Comely], (1) *daicéamlaacht*, -a, *f.*; (2) *óigeamlaacht*, -a, *f. (Or.)*; (3) *rgéim*, -e, *f.*; (4) *rgiam(ó)acht*, -a, *f.*; (5) *maire(acht)*, *f.*; (6) *maireamlaacht*, -a, *f.*; (7) *rognúireacht*, -a, *f.*

Comely, *a.*, (1) handsome, good-looking, pleasing to the sight, (a) *daicéamail*, -míla; (b)

óigeamail, -míla applied to a boy, and (c) *dear*, -eire, to a girl, *Or.*; (d) *rgiamóda*; (e) *rgiamac*, -aíge; (f) *maireac*, -ríge; (g) *maireamail*, -míla; (h) *deas* (nó ro) *-gnúireac*, -ríge; (i) *gnaoireamail*, -míla; (j) *lácmar*, -aíre; (k) *lácmar*, -aíre; (l) *lácanta*, *ind.*; (m) *leiceanta*, *ind.*; (n) *nasair*, -e; (o) *réasam*, -e; (p) *rlim*, -e; (q) *rlacmar*, -aíre; (r) *tlacmar*, -aíre.

(2) Well-shaped, (a) *cumamail*, -míla; (b) *deasgumta*, *ind.*; (c) *deilbeac*, -bíge; (d) *oreacmáil*, -míla; (e) *iolóroac*, -aíge; (f) *rnoigte*, *ind.*, intensified *ráir-fnoigte*; (g) *rodeilbac*, -aíge.

(3) Suitable or becoming, *cubairó*, -e: is it *c.* for a woman to pray to God uncovered? *an cubairó do mhaoi san folac ar a ceann, Oia do guróe?* (1 Cor. 11, 13).

Comer, *n.*, one who has arrived, *ceachturóe*, *g. id., pl. -óche, m.*

Comestible, *a.*, eatable, *imíte*.

Comet, *n.*, a heavenly body (usually with a long tail) which moves in an elongated orbit, (1) *boiréalt*; (2) *mongréalt*, -eíte, -a, *f.*; (3) *réalt na rguabhe* and *réalt an earbail* (*Con.*).

Comfort, *v.t.*, (1) to solace, console or cheer, *rólaruigim*, -užad.

(2) To aid, assist or help, (a) *cabruigim*, -užad; (b) *fuirtuigim* -tacht; (c) *comfuruigim*, -tacht: who comforteth us in all our tribulation that we also may be able to comfort them that are in distress, *do beir fuirtacht dúinn i n-ár n-uile éuiblóro, ionnup so étiocparó dúinn comfuruacht do éabairt don oruig ar a mbíonn buairéac* (2 Cor. 1, 4).

Comfort, *n.*, (1) state of quiet enjoyment, (a) *rólár*, -ár, *m.* (*cf.* L. solatium): where pleasure and c. are discomfort is near, an áit a mbíonn an rópórt 7 an rólár bíonn an dólár i n-aice; (b) *roilgear*, -gír, *m.*, *opp.* to *roilgear*, sorrow, discomfort; (c) *ruaimnear*, -nir, *m.*; (d) *rámhar*, -air, *m.*; (e) *rochar*, -air, *m.*; (f) *rócamaí*, -aí, *m.*; (g) *rósz*, -óisz, *m.*; (h) *compóro*, -óiro, *m.*

(2) Contentment, (a) *rártaáct*, -a, *f.*; (b) *rearzairéáct*, -a, *f.*

(3) Encouragement, help, (a) *furtaáct*, -a, *f.*; (b) *comfurtaáct*, -a, *f.*; (c) *meanma*, -n, *dat.* -am, *f.*; (d) *éadtrómadán*, -ám, *m.*

(4) Pleasure, joy, (a) *roilbearáct*, -a, *f.*; (b) *rósz*, -óisz, *m.*

Comfortable, *a.*, in a condition of comfort, (1) objectively, *compóroáct*, -aige; (2) subjectively, *compóroamáil*, -míla: he is very c. because he is in a very c. place, *tá ré an-compóroamáil mar tá an áit 'n-a bfuil ré an-compóroáct* (*P. O'L.*); (3) *teólaróe*, *ind.*; is not that a pretty, snug and c. house? *naó deár, te, teólaróe an teáct rím?*; (4) *rocair*, -cra: a man sleeps comfortably on another's wound, *ir rocair a córtuigeann dúine ar éaneró dúine eile*; (5) *rócamláct*, -aige; (6) *rócamaí*, -míla; (7) *poráinte* (*U.*); (8) *ceocánta*, *ind.* (*Con.*).

Comfortableness, *n.*, the state of being comfortable, (1) *compóroáct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *rocraáct*, -a, *f.*

Comfortably, *a.*, in a comfortable manner, (1) *so compóroáct*; (2) *so rocair*.

Comforter, *n.*, one who gives comfort, (1) *furtaigeóir*, -óira, -rí,

m.; (2) *comfurtaigeóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (3) *neartaigeóir*; (4) *caóiróir*.

Comforting, *a.*, giving comfort, (1) *róláraáct*, -aige; (2) *caóiréáct*, -aige; (3) *robáilceáct*, -cige.

Comfortless, *a.*, without comfort, (1) *neamhcompóroáct*, -aige; (2) *neamhocair*, -cra.

Comfrey, *n.* (*Bot.*), a hairy perennial plant (*Symphytum officinale*), (1) *meacan dub*, *m.*; (2) *lur na gcnáim* (*mburte*), *m.*

Comic, *a.*, relating to comedy, *airteáct*, -cige.

Comical, *a.*, funny, laughable, droll, (1) *ait*, -e: things are in a c. way with me, *tá an rgeál so hait asam* (*P. O'L.*); (2) *airteáct*, -cige: I think it droll, *ir ait (nó ir airteáct) liom*; (3) *barramáil*, -míla (*Con.*); (4) *zrois*, -e (*Mayo*); (5) outrageously comical, *áiréiréáct*, -rige (*P. O'L.*); (6) *zreannmáir*, -aire (*M.*).

Comicality, *n.*, the quality of being comical, *airteár*, -cír, *m.*; *zreannmáiréáct*, -a, *f.*

Comically, *ad.*, in a comical manner, *so hait*; *so zreannmáir*.

Comicalness, *n.*, comicality, *airteáct*, -a, *f.*

Coming, *n.*, (1) *teáct*, *gen. id.*, *m.* and *f.* (*O'D. Gram.* 94): coming, coming! *teáct, teáct!* the c. of the rye to you, coming long and slow, *teáct an treasail oirt, teáct fada mall*; it is not the same thing going to the city and c. back, *ní hionann dul cum an baile móir 7 teáct ar*; (2) c. in contact with, *teasmaí*, -áí, *f.*; (3) c. near them, *as oiruroim leó*; (4) c. to, reaching, attaining, *roctam*, -ana, *f.* (also

μαῖσταιν, -ανα, *f.*); (5) they are c. at or towards us, τὰταρ ἐγῶν; (6) the c. year, ἀν βλιαῶν περὶ ἐγῶν.

Comma, *n.*, a character (,) to mark the small divisions of a sentence, (1) ἡραρρταῶ, -αῖο, *m.*; (2) ῥάρῶτιονα, *gen. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*; (3) καμῶς, -ῶγε, -ῶα, *f.*; (4) λúβιν, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Command, *v.t.*, (1) to order with authority, to charge, to give directions, (a) ορῶνιγίμ, -υῖαῶ; (b) αἰῶνιμ, *v.n. αἰῶν*: for I know that he will c. his children and his household after him, ὅτι ἡ αἰῶνὸ ὁαῖρα ἔ, ἡ ὀτιυῖραὸ αἰῶνὸ ὁά ἐλῶνι γ ὁ'α ἑαῖαῶ ἡ-α ὁαῖρὸ (*Gen. 18, 19*); thy father commanded us before he died, ὁ'αἰῶν ὁ'αῖαῖ [ὀύνι] ῥοῖν ἡ βάῖρ (*Gen. 50, 16*); (c) ῥοῖαῖιμ, -άιι (also ῥοῖαῖιμ, -άιι); (d) ὀνιγίμ, -ῖαῶ.

(2) To have control or authority over, to lead, ορῶνιγίμ, -υῖαῶ.

Command, *v.i.*, (1) to order, govern, sway or influence: for the king so commanded, ὅτι ὁ'αἰῶν ἀν ῥί μαρ ῥιν.

(2) To overlook, to have a view of, ῥοῖαῖιμ, -ῖαῖ.

Command, *n.*, (1) an injunction, mandate or order requiring obedience, (a) ορῶνιγῶ, -νιγῶ, *m.*; (b) αἰῶν, *g. id., pl. -ῶαῖα, f.*; (c) ῥοῖαῖι (ῥοῖαῖι), -άια, *f.*; (d) ῥοῖαῖεαῖ, -ιῖ, *m.*; (e) ῥοῖαῖεαῶ, -ιῶ, *m.*; (f) ῥοῖαῖαῖ, -αῖ: the king commanded me, ἐγῶ ἀν ῥί ῥοῖαῖαῖ ὀομ (*P. O'L.*).

(2) Authority, κυῖαῖ, -α, *f.*

(3) Leadership, κεῖναρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

(4) Control, sway, discipline, influence, ῥμαῖ, -α, *m.*

(5) A body of troops, (a) καῖ, -α, *m.* (*cf. ῥεαῖ ἡκαῖα ἡ ῥέμνε*); (b) ῥεαῖαῖ, *g. -ῶα, f.* (*cf. κεῖν ῥεαῖα, a leader*).

Commander, *n.*, a leader, (1) ῥίγ-ῥέμνι, *g. id., pl. -ῶῶ, m.*; (2) ῥαοῖρεαῖ, -ῥίγ, -ῥίγε, *m.*; (3) ῥαοῖρεαῖ, -ῥίγ, *m.*; (4) καῖ-βαῖν, -ύν, *m.*

Commanding, *a.*, exercising authority, (1) ορῶνιγῶ, -ῖγε; (2) ῥμαῖαῖαῖ, -ῖα; (3) κεῖν-αῖα, -αῖγε; (4) κυῖαῖαῖ, -αῖγε.

Commandment, *n.*, an order, mandate or precept, αἰῶν, *gen. id., pl. αἰῶαῖα, f.*: a new c. I give unto you, ὀοῖεῖμ αἰῶν νυῖα ὀῖ (*John 13, 34*).

Commemorate, *v.t.*, to celebrate with honour, to call to memory solemnly, κοῖνιγίμ, -νιγῶ.

Commemoration, *n.*, (1) the act of commemorating, κοῖνιγῶ, -νιγῶ, *m.*

(2) A memorial or observance in memory, (a) κοῖνιγῶ, *gen. id. f.*; (b) ῥάῖ, -άῖ, *m.*; (c) ῥέι βάῖρ, c. of the dead.

Commence, *v.t.*, to begin, (1) ὀρῶνιγίμ, -νιγῶ: β'ῥεαρρ ἡαν ὀρῶνιγῶ 'ῥά ῥαῖ ἡαν ἐῖοῖ-νιγῶ; (2) ὀνιγῶνιμ, -αῖ and -αῖ: if you c. a good work do not delay over it, ῥά ὀνιγῶνιμ ῥίὸ μαῖ ἡα κυῖ καῖρῶ αῖρ; (3) ὀρῶνιγίμ, -νιγῶ; (4) idiom: we had better c. in God's name, ῥά ῥέ κοῖνι μαῖ αῖαῖν λῖγε ῖρεαῖ ἡ-αῖν ὀῖ.

Commencement, *n.*, beginning, origin, start, (1) ὀῖρ, -ύῖ, *m.*; (2) ὀρεαῖ, -αῖγ, *m.* (ὀρεαῖ, -ῥίγ, *Con.*); ῖ ῥεαρρ ὀρεαῖ ῥῖρῶ 'ῥά ὀῖρ (ῥὸ ὀρεαῖ) κοῖαῖ; (3) ὀνιγῶνιμ, -αῖ, *m.*

Commencing, *n.*, the act of beginning, (1) *coruḡad*, -*uighe*, *m.*; (2) *coruḡad*, -*uighe*, *m.*

Commend, *v.t.*, (1) to intrust or give in charge, *ionntaobuigim*, -*uḡad*.

(2) To recommend as worthy of notice, confidence or regard, *ceirtim*, *v.n.* *ceirt*.

(3) To praise, *molaim*, -*ad*: do we begin again to c. ourselves, *an t-ionnḡsgamaoib* *ar* *rinn* *péin* *do* *molad* (2 *Cor.* 3, 1).

Commendable, *a.*, laudable, (1) *ionmolta*; (2) *imhearta*; (3) *romolta*: the clergy of this land (says Cambrensis speaking of Ireland) are c. enough, *adá*, *ar* *pé* (*Cambrenḡir* *as* *laḡairt* *ar* *Éirinn*) *cliair* *na* *talman-ro* *romolta* *go* *leóir* (*Keat. Hist.*).

Commendableness, *n.*, the quality of being commendable, (1) *ionmoltair*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) *romoltair*, -*air*, *m.*

Commendation, *n.*, praise, *molad*, -*ta*, *m.*: or do we need epistles of c. to you, *nó* *an* *bḡuill* *riáctanair* *asáinn* *le* *litpeáda* *molta* *éugair* *re* (2 *Cor.* 3, 1).

Commensurable, *a.*, having a common measure, (1) *comchoimpeá*, -*rige*; (2) *rochoimrighe*.

Commensurability, *n.*, the quality of being commensurable, *comchoimpeá*, -*ta*, *f.*

Commensurate, *a.*, proportionate, (1) *coḡrom*, -*éruime*: my expenses must be c. with my revenue, *ir* *éirgean* *dom* *mo* *caiteam* *beir* *coḡrom* *lem* *páḡáirta*; (2) *comchoimpeá*, -*rige*.

Commensuration, *n.*, the act of making proportionate, *comchoimair*, -*air*, *m.*

Comment, *v.i.*, (1) *tráctaim*, *v.n.* *tráct*, with *ar*; (2) *ḡluairm* *in* *uigim*, -*uḡad*.

Comment, *n.*, (1) an observation, criticism or remark, (a) *foat*, -*ail*, *pl. id.* and -*cia*, *m.*; (b) *camnt*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *meair*, -*a* and -*ta*, *m.*; (d) *tuairim*, -*e*, *f.*; (e) *comhrá*, -*ár*, *pl.*; -*áróte*, *m.*

(2) Annotation or exposition of something written, (a) *ḡluair*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *tráct*, -*a*, *m.*, *gl. commentum*.

Commentary, *n.*, a series of annotations, (1) *ḡluairm* *in* *uḡad*, -*ighe*, *m.*; (2) *ḡluair*, -*re*, -*rí*, *f.*; (3) *ḡéir* *in* *uḡad*, -*uighe*, *m.*

Commentator, *n.*, an annotator, (1) *ḡluairm* *in* *igheoir*, *m.*; *tráct-air*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*

Commenting, *n.*, criticising, *tráctad*, -*ar*, *m.*

Commerce, *n.*, buying and selling or exchange, (1) *commalairt*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *ceannairdeáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *coimcheannáct*, -*aig*, *m.*; (4) *coimcheannairdeáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *tráctáil*, -*áil*, *f.*

Commercial, *a.*, mercantile, (1) *commalairta*, -*aighe*; (2) *coimcheannáct*, -*aighe*.

Commination, *n.*, threatening, (1) *baḡair*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) *róḡra* *oigalair*, *m.*

Comminatory, *a.*, threatening, *baḡra*, -*aighe*; *baḡairta*, -*aighe*.

Commingle, *v.t.*, to blend, *coimearḡaim*, -*ad*.

Commingle, *n.*, the act of blending, *coimearḡad*, -*ḡta*, *m.*

Commiseration, *n.*, pity, compassion, (1) *compáir*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *caire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *truaḡ*, -*aighe*, *f.*

Commiserative, *a.*, feeling or expressing pity, *compáireáct*, -*rige*; *truaigheirleáct*, -*lige*.

Commissary, *n.*, (1) ταιοῦμεῖρε, *gen. id., m.* (O'R.); (2) ταιοῦμεῖρεαμ, -αν, -αμ, *m.*; (3) τοῖταοῦαδ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Commissariat, *n.*, an organized system of supplying an army with food, λόν, -όν, *m.* (*cf.* baggage-horses, καπαῖτι λόν).

Commission, *n.*, (1) the act of intrusting, (a) ταοῦα, *gen. id., m.*; (b) πυρᾶλεαμ, -λῖμ, *m.*; (c) πολᾶρεαμ, -μῖμ, *m.*

(2) The duty or employment, (a) τεαῦταρεαῦτ, -α, *f.*; (b) ιομῆαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (c) υαλαῦτ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

(3) The authority or warrant empowering action, (a) βαρᾶνταρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (b) υῖσῶμαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

(4) Brokerage or allowance to an agent, (a) ταῖρε, *g. id., m.*; (b) ποῦαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

(5) A number of persons appointed for the performance of some duty, κομᾶν, -αῖν, *m.*

Commissioner, *n.*, a person who has a commission to perform some office, (1) κομᾶντοῖρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*; (2) ταοῦοῖρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*; (3) ὑεῖρμεῖρε, *gen. id., pl.* -ρί, *m.* (O'R.); (4) κομᾶτῶρ, *m.*

Commit, *v.t.*, (1) to perpetrate, as a crime or a fault, (a) το ζῆνιμ, *v.n.* ὑέανᾶμ: I commit laziness and am drunk, το ζῆνιμ λειρζε, ἢ βῖμ ἀρ μερζε (Σεαῖάν ῖονν Ὁ Ὀάλαῖς); thou shalt not c. adultery, νῖ ὑέανῖαρο τῦ ἀῶατ-ῖανῖα (Ex. 20, 14); (b) κιομᾶ-υῖζιμ, -υῖζᾶο; (c) to c. a sin, πεαῦαο το ὑέανᾶμ.

(2) To give in trust, ταοῦαμ, -αῶ: c. thy way unto the Lord, ταοῦ το ῖνῖς λειρ ἀν ὠτῖςεαῖνα (Ps. 37, 5).

(3) To imprison, κυῖμυ 1 βῶνῖοῖν.

Committee, *n.*, a number of persons to whom a matter has been referred, κοῖτε, *gen. id., pl.* -τί, *m.* (κοῖνε, *Con.*).

Commix, *v.t.*, to blend, κομεαῖρ-αμ, -αῶ; πυαῦαμ τῖνῖ ν-α ῥέιτε.

Commixtion, } *n.*, a compound, a
Commixture, } mixture, κο-
μεαῖρᾶο, -ῖτα, *m.*; πυαῦαο
τῖνῖ ν-α ῥέιτε.

Commodious, *a.*, spacious and convenient, παῖρρῖς, -ε.

Commodity, *n.*, anything bought and sold, εαῖρᾶο, *gen.* -αῶ, *pl.* -αῶε, *m.*; commodities, μονῖ-αῖα, -αῖς, *m.* (*Con.*).

Commodore, *n.*, a captain commanding a division of a fleet, ταοῖρεαῦτ λυμζε.

Common, *n.*, a public tract of land for grazing or pleasure, κοῖμῖν, *gen. id. m.*; grazing on a c., κοῖμῖνεαῦτ, -α, *f.*

Common, *a.*, (1) customary, usual, frequent, general, (a) κοῖτῥεαν, -ῥῖνε; (b) ὑῖαῦα, -αῖς; (c) ὑῖαῦαμᾶι, -ῖτα.

(2) Ordinary, plebeian, vulgar, λυαῖρᾶ, *ind.*

(3) Given to lewdness, κοῖτῥεαν, -ῥῖνε; βεαν κοῖτῥεαν, a lewd woman, a prostitute.

C. drink, τᾶῖρῥεοῦ, -ῥῖς, *f.*

C. food, τᾶῖρῥῖα, -ῥῖο, *m.*

C.-place book, αῖτῖρῖεαῦα, -αῖρ, *m.*

C. secret, κομῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

C. sense, (a) κῖαῖ, *g. ῥέιτε*, *f.*; (b) τῖρῖντ (τῖρῖντ, *M.*), -ῖοα, *f.*; (c) μεαῦαῖρ ῥῖν: out of the abundance of your own c. s., ἀρ μέρῖο το μεαῦαῖρ ῥῖν ῖν (P. O'L.); (d) ῖεανῥῖονῖ-αῦτ, -α *f.*

C.-weal, μαῖτεαῖρ πυβῖρῖο.

C.-wealth, κομῖλαῖτεαῦτ, -α, *f.*

Commonalty, *n.*, the common people, *an pobal coitcheann*; *an t-íreál ir na t-uairí*, the gentle and simple.

Commonly, *ad.*, generally, frequently, *go coitcheann*.

Commonplace, *a.*, (1) ordinary, *ruairíac*, *-aige*; (2) common, *coitcheann*, *-cinne*.

Commons, *n.*, (1) the House of Commons, *tuasccómaíre*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) the common people. *na h-íre*.

Commonwealth, *n.*, a State, *com-fhaicteacht*, *-a, f. (G. D.)*.

Commotion, (1) violent agitation, (a) *éirteac*, *-lig, m.*: through all the commotion, *tríd an éirteac go léir (P. O'L.)*; (b) *iom-luairgadh*, *-cda, m.*

(2) Popular tumult or disturbance, (a) *buaíreacht*, *-dearíca m.*; (b) *combuaíreacht*, *-dearíca, m.*; (c) *comboḡadh*, *-aí, m.*

(3) Riot, (a) *deiríann*, *-ainn, m.*; (b) *ceannairc*, *-e, f. (G. D.)*.

Commune, *v.i.*, (1) to converse together with sympathy and confidence, *comháirim*, *-rá, m.*; *comlaḡraim*, *-ḡairc*.

(2) To reflect or meditate, as commune with your own heart, *ḡéan comhá, le do éiríde réim*.

Communicant, *n.*, one who receives holy communion, *com-aomeac*, *-ní, -níge, m.*

Communicate, *v.t.*, (1) to impart, as information, *innírim*, *-nínt*; *cuirim* i ḡcéill.

(2) To c. infection, *caḡraim*, *-ḡairc*.

Communication, *n.*, (1) the act of telling or communicating, *innínt*, *-e*.

(2) Intercourse by words, *com-luadair*, *-aí, m.*; *comhá, -aí, m.*

pl. -áirí, m.: evil communications corrupt good manners, *cuairí, m. ḡrocc-comháirí, m. beara maíre (1 Cor. 15, 33)*.

Communicative, *a.*, ready to impart to others, (1) *luairíbealaic*, *-aige*; (2) *caimnteac*, *-aige*; (3) *ḡḡealaic*, *-aige*.

Communicativeness, *n.*, the quality of being communicative, (1) *comluairíac*, *-a, f.*; (2) *comháiríteac*, *-a, f.*

Communion, *n.*, (1) holy communion, *com-aime*, *gen. id. f.*

(2) A favour, *com-aime*, *-e, -eac, f.*

(3) A body of Christians having the same faith and discipline, *comcomann*, *-ainn, m.*

Community, *n.* (1) common possession or enjoyment, (a) *páiríreacht*, *-a, f.*; (b) *bháiríreacht*, *-aí, m.*: there is no c. in a wife or land, *ní bíonn bháiríreacht i mnaoi nó i ḡearraim*.

(2) A body of people having common interests, (a) *cúreacht*, *-a, f.*; (b) *comciónól*, *-ól, -la, m.* (*comciónlán, Don.*; *com-čalán, M.*); (c) *mumntí, -e, f.*

Commutable, *a.*, capable of being commuted, *comčlaíreac*, *-aige*; *iomlaíreac*, *-aige*.

Commutation, *n.*, a substitution, as of a less thing for a greater, (1) *maíairc*, *-e, -eac, f.*; (2) *comčlaíreac*, *-ól, m.*; (3) *iomlaíreac*, *-a, f.*; (4) *iomlaí, -e, f.*; (5) *iomlaíre*, *-e, f.*

Commute, *v.t.*, to substitute a small thing for a greater, (1) *maíairc*, *-laí, m.*; (2) *comčlaíreac*, *-ól*; (3) *maíairc*, *-laí, m.*

Communal, *a.*, reciprocal, mutual, *maíairteac*, *-aige*.

Compact, *n.*, a contract, (1) *conn-
mað*, *gen.* and *pl.* *connarþa*, *m.*;
(2) *ólúitðeangal*, *-aíl*, *m.*; also
coimðeangal, *-aíl*, *m.*; (3)
urnarðm, *gen.* *-naðma*, *pl.*
-naðmanna, *m.*; (4) *camgean*,
gen. and *pl.* *camgne*, *f.*; (5)
ðreacð, *-a*, *m.*; (6) *oipear*, *-þir*,
m.; (7) *coþ*, *g.* *coþ*, *pl.* *id. m.*

Compact, *a.*, close, dense, firm,
solid, (1) *ólúit*, *-e*; (2) *com-
ólúit*, *-e*; (3) *þeirrigðe*, *ind.*;
(4) *teann*, *-emne*

Compactness, *n.*, close union of
parts, (1) *comólúitacð*, *-a*, *f.*;
(2) *ólúitþar*, *-aþ*, *m.*; (3) *ólúite*,
g. id. f.

Companion, *n.*, (1) a consort or
spouse, (a) *céite*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-í*,
m. and *f.*; (b) *coimcéite* (in
places *cóigéite*); *bean mo ðige*,
máðar mo leaþð agur céite mo
leapða; (c) *nuaðar*, *-aþ*, *m.*:
happiness and a good c. (hus-
band or wife) to you, *þéan 7*
ronuaðar cugac.

(2) A comrade, (a) *compánac*,
-aig, *-aige*, *m.*; also *compán*;
(b) *cuallurðe* and *guallurðe*, *g.*
id., *pl.* *-ððe*, *m.*; (c) *cumannac*,
-aig, *m.*; (d) *caomnurðe*, *g. id.*,
pl. *-ððe*, *m.*; (e) *caomñac*, *-ðaið*,
-a, *m.* (*-ðaiðe*, *-a*, *f.*; (f) *þeire*, *g.*
id., *pl.* *-ri*, *m.*

(3) one who is in company
with another casually, as on a
journey, *comarþreacð*, *-rið*, *-riðe*
m.: Paul's companions, *com-
arþriðe þóit* (*Acts*, 19, 29).

Companionable, *a.*, sociable, (1)
carþreamac, *-aigðe*; (2) *com-
tuarþac*, *-aigðe*; (3) *caomñac*,
-aigðe.

Companion-like, *a.*, *caomñac*, *-aigðe*.

Companionship, *n.*, fellowship, (1)
comtuarþar, *-aþ*, *m.*; (2) *cumann*,
ann, *m.*

Company, *n.*, (1) fellowship, com-
panionship, friendly intercourse,
(a) *carþream*, *-þim*, *m.*; (b) *curo-
eacða*, *g. id.* and *-an*, *dat.* *-am*, *f.*:
tell me your c. and I'll tell you
who you are, *innir ðam ðo curo-
eacða 7 inneðrað* (*innreððað*) *ðuit*
cé ðú þém; it is better be alone
than in bad c., *ir þeapþ þeit*
leat þém 'ná le þroccuroeacðam
(*Or.*); the hypocrite who pre-
tends to go with everyone, *coþ*
le ðac curoeacðam 7 láð le ðac
luçð (*H. M.* 1154), [sometimes
cuiteacða in *M.*]; (c) *comtuarþar*,
-aþ, *m.*: *ð'ólþaimn lionn Spáimn-
eac 7 gcomtuarþar ban óð* (*Hard.*
I. 338), [pron. *ctuarþar* in *Or.*,
cruarþar, *Con.*: he is good c.,
ir mað an cruarþar é].

In my c., (a) *im' ðáil*; (b) *im'
teannna*; (c) *lem coþ*; (d) *1*
n-aonþeacð liom.

(2) A companion or com-
panions, (a) *curoeacða* as above:
he is good c., *ir curoeacða*
máð é; (b) *comtuarþar*, *-aþ*,
m.: in the c. of his blessed
mother, *7 gcomtuarþar a máðar*
þeannurðe.

(3) An assemblage or associa-
tion of persons, (a) *curoeacða*,
as in (1): a c. of prophets
coming down, *curoeacða þárð-
eað ag teacð anuar* (1 *Sam.*
10, 5); (b) *comann*, *-amn*, *m.*

(4) Guests as distinguished
from the members of the family,
curoeacða as in (1).

(5) A party, a following, (a)
cuallaçð, *-a*, *f.*: *þrocc-cuallaçð*,
bad c.; (b) *þream*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.*;
(c) *þrong*, *g.* *þrumge*, *pl. id.* and
-a, *voc.* *þrong*, *dat.* *þrumg*, *f.*;
(d) *(þ)cuame*, *g. id. m.*; (e) *cóþ*,
-e, *-eacða*, *f.*: a carousing c.,
cóþ an óil; (f) *compluçð*, *-a*, *f.*;

(g) *luēt*, -a, *m.*: a lām le ḡac luēt (see 1 b); (h) *cuibreann*, -rinn: he who would eat flummery in c. with the devil would need a long spoon, an té iorad baigreán i ḡc. an diaðail ceartócað rúnós faða uair; (i) *farrað*, -air, *m.*; (j) *ḡarrað*, -air, *m.*

(6) A party of soldiers, (a) *burdean*, -one, *pl. id. f.* (also used in the sense of companionship: a bad woman is the worst of all c., oioḡa ḡac burone oioð bean); (b) *feaðam*, -ona, *pl. id. f.*; (c) *ceitearn*, -eine, *f.* (also lánceitearn).

(7) A dramatic c., *poineann*, *g. -rne, dat. -rinn, dpl. -rnið, f.* Comparable, *a.*, capable of being compared, *iontramluigte*, *ind.* Comparative, *a.*, relating to comparison, *ramluigteac*, -tise. Comparative, *n.* (*Gram.*), the comparative degree, an bheircéim. Compare, *v.t.*, (1) to examine the qualities of persons or things for the purpose of comparison, (a) *coimearaim*, -að; (b) *mearruigim*, -uḡað; (c) *comóram*, -að; *cuirim* i ḡcomórtar.

(2) To liken for illustrative purposes, *ramluigim*, -uḡað: to what shall we liken the Kingdom of God or to what parable shall we c. it? *créao é an nio le a noéanam rioḡaæt Dé do ramluḡað, nó créao i an baramail le ramailrimir é?* (*Mark* 4, 30).

(3) (*Gram.*), to inflect according to the degrees of comparison, *comroaigaim*, -að.

Compare, *v.i.*, to be like, equal or worthy of comparison with, (1) idiom: all were beautiful till compared with Etain, *caom các ḡo netaim* (*T. E.* 5).; (2) idiom:

compared with what he suffered when i bfarrað mar do bi air an tan (*P. L.* 407); (3) idiom: compared with being, i bfarrað a beir; (4) idiom: compared with what we have got, le hair ḡac a bfuil aḡaimn; (5) idiom: you are only a soft-headed fool of a woman compared with the man, *ni'l ionnat aæt ciobós ómriḡe ar ḡualaimn an fir* (*M. M. R.*); (6) idiom: life or death is immaterial to me compared with fulfilling the wishes of my king, *ir cuma uiom beó nó marb mé fém feaçar toil mo ríḡ do comlionad* (*P. O'L.*).

Comparison, *n.*, (1) a relative estimate of two or more persons or things, (a) *coimear*, -ra, *m.*; (b) *mearruḡað*, -uigte, *m.*; (c) *comórað*, -ra, *m.*

(2) The state of being compared, (a) *comórtar*, -air, *m.*: nára rlan an comórtar; there is no c. between them, *ni'l don comórtar eatorra*; (b) *compáraro*, -e, *f.*: to place them in c., *iao do cur i ḡc. le céile*; the sign of comparison, *comarra compároe* (*O'Beg., sub Than.*).

(3) Similitude, illustration, (a) *ramluḡað*, -uigte, *m.*; (b) *cormaiaæt*, -a, *f.* (also *cormaiaeæt*); (c) *cormailear*, -air, *m.*

(4) (*Gram.*), the inflection of adjectives, *comroaig*, -eig, *f.*

Compartment, *n.*, a part divided from the rest in a building or other construction, *earrann*, -ainn, *m.* (*O'R.*).

Compass, *n.*, (1) a circuit, a passing round, *timceall*, -cill, *m.*: they fetched a c. of seven days' journey, *do cuadar airtear feaæt*

òume aipe do chàdairt d'á cùram ;
I will c. you, cuirfio mé fad
noéar òuit (*Con.*).

Compel, *v.i.*, (1) he was compelled
to give her her own way,
b'éigim do a rlighe fém a chàdairt
oí ; we were compelled to stop,
dob' éigim dúinn rtao ; (2) I am
compelled to, ní foláir dam.

Compellable, *a.*, capable of being
compelled, méignígte.

Compelling, *a.*, (1) coiméigeanac,
-aige ; (2) coiméigneac, -nige.

Compelling, *n.*, the act of con-
straining, (1) éigimíga, -igte,
m.; (2) coiméigimíga, -igte, *m.*

Compendious, *a.*, summarized, ac-
cúmair, -e ; aicgeair, -giorra.

Compendiousness, *n.*, the state of
being summarized, accúmair-
eac, -a, *f.*

Compendium, *n.*, an epitome or
summary, accúmaire, *gen. id. f.*

Compensate, *v.t.*, to requite suit-
ably, cúitigim, -team, which
takes le with the person and
the obj. case of the thing.

Compensation, *n.*, the act of com-
pensating or that which com-
pensates, cúiteam, *gen. -im*,
-igte, *m.*

Compensative, *a.*, affording com-
pensation, cúitigteac, -tíge.

Compensator, *n.*, one who compen-
sates, cúitigteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Compete, *v.i.*, to contend in rivalry,
(1) coimféaraim, -am ; (2) dul
i gcomórtar le, to c. with.

Competence, } *n.*, (1) sufficient
Competency, } means, (a) ráic,
-e, *f.*; (b) dótam, *gen. id. f.*; (c)
cuibeamlaac do beic ag òume
cum a beata do baint amac.

(2) Ability, adequacy, fitness,
power, (a) acpunn, -e, *f.*; (b)
cumar, -air, *m.*

Competent, *a.*, adequate, capable,
fit, (1) acpunnac, -nige ; (2)
cumarac, -aige ; (3) oipeamnac,
-aige ; (4) cuibeamail, -mla.

Competition, *n.*, a contest for the
same prize or object, (1) coim-
féaram, -aim, *m.*; (2) coim-
éileam, -uim, *m.*; (3) iomarò-
eac, -a, *f.*; (4) coimféimear,
-mí, *m.*; (5) comórtar, -air, *m.*;
(6) comároac, -ar, *m.*; (7)
cumrao, -ar, *m. (Or.)*.

Competitive, *a.*, of or pertaining
to competition, (1) coimféarmac,
-aige ; (2) iomaròeac, -óige ; (3)
comároac, -aige.

Competitor, *n.*, one who competes,
(1) coiméitigteoir, *m.*; (2) iom-
aròceoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3)
coimféaruitigteoir, *m.*

Compilation, *n.*, the act of gather-
ing together from various sources
teagar, -air, *m.* .i. bailiuga do ar-
morán áiteann le cur i n-aon
copp.

Compile, *v.t.*, to put together out
of existing materials, as books
or documents, (1) bailiugim,
-iuga ; (2) tiompuiugim, -iuga ;
(3) comcpunniugim, -iuga ; (4)
díoğluimim, -gluim ; (5) teag-
airim, -airt (*G. D.*); (6) cuirim
i gceann a céile.

Compiler, *n.*, one who compiles, (1)
eagarcoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2)
bailiigteoir, *m.*; (3) teagarcoir,
-óra, -rí, *m.*; (4) comcpunniig-
ceoir, *m.*

Compiling, *n.*, the act of putting
together from various sources,
díoğluim, -loma, *m.*

Complacence, } *n.*, calm content-
Complacency, } ment, satisfac-
tion, (1) roibíreac, -a, *f.*; (2)
roibíre, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) ráime,
gen. id., *f.*; (4) ruaircear, -cír,
m.

Complacent, *a.*, self-satisfied, contented, (1) ροιῦν, -νε; (2) ρυαίη, -ε; (3) ράμ, -άμε; (4) ρόλαρα, -αίγε.

Complain, *v.i.*, to find fault, (1) γεαράναιμ, -ράν; (2) έσκαοιμ, -νεα; (3) ceapnuίγim, -uγa; and -naίγil; (4) cάpaim, -am; (5) ceipnίγim, -neam.

Complainant, *n.*, one who complains (in a law-suit), έτιγτεόρι, -όρα, -πί, *m.*

Complainer, *n.*, one who complains, finds fault or murmurs, (1) γεαράνυρε, *g. id., pl.* -ότε, *m.*; (2) γλαμαίη, *g. id., pl.* -πί, *m.*; (3) cnάδανυρε, *g. id., pl.* -ότε, *m.*

Complaining, *a.*, finding fault, (1) έσκαοιντεα, -τιγε; (2) γεαράνα, -αίγε; (3) cneαα, -αίγε;

Complaining, *n.*, the act of finding fault, (1) ceapnaίγil, -e, *f.*; (2) ceipneam, -nim, *m.*; (3) cnάδαν, -am, *m.*; also cnάδανα, -a, *f.*; (4) έσκαοιμ, *g. id. f.*; (5) clam-ran, -am, *m.*; (6) cnāmpeal, -ala, *f.*; (7) mánran, -am, *m.*; (8) capíntea, -a, *f.* (*Con.* and *capínea, U.*); (9) γυαίρνεαν, -am, *m.*

Complaint, *n.*, an expression of censure, pain or grief, (1) γεαράν: an té na, cnpaγ leip vo cāp nā vėan vo γεαράν leip; (2) cap-aoro, -e, *f.*; (3) pua-aoro, -e, *f.*; (4) ceipnea, -a, *f.*; (5) γλάμ, -e, -eaca, *f.*; (6) ceapán, -am, *m.*: the c. of the full stomach, ceapán an builγ lām; (7) ceap-a, -a, *f.*; (8) ceapnyρεα, -a, *f.*; (9) cannpán, -am, *m.*

Complaint, *n.*, malady or disease, (1) tinnear, -nir, *m.*; (2) γαταρ, -air, *m.*; (3) aicō, -e, -eaca, *f.*

Complaisance, *n.*, a desire to please or oblige, (1) cúipteamla, -a,

f.; (2) vείγιomcār, -air, *m.*; (3) ροιβέαρα, -a, *f.*

Complaisant, *a.*, desirous to please, courteous, (1) cúipteaaml, -mla; (2) vείγιomcār, -αίγε; (3) ροιβέαρα, -αίγε.

Complement, *n.*, that which fills up or completes, (1) coimliona, -nta, *m.*; (2) iolpoinn, -e, -onna, *f.*

Complemental, } *a.*, tending to
Complementary, } supply a deficiency, (1) coimliona, -αίγε; (2) iolponna, -αίγε.

Complete, *a.*, filled up, entire, (1) iomlán, -áme = iomplán; (2) com-lán, -áme; (3) poiplionta, *ind.*; (4) lán, -áme.

Complete, *v.t.*, to finish, to fulfil, (1) lámcpiochnuίγim, -uγa; (2) cpiochnuίγim, -uγa; (3) coim-lionaίμ, -a; poiplionaiμ, -a.

Completed, *a.*, finished, (1) coim-lionta, *ind.*; (2) lámcpiochnuίγτε, poiplionta; (3) cpiochnuίγτε, *ind.*

Completely, *ad.*, fully, (1) ap pa; (2) go huite; (3) go maic: oā uair a cluig go maic, fully two hours; a vō a cloγ go maic = fully two o'clock.

Completing, *n.*, (1) coimliona, -nta, *m.*; (2) poiplionta, -nta, *m.*; (3) cpiochnuγa, -uίγτε, *m.*; (4) lámcpiochnuγa, -uίγτε, *m.*

Completeness, *n.*, the state of being complete, (1) coimlionta, -a, *f.*; (2) comlame, *g. id. f.*; (3) iomlame, *gen. id. f.*

Completion, *n.*, the act of finishing or fulfilling, (1) coimliona, -nta, *m.*; (2) poiplionta, -nta, *m.*
See Completing.

Complex, *a.*, complicated, intricate, composed of several parts, (1) ilpillea, -tiγε; (2) cumairγ-ea, -γίγε (*G. D.*); (3) coimearγuίγτε, *ind.*

Complexion, *n.*, (1) colour or hue of the face, (a) *pnuað*, -að, *m.*: fairer her c. than the swan on the wave, *ba gile a pnuað ná eala ap tūnn*; (b) *ṽač*, -a, -anna, *m.*; (c) *lí* (*liḡ*), *gen. id.*, *pl. -te, f.*

(2) Aspect or general appearance, (a) ὕδασι, *g. id., pl. -τε, f.*; (b) ὕδῃ, *-e, pl. id. f.*; (c) ὕδῃ, *g. id., pl. -τε, f.*; (d) ὕδατι, *-a, m., and ὕδατι, -a, m.*; (e) ὕδατι, *-αδατι, pl. id. m.*

Complexity, *n.*, intricacy, *πλοῦτης*, *-α, f.*

Compliance, *n.*, yielding as to desire, demand or proposal, (1) ὑπόταξις, *-ιστις, m.*; (2) ἀνταπόκρισις, *-ις, f.*; (3) ὑποταγή, *-ῃς, m.*

Compliant, *a.*, yielding, (1) ἡμί-
εἰσῆλκτο, -μῆλα; (2) ἡμίτερος,
-τις.

Complicate, *v.t.*, to make intricate or complicated, (1) κοινεαργῶ-αιμ, -αθ; (2) ἡπῖλλιμ, -λεαθ.

Complicated, *a.*, involved, *u-*
 šnéiteac, -tise.

Complication, *n.*, entanglement,
 11ϕ111εαθ, -11τε, *m.*

Complicity, *n.*, participation in
guilt, συμπάρτορας, -α, *f.*: c.
in a bad deed, συμπ. ἰ νομοί-
ξιόν.

Compliment, *n.*, an expression of civility or admiration, (1) *մութալ, -ալ, m.*; (2) *մութար, -ութեր, -ութրա, f.*: do not mind the compliments, *նձ իմ խել քա մութարութրաւ.*

Complimentary, *a.*, expressive of
praise or admiration, (1) *μήρι-
βριστης*, -αῖς; (2) *μορδατός*,
-αῖς.

Compline, *n.*, last prayer of the day, the seventh and last of the canonical hours, *compiéro*, -e, -i, *f.* (*K. M.*).

Complot, *v.t.* and *i.*, to conspire,
(1) comēogṛaim, -ṣar; (2) com-
airliṣim, -uṣṣāḥ: to c. a wicked
deed, ḥpōicṣniom ḥo comair-
liṣṣāḥ.

Complotter, *n.*, a conspirator, (1)
 μέπλεαc, -uḡ, -uḡe, *m.*; (2)
 πεαλτcōu, -ōuα, -uḡi, *m.*

Comply, *v.i.*, to accord, agree or acquiesce, (1) $\Delta\alpha\tau\epsilon\gamma\mu\iota$, - $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{o}$; (2) $\tau\gamma\iota\mu\iota$ *te*: to c. with one's wishes, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\tau$ *te* η .

Component, *a.*, helping to form,
δεανταραδ, -αιζε.

Component, *n.*, a constituent part,
 μέρος το δευτέρου.

Comport, *v.t.*, to conduct, as one's self, 10mčapam, -čap.

Comportment, *n.*, behaviour, manner of acting, *ι*ομῆδις, -δις, *m.*

Compose, *v.t.*, (1) to put together, (a) cumaim, -að : he composed a song, do cum ré amhrán; (b) comhgléaraim, -að; (c) com-fuirimim, -meað.

(2) To write, $\epsilon\zeta\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\breve{\delta}\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\alpha\breve{\upsilon}$.

(3) To calm, (a) cıvınoğım, -uğad; (b) roçrınoğım, -uğad.

Composed, *a.*, put together, (1)
cumṭa, *ind.*; (2) vṛanta, *ind.*

Composer, *n.*, one who composes,
an author, *cum* αὐδῳ, -ῶρα, -ρί,
m.; κοινῆς γέρας, *g. id., pl.*
-ῶτε, *m.*

Composing, *n.*, the act of putting together, (1) *oēanam*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *ceapтугаð*, -*uršte*, *m.* (*U.*): *c.* poetry, *ceapтугаð ceðil*; *c.* lays, *c.* *laoršte*.

Composition, *n.*, (1) the act of forming a whole by putting things or parts together, (a) *οἰεσμός*, -*ντα*; (b) *κοινοῖσμός*, -*ντα*, *m.*

(2) The thing so formed,
 θεάνταρ -αιρ, *m.*

(3) A literary composition, (a) *airce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí, f.*; (b) a kind of poetical composition, *poirs*, *g. puiris*, *pl. id.* and *-a, m.*; (c) an educational exercise, (i) original essay, *tráctar*, *-air, m.*; (ii) translation, *cionntóð*, *-a, m.*; *airtuiruḡaḡ*, *-iḡce, m.*; (iii) putting together of words, *com-ḡuróiuḡaḡ*, *-iḡce, m.*

Compositor, *n.*, a printer, *clóðaoḡair*, *-ópa, -rí, m.*

Compost, *n.*, a manure, *aoileac*, *gen. -uḡ, m.*

Composure, *n.*, sedateness, *ruaim-near*, *-nir, m.*

Computation, *n.*, the act of tippling together, (1) *comóil*, *-óil, m.*; (2) *compótaíreac*, *-a, f.* (*cf. L. computatio*); (3) *óil le céite*; (4) *óil i bpoḡair a céite*, (5) *óil i ḡcuibheann*.

Compotator, *n.*, one who drinks with another, (1) *compótaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *comóiltóir*, *-ópa, -rí, m.*

Compound, *v.t.*, (1) to combine or mix, *coimearḡaim*, *-aḡ*.

(2) To adjust, to compromise, *ḡérótiḡim*, *-teac*.

Compound, *v.i.*, to settle by compromise, *ḡérótiḡim*, *-teac*: the fox was glad to c. for his neck by leaving his tail behind him, *ba lúḡḡaíreac leir an rionnac a earball o'ḡáḡbáil 'na ḡiaḡo do ḡaoḡaḡ*.

Compound, } *a.* composed of two
Compounded, } or more parts or ingredients, *cumairḡce*.

Compound, *n.*, *cumairḡ*, *-airḡ, m.*; c. word, *compocail*, *-ail, pl. id.* and *-cila, m.*; c. noun, *com-aimm*, *-anma, -anmanna, m.*

Compounding, *n.*, to combine or mix, *coimearḡaḡ*, *-uḡce, m.*

Comprehend, *v.t.*, (1) to contain, embrace, include, *coimḡim*, *-iuḡaḡ*.

(2) To comprise, to imply, *iomḡaraim*, *-car*: that will c. many things, *iomḡrócaḡo rin ann ḡém móḡán do neitib*.

(3) To take into the mind, to understand, *cuiḡim*, *-ḡrim(c)*, [*cuiḡim(c), M.*; *cuiḡbeáil, Don.*]

Comprehensible, *a.*, (1) capable of being included or comprised, (a) *coimḡeac*, *-riḡe*; (b) *coimḡiḡce*, *ind.*; (c) *rocoimḡiḡce*.

(2) Intelligible, *ioncuiḡce*; *ro-cuiḡce*.

Comprehension, *n.*, (1) the act of comprising, inclusion, *coimḡiuḡaḡ*, *-riḡce, m.*

(2) The capacity of perceiving, understanding or grasping with the intellect, (a) *cuiḡre*, *g. -riona, f.*; (b) *cuiḡrim*, *-iona, f.*

Comprehensive, *a.*, (1) having a wide scope, *ḡoilceatan*, *-eicne*.

(2) Having the capacity of mind to understand many things, *meabḡac*, *-aiḡe*.

Comprehensiveness, *n.*, extensiveness of scope, (1) *ḡoilceicne*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *meabḡac*, *-a, f.*

Compress, *v.t.*, (1) to press or squeeze together, *ḡáirḡim*, *(-áḡaḡ) ḡo ḡlúḡ le céite*.

(2) To force into a narrower compass, to condense, *com-ḡlúḡaim*, *-aḡ*.

Compressed, *a.*, squeezed together, (1) *ḡáirḡce*, *ind.*; (2) *comḡólúḡ*, *-e*.

Compressibility, } *n.*, the quality
Compressibleness, } of being compressible, *roḡáirḡac*, *-a, f.*

Compressible, *a.*, capable of being pressed together, (1) *ḡáirḡeamail*, *-míla*, *roḡáirḡeamail*, *-míla*; (2) *roḡólúḡac*, *-aiḡe*.

Concealer, *n.*, one who conceals, (1) *ceuteóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *foluigsteóir*, *m.*

Concealing, *a.*, tending or inclined to conceal, *foluigsteac*, -tíge.

Concealment, *n.*, (1) the act of concealing or the state of being concealed, *ceilt*, -e, *f.*: in concealment, *rá ceilt*.

(2) A hiding-place, (a) *folac*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (b) *oiréilt*, -e, *f.*

(3) Suppression of facts, *taroe*, *g. id. f.*, *san taroe*, without c.

Concede, *v.t.*, to surrender, (1) *aénaíam*, *v.n. aénac* (*O'R.*); (2) *taúram* (*nó beirim*) *ruar*; (3) *géiltim*, -leab; (4) *rtíocaim*, -ab.

Conceit, *n.*, (1) conception, idea, thought, (a) *rmuameab*, -nte, *m.*; (b) *baramail*, -míla, *f.*; (c) *meap*, -pta, *m.*

(2) An odd, quaint or extravagant notion, a whim or fancy, (a) *raobrmuameab*, -nte, *m.*; (b) *araóam*, -óna, *f.*; (c) *corrían*, -méme, -a, *f.*

(3) An extravagant, overweening idea of one's self, vanity, presumption, (a) *eirge* *i n-áiríe*; (b) *murpar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *mórcúir*, -e, *f.*; (d) *uallacap*, -air, *m.*; (e) *rgléipe*, *g. id. f.*; (f) *leiteap*, -air, *m.*

Conceited, *a.*, vain, (1) *baramíac*, -aige; (2) *ppalpánta*, *ind.*; (3) *murparac*, -aige; (4) *rtuacac*, -aige; (5) *peiceallac*, -aige (*Or.*); (6) *leiteapac*, -aige; (7) *rtáiceac*, -cige; (8) *rtáiceamail*, -míla.

Conceitedness, *n.*, vanity, (1) *baramíac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *murparac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *uallaróeac*, -a, *f.*

Conceivable, *a.*, capable of being conceived, *poimeapta*.

Conceive, *v.t.*, (1) to think, devise

or plan, (a) *meapam*, *v.n. meap*; (b) *ceapam*, -ab; (c) *breačnuigim*, -uab; (d) *raoilim* (also *rilim*), -leab.

(2) To receive into the womb and begin to breed: she also hath conceived a son in her old age, *tá ríre leir torpac ar mac i n-a hárraróeac*; *torpéuigim*, -uab.

Conceive, *v.i.*, to become enceinte, (1) *gabam*, -báil; (2) *compréamam*, -ab; *gabab ó'n Spiorao Naom*; *do compréamuig rí trío an Spiorao Naom*; (3) *torpéuigim*, -uab: a virgin shall c. and bring forth a son, *torpéócap maigíoean i beapao rí mac* (*Isa. 7, 14*).

Concentrate, *v.t.*, to unite more closely, *comróluigim*, -uab.

Conception, *n.*, (1) the act of conceiving, (a) *torpéap*, -cír, *m.*; (b) *torpéuab*, -igce, *m.*: I will multiply thy sorrows and thy conceptions, *méroeócap mé do doilgíor i do torpéuab* (*Gen. 3, 16*); (c) *gabáil*, -áil, *f.*: the immaculate c., *gabáil ílhuíre san rmól (nó rmál)*; *féil gabáil huíre san rmól (nó rmál)*; (d) *bromgabáil*, -áil, *f.*

(2) The formation of an idea in the mind, *ceapab*, -pta, *m.*

(3) The idea so formed, *rmuameab*, -nte, *m.*

Concern, *n.*, (1) business, (a) *gnó*, *g. -ta, pl. id.* and *-taroe*, *m.*; (b) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*: to mind one's own business or concerns, *oime do tabairt aipe dá gnoctaroe féim*; in the concerns of human life, *i n-uile cúram na beata daonna*.

(2) Anxiety, regard or solicitude for a person or thing, (a) *oanaro*, -e, *f.*: you are not my

c. but myself, ní ríð mo ðanaro aét mé féin; (b) corḡuair, -e, f. (sometimes corḡabhair); (c) ceapnuḡað, -uḡṡte, m.

Concern, *v.t.*, to belong, relate or refer to, bainim, *v.n.* bain(τ), with le: teaching the things which c. the Lord, aḡ teagairḡ na neitḡe baineair leir an oṡṡḡearna; what is it to those whom it does not c.? cao é rím don té rím ná baineann rím doó?; on matters that concerned themselves, ar ḡnóṡaib a bain leó féin (Niam. 8); it concerns me as much as you, tá ré o'ḡiaṡaib oḡmpra com mairṡ leatpra.

Concerned, *a.*, (1) cúramac, -aḡḡe; (2) imníðeac, -ðḡḡe, from imḡníomac, -aḡḡe; (3) ceapnuḡṡṡeac; (4) idiom: do not be at all c. about me, (a) ná cuir i ḡcár mé i n-aon cor; (b) ná bac liompra.

Concerning, *prep.*, regarding, respecting, pertaining to, relating to, (1) i oṡaioib: c. the sons and daughters that are born in this place, and c. their mothers that bore them, and c. their fathers, i oṡaioib na mac ḡ i oṡ. na n-inḡean béairṡar 'ran áitreo ḡ i oṡ. a mairṡṡeac noṡ do ruḡiaṡ ḡ i oṡ. a n-aḡṡṡeac (Jer. 16, 3); and lieth c. it, ḡ ḡo nṡearna bṡeas o'a ṡaioib; c. the Jews, do ṡaioib na nluṡuḡḡeac; (2) i oṡimṡeall: c. the swine, i oṡ. na muc (Mark 5, 16); (3) mairṡir le: c. money, m. le hairḡeac; (4) fá, fé, fó, faoi: c. Ireland, fá Éirinn, also fá oṡaioib de; (5) oála, with *gen.*; (6) um: c. that story, um an rḡeal rím; (7) iomṡúra, with *gen.*

Concert, *v.t.*, (1) to arrange by consultation, (a) comṡceapaim, -aṡ; (b) comoiḡruḡim, -iuḡaṡ.

(2) To plan singly, (a) ceapaim, -aṡ; (b) beairṡuḡim, -uḡaṡ; (c) rocruḡim, -uḡaṡ; (d) tionn-rḡnam, -nam.

Concert, *v.i.*, to act in harmony, (a) congnaim, -am with le; to act in concert, do congnam le céile; ḡan an cporðe do congnam leo (K. Th. S. 61, 18); (b) oibruḡim, -iuḡaṡ with le; (c) curoḡim, -iuḡaṡ with le; (d) cabruḡim, -uḡaṡ with le; to act in concert, o'oibruḡaṡ, do curoḡuḡaṡ nó do cabruḡaṡ le céile.

Concert, *n.*, (1) a mutual design or plan, comḡrérðṡeacṡ, -a, f.

(2) Mutual action, co-operation, congnam, -ḡanta, and -ḡnam, m.

(3) Concord or musical harmony, (a) comṡeól, -óil, -óilta, m.; (b) comḡfemm, -reanma, m.

(4) A musical entertainment, cuirḡm ceól, f.; ceólcuirḡm, f.; rḡoḡarðeacṡ, -a, f.

Concerted, *a.*, arranged, beairṡuḡṡte.

Concession, *n.*, act of, conceding or yielding, (1) ḡéilleac, -ille, m.; (2) rṡríocac, -cṡa, m.

Concessive, *a.*, implying concession, ḡéilleac, -ṡḡe.

Conciliable, *a.*, capable of being conciliated, rṡrérðṡḡṡte.

Conciliator, *n.*, one who conciliates, rérðṡeóir, -óira, -rí, m.

Conciliatory, *a.*, tending to conciliate, rérðṡḡṡṡeac, -ṡḡe.

Concise, *a.*, condensed, (1) aṡṡeair, -iorra; (2) aṡṡumair, -e; (3) ḡunta, *ind.*

Conciseness, *n.*, the quality of being concise, (1) aṡṡumairṡeacṡ, -a, f.; (2) ḡoirðeacṡ, -a, f.

Concision, *n.*, a division, *comh-gearradh*, -*ṛṛṛṛ*, *m.*

Conclave, *n.*, the body of cardinals, *comhṛionól na ṡcáirṛionál*.

Conclude, *v.t.*, to finish, *críóchnuigim*, -*uṡadh*.

Concluding, *n.*, the act of finishing, *críóchnuṡadh*, -*uighe*, *m.*

Conclusion, *n.*, termination, end, (1) *críóṡ*, -*íce*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *deiradh*, -*ṛṛṛṛ*, *m.*; (3) *ceann*, *g. cinn*, *pl. id. m.*: to bring the affair to a c., *ceann a cúir ar an nṡnó*; (4) *ṡoirṡceann*, -*cinn*, *m.*; (5) *an buille ṡṡuir*, the finishing touch.

Conclusive, *a.*, putting an end to debate or question, *críóchnamail*, -*mila*.

Conclusiveness, *n.*, the quality of being conclusive, *críóchnamlaṡt*, -*a*, *f.*

Concoct, *v.t.*, to devise, plan, plot, (1) *beairtuigim*, -*uṡadh*; (2) *ceapaim*, -*adh*.

Concoction, *n.*, planning, (1) *beairtuṡadh*, -*uighe*, *m.*; (2) *ceapadh*, -*ṛṛṛṛ*, *m.*

Concomitancy, *n.*, accompaniment, (1) *comhṡéimeadh*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *compánadh*, -*a*, *f.*

Concomitant, *a.*, accompanying, (1) *comhṡéimneadh*, -*nighe*; (2) *compánadh*, -*aighe*.

Concord, *n.*, (1) unity, harmony, (a) *comhaontaṡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ṡérṛteadh*, -*tiṡ*, -*tiṡe*, *m.*; (c) *teadh le ṡéile*.

(2) *Gram.*, *comhṡéir*, -*e*, *f.*; *uaim*, -*ama*, *f.*. concord or alliteration in Irish verse.

(3) *Mus.*, a harmonious combination of tones heard simultaneously, *comṡoradh*, -*uighe*, *m.*

Concordance, *n.*, (1) agreement, (a) *comhaontaṡt*, -*ta*, *f.*; (b) *comhṡérṛteadh*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *comh-*

ṡéir, -*e*; the book of c., *leabhar na comhṡéire*; *comhṡeasairṡtadh*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) In Irish poetry, *uaithe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; *uaim*, -*ama*, *f.*

Concordant, *adj.*, (1) agreeing, (a) *comhaontaṡ*, -*aighe*; (b) *comhṡérṛteadh*, -*tiṡe*.

(2) Harmonious, *comṡoradh*, -*aighe*.

Concourse, *n.*, *comṡpummnuṡadh*, -*ighe*, *m.*; *ṡál*, -*ál*, *m.*

Concrescence, } *n.*, a mass of solid
Concretion, } matter formed
by growing together, *comṡár*, -*ár*, *m.*

Concrete, *a.*, standing for an object as it exists, *opp.* to abstract, *corṡorṡa*.

Concubinage, *n.*, the cohabiting of a man and woman who are not married, (1) *éimtiṡeadh*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *comhṡtiṡeadh*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *lánamhar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (4) *ṡiúrṡtadh*, -*a*, *f.*

Concubine, *n.*, a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife, (1) *leannán*, -*án*, *m.*; (2) *ṡoiṡleannán*, -*án*, *m.*; (3) *ṡiúrṡtadh*, -*aighe*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *comhṡeairṡtadh*, -*aighe*, -*a*, *f.*; *bean ṡaorṡe*.

Concupiscence, *n.*, carnal passion, (1) *ṡṡiúr*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *antoil*, -*ola*, *f.*; (3) *amṡian*, -*éime*, *f.*; (4) *laṡadh* (na colna), -*ṛṛṛṛ*, *m.*; (5) *ṡoiṡmian*, -*éime*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *ṡṡoiṡ*, -*úil*, -*e*, *f.*; (7) *leannánaṡt*, -*a*, *f.*

Concur, *v.i.*, to agree, (1) *comhaontuigim*, -*uṡadh*; usually with *le*, but it is found without the prep. in Keat. and elsewhere: *mar an ṡṡéadna ṡon anam an tan aontuigear an t-olc*, so likewise with the soul when it concurs in evil (*Tbb.*, 36, 26); (2) *comhṡérṛtiṡim*, -*teadh*.

Concurrence, } *n.*, agreement in
 Concurrence, } opinion, (1) *com-*
αοντουζαδ, -*υιζτε*, *m.*; (2) *com-*
περιστεαδ, -*τιζ*, -*τιζε*, *m.*; (3)
comncéimneac, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *com-*
πιτ, *g.* -*πεατα*, *m.*

Concurrent, *a.*, (1) agreeing in the
 same act or opinion, (a) *com-*
αονταδ, -*αιζε*; (b) *comαοντιυζ-*
εαδ, -*ζιζε*.

(2) Joint and equal in autho-
 rity, (a) *compreimneac*, -*νιζε*;
 (b) *comncéimneac*, -*νιζε*, and
comncéimneac, -*νιζε*.

Concussion, *n.*, a shock caused by
 the collision of two bodies,
 (1) *comcpataδ*, -*αιττε*, *m.*; (2)
comcnaδ -*αιζ*, *pl. id.* and -*α*,
m.; (3) *combualad*, -*αιττε*, *m.*

Condemn, *v.t.*, to declare guilty
 and pronounce sentence, (1)
δαοριαιμ, -*αδ*; (2) *δαμναιμ*,
 -*αδ* and -*μαιντ* (*cf.* *L. damno*);
 (3) *δαμνυιζιμ*, -*υζαδ*; (4) *cionn-*
τιυζιμ, -*υζαδ*.

Condemned, *v.a.*, found guilty, (1)
δαοριτα, *ind.*; (2) *δαμαντα*.

Condemnable, *a.*, culpable, (1)
cionntac, -*αιζε*; (2) *ιονδαοριτα*,
ind.

Condemning, Condemnation, *n.*,
 the act of finding to be guilty
 or wrong, (1) *δαοριαδ*, -*ριτα*, *m.*;
 (2) *δαμναδ*, -*μαντα*, *m.*

Condense, *v.t.*, to make more close,
 compact or dense, (1) *τέαδτιυζιμ*
 -*υζαδ*; (2) *comδλιυτιυζιμ*, -*υζαδ*
 (3) *δέαναμ τιυζ*; (4) *τιυζαιμ*,
 -*αδ*.

Condensed, *a.*, made more close,
 compact or dense, *comδλιυτ*, -*e*.

Condensing, *n.*, the act of making
 more dense, *τέαδτιυζαδ*, -*υιζτε*,
m.

Condescend, *v.i.*, (1) to stoop,
 descend or accommodate one's
 self to inferiors, (a) *δεόνυιζιμ*,

-*υζαδ*; (b) *cubaim*, -*αδ*: con-
 descend to the humble, *cubad*
piδ péim leip an oream ip ipie;
 (c) *umliuizim*, -*υζαδ*.

(2) To yield or submit, (a)
ζέιλιμ, -*λεαδ*; (b) *rtpiocaim*,
 -*αδ*.

Condescending, *a.*, (1) *umal*, -*αιτε*
 (*cf.* *L. humilis*); (2) *uir*, -*e*.

Condescending, *n.*, (1) the act of
 accommodating one's self to
 inferiors, *δεόνυζαδ*, -*υιζτε*, *m.*

(2) The act of yielding, (a)
ζέιλλεαδ, -*ιτε*, *m.*; (b) *rtpiocad*,
 -*ετα*, *m.*

Condescension, *n.*, courtesy to-
 wards inferiors, *umlaet*, -*α*, *f.*

Condign, *a.*, deserved, adequate,
 suitable, (1) *tuillteac*, -*τιζε*; (2)
piúntac, -*αιζε*; (3) *luaδáιταδ*,
 -*αιζε*.

Condiment, *n.*, seasoning, kitchen,
 (1) *annlann*, -*aimn*, *m.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.*
 IV. 118): *ánnlann* (*Don*);
 hunger is a good c., *ip maiτ an*
τ-ánnlann an τ-ocpar.

(2) *taprann*, -*aimn*, *m.* (*cf.*
B.L.L. II. 386, 9), and IV.
 308, 13): butter with butter
 is no c., *im le him éan taprann*
é (*Or.*). Want of c., *tuipe*,
g. id. f.: the man who eats his
 food dry is called *tuipaire*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -*pi*, *m.*; one garden [of
 potatoes] with meat, two with
 fish, but a world of them for
 the *tuipaire*; *ζαρπαρε le peól*,
δά ζαρπαρε le marz, *áct* *o'ior-*
paδ an tuipaire an paogal.

Condition, *n.*, (1) state, situation,
 position, rank, estate, predica-
 ment, (a) *caoi*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*τε*,
f.; (b) *cop*, *g. cuir*, *m.*: the c.
 in which he is, *an cop atá air*;
 I do not pity your c., *ní truaζ*
uom do cop (*O'D. Gram.* 347);
 (c) *cpuτ*, -*ποτα*, *m.*: in the same

c., ran *scruic* céadna; (d) *oóig*, -e, *f.*; (e) *cuma*, *gen. id.*, *f.*: to be in good c., *cuma* *maic* do *beic* ar *óime*; (f) *baic*, -e, *f.*: bad c., *opocbaic*, -e, *f.*; (g) *ioe*, *g. id. f.*: look at the c. in which he is, *féad* an *ioe* *atá* *air*; (h) *úo*: in a c. for reading, *i n-úo* *a léighe* (*Con.*); (i) *ioblaó*, -aíó, *m.*: he was in a poor c., *bí* *fé* *i n-ioblaó* *boct* (*Don.*); (j) *muict*, *g. reácta*, *pl. id. m.*; (j) *inneall*, -nill, *m.*; (k) *rtáro*, -e, *pl. id. f.* (*cf. L. status*); (l) of land: out of condition. *ar tear-uḡaó*; (m) this land is in good condition, *tá cpoiceann maic* *ar an* *oatalam* *ro*.

(2) A clause in a contract, (a) *comḡeall*, -ḡill, *m.*; (b) *áct*, -a. *m.* (also *eact*, -a, *m.*): on this c. I will make a covenant with you, *ar an* *áct* *ro do* *óeanfaó* *mé* *compraó* *lib* (1 *Kings* 11, (2); (c) saving clause, *conḡtaic*, -e, -í, *f.*

Conditional, *a.*, containing, implying or depending on conditions, (1) *comḡeallac*, -aige; (2) *comḡeallta*, *ind.*; (3) *áctamail*, -míla; the conditional mood, *an moó* *comḡeallac*.

Conditionally, *ad.*, subject to conditions, *fé* *comḡeall*.

Condolatory, *a.*, expressing sympathy, *comḡuiteac*, -lige; *comḡaomteac*, -tíge; *comḡoilḡearac*, -aige.

Condole, *v.i.*, to grieve in sympathy, (1) *comḡuilim*, -ḡul; (2) *comḡaomim*, -neao.

Condolement, *n.*, the expression

Condolence, *f.* of sympathy with another in sorrow, (1) *comḡul*, -uil, *m.*; (2) *comḡaome* (*áct*), *f.*; (3) *comḡoilḡear*, -ḡir, *m.*

Condonation, *n.*, the act of pardoning, *maicéamnar*, -air, *m.* In *Con.* *maicéamnar* is also used.

Condone, *v.t.*, to pardon, to forgive, to overlook an offence, (1) *maicim*, -ceam; (2) *leigim*, -ḡean(τ), with *le*.

Condoning, *n.*, (1) the act of forgiving *maicéam*, -cim, *m.*; (2) the act of overlooking an offence, *leigean*, -ḡean, *m.*, with *le*.

Conduce, *v.i.*, to tend or lead to, (1) *curoigim*, -uḡaó; (2) *caḡpuiḡim*, -uḡaó, both followed by *le*.

Conducive, *a.*, contributive, (1) *curoigheac*, -cige; (2) *caḡarḡeac*, -aige.

Conduct, *v.t.*, (1) to lead or guide, (a) *creóruigim*, -uḡaó; (b) *rtiúruigim*, -uḡaó; (c) *reólam*, -aó.

(2) To escort or attend, *tionnlacaim*, -caó and -cam.

(3) To behave, with reflective pron. *iomcraim*, -car: c. yourself, *iomcrair* *tú* *fém*.

Conduct, *n.*, (1) guidance, management, (a) *creóir*, -e, *f.*; (b) *rtiúruigheac*, -ighe, *m.*

(2) Behaviour, (a) *iomcar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *cleácta*, *gen. id. m.*: bad c., *opoiḡcleácta*; (c) *béar*, *gen. and pl. -a, m.*

Conducted, *v.a.*, led, (1) *creóir*; (2) *creóruighe*, *ind.*; (3) *reóir*, *ind.*

Conducting, *n.*, leading, (1) *creóruighe*, -uighe, *m.*; (2) *tionnlacaim*, -ana, *f.*; (3) *reóir*, -ir, *m.*

Conductor, *n.*, leader, (1) *ceannair*, *m.*; (2) *creóruir*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óir, m.*; (3) *reóir*, -óir, *m.*

Conductress, *n.*, a woman who leads, *baintcreóruir*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Conduit-pipe, *n.*, a pipe for conveying water, (1) *ῥοῦδάρηταιρ*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) *πίορ υἱρε*, *f.*; (3) *ῥεσθάν υἱρε*, *m.*

Cone, *n.*, a solid body having a circle for its base and tapering to the top, (1) *κίρην*, *g. id., pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *ῥπεῖρε*, *f. (T. C.)*; (3) *εῤυαδ*, *f. (Hogan)*; (4) *κιοζαο*, -αο, *m.*; (5) *κυῖρεός*, -όρε, -α, *f.*; (6) *βροεαν (Sc.)*.

Coney, *n.*, a rabbit, *comín*, *gen. id. m. (cf L. cuniculus)*.

Confabulate, *v.i.*, to chat, *com-ῥάοaim*, *v.n. comῥάο*.

Confabulation, *n.*, familiar talk, *comῥάο*, -άο, *pl. -άοτε*, *m.*

Confection, *n.*, a sweetmeat, *mit-ῥεán*, -ám, *m.*

Confectioner, *n.*, one who manufactures sweetmeats, *mitῥεánac*, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*

Confectionery, *n.*, sweetmeats, *mit-ῥεám*, *pl. m.*

Confederacy, *n.*, (1) an alliance, league or compact, (a) *com-ḡeangal*, -aḡ, *m.*; (b) *naḡm-ḡeangal*, -aḡ, *m.*; (c) *camḡean*, *gen. camḡne*, *dat. camḡm*, *f.*; (d) *comḡcomairle*, *gen. id., pl. -leacá*, *f.*

(2) The persons, bodies or States forming such alliance, league or compact, (a) *ḡiol-ḡumann*, -am, *m.*; (b) *comḡairde*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *comḡrao*, -aḡca, *m.*

Confederate, *n.*, one who is united with others in a league, (1) *com-ḡaḡac*, -aḡḡ, -aḡḡe, *m.*; (2) *com-ḡaḡca*, *g. id., pl. -aḡí*, *m.*

Confederate, *v.t.*, to ally or unite in a league, (1) *comḡcumannaím*, -aḡ; (2) *ḡiolḡcumannaím*, -aḡ; (3) *naḡmḡceanglaím*, -ḡaḡ; (4) *comḡceanglaím*, -ḡaḡ.

Confederation, *n.*, (1) the act of

confederating, *ῥáḡḡḡaḡo*, -ḡḡe, *m.*

(2) The parties allied together considered as one, (a) *com-ḡumannaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (b) *comḡaḡaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (c) *ḡiolḡumannaḡt*, -a, *f.*

Confer, *v.t.*, bestow, (1) *ḡḡonnaím*, -aḡ; (2) *ḡioḡlaḡaim*, -aḡ; (3) *ḡioḡnaḡaim*, -aḡ.

Confer, *v.i.*, to discourse with, *comḡaḡḡaim*, -laḡaḡḡ: to c. with a person, *comḡaḡo ḡo ḡéanaím le ḡume*.

Conference, *n.*, (1) the act of consulting together or of interchanging views, (a) *comḡaḡaḡḡḡ*, -aḡca, *f.*; (b) *comḡrao*, -ḡaḡo, -ḡaḡoḡe, *m.*; (c) *comḡcamḡt*, -te, -teanna, *f.*

(2) A meeting for such a purpose, (a) *oḡḡeacḡar*, -aḡḡ, *m.*; (b) *ḡeḡ*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (c) of the clergy, *caḡbroil*, -e, -oḡí, *f.* (also applied to a meeting of friends for settling disputes among neighbours, *ní ḡaḡḡ mé i ḡoḡḡe ná i ḡcaḡbroil ḡiam*).

Conferred, *a.*, bestowed, *ḡḡonnaḡa*.

Conferring, *n.*, the act of bestowing, *ḡḡonnaḡo (ḡḡonnaḡo, U.)*, -ḡca, *m.*

Confess, *v.t.*, to acknowledge or admit a fault, debt, etc., to avow one's faith, to assent to as true, to tell one's sins to a priest, *aḡmḡḡm*, -mḡáil, *fut. aḡeodḡaḡo*, *nó aḡmḡdḡaḡo*.

Confessing, *n.*, the act of acknowledging, *aḡmḡáil*, -áil, *f.*

Confession, *n.*, acknowledgement, avowal, (1) *aḡmḡáil*, -áil, *f.*: with the mouth c. is made unto salvation, *leḡ an mbéat ḡo ḡníḡḡeap aḡmḡáil cum ḡlánuḡḡe (Rom. 10, 10)*; open c., *ḡionnaḡmḡáil*, -áil, *f.*; (2) *Eccl.*, *ḡaḡḡḡm*, *gen. -e, -i, f.*: general c., *ḡaḡḡḡm beacḡo*.

Confessor, *n.*, (1) one who confesses, *compesaróir, m.*

(2) A priest who hears confessions, *ḁṁair ṁsairtme*; *oroe ṁsairtme (Don.)*; *anamcára -aṁ* was the older form used for this word.

Confidant, } *n.*, a confidential or
Confidante, } bosom friend, (1) *anamcára, -aṁ, -áiroe, dat. -cáparo, dat. pl. -cáiruib, m. and f.*; (2) *cára ṁior, m. and f.*; (3) *ṁiolla ṁráṁa*; (4) *ṁún-ároe, g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

Confide, *v.i.*, to put faith in, (1) *ṁaṁbaim, -aṁ*; (2) *ṁaṁbairṁ, -uṁaṁ, with ar*; (3) *ṁunirṁ, -iuṁaṁ, with ar*; (4) *ṁorṁaṁbaim, -aṁ*.

Confidence, *n.*, (1) belief, reliance, trust, (a) *ionṁaib, -e, f.*: I have c. in him, *ṁá ionṁaib ḁṁam ar*; (b) *ṁorṁaṁb, -aib, f.*; (c) *ṁóirṁ, -e, f.*: than to have c. in a man, 'ná ṁóirṁ ṁo cṁir i ṁuime (*Ps.* 117, 8); great was our c. in the speed of our hounds, *ba ṁóir ḁr ṁóirṁ ar luar ar ṁcon (Oss. IV. 190, 22)*; (d) *ṁunirṁ, -ne, -ṁneacá, f.*: I have c. in you, *ṁá m. ḁṁam arac*; (e) *ṁéaṁlar, -air, m.*; (f) *ioct, -a, f.*

(2) That in which trust or reliance is placed, *ṁócár, -air, m.*: I have said to fine gold—thou art my c., *ṁubairt me teir an ór ṁinéalta—ir tú mo ṁócár (Job 31, 24)*.

(3) Sharing of secrets, *ṁún-ṁáirṁteacṁ, -a, f.*

(4) Self-reliance, *ṁeirneac, -nirṁ and -nirṁe, m. and f.*

Want of c., *ṁoróionṁaib, -e, f.*: I have no want of c. in him, *ni'ṁ aon ṁoróionṁaib ḁṁam ar*; the c. trick, bob, *g. buib, pl.*

-anna, m.: *ṁo buail ṁiao bob orṁ, they took me in.*

Confident, *a.*, (1) assured beyond doubt, certain, (a) *ṁeirṁneac, -nirṁe*; (b) *ṁearṁṁta, ind.*; (c) *ṁóirṁeáṁail, -ṁla (means only comely, handsome, Don.)*; (d) *ṁócárac, -airṁe.*

(2) Having self-reliance, (a) *ṁeirneáṁail, -ṁla*; (b) *urṁaṁ-árac, -airṁe.*

(3) Trustful, frank, unsuspecting, (a) *ṁorṁaṁbáac, -airṁe*; (b) *ṁunirṁneac, -nirṁe.*

(4) Bold to a fault, presumptuous, (a) *ṁéaṁla, ind.*; (b) *ṁána, ind.*; (c) *ṁonṁta, ind.*

Confiding in, *a.*, (1) *ṁorṁaṁbáac, -airṁe*; (2) *ṁorṁaṁbta, ind.*; (3) *ṁaṁbṁa, ind.*; (4) *ṁrairṁteac ar.*

Confine, *v.t.*, (1) to imprison, *ṁeirṁirṁ, -iuṁaṁ: cṁirṁ i ṁṁéibeann.*

(2) To limit, *ṁéṁanuirṁ, -uṁaṁ; cṁanṁṁam, -aṁ.*

Confined, *v.a.*, (1) imprisoned, *ṁeirṁirṁte*; (2) limited, *ṁéṁ-annṁa.*

Confined, *a.*, close, narrow, *a.*, *ṁlúir, -e, (or) cṁanṁṁ, -amṁe.*

Confinement, *n.*, (1) imprisonment, (a) *ṁrairṁeannar, -air, m.*; (b) *ṁéibeann, -ṁinn, m.*; (c) *ṁaṁir-ṁeacṁ, -a, f.*

(2) Restraint within doors by sickness, (a) by any illness, *luirṁeacán, -ám, m.*; (b) by childbirth or lying-in, (i) *ṁinnear cṁonne*; (ii) *luirṁe ṁeóil, m.*; (iii) *airṁear cṁonne: ṁá ṁi i n-airṁear cṁonne.*

Confirm, *v.t.*, to strengthen, establish, ratify or make valid, (1) *cṁinnearṁuirṁ, -uṁaṁ*; (2) *cṁ-ṁamṁnirṁ, -iuṁaṁ*; (3) *ur-ṁamṁnirṁ*; (4) *cṁlároirṁ, -iuṁaṁ.*

Confirmable, *a.*, capable of being confirmed, (1) *ιονοδαιγνιςτε*, *ind.*; (2) *ιννεαρτιςτε*.

Confirmation, *n.*, (1) the act of confirming, strengthening, ratifying, verifying or making valid, (a) *κοιμηρεναο*, -*ντα*, *m.*; (b) *κοιμνεαρτιςαο*, -*ιςτε*, *m.*; (c) *κοιμοδαιγνιςαο*, -*ιςτε*, *m.*; (d) *κοιμλαιοριςαο*, -*ιςτε*, *m.*; (e) *κοιμοδεαρδουςαο*, -*ιςτε*, *m.*

(2) The sacrament of confirmation, (a) *ουτ παοι λαιμ εαρβυς* (*Donl.* 23); (b) *αεβαρτεαο*, -*τιο*, *m.*; (c) *ιριρνεαρτιςαο*, -*ιςτε*, *m.*; (d) *εμιορμα*, *g. id. m.* (*cf. Gr. χρισμα*); (e) *κοιμνεαρτ*, -*ηιτ*, *m.*

Confirmative, } *a.*, tending to con-
Confirmatory, } firm or establish,
κοιμνεαρτιςτεαο, -*τιςε*.

Confirmed, *a.*, strengthened, established, (1) *κοιμνεαρτιςτε*; (2) *οδαιγνιςτε*, *ind.*; (3) *οιονς-μαλτα*, *ind.*

Confirming, *n.*, the act of strengthening or establishing, *κοιμνεαρτιςαο*, -*ιςτε*.

Confiscate, *v.t.*, to seize, as forfeited to the Crown, (1) *καμψιμ*, -*εαο*; (2) *τοιερωμ*, -*ερω*.

Confiscated, *a.*, forfeited to the Crown, (1) *καμψιςτε*, *ind.*; (2) *τοςτα ρυαρ*.

Confiscation, *n.*, forfeiture of property to the Crown, (1) *τοςβαλ ρυαρ*; (2) *καμψιςαο*, -*ετε*, *m.*; (3) *επιςαο*, -*ις*, *m.*; (4) *καλλεαμμιν μαοινε*.

Conflagration, *n.*, a fire extending over a large area, (1) *κοιμλαο*, -*ρτα*, *m.*; (2) *κοιμλορςαο*, -*οιρςτε*, *m.*; (3) *τοιςρεαο*, -*ριςε*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *τοιςεαν*, -*αιν*, *m.*

Conflict, *n.*, (1) a violent collision, (a) *ιομβυαλαο*, -*αιςτε*, *m.*; (b) *κοιμεαρςαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

(2) Battle, contest, fighting, struggle for mastery, (a) *κομρςαο*, -*αις*, *m.*: counsel is better than c., *ιρ ρεαρρι κομαιρτε 'να κομρςαο*; (b) *κοιμλαιν*, -*αινν*, *m.*; (c) *κοιμβλιοετ*, -*α*, *m.*; (d) *ςλεο*, *m.*: better men in a c., *ριρ οοβ' ρεαρρι να ιαο ι ηςλεο* (*Oss.* IV. 48, 20); (e) *κοιμςιςε*, -*ε*, *f.*; (f) *κοιρςλεο*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (g) *ιομαο*, -*ε*, *f.*; (h) *ρονναο*, -*ντα*, *m.*

Conflicting, *a.*, being in conflict or in opposition, (1) *κοοαρρνα*, *ind.*; (2) *ςλιαοαο*, -*αιςε*; (3) *κοιρςλεοαο*, -*αιςε*; (4) *ρςλεοαο*, -*αιςε*.

Confluence, *n.*, (1) the meeting of two or more streams, *κομρςαο*, *m.*; also *κομρςαο*, -*αις*, *m.* and *κυμαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) the place where they meet, *μνερ*, -*βιρ*, *m.*

Confluent, *a.*, flowing together, *κομρςαο*, -*αιςε*; *κοιμςεας-μαλτα*.

Conflux, *n.*, (1) a flowing together, (a) *κομρςαο*, -*αο*, *m.*; (b) *κοιμταλ*, -*αλ*, *m.*

(2) A large assemblage or passing crowd, *κοιμςεαςμαλ*, -*αλτα*, *f.*

Conform, *v.t.*, to bring into harmony or agreement with, (1) *κοιμορεαεταμ*, -*αο*; (2) *οο οεαναν οιρεαμνναο*; (3) *το c. your will to the will of God, οο τοιι οο κυρ ιε τοιι Θε (P. O'L.)*.

Conformable, *a.*, (1) suitable, *οιρεαμνναο*, -*αιςε*.

(2) Similar, (a) *κοιμορμαλ*, -*ραμτα*; (b) *ροκορμαλ*, -*ραμτα*.

Conformation, *n.*, form, arrangement, *κοιμορεαεταο*, -*ετα*, *m.*

Conformed, *a.*, shaped in accordance with, *κοιμορεαετα*, *ind.*

Conformity, *n.*, correspondence in form, manner or character, *com-freazaipe*, -*zaipe*, *f.*

Confound, *v.t.*, (1) to confuse, *buarõpim*, -*peaõ* and -*peam*: let us go down and c. their tongue, *oëanaimne rior 7 buarõpeam a oteangao* (*Gen.* 11, 7).

(2) To dismay, *rzanpuiçim*, -*uçao*: they were confounded, *oo rzanpuiçeaõ iao* (*Job* 6, 20).

(3) To throw into disorder, baffle, confute, (a) *claoõim*, -*oeao*: let them be confounded that persecute me, *claoõiteap an õponç mçreamar mé* (*Jer.* 17, 18); (b) *arõmillim*, -*leaõ*; (c) *leipmillim*, -*leaõ*.

Confound you (a mild imprecation), (a) *cupaoõ oo çporõe ope*; *cupaoõ a çporõe ap an mbár nár fan amac ip aõpao uaimn* (*Or.*); (b) *õpoic-çpioç ope* (bad end to you); *õpoçpaç ope* (bad luck to you); (c) *çpeaoao çuçat* (a whipping to you, *M.*); (d) *pleõo ope* (a plague on you, *U.*); *rplõo* (*Tory*); (e) *rçemle ope* (a fright on you, *M.*); *rçéat ope* (*Con.*); c. you, drink it, *rçéat ope*, *cait ruar é*; (f) *rçpeao na marõne ope*; also *rçpeao marõne* (*Con.*); [it originally meant the wail that immediately followed a death in a family]; "bad cess" to the mother who'd grudge you her daughter, *rçpeao na marõne ap an mãçaipe oeao i noiaoõ oiútaõ a himçime ope*; (g) *tuilleao na tubaipe ope*; (h) *mioçotrom ope*.

Confounded, *a.*, confused, perplexed, (1) *buaõapea*, *ind.*; (2) *rzanpuiçte*; (3) *claoõte*; (4) *arõmillte*, *ind.*

Confounder, *n.*, one who confounds,

(1) *meapuiçteõip*, -*õpa*, -*pi*, *m.*;

(2) *buaõapeaõip*, -*õpa*, -*pi*, *m.*

Confraternity, *n.*, a brotherhood, (1) *bpaçapõaõç*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *combpaõtepe*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *combpaõtepeaçar*, -*rip*, *m.*: *ço mõi mõi eioip oaoimõ piaçalta*.

Confrere, *n.*, a member of the same fraternity or profession, an intimate associate, *combpaõtaipe*, *m.*

Confront, *v.t.*, (1) to put in contrast, to compare, *oo comõpaõ* (*T. C.*) .i. *nioõ oo çup õr comõaipe neite eile oo comõpaõ leip*.

(2) To face, (a) *taõpaim açaõ ai*; (b) *peapaim õr comne*.

(3) To place face to face, *cuiipim açaõ ap açaõ*.

Confuse, *v.t.*, (1) to mix things and make them indistinguishable, (a) *(coi)meapçaim*, -*aõ*; (b) *cuiipim çpi n-a çéile*.

(2) To perplex, disconcert, (a) *meapuiçim*, -*uçao*; (b) *oo çup amurõa*.

(3) To abash, *náipuiçim*, -*iuçao*.

(4) To cause loss of self-possession, (a) *buaõpim*, -*peaõ*; (b) *boõpaim*, -*aõ*.

Confused, *a.*, perplexed, disconcerted, (1) *meapuiçte*; (2) *meapçta*.

Confusedly, *ad.*, in a perplexed or disconcerted manner, *ço meapbattaç*, -*açge*.

Confusion, *n.*, (1) state of being blended or mixed, *comeapçaoõ*,

(2) Disorder, tumult, (a) *buaõpeaõ*, -*oeapea*, *m.*; (b) *cõmbuaõpeaõ*, -*oeapea*, *m.*; (c) *boõpaõ*, -*õapea*, *m.*; (d) *rzanpaoõ*, -*naapea*, *m.*

(3) State of being abashed or disconcerted, shame, (a) *náipe*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *aipip*, -*e*, *f.*

(4) State of being perplexed, distraction, (a) *meapbllaçç*, -*a*,

f.; (b) mearḡán meapairde; (c) pīoráð, *m.*; (d) iomrōll, -a, *m.*; (e) meapugáð, -uig̃te, *m.*: a bad woman is a c. to man, ip meapugáð òrocbéan òon òuine; (f) ḡapbuaic, -e, -eac̃a, *f.* (also capbuaic; (g) eapapbuaip, -e, *f.*; (h) buacair, -e, *f.*

(5) Defeat, overthrow, ruin, (a) claoir̃, -òce, *m.*; (b) ar̃milleað, -lte, *m.*; (c) léir̃milleað, -lte, *m.*

In c., tṛí n-a céile (*M.*), tṛí ò céile (*U.*); he is in blind c., tá òallað mullós air (*M. b.*); also òall na mullós.

Confutable, *a.*, that may be confuted, roclaoir̃ce, *ind.*

Confutation, *n.*, refutation, claoir̃, -ce, *m.*

Confute, *v.t.*, to overwhelm by argument, (1) claoir̃im, -òe; (2) bṛéagnuig̃im -uḡað.

Confuter, *n.*, one who overcomes by argument, claoir̃ceóir̃, -óir̃a, -rí, *m.*

Congé, *n.*, a bow of courtesy, cṛomað cinn le béapact.

Congeval, *v.t.*, to change from a fluid to a solid state by cold, (1) reòbleacaim, -að; (2) reòb-aim, -að; (3) cuir̃nig̃im, -iuḡað.

Congevalable, *a.*, capable of being congealed, roreòr̃ce.

Congeaed, *a.*, frozen, (1) cuir̃nig̃te, *ind.*; (2) reòr̃ce; (3) rīocuir̃te.

Congeaing, } *n.*, the act or pro-
Congealment, } cess of freezing,
Congelation, } (1) reòbleacac̃a, -c̃a, *m.*; (2) reòbáð, -óir̃ce. *m.*

Congenial, *a.*, suited to the disposition of, (1) coim̃cméac̃a, -aig̃e; (2) coim̃gnéiteac̃a, -tig̃e; (3) muim̃nteap̃òa, *ind.*; (4) car̃opeac̃a, -rig̃e.

Congeniality, } *n.*, natural affinity
Congenialness, } coim̃cméac̃a, -a, *f.*

Congenital, *a.*, born with one, natural, (1) coim̃bear̃c̃a, *ind.*, (2) náóúir̃c̃a, *ind.*

Conger-eel, *n.*, the sea-eel (Conger vulgaris), (1) eap̃cú map̃a; (2) eap̃cú f̃air̃rig̃e, *f.*; (3) c̃reig̃eós, *f.*; (4) cap̃án c̃reig̃e.

Congest, *v.t.*, to overcrowd, to overfill, loim̃lionaim, -að.

Congestion, *n.*, overfulness, loim̃lionáð, -nta, *m.*

Conglomerate, *v.t.*, to gather into a ball or mass, ceir̃tuig̃im, -iuḡað.

Conglomerated, *a.*, made into a ball or mass, ceir̃tuig̃te.

Conglomeration, *n.*, a mixed mass, ceir̃tuig̃að, -uig̃te, *m.*

Congratulate, *v.t.*, to wish joy to, (1) com̃ḡáir̃tuig̃im, -iuḡað; (2) com̃f̃áir̃tuig̃im, -iuḡað; (3) com̃lúct̃áir̃im, -reáð; (4) eap̃ḡáir̃im, -ir̃ce; (5) up̃ḡáir̃im, -òeáð; (6) molaim le háctar; (7) comolaim, -að; (8) com̃f̃áir̃tuig̃að, -ig̃te, *m.*

Congratulation, *n.*, (1) com̃ḡáir̃e, *g. id., pl. -r̃ce*; (2) com̃lúct̃áir̃e, *g. id., pl. -r̃ce, m.*; (3) up̃ḡáir̃eac̃ar, -air̃, *m.*; (4) com̃ḡáir̃eac̃ar, -air̃, *m.*; (5) com̃aor̃eac̃am, -òce, *m.*; (6) comoláð, -lta.

Congratulatory, *a.*, expressive of sympathetic joy, (1) com̃ḡáir̃eac̃, -rig̃e; (2) com̃lúct̃áir̃eac̃, -rig̃e; (3) com̃f̃áir̃teac̃, -tig̃e; (4) up̃ḡáir̃eac̃, -rig̃e.

Congregate, *v.t.*, to assemble, (1) cṛuim̃nig̃im, -iuḡað; (2) tiom̃p̃uig̃im, -uḡað; (3) cṛuim̃ i ḡceann a céile.

Congregation, *n.*, (1) the act of congregating or bringing to-

- gether, (a) *comēpunnīuḡaḡ*, -iḡṡe, *m.*; (b) *tiompuḡaḡ*, -uḡṡe, *m.*
- (2) An assembly of persons, (a) *pobaṡ*, -aṡ, *m.*; (b) *coim-
tionól*, -ól, *m.* (*coimtionlán*, *Don.*; *comēḡalán*, *M.*).
- Congress, *n.*, a formal assembly of different bodies to consider matters of common interest, (1) *comróaṡ*, *gen.* -áṡa, *f.*; (2) *coim-
tionól*, -ól, *m.*
- Congruent, *a.*, agreeing, corresponding, *coimēpneḡṡaḡ*, -aḡṡe.
- Congruity, *n.*, fitness or harmony, (1) *coimēpneḡṡaḡ*, -a, *f.*; (2) *coimēpér*, -e, *f.*
- Congruous, *a.*, concordant, suitable, (1) *coimēpneḡṡaḡṡaḡ*, -aḡṡe; (2) *oiḡeāmnāḡ*, -aḡṡe.
- Conic, *a.*, round and tapering to a point, (1) *cíḡíneāḡ*, -nḡṡe; (2) *ḡpeḡneāḡ*, -ḡṡe; (3) *broeānāḡ* (*Sc.*).
- Conjectural, *a.*, depending on an opinion or probable interference, *baḡamṡaḡ*, -aḡṡe.
- Conjecture, *n.*, a guess, surmise or inference, (1) *baḡamāṡ*, -mṡa, *f.*; (2) *tuāḡim*, -e, *f.*; (3) *coim-
reāḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *ḡóḡṡ*, -e, *f.*; (5) *meāḡ*, -a, *m.*
- Conjecture, *v.t.*, to guess, surmise or infer, (1) *foḡḡḡreāḡnuiḡim*, -uḡṡaḡ; (2) *meāḡam*, *v.n.* *meāḡ*.
- Conjoin, *v.t.*, to join together, *comēceāḡṡam*, -ṡaṡ.
- Conjointed, *a.*, jointed together, *comēceāḡṡaṡṡe*, *ind.*
- Conjoint, *a.*, connected, united, *comēceāḡṡaḡ*, -aḡṡe.
- Conjugal, *a.*, belonging to marriage, (1) *póḡṡa*; (2) *bameāḡ te póḡaḡ*.
- Conjugate, *v.t.*, (*Gram.*), to inflect a verb, (1) *péimḡim*, -iḡṡaḡ; also *péimnḡim*, -iḡṡaḡ; (2) *comē-
ceāḡim*, -ceāḡṡ and *comēceāḡṡ-
ṡam*, -ṡaṡ (*Sc.*).
- Conjugated, *a.*, inflected, *péimḡṡe*, *péimnḡṡe*.
- Conjugation, *n.* (*Gram.*), the act of conjugating a verb, (1) *péim-
iḡaḡ* (and *péimnḡiḡaḡ*), -iḡṡe, *m.*; (2) *comēceāḡṡ*, -e, *f.* and *comēceāḡṡaṡ*, -aṡ, *m.* (*Sc.*).
- Conjunction, *n.*, (1) the act of con-
joining, *ceāḡṡaṡ*, -aṡ, *m.*; *comē-
ceāḡṡaṡ*, -aṡ, *m.*
- (2) *Gram.*, an indeclinable word which connects clauses, sentences or words; *comnāḡṡ*, -aḡṡ, *m.*
- Conjunctive, *a.*, serving to unite, *comnāḡṡaḡ*, -aḡṡe.
- Conjuration, *n.*, the act of invoking supernatural aid by means of magic or enchantment, (1) *ṡeāḡ-
aḡóḡneāḡ*; (2) *ḡeāḡmānóḡneāḡ*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ṡeāḡ*, -eḡṡe, -a, *f.*
- Conjure, *v.t.*, to affect or effect by the aid of supernatural agency, *ṡeāḡam*, -aḡ; *cuiḡim pā ṡeāḡaṡ ṡú*.
- Conjure, *v.t.*, to adjure or implore earnestly, (1) *ṡuróḡim*, -óḡe; (2) *aḡceāḡṡim*, -ṡe.
- Conjurer, *n.*, (1) one who practises the magic arts, (a) *ḡḡaḡoi*, *g. id.*, and *ḡḡaḡaḡ*, *pl.* -ṡa, *m.*; (b) *ḡḡaḡoiṡeāḡóḡḡ*, -óḡa, -ḡí, *m.*; (c) *ḡeāḡmānóḡḡ*, -óḡa, -ḡí, *m.*; (d) *aḡaḡṡuróḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óṡṡe, *m.*
- (2) One who performs feats by sleight of hand, (a) *ṡúṡceāḡuróḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óṡṡe, *m.*; (b) *foḡṡceāḡóḡḡ*, -óḡa, -ḡí, *m.*
- Conjuring, *n.*, the act of performing tricks by sleight of hand, (1) *ṡúṡceāḡaḡróḡeāḡ*, -a, *f.*; (2) *foḡṡ-
ceāḡóḡneāḡ*, -a, *f.*
- Connacht, *n.*, the province of C., *Connāḡṡa*, *g.* -nāḡṡ, *dpl.* -nāḡṡaṡ; also *cúḡṡe ḡḡaḡāḡna* (*nom.* *ḡḡaḡāḡ*,

g. -cna, *dat.* -cam, *dpl.* -cnaib; *Rait Ćruacna*).

Connachtinan, } *n.*, Connactac, -aig,
Connacian, } -aige, *m.*

Connect, *v.t.*, to join together, (1) comceanglaím, -gal; (2) com-nairgim, -narg and -nargao.

Connecting, *a.*, tending to connect, ceangailteac, -tíge.

Connection, *n.*, (1) the act of connecting, comceangal, -ail, *m.*

(2) That which connects, (a) ceangaltar, -air, *m.*; (b) com-narg, -airg, *m.*

(3) A relation rather by marriage than blood, but used loosely, (a) cleammar, -air, *m.*; (b) dam, -aim, *m.*

(4) By blood, gaol, -oil, *m.*

Connective, *a.*, adapted to connect, comceanglac, -aige.

Connector, *n.*, ceangaltóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Connive, *v.i.*, leigim tarpm: to c. at a thing you could prevent, níð do b'féoir leat a coir-mearg, do leigean tarpt.

Connoisseur, *n.*, a critical judge in art, fear fearac.

Connor-fish, *n.*, (1) ballac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) cneróneac, -ric, *m.* (also cnaorac); (3) báirneac, -nig, -nige, *m.*; (4) móirín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Connubial, *a.*, of or pertaining to marriage or the married state, (1) póramail, -mla; (2) lánam-nac, -aige.

Conquer, *v.t.*, (1) to gain a victory by force, (a) claoirim, -óe; (b) cuirim fé rmaet; (c) beirim buaró ar; (d) buaróim ar.

(2) By mental or moral power, (a) ráruigim, -uig; (b) buaróim ar: you have conquered me, tá buaróte agat orm; patience conquers fate, buaróeann an

foróne ar an gcinneamaint (*P. O'L.*).

Conquerable, *a.*, capable of being subdued, roclaoiróte.

Conquering, *a.*, tending to subdue or overcome, buarómar, -aige; buaróc, -aige.

Conquering, *n.*, act of overcoming, (1) claoir, -óte, *m.*; (2) ráruigao, -uigte, *m.*

Conqueror, *n.*, one who conquers, (1) claoiróteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) ráruigteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) fear gabála.

Conquest, *n.*, the act of subduing or overcoming, (1) claoir, -óte, *m.*; (2) gabáltar, -air, *m.*; (3) gabáil, -ála, *f.*; (4) buaró, -aó, *pl. id. f.*; (5) forbair, -e, *f.*: do déanam forbair for Éirinn, to make a c. of Ireland (*Ann. Tig.*).

Consanguineous, *a.*, related by birth, (1) comgaol; (2) com-gaolta; (3) tá riao ríð le céile.

Consanguinity, *n.*, blood relationship, (1) gaol, rola; (2) com-fuitróeact, -a, *f.*; (3) comgaol, -oil, *m.*; (4) combráitneac, -air, *m.*; (5) comfógur, -uir, *m.*; (6) comnear, -nir, *m.*

Conscience, *n.*, the moral faculty of judging between right and wrong, (1) coguar, -air, *m.*; (2) comriar, -air, *m.*; (3) cubar, -air, *m.*; (4) cubair, -e, *f.*: on my c., on my word of honour, dar mo cubair.

Conscientious, *a.*, (1) upright, oíreac, -íge.

(2) Conformed to the dictates of conscience, (a) cóir, -óra; (b) coguarac; (c) veigmiánac, -aige; (d) comctrom, -ruime.

Conscientiously, *ad.*, in a conscientious manner, (1) go oíreac; (2) go cóir.

Conscientiousness, *n.*, scrupulous regard to the dictates of conscience, (1) *ceap̃c*, -*eip̃c* and *cip̃c*, *m.*; (2) *ionnp̃ac̃ap̃*, -*ap̃*, *m.*

Conscionable, *a.*, just, *ionnp̃aic*, -*e*.

Conscious, *a.*, cognizant, (1) *com̃f̃ior̃ac̃*; (2) *comeōiac̃*, -*aig̃e*; (3) *meab̃pac̃*, -*aig̃e*; (4) *cum̃neac̃*, -*nig̃e*.

Consciousness, *n.*, (1) a general knowledge of one's condition, sensations etc., *meab̃ap̃*, -*pac̃*, *f.*

(2) Perception or knowledge of a particular state or sensation, (a) *p̃ior̃*, *g. p̃eap̃a*, *m.*; (b) *eōiap̃*, -*ap̃*, *m.*; (c) *aic̃ne*, *g. id. f.*

(3) An inward feeling or recollection, as of guilt or innocence, *cum̃ne*, *g. id. f.*

Conscript, *n.*, one taken by lot to serve in the army, *p̃eap̃ toḡc̃a* *le c̃p̃anñc̃up̃ cum̃ ʊul̃ cum̃ coḡaḡ*.

Conscription, *n.*, compulsory enrollment of men for military service, *toḡaḡ le c̃p̃anñc̃up̃*.

Consecrate, *v.t.*, to make sacred, to devote to the service of God, (1) *com̃p̃eac̃aim*, -*can*, *ful. com̃p̃eōc̃aḡ*; (2) *naom̃com̃p̃uḡim*, -*eacan*; (3) *ʊeob̃poñmam*, -*aḡ* (to devote to God); (4) *beanñuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ* (to bless).

Consecrated, *a.*, blessed or devoted to the service of God, (1) *com̃p̃eac̃c̃a*, *ind.*; (2) *com̃p̃uḡc̃e*, *ind.*; (3) *beanñuḡc̃e*; (4) *ʊeob̃poñnta*, *ind.*

Consecrating, } *n.*, the ceremony of
Consecration, } consecrating, (1) *com̃p̃eac̃aḡ*, -*c̃c̃a*, *m.*: consecrating a church, *com̃p̃eac̃aḡ teamp̃aill*; (2) *naom̃com̃p̃eac̃aḡ*, -*c̃c̃a*, *m.*

Consecutive, *a.*, succeeding in regular order, (1) *leañtac̃*, -*aig̃e*; (2) *leañmam̃teac̃*, -*ic̃ig̃e*; (3) *noiaḡ a c̃eile*.

Consecutively, *ad.*, successively, *ʊiaḡ ap̃ noiaḡ*.

Consent, *v.i.*, (1) to be of the same mind, opinion or sentiment, to concur, (a) *com̃aont̃uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (b) *com̃toit̃uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

(2) To comply, to yield, to give assent or approval, (a) *aont̃uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: *c.* not to them, *nā naont̃uḡ leō (Prov. 1, 10)*; if you once *c.*, *mā aont̃uḡeanñ tū aoñ uap̃ am̃ām*; (b) *com̃c̃eac̃uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (c) *ʊeōnuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (d) *p̃aom̃aim*, -*aḡ*.

Consent, *n.*, (1) accord, being of one mind, opinion or sentiment, (a) *aont̃oit̃*, -*oia*, *f.*: they came out with one *c.*, *c̃āḡaḡap̃ am̃ac̃ ʊ'aont̃oit̃*; (b) *toit̃ a c̃eile*: except perhaps by *c.* for a time, *aḡc̃ am̃ām ʊõ toit̃ a c̃eile ap̃ p̃eac̃ tam̃aill (1 Cor. 7, 5)*; (c) *com̃toit̃*, -*oia*, *f.*; (d) *com̃aont̃aḡc̃*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Acquiescence in, approval of or compliance with what is suggested or done by another, (a) *toit̃*, -*oia*, *f.*: with his full *c.*, *le n-a lānt̃oit̃*; (b) *ceac̃*, -*a*, *m.*; (c) *aont̃ap̃*, -*ap̃*, *m.*; (d) *com̃aont̃ap̃*, -*ap̃*, *m.*; (e) *ʊeōim*, -*e*, *f.*; (f) *ap̃*, -*e*, *f.*: by *c.* or force, *ap̃ ap̃ nō ap̃ ēig̃im*; (g) *toileac̃ap̃*, -*ap̃*, *m.*

Consentaneous, *a.*, consistent with or accordant to, *com̃aont̃ac̃*, -*aig̃e*.

Consentient, *a.*, agreeing in mind, (1) *toileam̃ail*, -*m̃ia*; (2) *aont̃ac̃*, -*aig̃e*; (3) *toit̃teañac̃*, -*aig̃e*.

Consenting, *n.*, the act of acquiescing, complying or approving, (1) *aont̃uḡaḡ*, -*uḡc̃e*, *m.*; (2) *ʊeōnuḡaḡ*, -*uḡc̃e*, *m.*; (3) *ceac̃uḡaḡ*, -*uḡc̃e*, *m.*; (4) *p̃aom̃aḡ*, -*m̃c̃a*, *m.*

Consequence, *n.*, (1) the result which follows a cause, (a) *iaipmarc*, -*aiprc*, *m.*: not good its consequences to you, *ní maic a iaipmarc daoib* (*Æn.* 175); (b) *iaipma*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (c) *coimleanamam*, -*mna*, *f.*; (d) the consequence of the fight, *torad na troda*; (e) *iaipasair*, -*aip*, *m.*

(2) Importance with respect to what will follow, moment, value, (a) *tábadt*, -*a*, *f.*: we are about business of great c., *támaoio i bperoil gnóta ró-tábadtaig*; of no c. whatever, *san tábadt ar bit*; (b) it was of no c., *ba fuasac le rad é*.

(3) Rank, distinction, *tróim-éir*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

In c. of, *mar gheall ar*.

Consequent, *a.*, following as a result, *leantac*, -*aige*.

Consequential, *a.*, (1) following as a consequence, *leantac*, -*aige*.

(2) Assuming airs of importance, pompous, (a) *tróiméireac*, -*rige*; (b) *muppanac*, -*aige*: a c. person, *muppanne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (c) *muppannac*, -*aige*; (d) *portamail*, -*mila*; (e) *leiteadac*, -*aige*: how c. he is, *nac leiteadac atá ré*.

Consequently, *ad.*, by natural or logical sequence, (1) *da réir rin*; (2) *ar an dóbar rin*; (3) *da bpris rin*; (4) *da bitin rin*; (5) *uime rin*.

Conservation, *n.*, preservation, (1) *congban*, -*ála*, *f.*; (2) *coiméao*, -*ta*, *m.*; (3) *oion*, -*a*, *m.*; (4) *cornam*, -*panca*, *m.*

Conservative, *a.*, preservative, (1) *congbalac*, -*aige*; (2) *coiméadac*, -*aige*; (3) *cornamac*, -*aige*.

Conservative, *n.*, one who desires to preserve existing institutions,

(1) *oídeanóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *oídeanóir*; (3) *oionuigteoir*.

Conservator, *n.*, one who preserves from injury, (1) *coiméaoirde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.*; (2) *cumrouig-teoir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Conserve, *v.t.*, to keep safely, (1) *radalam*, -*bail*; (2) *coiméadaim*, -*méao*; (3) *cumrouigim*, -*oac*.

Conserve, *n.*, a confection or sweetmeat prepared with sugar, *mil-reán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Consider, *v.t.*, (1) to meditate or think on with care, to study, to ponder, (a) *rmuamim*, -*neao* and -*neam*: neither do you c. it expedient, *asur ní rmuamtigci surab oireamnac* (*Jno.* 11, 50); c. the things I say, *rmuam ar na neitib doeirum*; we should often c. for what end God has placed us in this world, *ní folair dúinn rmuameao go minic creao fá'r cuir Dia ar an tdaoial rinn* (*Donl.* 10); (b) *macctnam*, -*nam*.

(2) To observe, to examine, (a) *meapaim*, *v.n.* *meap*: she hath considered a field and bought it, *meap rí fearann 7 ceannuig rí é* (*Prov.* 31, 16); go to the ant, O sluggard, c. her ways and learn wisdom, *eirig i gcionn an treangám, a loigánais, meap a rúige 7 bí cionna* (*Prov.* 6, 6); c. the works of God, *meap obair Dé*; (b) *tabpaim fá deapa* (*fé nreapa, M.*); cf. c. the lilies how they grow, *tabpaio da bar n-aip na lili cionnur fápaio riao* (*Luke* 12, 27); (c) *breatnuigim*, -*ugao*: and considering, he came to the house of Mary, mother of John, who was surnamed Mark, *asur ar breatnuao, táimis ré go tig muine,*

μάταια Εὐμ, ὅαρ ἐομαινμ Μαρ-
cur (*Acts* 12, 12).

(3) To have regard to, to take into account, (a) *λέιρμεαράμ, -μεαρά*: to c. everything leisurely *ῥαδ νιὸ το λέιρμεαρά ῥο πέρο νό ῥο ροαίρ*; (b) *cuimnígim, -iuḡaδ, -neam* and *-nead*: c. what you are doing, *cuimníḡ caδ τὰ ἀῥατ ὀά ὀέανάμ*; (c) *meaδpuíḡim, -uḡaδ*; (d) *léirpmuamim, -nead* and *-neam*; (e) idiom, (f) he considers the day long, *ír ῑαὸα τείρ an tá*; (g) he considers the act bad, *ír otc τείρ an ḡníom*.

Considerable, *a.*, of importance or value, (1) *μόρ, -όίρε, ind.*; (2) *ταρὸḡρεαδ, -ríḡe*.

Considerate, *a.*, regardful of consequences or circumstances, (1) *pmuamteaδ, -tiḡe*; (2) *pmuamteaḡam, -mía*; (3) *pmuameam, -mía*.

Consideration, *n.*, (1) the act or process of considering, (a) *pmuamead, -nte, m.*; (b) *meaρά, -τα, m.*; (c) *λέιρμεαρά, -τα, m.* And see Considering.

(2) Thoughtful regard or notice, (a) *cuimne, gen. id. f.*: (b) have a little c. for me, *bioδ cuimne beaḡ aḡaτ opmra*.

(3) Attentive respect, *puim, -e, f.*

Considering, *n.*, (1) continuous and careful thinking, contemplation, (a) *maδctnam, -am, m.*; (b) *bpeaδctnuḡaδ, -uḡḡe, m.*; (c) *léirpmuamead, -nte, m.* (also *léirpmuameam, -nim, m.*); (d) *meaδpuḡaδ, -uḡḡe, m.* And see Consideration.

(2) Motive or reason for action, (idiom): it is a pity not to go to the seaside c. the fine weather we are having, *ír tpuaiḡ ḡan oul ḡo ὀtí an ráile aḡur an aimpri*

ḡpeaḡ aτὰ aḡaimn; you should not go c. the hour, *ní ceaḡt ouit imteaδt aḡur an uaiḡ aτὰ ann*.

Consign, *v.t.*, (1) to send, as merchandise, to an agent or customer in another place, *ταρ- cuirim, -cuir*.

(2) To transfer or deliver formally, *ταδpmam ruar*.

Consigning, } *n.*, (1) the act of Consignment, } sending property to an agent or customer in another place, *ταρcuir, -cuir, m.*

(2) The act of transferring or delivering formally, *tiomámct, -ána, f.*

Consist, *v.i.*, (1) to be composed or made up, followed by of: it consists of, *τὰ ré ὀéanta ruar ὀe*.

(2) To have as its foundation, substance or character: a man's life doth not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesseth, *ní í n-iomapearὸ an tparὸḡpear aτὰ aḡ ouine ar biḡ, aτὰ a beaḡa* (*Luke* 12, 15).

Consistence, } *n.*, (1) firmness, co-Consistency, } herence, solidity, *comḡpearmáδt, -a, f.*

(2) The degree of firmness or density, *tiuḡḡar, -ar, m.*

(3) Firmness of character, *peimeamlaδt, -a, f.*

(4) Durability, *buame, g. id. f.*

(5) Persistency, *pearmáδt, -a, f.*

Consistent, *a.*, (1) agreeing with itself or something else, having unity, (a) *beaδt, -τα*; (b) *iomlán, -áme*; (c) *comḡpearmáδ, -aḡe*.

(2) Acting up to one's belief or professions, *pearmáδ, -aḡe*.

Consistory, *n.*, an ecclesiastical tribunal, *cúipt eaḡlaíre*.

Consolable, *a.*, capable of being comforted, *iontḡóláḡta*.

Consolation, *n.*, comfort or solace, (1) *rólar*, -ár, *m.*; (2) *comrólar*, -ár, *m.*; (3) *comfupracat*, -a, *f.*

Consolatory, *a.*, of a comforting nature, (1) *rólarac*, -aige; (2) *comrólarac*, -aige.

Console, *v.t.*, to comfort or cheer in distress, (1) *rólaraim*, -aó; (2) *comrólaraim*; (3) *comfupruigim*; (4) *caomnuigim*, -uḡaó: hope consoles the persecuted, *caomnuigeanm doḡar an t-ingreannac* (*D. E.* 138).

Consoler, *n.*, one who comforts in distress, *comfupruigteóir*, -óir, -í, *m.*

Consolidate, *v.t.*, (1) to harden, to make solid, *cuasóaim*, -aó; *oéanam cuasó*.
(2) To make dense or firm, *olúctaim*, -aó.

Consolidation, *n.*, the act of making hard or firm, (1) *cuasóad*, -aóce, *m.*; (2) *olúctad*, -aó, *m.*

Consoling, *n.*, the act of comforting, *comfupracat*, -a, *f.*

Consonance, *n.*, agreement of sounds, *comḡlóir*, -óir, *m.*

Consonant, *n.*, a letter of the alphabet other than a vowel, (1) *conram*, -e, *f.*; (2) *comfuaim*, *gen.* -e, *pl. f.*; (3) *comfuaimne*, *f.*; (4) *comḡut*, *g.* -ḡoḡa, *m.*; (5) *comḡoḡar*, -aí, *m.*

Consonant, *a.*, agreeing, *comḡoḡarraigteac*, -cige.

Consonantal, *a.* (*Gram.*), pertaining to consonants, *conpona*, *ind.*

Consonous, *a.*, agreeing in sound, (1) *donḡuḡac*, -aige; (2) *comfuaimneac*, -nige.

Consort, *n.*, one who shares the lot of another, a companion, esp. a wife or husband, (1) *céile*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -í, *f.* also *m.*; (2) *ponuacar*: *rean ḡur ponuacar maic cūḡat*, happiness and a

good c. to you; (3) *comleaprac*, -aig, *m.*

Consort, *v.i.*, to associate with, (1) *curoeacruigim*, -uḡaó (*le*); (2) *curoeacra do conḡbáil le*.

Conspicuity, *n.*, brightness, (1) *ronleiracat*, -a, *f.*; (2) *rofaicreacat*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rofaicreanacat*, -a, *f.*

Conspicuous, *a.*, obvious to the eye or mind, (1) *ronleir*, -e; (2) *rofaicreac*, -rige; (3) *rofaicriona*, *ind.*; (4) *maónarac*, -aige; (5) *leir*, -e; (6) *faicreanac*, -aige.

Conspicuously, *ad.*, openly, *so ronleir*.

Conspicuousness, *n.*, the state of being easily visible to the eye or mind, *rofaicrim*, -riona, *f.*

Conspiracy, *n.*, a concerted plot, (1) *feall*, -eille, *f.* (*O'D. Gram.*), also -eill, *m.*: they concocted a c. against him, *do cumasóar feall 'n-a ḡaró*; (2) *comrún*, -rún, *m.*; (3) *riorma*, *g. id. m.*; (4) *feillmian*, -méme, -a, *f.*; (5) *comcogar*, -aí, *m.*; (6) *ceannairc*, -e, *f.*; (7) *comcēalḡ*, -cēilḡe -a, *f.*

Conspirator, *n.*, one who conspires, (1) *comcograc*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) *feallraire*, *gen. id. m.*; (3) *pl. luēt comrún*, *m.*

Conspire, *v.i.*, to plot, (1) *comcograim*, -ḡar; (2) *feallaim*, -aó.

Conspiring, *n.*, the act of concocting a plot, *cogarmac*, -aige, *f.* (*fig.*).

Constable, *n.*, an officer of the peace, (1) *conrtábla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*, in *F. M.* *conrtapar*, but *pl. conrtábla*; (2) *riotmair*, -oir, *m.*; (3) *riotcoimeáouróe*.

Constabulary, *n.* (*coll.*), the collective body of officers of the peace, (1) *na conrtábla*; (2) *riotmair*; (3) *luēt riot coimeáur*.

Constancy, *n.*, the state or quality of being steadfast, (1) *ρεαρμάετ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *βυαμτρεαρμάετ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *νεαμκόρριυγεαέτ*; (4) in attachment, *οίλρεαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Constant, *a.*, steadfast, (1) *βυαν*, -αινε; (2) *οίαν*, *g.s.f.* *οέιμε*; (3) *ρεαρμάε*, -αιγε; (4) *βυαμτρεαρμάε*, -αιγε; (5) *πέιμεαμ-αιλ*, -ιηλα; (6) *οο-αιρτρυέτ*, *ind.*; (7) *κοιμπεαρμάε*, -αιγε; (8) *ταίρρεαέ*, -ριγε; (9) *ειντε*, *ind.*; (10) *c.* in attachment, *οίλρ*, -ιρε.

Constantly, *ad.*, continually, (1) *βιέριον*; (2) *ι ζκομνυρε*.

Constant endeavour, *οίεαλλ ζναέαέ*.

Constant rain, *n.*, (1) *ρίορ-βάρτεαέ*; *ιρ* *ρεαρρ* *ριος* 'νά *ρίορ-βάρτεαέ*; (2) *ρεαρτέαμν ζναέαέ*.

Constant recollection, *n.*, *βιοέ-εμινε*.

Constant report, *n.*, *βιαοάν βυαν*.

Constellation, *n.*, a cluster of fixed stars, (1) *κοιμπέαλτ*, -έιλτε; -α, *f.*; (2) *ζυγλεαέάν*, -άιν, *m.*; (3) *ζυγλεάν*, -άιν, *m.*; (4) *κοι-ροίλρε*, *m.*; (5) *πέαλτβυρεαν*, *f.*; *ρίννπέμ*; specific constellations, *αν βυαλα βοοαέ*, *f.*; *τριτέμ αν ταίλιύρα*; (6) *άιρτορεαμνα* (*coll.*).

Consternation, *n.*, terror and amazement, (1) *ρζεόν*, -όν, *m.*; (2) *υαέβάρ*, -άιρ, *m.*; (3) *ρζεμιντε*, *g. id. f.*; (4) *ιονζναέ*, -ζαντα, *m.*

Constipate, *v.t.*, to make costive, *ζυνταμ*, -αέ.

Constipation, *n.*, costiveness, (1) *ζυνταέτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *εανζαίλτ-εαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Constitute, *v.t.*, (1) to establish, to cause to stand, *ειρμ* *αρ* *βυν*.

(2) To make up, compose or form, (a) *οέαναιμ*, -αμ; (b) *εμαμ*, -αέ.

(3) To make and empower, *εινντιζιμ*, -ιυζαέ.

Constitution, *n.*, (1) the act or process of constituting, (a) *οέαν-αμ*, -ητα, *m.*; (b) *εμαέ*, -μτα, *m.*; (2) of the body, (a) *κοιμλάρ*, -άιρ, *m.*; (b) *εάιλρεαέτ* *να* *εοίνα*; (3) of the mind, *μείμ*, -ε, *f.*; (4) of a nation, (a) *ρίοζαέτ*, -α, *f.*; (b) *νός* *τίρε*.

Constitutional, *a.*, (1) inherent to body or mind, *νάούρετα*, *ind.*; (2) relating to the established forms of government, *ρεαέταέ*, -αιγε.

Constrain, *v.t.*, to force, necessitate or oblige, (1) *κοιμείζνιζιμ*, -ιυζαέ; (2) *ροίρεζνιζιμ*, -ιυζαέ; (3) *ο'αίμρεοίναέ*; (4) *ειρμ* *ο'φιαέαιβ* *αρ*.

Constraining, *n.*, the act of forcing or compelling, (1) *κοιμείζνιυζαέ*, -ιζέ, *m.*; (2) *ροίρεζνιυζαέ*, -ιζέ, *m.*

Constraint, *n.*, state of being constrained, compulsion, (1) *ροίρ-είζεαν*, -ιν, *m.*; (2) *κοιμείζεαν*, -ιν, *m.*

Constrict, *v.t.*, to cause to shrink, *κοιμεραπαμ*, -αέ.

Constriction, *n.*, (1) the act of constricting, inherently, *κοι-εραπαέ*, -ρετα, *m.* (*εραπαέ. Don.*); (2) state of being constricted, *κοιμεραπαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Constrictive, *a.*, serving or tending to constrict, *κοιμεραπαέαέ*, -αιγε.

Constrictor, *n.*, *εραπαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Constringe. *See* Constrict.

Constringent. *See* Constrictive.

Construct, *v.t.*, (1) to build, (a) *ροίρζνιζιμ*, -ζνεαέ and -ζνεαμ; (b) *τόζαμ*, -άιλ; (c) *κοιμτόζαμ*, -άιλ.

(2) To put together, devise, invent, (a) *veibim*, *v.n.* *veib* (*veibigim*, *-iugab*); (b) *cumaim*, *-ab*.

Construction, *n.*, (1) the act of building, (a) *poirgneam*, *-nim*, *m.*; (b) *cogail*, *-aila*, *f.*; (c) *com-cogail*, *-aila*, *f.*

(2) The form or manner of building or putting parts together, *deanam*, *-nta*, *m.*

(3) *Gram.* (a), syntactical arrangement, *compreir*, *-e*, *f.*; (b) idiomatic arrangement, *oul*, *m.*; *ta oul na saeouge* (nó an dearta) *ar rim*; *rim é an oul ceart*.

(4) Attributed sense, meaning or explanation, (a) *minugab*, *-igte*, *m.*: I think that is the right c., *ir doig liom supab é rim an minugab ceart*; (b) *poillugab*, *-igte*, *m.*: put the best c. on it, *cuir an f. ir fearr ar* (*O' Beg.*).

Constructive, *a.*, employed in construction, (1) *poirgnigteac*, *-tíge*; (2) *veibeaac*, *-bíge*.

Constructiveness, *n.*, tendency to form or construct, (1) *poirgnigteac*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *veibeaac*, *-a*, *f.*

Construe, *v.t.*, to explain or interpret, (1) *minigim*, *-iugab*; (2) *ciallugim*, *-uab*.

Consubstantial, *a.*, of the same kind, substance or nature, *com-fubrtainteac*, *-tíge*.

Consubstantiality, *n.*, co-existence in the same substance, *com-fubrtainteac*, *-a*, *f.*

Consubstantiation, *n.*, an identity or union of substance, *com-brioagab*, *-cta*, *m.*

Consul, *n.*, an official who resides in a foreign country and has charge of the commercial and maritime interests of his own

State, (1) *probal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (2) *tarbleoir*, *-ora*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *conpal*, *-ail*, *m.* (*K. M.*).

Consular, *a.*, of or pertaining to a consul, *probalac*, *-aige*.

Consulate, } *n.*, the jurisdiction or Consulship, } residence of a consul, *probalact*, *-a*, *f.*

Consult, *v.t.*, to ask advice, opinion or instruction, (1) *iarraim*, *gabaim nó cogaim comairle*; e. your friend, *iarr comairle ar do caraio*; (2) *comairligim le*; (3) idiom: they consulted together, *cuireadar a gcinn le céile*.

Consultation, *n.*, (1) the deliberation of two or more persons, *com-airleact*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) A conference of physicians or lawyers, *comcomairle*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -leaca*, *f.*

Consultative, *a.*, pertaining to consultation, *comairligteac*, *-tíge*.

Consulter, *n.*, one who consults, *an té iarrar comairle*.

Consulting (act of), *n.*, *comairliugab*, *-ab*, *-igte*, *m.*

Consumable, *a.*, capable of being consumed, *rocaitte*; fit to be consumed, *ioncaitte*.

Consume, *v.t.*, (1) to eat, (a) *caitim*, *-team*; (b) *icim*, *v.n.* *ice*; (c) *longaim*, *-ab*; (d) *pionnam*, *-ab*; (e) *comlam*, *-ab*.

(2) To destroy, (a) by fire, (i) *doigim*, *-ogab*; (ii) *loigim*, *-orab*; (b) by wasting away, (i) *cnaoirim*, *v.n.* *cnaoi*; (ii) *creanam*, *-nam*; (c) by withering away, *feirgaim*, *-ab* also *reirgim*, *-gab*.

(3) Expend, *caitim*, *-team*.

(4) To waste or spend recklessly, *ioigim*, *-iugab*.

(5) To lay waste, (a) *reirgaim*, *v.n.* *reirg* and *-ab*; (b) *oio-laitrigim*, *-iugab*.

Consume, *v.i.*, to waste away slowly, (1) *peip̄sim*, -*geaθ*; (2) *enaor̄im*, *v.n.* *enaoi*; (3) *meačaim*, *v.n.* *meač* and -*aθ*.

Consumed, *a.*, (1) *caite*, *ind.*; (2) *r̄ḡp̄ior̄ta*; (3) *ioīḡte*; (4) *oθīḡte*

Consuming, *n.*, (1) eating, (a) *caiteam̄*, -*cte*; (b) *ite*, -*cte*, *m.*

(2) Wasting away slowly, *enaor̄*, *g.* -*ōte*, *m.*; *meačlaθ*, -*aθ*, *m.*; *peip̄geaθ*, -*ḡte*, *m.*

Consummate, *v.t.*, to bring to completion, *com̄l̄ionam̄*, -*aθ*.

Consummate, *a.*, complete, perfect, (1) *poīp̄e*, *ind.*; (2) *iom̄lan*, -*āne*; (3) *amaθān* *cp̄iočnuiḡte*, a *c.* idiot.

Consummation, *n.*, termination or end, *cp̄ioč*, -*īce*, -*a*, *f.*

Consumption, *n.*, (1) a wasting disease, (a) *meačanaρ*, -*aip̄*, *m.*, and *meīcin̄neaρ*, -*in̄p̄*, *m.* = *meačtin̄neaρ*; (b) *eic̄inn*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *enaoi*, *g. id. m.*; (d) *r̄gām̄čnaoi*, *m.*; (e) *tin̄n̄meač*, *m.*; (f) *tp̄očlūgaθ*, -*uiḡte*.

(2) Decay, (a) *peip̄ḡ*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *enaor̄*, -*te*, *m.*; (c) *peip̄ḡlīge*, *g. id. f.*

Consumptive, *a.*, affected with or inclined to consumption, (1) *enaoīteač*, -*tīge*; (2) *peip̄ḡte*, *ind.*

Consumptiveness, *n.*, the state of being consumptive, *enaoīteačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Contact, *n.*, a touching or meeting, *combuālaθ*, -*aip̄te*, *m.*

Contagion, *n.*, the transmission of disease from one person to another, (1) *gaθālačt*, -*a*, *f.*, also *Se.*; (2) *tōgālačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Contagious, *a.*, catching, (1) *gaθāl-(τ)āč*: yawning is *c.*, *tā mianp̄uiḡil* *gaθālač*; (2) *tōgālač*, -*aiḡe*.

Contagiousness, *n.*, the quality of being contagious, (1) *gaθāl-(τ)āčt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *tōgālačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Contain, *v.t.*, to hold, (1) *conḡbam̄*, -*bāl*: *oume* *uo* *conḡbāl* *a* *peap̄ḡ*, to *c.* one's self; *gālaam̄* seems to have the same meaning: *ōā* *peip̄cin* *nō* *an* *tp̄i* *uo* *gālaaθ* *gač* *aon* *poīteač* *ača*, each vessel containing two or three firkins; (2) the meaning of the articles it contains, *p̄ior* *cēlle* *na* *n-aip̄-tioḡal* *ačā* *inn̄te* (*Donl.* 14).

Contaminate, *v.t.*, to sully or defile, (1) *tp̄uāil̄liḡim*, -*ūgaθ*; (2) *pāluiḡim*, -*ūgaθ*.

Contaminated, *a.*, tainted or defiled, *tp̄uāil̄liḡte*.

Contamination, *n.*, taint, defilement, *tp̄uāil̄lr̄oeačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Contemn, *v.t.*, to despise, to scorn, (1) *ōimeap̄aim̄*, -*m̄eaρ*; (2) *tačdoīp̄im*, *v.n.* *tačdoīp̄*; (3) *tap̄cuip̄n̄iḡim*, -*ūgaθ*; (4) *ōip̄beačḡaim̄*, -*aθ*.

Contemner, *n.*, a despiser, a scorner, *ōimeap̄tōip̄*, -*ōpa*, -*p̄i*, *m.*

Contemplate, *v.t.*, to meditate on attentively, (1) *mačtnuiḡim*, -*ūgaθ*; (2) *ōian̄p̄muam̄im*, -*neaθ* and -*neām̄*; (3) *p̄inn̄peic̄im*, -*čeām̄*.

Contemplation, *n.*, considering with attention, (1) *mačtnam̄*, -*aip̄m̄*, *m.*; (2) *p̄inn̄mačtnam̄*, -*aip̄m̄*, *m.*; (3) *p̄inn̄peic̄eam̄*, -*čme*, *f.*

Contemplative, *a.*, meditative, *p̄inn̄mačtnam̄ač*, -*aiḡe*.

Contemplativeness, *n.*, thoughtfulness, *p̄inn̄peic̄meačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Contemporary, *a.*, of the same age, *com̄aop̄ač*, -*aiḡe*.

Contemporary, *n.*, one who lives at the same time as another; (1) *com̄aim̄peap̄ač*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *com̄oaoime*, *pl.*; (3) *lučt* *com̄aim̄p̄ipe*, *pl.*

Contempt, *n.*, the feeling one has for what is mean, vile or worthless, (1) *ὑποϊκέμεαρ*, -τα, *m.*; (2) *οἰμέαρ*, -τα, *m.*; (3) *νειμέαρ*, -τα, *m.*; (4) *νειμῖρπέιρ*, -e, *f.*; (5) *οἰμέρο*, *m.*; (6) *ρῖρο*, -e, *f.*; (7) *ταρκυρνε*, *gen. id. f.*; (8) *τατδοιρ*, -e, *f.*; (9) *τάρ*, -áιρe, *f.*; (10) *ρυσαρὰς*, -αιρ, *m.*; (11) *οἰρβεαζαδ*, -ζτα, *m.*; (12) *ρεανβλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; *τά ρ. αἰζε οἷρ*; (13) *οἱοδβλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (14) *ζράμ*, -άναδ and -e, *f.*; (15) *οἰρτεαν*, -τιμ, *m.*

Contemptible, *a.*, worthy of contempt, abject, despicable, mean, vile, (1) *οἰμέαρταδ*, -αἰζε; (2) *ρῖοεαμáιλ*, -μáι; (3) *ταρκυρνεαμáιλ*, -μáι; (4) *ρυσαρὰς*, -αἰζε; (5) *τάρνεαμáιλ*, -μáι; (6) *ρζρυτὰδ*, -αἰζε; (7) *βεαζλυαδ(μáρ)*; (8) *οἰμέροεαδ*, -οἰζε; (9) *οομβλαρτα*; (10) *οοβλαρτα*; (11) *οἱοδβλαρτα*; a contemptible fellow, *ρζυτμαδán*, -ám, *m.*

Contemptuous, *a.*, showing or expressing contempt, disdain or scorn, haughty, insolent, (1) *ρῖοεαδ*, -οἰζε; (2) *ταρκυρνεαδ*, -οἰζε; (3) *τάρνεαδ*, -οἰζε; (4) *μιοδádαρὰς*, -αἰζε.

Contemptuousness, *n.*, manifestation of contempt, *ρῖοεαμáιλὰδ*, -a, *f.*

Contend, *v.i.*, to strive in opposition, (1) *οο cúρ* i *n-áζαρό*; (2) *οéαναίμ* *ιμρεαράν* *le*; (3) *ιμρεαράναίμ*, -ράν; (4) *con-ρπόροίμ*, -πόρο; they contended with him, *οο βιοδάρ* *αζ con-ρπόρο* *leír* (*Acts* 11, 2); (5) *ceannaίρc* *οο* *οéαναδ*: to c. about nothing, *ceannaίρc* *οο* *οéαναμ* *ρά* *νειμνιό*; (6) *οἱείμ-ίμ*, *v.n.* *οἱείμ*: it is hard to contend with the great sea, *ίρ* *οεααίρ* *οἱείμ* *leír* *án* *μύίρ*

μόίρ; I like a drop contending with the deluge, *μύρ* *μαρ* *υραον* i *νοἱείμ* *leír* *án* *οίλε* (*D. E.* 22); (7) *ciaπαίμ*, -αδ; (8) *ρπαρναίμ*, -αδ.

Contending (act of), *n.* (1) *ιμρεαράν*, -άιν, *m.*; (2) *conρπόρο*, -e, *f.*; (3) *οἱείμ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ρπαίρν*, -αρνα, *f.*: *ναδ* *τρυαίς* *μέ* i *νοοδάρ* *οἱόιρδe* *án* *βáίρ/αζ* *ουλ* *α'* *ρπαίρν* *le* *ζλεαcurδe* *τρέαν*—*μαρ* *ρεαν* *long* *βυίρτε* *ár* *μύίρ* *ζαν* *ρnáμ/ίρ* *na* *connaίδ* *βáίρδe* *τεαδτ* *'na* *οéρό* (*D. A.*); (5) *ζλείε*, -e, *f.*; (6) *ρπαρνζáιλ*, -e, *f.*

Content, *a.* (1) satisfied, *ράρτα*: I am c., *τάίμ* *ράρτα*; to be contented with one's small fortune, *ουμε* *βείτ* *ράρτα* *le* *n-a* *ιμνίε* *βίς* *ρέίμ* (*O' Beg.*); (2) willing, *οéόναδ*, -αἰζε.

Content, *n.*, happiness in one's condition, (1) *ρέαν*, -έίμ, *m.*; (2) *ρονάρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) *ραζλάδτ*, -a, *f.*

Contented, *a.*, easy in mind, satisfied, quiet, happy, (1) *ρέανμáρ*, -αίρe; (2) *ράρτα*, *ind.*: a c. mind is a continual feast, *ίρ* *cuyrμ* *ζnáτὰδ* *ιμντιμ* *ράρτα*; c. with little, *ράρτα* *le* *βεαζán*; a rich man is seldom c., *ίρ* *annaμ* *á* *βionn* *ρεαρ* *παρδβίρ* *ράρτα*; (3) *ρona*, *ind.*; (4) *μιαρτα*, *ind.*

Contentedly, *a.*, in a contented manner, *ζο* *ράρτα*.

Contentedness, *n.*, the state of being satisfied or easy in mind, *ράρταδτ*, -a, *f.*

Contention, *n.*, a struggle to obtain or resist something; contest, strife, (1) *ιμρεαράν*, -άιν, *m.*; (2) *ρπαίρν*, -αρνα, *f.*; (3) *ρπαρναίρεαδτ*, -a, *f.*; (4) *οἱείμ*, -e, *f.*; (5) *ζλεααίρεαδτ*, -a, *f.*; (6) *ceannaίρc*, -e, *f.*; (7) *ιορζáιλ*, -e, *f.*; (8) *ζιορac*, -aίc, *m.*: the end

of a feast is better than the beginning of c., *ir fearr fúm fíoré na túr gíoraic*.

(2) Strife in words, altercation, controversy, dispute, quarrel, (1) *aígneap, -nir, m.*; (2) *con-rpóro, -e, f.*; (3) *ciapáil, -ála, f.*; (4) *buaíóirt, -óearéa, f.*; (5) *canníán, -ám, m.*; (6) *caorán, -ám, m.*; (7) *oiorpóro, -e, f.*; (8) *iomapóar, -air, m.*: three things which earn the "bad luck pension":/Drinking, jealousy, contention;/Three things that fortune lies in,/Harrowing, fencing, early rising;/*trí nóró beiréar bonar, ól, éao 7 iomapóar; trí nóró beiréar ronar, foirreáó, fálaó 7 moiceirge*; (9) *iomar-baíó, -e, f.*

Contentious, *a.*, provoking dispute, quarrelsome, (1) *ciapálaó, -aige*; (2) *conrpóroeaó, -oige*; (3) *caoránaó, -aige*; (4) *impearánaó, -aige*; (5) *rpapnaó, -aige*; (6) *comtinnéaó, -nige*; (7) *tiopánaó, -aige*; (8) *oiorpóroeaó, -oige*; (9) *clampaiaó, -aige*.

Contentiousness, *n.*, the state of being contentious, (1) *ciapálaó, -a, f.*; (2) *tiopánaó, -a, f.*; (3) *conrpóroeaó, -a, f.*; (4) *rpapnóeaó, -a, f.*

Contentment, *n.*, the state of being satisfied, (1) *páram, -am, m.*; (2) *maiaó, -a, f.*; (3) *roilgear, -zir, m.*, *opp.* to *roilgear*, sorrow, affliction; (4) *raílaó, -a, f.*; (5) *ruáilce, g. id. f.*

Contents, *n.*, (1) of anything, (a) *comluó, g. id. and -a, m.*; (b) *lón, -ín, m.*; (2) the contents of a letter, *briú nó éiréaó lítre*; (3) contents of a book, *clár, -áir, m.*

Conterminal, } *a.*, having the
Conterminous, } same bounds or
limits, *comimeallaó, -aige*.

Contest, *n.*, (1) strife in words, (a) *impeap, -nir, m.*: a c. is better than loneliness, *ir fearr impeap ná uaígneap*; (b) *páóteáap, -air, m.*; (c) *iomapóar, -air*: the c. of the Yellow Piper with his mother, *i. an píobaire buíóe le n-a mááair*; (d) *aígneap, -nir, m.* (*cf.* Gr. *áywria*, contest); (e) *iomarbaíó, -e, f.*

(2) Strife in arms, encounter, *comrac, -aic, m.* See Combat.

(3) In racing, *comlunt, -e, f.*

(4) In wrestling, (a) *impeapzáil, -ála, f.*; (b) *rpapn, -apna, f.*

Contest, *v.t.*, to dispute, *casnam, -aó*: I contested the case with him, *casnar an cúir leir*.

Contest, *v.i.*, to strive, to vie, to emulate, (1) *casnam, -aó*: they were contesting with each other, *bíóar as casnaó i n-asáó a céile*; (2) *tiopóim, v.n. tiopó*: I contested with him, *tiopóear leir*. See Contend.

Contestable, *a.*, capable of being contested, *iontiopóce*.

Context, *n.*, the parts which precede or follow a written or printed quotation and so closely connected with it as to explain its meaning, *neite ríóúóca nó clóóbuailce as a mbíonn com-éangal le céile aca*.

Contiguity, *n.*, proximity, nearness, (1) *comgaiaó, -a, f.*; (2) *goiréaó, -a, f.*; (3) *neiaó, -a, f.* (*niopáó, Mayo*); (4) *goire, g. id. f.*

Contiguous, *a.*, adjoining, neighbouring, *comgaiaó, -aige*; *ingapó; olúit le*.

Contiguousness, *n.*, the state of being near, (1) *comgaiair, -air, m.*; (2) *olúáir, -air, m.*; (3) *goire, gen. id. f.*; (4) *goiréaó, -a, f.*

Contortion, *n.*, a twisting, (1) *φίαρα*, -*pta*, *m.*; (2) *capa*, -*pta*, *m.*; (3) *λύβα*, -*bta*, *m.*; (4) *cama*, -*mta*, *m.*

Contour, *n.*, the outline of a face, *ορεα*, -*a*, *m.*

Contra (Latin *prep.*), *i* *n-a*ζα^ρ; *i* *ς*comne.

Contrabrand, *a.*, prohibited by law, *νεμῶνιρτεανα*, -*αι*ζε.

Contrabandist, *n.*, a smuggler, *ταλιτῶιρ*, -*ορα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Contract, *n.*, (1) an agreement or compact, (a) *connpa*, -*napta*, *m.*; (b) *πεατῶεαν*ζα, -*αι*λ, *m.*; (c) *ολιῶτῶεαν*ζα, -*αι*λ, *m.*; (d) *comgeall*, -*gill*, *m.*; (e) *πεατῶcomgeall*, -*gill*, *m.*; (f) *οαν*ζεαν, *gen.* *οαν*ζιμ, *pl.* *οαν*ζνε, *m.*; (g) *οιρεαρ*, -*ριρ*, *m.*; (h) *narom*, -*aoma*, -*aomanna*, *f.*

(2) A bargain, *μαρ*ζα^ρ, -*αι*ρ, *m.*

(3) A marriage agreement, alliance or arrangement, (a) *cleamnar*, -*αιρ*, *m.* (b) *ζεαλλαμιν*, -*μνα*, -*μνα*α, *f.*

Contract, *v.t.*, (1) to shorten, narrow or lessen, (a) *ζιορ*φνιζιμ, -*υ*ζα^ρ; (b) *οεαν*αμ *ατ*εumαιρ; (c) *οεαν*αμ *cumang*.

(2) To draw together or wrinkle, *capaim*, -*a*ρ.

(3) To contract debts, *φι*εμ *i* *βρια*α^ρ.

(4) To contract a disease, *ζα*βαμ *no* *το*ζαμ *αι*α^ρ *no* *ζα*λαρ.

(5) To enter into a compact, agreement or bargain, *οεαν*αμ *connpa* *no* *μαρ*ζα^ρ.

(6) To betroth, to affiance, (a) *lua*ρ^οιμ, *v.n.* *lua*ρ; (b) *ζεαλλαμ* *πο*ρα^ρ.

Contracted, *a.*, (1) shrunken, *capta*, *ind.*

(2) Drawn together, *com*εανγ^εα; *com*εαφφανγ^ε.

(3) Narrow, *cumang*, -*ainge*.

Contractedness, *n.*, the state of being contracted, *cappta*α^ρ, -*a*, *f.*

Contractible, *a.*, capable of contraction, *po*εcappta.

Contractibility, } *n.*, capability of Contractibleness, } being contracted, *po*εcapptaα^ρ, -*a*, *f.*

Contracting, *n.*, (1) the act of shortening or shrinking, *capa*ρ, -*pta*, *m.*

(2) Making a bargain, *α*ζ *οεαν*αμ *μαρ*ζα^ρ.

Contraction, *n.* (*Gram.*), (1) an abbreviation, *no*ρ, -*ορ*ο, -*a*, *f.*, also *gen.* *nuro*, *m.*

(2) The act of abbreviating, *no*οαιπεα^ρ, -*a*, *f.*

Contractor, *n.*, a party to a bargain, *μαρ*ζε^ροιρ, -*ορα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Contradict, *v.t.*, (1) to assert the contrary, (a) *pa*ρ *i* *n-a*ζα^ρ; (b) *la*βpaim *i* *n-a*ζα^ρ *no* *i* *ς*comne: I would not c. you, *ni* *οεαρ*φαιν *ro* *comne* (also *comnib*); (c) *ti*ζιμ *i* *n-a*ζα^ρ.

(2) To deny the truth of, *βε*αζνuiζιμ, -*υ*ζα^ρ.

(3) To gainsay, (a) *τραρ*νuiζιμ, -*υ*ζα^ρ; (b) *con*εpαρ^οαμ, -*a*ρ: contradicting them, *ο*α *ς*conεpαρ^οα^ρ (*Acts* 13, 5).

(4) To impugn, *pa*ρνuiζιμ, -*υ*ζα^ρ: a proverb cannot be contradicted or impugned, *ni* *pe*ροιρ *an* *pean*φocal *ro* *pa*ρyζa^ρ.

Contradicted, *v.a.*, *pa*ρνuiζte, *ind.*; *βε*αζνuiζte, *ind.*

Contradicting, *n.*, giving the lie to, (1) *βε*αζνyζa^ρ, -*ui*ζte, *m.*; (2) *pa*ρyζa^ρ, -*ui*ζte, *m.*: not c. you, *ni* *a*ρ *pa*ρyζa^ρ *e*.

Contradiction, *n.*, (1) gainsaying, *βε*αζνyζa^ρ, -*ui*ζte, *m.*

(2) A contrary declaration, (a) *φ*ρiοεpα^ρ, -*pa*ρ^ο, -*pa*ρ^οε, *m.*; (b) *αι*εε^ο, -*ο*ιγ, *m.*

- (3) Incongruity or contrariety, *contráprōdēt*, -α, *f.*
 Contradictoriness, *n.*, the quality of being contradictory, (1) *πρωτο-πάρωτεαδ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *βρέαδνυρ-εαδ*, -α, *f.*
 Contradictory, *a.*, affirming the contrary, (1) *contráprōd*, *ind.*; (2) *πρωτοπάρωτεαδ*, -τις.
 Contradistinction, *n.*, distinction by contrast, *ερωιρθεαλυζαδ*, -υιςτε, *m.*
 Contradistinguish, *v.t.*, to distinguish by contrast, *ερωιρθεα-υιζιμ*, -υζαδ.
 Contrariety, *n.*, (1) state or quality of being contrary, *contráprōdēt*, -α, *f.*
 (2) Disagreement, *εραδονταδ*, -α, *f.*
 Contrariness, *n.*, (1) obstinacy, *εαννρῶναδ*, -α, *f.*
 (2) Perverseness, *ερωρῶαδ*, -α, *f.*
 Contrary, *a.*, (1) in an opposite direction, in opposition, (a) *contráprōd*, *ind.*: if you walk c. to me, *μά ριυβλυιςτε contráprōd ὁαμρα* (*Lev.* 26, 21); (b) c. to his will, *ι n-αζαδ α εολα*.
 (2) Inconsistent, contradictory (a) *εραδοντα*, *ind.*; (b) *εοδαρρα*; (c) *contráιτε*, *ind.*; (d) *ερα-νυςτεαδ*, -τις.
 (3) Given to opposition, froward, *ερωρῶα*, *ind.*: a c. or froward child, *εανν ερωρῶα*.
On the contrary, (a) *ι νόρ contráprōd*; (b) *ζο contráprōd*.
 Contrast, *v.t.*, to compare by difference of qualities, *ερωιρθεαλυζιμ*, -υζαδ.
 Contrast, *n.*, the act of comparing by difference of qualities, *ερωιρθεαλυζαδ*, -υιςτε, *m.*
 Contravene, *v.t.*, (1) to oppose, to obstruct the operation of, (a)

εαααιμ, *v.n.* *εαα*; (b) *εωιρ-μεαρζααιμ*, -μεαρζ; (c) *εωιρζιμ*, *v.n.* *εωρζ*.

(2) To come into conflict with, *εείζιμ* (*v.n.* *εουλ*) *ι n-αζαδ*.

(3) To violate or break, *εμυριμ*, -ρεαδ.

Contravention, *n.*, opposition or obstruction, (1) *εωιρμεαρζ*, -μυρζ *m.*; (2) *εαα*, -αις, *m.*; (3) *εωρζ*, -α, *m.*; (4) *εουλ ι n-αζαδ*; (5) *εμυρεαδ*, -ρτε, *m.*

Contributory. *See* Contributory.

Contribute, *v.t.*, to give or grant in common with others, (1) *εομεαδβρααμ*, -βαιρτ; (2) *εοι-μβειριμ*, -βπειτ.

Contribute, *v.i.*, to aid or assist in or give something to a common purpose, (1) *εομεαδβρυιζιμ*, -υζαδ; (2) *εομεαδβρυιζιμ*, -υζαδ.

Contribution, *n.*, (1) that which is contributed voluntarily, (a) *εομ-ρποιν*, -ε, -οννα, *f.*: for it hath pleased them to make a c., *ὅιρ το βιοδαρ ροννμαρ αρ εομρποιν το ὀεαναρ* (*Rom.* 15, 26); (b) *ριντῦρ*, -ῦρ, *m.*; (c) *εομεαδβαρταρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

(2) An imposition or tax, (a) *εορπομα*, *g.* *εοιρμε*, *f.*; (b) *εορποα*, *g. id. m.* (*O' R.*).

Contributory, *a.*, promoting the same end, *εονζανταδ*, -αίς; *εαδραδ*, -αίς.

Contrite, *a.*, penitent, (1) *αίτρεαδ*, -ρυς; (2) *εομβρῦςτε*, *ind.*; (3) *ερωρθεβρῦςτε*, *ind.*

Contrition, *n.*, deep sorrow and repentance for sin, (1) *αίτρυς*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *ερωρθεβρῦζαδ*, -ῦςτε and -αδ, *m.*; (3) *εομβρυζαδ*, -υιςτε, *m.*; (4) *εουλ-ζααρ ερωρθε*, *gen.* *εουλζιρ ερωρθε*, *m.*; (5) *εεορθεουλζααρ*, -ζιρ, *m.*

Contrivance, *n.*, (1) the act of contriving, devising, inventing,

planning, (a) *τιοννησνάμ*, -αίμ, *m.*; (b) *τιοννησνάω*, -αί, *m.*; (c) *cumadó*, -μέα, *m.*

(2) The thing contrived, the scheme, plan, artifice or arrangement, (a) *ράρ*, -άιρ, *pl. id.* and -α, *dpl.* -αίθ, *m.*; (b) *τασάρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; (c) *ρλίγε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῆτε, *f.*; (d) *γλέαρ*, -έιρ, *m.*

Contrive, *v.t.*, to devise, invent, design or plan, (1) *τιοννησνάμ*, -αίμ : he contrived that machine, *ὁ τιοννησνάμ πέ ἀν όρνέιρ ρίν* ; I contrived a sort of closet in my room to put things out of the way, *ὁ τιοννησνάρ ρόρτ ελόρέρω ίμ' ήεοήα εum neίτε ὁ εum αρ ἀν ρλίγε (O' Beg.)* ; (2) *cumáim*, -αθ ; (3) *veibím*, -θεαθ.

Control, *n.*, (1) check, restraint, *corṣ*, -α, *m.*

(2) Power or authority to check or restrain, restraint, (a) *ρμαέτ*, -α, *m.*; (b) *ceannáipeáct*, -α, *f.* : troublesome is the c. of youth and folly, *ἀν όίγε 'ρ ἀν αμαρθεάct, ήρ ὁοίγς α ceannáipeáct*.

Control, *v.t.*, to check, restrain or govern, (1) *corṣím*, *v.n.* *corṣ* ; (2) *ρμαέtuṣím*, -uṣáθ ; (3) *ρρίανáim*, -αθ.

Controllable, *a.*, (1) *ioncorṣta*, *ind.*; (2) *inṣrianta*, *ind.*; (3) *ρορμαέtuṣte*, *ind.*

Controversial, *a.*, disputatious, polemical, (1) *ciapáλαc*, -αίγε ; (2) *οιορρόίρεάc*, -ρίγε ; (3) *ίμπεαράναc*, -αίγε ; (4) *conppóro-eá*, -οίγε.

Controversialist, *n.*, a disputant, (1) *οιορρόίρθε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖτε ; (2) *ciapáluṛθε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖτε, *m.*; (3) *τασάρcόίρ*, -όίρ, -ρί, *m.*; (4) *conppóro-eá*, -οίγ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Controversy, *n.*, (1) dispute, debate, discussion, (a) *οιορρόίρ*-

εάct, -α, *f.*; (b) *ιομαρῶαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; (c) *comṭimn*, -e, *f.*; (d) *com-éainnt*, -τε, -τεanna, *f.*; (e) *conppóro*, -e, *f.*; (f) *τασρά*, *gen.* and *pl.* *τασάρcα*, *m.*; (g) *ιομαρῶárō*, -e, *f.*

(2) Contention, dispute, quarrel, strife, (a) *ίμπεαρán*, -áin, *m.*; (b) *ciapáil*, -άίλ, *f.*

Controvert, *v.t.*, to contend against in words, (1) *οιορρόίρím*, -ρεáct; (2) *τασράim*, -αθ ; (3) *conppóroim*, -πόρο.

Controvertible, *a.*, admitting of question, *ionτασάρcα*.

Contumacious, *a.*, obstinate, perverse, stubborn, disobedient, (1) *οιοceannṛα* ; (2) *míceannṛá*, -αίγε ; (3) *neámuṛṛamaá*, -αίγε ; (4) *εαρúmal*, -αίε ; (5) *ceann-ṵána*, *ind.*; (6) *ceannlároir* -οίε.

Contumaciousness, } *n.*, the quality
Contumacy, } of being disobedient, (1) *οιοceannṛáct*, -α, *f.*; (2) *neámuṛṛamaáct*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ceannṵánaáct*, -α, *f.*

Contumelious, *a.*, insolent, disdainful, (1) *άίτíρεá* ; (2) *μαρ-luṣteá*, -cίγε ; (3) *ρρίθεáμáil*, -mía.

Contumely, *n.*, scornful insolence, disdain, (1) *άίτíρ*, -e, *f.*; (2) *μαρlα*, *gen. id. m.*; (3) *ρρίθεámláct*, -α, *f.*

Contuse, *v.t.*, to bruise or injure without breaking the skin, *brúṣím*, -úṣáθ.

Contusion, *n.*, a bruise, (1) *brúṣáθ*, -ίγτε, *m.*; (2) *úrτα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -άί, *m.*

Conundrum, *n.*, (1) a kind of riddle or puzzling question the answer to which involves a pun, (a) *τοmάρ*, *gen.* -αίρ, *pl.* *τοmάρanna*, *m.*; (b) *ceíρτ*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

(2) A question to which only a conjectural answer can be

given, *ὑποβοῶναι*, -*καί*, *pl. id.*, and -*κτα*, *m.*

Convalescence, *n.*, recovery of health, (1) *ἀνρῆλάντε*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *παοίρεσθαι*, -*ρῆν*, *m.*; (3) *βίρεσθαι*, -*ρῆς*, *m.*

Convalescent, *a.*, recovering from sickness, (1) *ἀνρῆλάντεσθαι*, -*τις*; (2) *παοίρεσθαι*, -*αίς*; (3) *ἀρβίρεσθαι*; (4) *ἀσθουλὶ βίρεσθαι*.

Convene, *v.t.*, to call together, *κοινωνίζω*, -*ιῶ*; *κοινωνόλαι*, -*οί*.

Convenience, } *n.*, (1) fitness, suit-
Convenience, } ableness, (a)
οἰκονομία, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *οἰκονομία*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Freedom from discomfort or trouble, ease, (a) *ρεῖρα*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ρεῖρα*, -*α*, *f.*

(3) That which is convenient or promotes comfort, (a) *οἰκονομία*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *οἰκονομία*, -*α*, *f.*; (c) *οἰκονομία*, *g. id. f.*; (d) *οἰκονομία*, -*α*, *f.*

(4) That which is suited to one's wants, *οἰκονομία*, -*α*, *m.*: the conveniences for a wake, *οἰκονομία* *παίρε* *νό* *τόρῆναι*.

(5) A convenient time, opportunity, *οἰκονομία*, -*α*, *f.*: at your own convenience, *ἀρ* *οἰκονομία* *πέμ*.

Convenient, *a.*, (1) fit, suitable, (a) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*; (b) *οἰκονομία*, -*α* (*οἰκονομία*, *Don.*); (c) *οἰκονομία*, -*α*; *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς* (*Don.*).

(2) Near at hand, easy of access, (a) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*; (b) *οἰκονομία*, -*α*: c. to my left hand, *ἀρ* *οἰκονομία* *μό* *λάίμε* *κτέ*.

(3) Well adapted to use, handy, (a) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*; (b) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*; (c) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*.

(4) Seasonable, timely, opportune, (a) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*; (b)

οἰκονομία, -*αίς*: when I have a c. time I will send for thee, *ἀνυαίρ* *βίαρ* *οἰκονομία* *εὐκρίν* *μέ* *πρὸς* *οἰκονομία* (*Acts* 24, 25); (c) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*.

Convent, *n.*, a house occupied by nuns or monks, (a) *κτοῦρα*, -*αίς*, *m.*; (b) *κοινῶν*, -*α*, *f.*; cf. Eng. convent; (c) *κτὶς* *να* *μὲν* *παρακατα*.

Conventicle, *n.*, a secret assembly, *ποταλ* *νεμῶν* *οἰκονομία*.

Convention, *n.*, a meeting of delegates for a special purpose, (1) *κοινῶν*, -*αίς*, *f.* (also *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, *f.*, and *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, *f.*); (2) *ρεῖρα*, -*α*, -*αίς*, *f.*; (3) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, *m.*; (4) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, *m.*

Conventional, *a.*, formal, customary, *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*.

Conventionalism, } *n.*, that which
Conventionality, } conforms to
fashion, tradition or usage,
οἰκονομία, -*αίς*, *m.*

Conventional, *a.*, *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς* (settled by contract).

Conventual, *n.*, a monk or nun, *κτοῦρα*, -*αίς*, *m.*

Conversable, *a.*, qualified or disposed to converse, sociable, (1) *κοινωνία*, -*αίς*; (2) *λάς*, -*αίς*, *prond.* *λάς*, -*αίς*; (3) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*.

Conversableness, *n.*, sociability, (1) *κοινωνία*, -*αίς*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *λάς*, -*αίς*, -*α*, *f.*

Conversant, *a.*, acquainted by use or study, *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*.

Conversation, *n.*, oral and informal interchange of observations, (1) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, -*αίς*, *f.*; (2) *κοινωνία*, -*αίς*, -*αίς*, *m.*: c. is a cure for every sorrow, *οἰκονομία* *εὐκρίν* *κοινωνία*; (3) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, -*αίς*, *m.*; (4) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*, -*αίς*, *f.*; (5) *οἰκονομία*, -*αίς*,

m. (pron. *κυαδοι*, *Con.* and *U.*; *κυαδοι*, *Or.*); (6) *αγαλλιαμ*, *gen.* -*ιιμα*, *dat.* -*αιμ*, *f.*; (7) *ιομλυαδ*, -*αδ*, *m.*; (8) *ρεανταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Conversational, a., pertaining to conversation, (1) *κομπαρδοτεςα*, -*τιγε*; (2) *κομκαμντεςα*, -*τιγε*.

Conversationalist, n., one who excels in conversation, *κομκαμντεοιρ*, -*ορα*, -*ρι*, *m.*

Conversazione, n., an assembly or meeting for conversation, *καμντηρ*, -*ε*, -*εαμνα*, *f.*

Converse, v.i., to chat, (1) *κομλυαμ*, -*βαιρ*; (2) *κομπαρδοιμ*, -*παδ*; (3) *κομαγαλλιαμ*, -*ιαμ*.

Conversing. See Conversation.

Conversion, n., the act of changing from one state or condition to another or passing from one religion or party to another, (1) *ιομποδ*, -*α*, *m.*; (2) *τιονντοδ*, -*α*, *m.*

Convert, n., a person who is converted from one opinion or creed to another, (1) *ιομπαδαν*, -*αν*, *m.*; (2) *τιοννταδαν*, -*αν*, *m.*

Convert, v.t., to transform, to change or turn from one religion or party to another, (1) *ιομπυγιμ*, -*ποδ*; (2) *τιονντυγιμ*, -*τοδ*: to c. a heathen to the Christian faith, *παζαναδ* ο'ιομποδ νο το τιονντοδ εμ αν ερεομ *Εριορτυδε*.

Converted, a., altered or changed, (1) *ιομπυγιτε*; (2) *τιονντυγιτε*.

Convertibility, n., capability of being exchanged, (1) *ιτιονντυγιτεςα*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ρο-ιομπυγιτεςα*, -*α*, *f.*

Convertible, a., susceptible of change, (1) *ιτιονντυγιτε*; (2) *ρο-ιομπυγιτε*.

Convex, a., bulging outward, *ορονναδ*, -*αιγε*.

Convexity, n., the state of being convex, *ορονναετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Convey, v.t., (1) to carry from one place to another, (a) *ιομεραμ*, -*εαρ*; (b) *βεριμ*, *v.n.* *βρειτ*: I will c. it to him, *βεαρφαδ* *ιιομεριγε* *ριμ* *ε*; to c. a man out of danger, *ουμε* *οο* *βρειτ* *αρ* *ζυαρετ* (*O' Beg.*); (c) *ταδραμ*, -*βαιρ*: to c. him safely across the river, *ε* *οο* *ταδβαιρ* *ριαν* *εαρ* *αν* *αδανμ*.

(2) To accompany, *τιοννλαμ*, -*αμ*.

(3) To cause to pass from one place to another, *ρεολαμ*, -*αδ*.

(4) To impart, (a) *βεριμ*, *v.n.* *βρειτ*; (b) *ταδραμ*, -*βαιρ*.

Conveyable, a., (1) capable of being conveyed, *ροι-ιομεαρ*; (2) fit to be conveyed, *ιιομεαρ*.

Conveyance, n., the act of conveying or carrying, *ιομεαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Conveying, n., (1) carrying, (a) *βρειτ*, *g.* *βεαρτα* and *βεριτε*, *f.*; (b) *ταδβαιρ*, -*αιρτα*, *f.*

(2) Accompanying, *τιοννλαμ*, -*αμ*, *f.*

Convict, n., a criminal sentenced to penal servitude, *οαορ*, -*αοιρ*, *m.* *i.* *ουμε* *οαορταρ* *τρε* *κοιρ*.

Convict, v.t., to prove or find guilty, *οαοραμ*, -*αδ*.

Convicted, a., found guilty, *οαορτα*.

Conviction, n., the act of finding guilty, *οαοραδ*, -*ρετα*, *m.*

Convince, v.t., to overcome by argument or proof, (1) *ατιγιμ*, -*εαμ* and *-ιυζαδ*: I convinced or persuaded him that I was right, *ο'ατιγιεαρ* *αιρ* *ζο* *ραιδ* *αν* *εεαρ* *αζαμρα*; (2) *αζραμ*, -*αδ*, *fut.* *αιζεοραδ*; he will convince the world of sin and of righteousness and of judgment, *αιζεοραδ* *ρε*

an doman i otaoib pēacaro ašur
ceirte ašur breiteamnar (*John*
16, 8).

Convincible, *a.*, capable of being
won over by argument, ion-
aitigte.

Convincing, *n.*, compelling assent,
(1) aiteam, -tim, *m.*; (2) veim-
niužad, -igte, *m.*

Convivial, *a.*, festive, (1) rúžad,
-aige; (2) cuirmeac, -mige.

Conviviality, *n.*, the good humour
and mirth of festive occasions,
rúžadct, -a, *f.*; cuirmeacct, -a, *f.*

Convocation, *n.*, (1) the act of
calling together, comžadarm,
-arma, *f.*
(2) An assembly or meeting,
comóáil, -ála, *f.*
(3) An ecclesiastical assembly,
cionól eaglaire.

(4) In folk-lore, žaarm ržote.

Convoke, *v.t.*, to call together, (1)
comóáilim, -óáil; (2) comžadarm-
im, -žadarm; (3) comčruimnižim.

Convolute, *a.*, folded or rolled
together, (1) iolčornta, *ind.*; (2)
comřniómčta, *ind.*

Convolution, *n.*, state of being
rolled or doubled together, (1)
iolčorntač, -nta, *m.*; (2) com-
řnióm, *m.*

Convolue, *v.t.*, (1) iolčorntaim, -ač;
(2) comřniómaim, -ióm; (3)
comřřillim, -leač.

Convolvulus, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant,
otherwise bindweed (*Convolvulus*
arvensis), ouillmeat.

Convoy, *v.t.*, to accompany for
protection, comřeólaim, -ač.

Convoy, *n.*, a protecting force,
comburdean, *gen.* and *pl.* -óne,
dat. -óm, *f.*

Convulsion, *n.*, (1) a violent and
painful contraction of the
muscles, (a) ařmamž, -e, -če, *f.*;
(b) žaržžuar, -e, *pl. id. f.*

(2) Any violent agitation,
tirteam, -tim, *pl.* -či, *m.*: in fits
of laughter, i otmčib žáimče.

Cony, Coney, *n.*, a rabbit (*Lepus*
cuniculus), comín, *gen. id.*, *pl.*
-ní, *m.*

Coo, *n.*, (1) oúroál, -ál, *m.*; (2)
corracužad, -uigte, *m.*

Coo, *v.i.*, to make a low repeated
sound like a dove, oúroálaim,
-óál.

Co-occupancy, *n.*, comáiteacar,
-ar, *m.*

Cooing. *See* Coo, *n.*

Cook, *n.*, one who prepares food
for the table, cócaire, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-rí, *m.* (*cf.* *L. coquus*).

Cook, *v.t.*, to prepare food, ul-
mnižim biač.

Cookery, *n.*, the art or process of
preparing food, cócaireacct; řul-
acct, -a, *f.*; cooking-tent, boč
řulačta (*B.L.L.* 1206, 2).

Cooking *n.*, cócaireacct, -a, *f.*

Cool, *a.*, (1) moderately cold,
řionnřuar, -aire.

(2) Not ardent, distant, in-
different, (a) řuar, -aire; (b)
řuaránta, *ind.*

Cool, *v.t.*, (1) to moderate the heat,
řionnřuarim, -ač.

(2) To make cool or cold,
řuaraim, -ač: love cools quickly,
řuarann žráč žo žroč (also
řuaružim, -užad).

Cool, *v.i.*, to lose heat, řuaružim,
-užad.

Cooler, *n.*, one who or that which
makes cool, řuaružteóir, -óra.
-rí, *m.*

Cooling, *n.*, allaying heat, řionn-
řuaráč, -řčta, *m.*; řuaružad,
-uigte, *m.*

Coolish, *a.*, somewhat cool, řionn-
řuaráč, -aige.

Coolness, *n.*, the state of being
cool, (1) řionnřuarire, *f.*; (2)

ῥιονηῖνα, -α, *m.*; (3) εἰσάγει-
ῥισμα, -ρῆμα, *m.*; (4) ῥισμα, -
α, *f.*

Coop, *n.*, a pen, (1) ἐκκλῆρα, -α, *m.*,
-α, *f.*; (2) κῆρ, *g. id., pl. κῆρ-
α, m.*; (3) κῆρ, -ῆμα, -α, *f.*

Cooper, *n.*, one who makes casks,
etc., (1) ῥισμα, *m.*; (2)
ῥισμα, *g. id. -ῆμα, m.*; (3)
ῥισμα, -ῆμα, -ῆμα, -ῆμα,
-ῆμα, *m.*

Cooperage, *n.*, (1) work done by a
cooper, (a) ῥισμα, -α, *f.*;
(b) ῥισμα, -α, *f.*; (c) ῥισ-
μα, -α, *f.*; (d) ῥισμα,
-α, *f.*

(2) The place where a cooper
works, ῥισμα, -α, *f.*

Co-operate, *v.i.*, to act jointly with
another, κοινωρῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Co-operation, *n.*, (1) the act of
working together for a common
end, κοινωρῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

(2) Concurrent work, κοινωρῆμα,
-ῆμα, -ῆμα, *f.*

Co-operator, *n.*, one who works
jointly with others, κοινωρῆμα,
-ῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*; κοινωρῆμα,
g. id., pl. -ῆμα, m.

Co-ordinate, *a.*, equal in rank or
order, κοινωρῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Co-ordination, *n.*, the act of put-
ting in the same order, class or
rank, κοινωρῆμα, -α, *f.*

Coot, *n.* (*Zool.*), the bald coot
(*Fulica atra*), ῥισμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Coparcener, *n.*, a co-heir, κοινωρῆμα,
g. id., pl. -ῆμα, m.

Co-partner, *n.*, partner, associate,
share, κοινωρῆμα, *gen. id.,
pl. -ῆμα, m.*

Co-partnership, *n.*, the state of
having a joint interest in any
undertaking, κοινωρῆμα, -α, *f.*

Cope, *n.*, an ecclesiastical vest-
ment, (1) ἐκκλῆρα, ῥισμα, *m.*;

(2) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*; (3) κόκκῆμα,
-ῆμα, *f.*; (4) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα,
m. gl. lœna).

Cope, *v.i.*, (1) to contest with,
κοινωρῆμα, with *le*.

(2) To match, to equal, ῥισμα,
-ῆμα, *m.*

Copestone, *n.*, a stone for coping,
(1) κοκκῆμα; (2) κοκκῆμα;
(3) κοκκῆμα.

Copier, *n.*, a transcriber, ἀντι-
ῥισμα, -ῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Coping, *n.*, the top of a wall, often
sloped, κοκκῆμα, *g. id., pl. -ῆμα, m.*

Copious, *a.*, (1) abundant, plenti-
ful, (a) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα; (b) κοκ-
κῆμα, -ῆμα; (c) κοκκῆμα,
-ῆμα; (d) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα; (only
in the sense *got so* κοκκῆμα).

(2) Fruitful, (a) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα;
(b) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα.

Copiousness, *n.*, abundance, plenty,
(1) κοκκῆμα, -α, *f.*; (2) κοκ-
κῆμα, -α, *f.*; (3) κοκκῆμα,
-α, *f.*

Co-ploughing, *n.*, the co-operation
of farmers in ploughing, κοκκῆμα,
-ῆμα, *m.*

Copper, *n.*, a metal (1) ῥισμα, *gen.
id. m.*; (2) ῥισμα, *g. id.
m.* (*Ezra* 8, 27); (3) ῥισμα,
g. id. m.; (4) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Copperas, *n.*, green vitriol or sul-
phate of iron, (1) κοκκῆμα, *f.*;
(2) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα, *m.*

Copper-coloured, *a.*, (1) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα;
(2) κοκκῆμα.

Copperish, *a.*, like copper, ῥισμα,
-ῆμα.

Coppersmith, *n.*, a worker in
copper, (1) ῥισμα; (2) κοκκῆμα;
(3) κοκκῆμα.

Coppice (copse), *n.*, a grove of
small growth, (1) κοκκῆμα, -ῆμα,
-ῆμα, *f.*; (2) ῥισμα, -ῆμα, *m.*; (3)
ῥισμα, -ῆμα, *f.*; (4) ῥισμα, *g. id.
f.*

Coprolite, *n.*, fossil excrement, *κακαριτ*, -*αιριτ*, *m.*

Copse. *See* Coppice.

Copulate, *v.i.*, to unite in sexual intercourse, *κοιμιγίμ*, -*ιγε*; also *κοιμιγίμ*, -*γε*.

Copulation, *n.*, sexual union, (1) *κοιμιγισμός*, -*ιστε*, *m.*; (2) *κοιμιγισμός*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *κέλυρος*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *κοιμιγίς*, *g. id.* *f.*, and *κοιμιγίς*, *f.*; (5) *ρερ*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *λάνανναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Copy, *n.*, (1) a transcript or copy, *κόπ*, -*e*, -*εαννα*, *f.*

(2) An example or model, *ρόμπτ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*

(3) A facsimile copy, *μακράματ*, -*μτα*, *pl. id. m.* (also any copy).

(4) Copy of a book, *μακράματ*, *m.*

Copy, *v.t.*, to transcribe, *αἰτ-ῤῥισθίοναίμ*, -*αθ*.

Copybook, *n.*, a book in which copies are printed for learners to imitate, *μακράματ* *ρόμπτ*.

Copying, *n.*, the act of transcribing, *αἰτ-ῤῥισθίοναθ*, -*βτα*, *m.*

Copyhold, *n.*, a tenure by copy of a court roll, *καρτρεαθ*, -*εθ*, -*α*, *f.*

Copyholder, *n.*, a holder of land in copyhold, *καρτρεαθούρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*οτε*, *m.*

Copyist, *n.*, a transcriber, *αἰτ-ῤῥισθίοναίρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Copyright, *n.*, the right of an author to print his book to the exclusion of others, *καρτ* *κόπ*.

Coquetry, *n.*, trifling in love, (1) *ῥζόρο*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *ῥζόροαρ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*; (3) *ζοζαροεατ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *υαλλατ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Coquette, *n.*, a flirt, (1) *ῥατ*, -*e*, -*ί*, *f.*; (2) *ζοζαροε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*οί*, *f.*; (3) *υαλλός*, -*όγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Coquettish, *a.*, practising coquetry,

(1) *ζοζαροεατ*, -*ογε*; (2) *ῥζόροεαματ*, -*μτα*; (3) *υαλλατ*, -*αγε*.

Coquettishness, *n.*, the state or quality of being coquettish, *υαλλαροεατ*, -*α*, *f.* *See* Coquetry.

Coracle, *n.*, a wicker boat covered with canvas, leather or other material, used in Ireland, Wales, Thibet and Egypt, *κορατ* (*νόκυρατ*) -*αγε*, -*α*, *f.*; also *αἰγ*, *m.*; *κορατάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

Coral, *n.*, the skeletons of various anthozoa and some hydrozoa, (1) *κορύθαν*, -*αίμ*, *m.*; (2) *κορύθ*, -*έτ*, *m.* (*Job*, 28, 18); (3) *κυρήατ*, -*έτ*, *m.* *See M. P. E.* 103.

Cord, *v.t.*, to bind with a cord, (1) *κόρυθαίμ*, -*αθ*; (2) *τέαθαίμ*, -*αθ*.

Cord, *n.*, a string or small rope, (1) *κόρυθα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*; (2) *τέαθ*, -*έροε*, -*α*, *f.*

Cordage, *n.*, ropes or cords collectively, *κάβλα* *λunge*; *τέαθα*.

Corded, *a.*, (1) full of cords, *τέαθαίρ*, -*αιρε*.

(2) Bound with cords, *τέαθ* *ιγτε*, *ind.*

Cordial, *n. (Med.)*, any invigorating or stimulating preparation, *ιόφτάντε*, *g. id. f.*

Cordial, *a.*, (1) hearty, sincere, warm, affectionate, (a) *κορύθαίρ*, -*e*; (b) *καρτατ*, -*αγε*.

(2) Tending to revive, cheer or invigorate, *ιόφτάντεατ*, -*τιγε*.

Cordiality, *n.*, heartiness, (1) *καρταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *κορύθαίρεατ*, *f.*

Core, *n.*, the heart or inner part of a thing, esp. fruit, (1) *κορύθ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*τε*, *m.*; (2) *κορύθατάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (3) *λαορύθαν*, -*όμ*, *m.*; (4) *κίονός*, *f.*

Co-respondent, *n.*, one who is summoned to answer a charge

jointly with another, *coiméionn-tac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Coriander, *n.* (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant (*Coriandrum sativum*), *lur an coirpe*.

Corinthian, *a.*, of or relating to Corinth, *Coirinn-teac*, -*tiḡe*.

Co-rival, *n.*, a rival, *comríoblaḡ*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*

Cork, *n.*, (1) the stopper of a bottle, (a) *arcán*, -*ám*; (b) *oullán*, -*ám*; (c) *corc*, -*a*, *m.*; (d) *rcairpéal*, -*éil*, *m.*; (e) *blac*, -*aic*: I hate a cork in a pitcher, *ir fuat uim blac i gcúirḡin*.

(2) The outer bark of the cork tree from which corks are made, *airc*, -*e*, *f.*

Corkscrew, *n.*, (1) *cairnḡeóir*, -*óira*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *bróir corc*.

Cork-tree, *n.*, *Quercus suber*, (1) *airc*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *corc*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *craann airce*; (4) *craann corca*.

Cormorant, *n.*, a diving seabird, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (1) *caill-eac* *óub*, *f.*; (2) *reagad*, -*aió*, -*ad*, *m.*; (3) *bpoisḡiall*, -*ḡill*, *m.*, and -*ḡille*, *f.*; (4) *fiac fairḡe*, *m.*; (5) *fiac mara*, *m.*; (6) *ḡairḡ*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*; (7) *ḡairḡéan*, -*ém*, *m.*; (8) *rḡairb*, -*airbe*, -*a*, *f.*; (9) *ouibéan*, -*ém*, *m.*; (10) *ballairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (11) *ḡairḡfiac*, -*féiḡ*, *m.*; (12) *ḡlaimḡfiac*, *m.*

Corn, *n.*, (1) oats, (a) *coirce*, *g. id. m.*; (b) *arbar*, -*air*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. far*, wheat).

(2) Grain of any kind, (a) *ic*, *g. eaḡa*, *f.*; (b) *ḡránlaḡ*, -*aiḡ*; *ḡrán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(3) A single grain, *ḡráinne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*aḡa*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. granum*).

(4) While green, *ḡeamar*, -*air*, *m.*

(5) Ear of, *oir*, *g. óeipe*, -*a*, *f.*

Corn, *n.*, (a) damaged by fermentation, *muḡrán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) burnt

off the ear instead of being threshed, *lourḡreán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*cf.* *arán lourḡreám*); (c) roasted corn, (i) *ḡráinnreacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (ii) *prounnreacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (iii) *ḡreacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (d) not worth cutting and left on the field, *cupḡárac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (e) gleaned corn, *reargán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Corn, *n.*, (1) on the foot, (a) *ḡarḡ*, -*airḡ*, *m.*; (b) *bunne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (c) *cóir*, -*óir*, -*ḡa*, *m.*; (d) *cnáóán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*Or.*).

(2) On the hand, (a) *faracán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*faróarcán*, *W. Lim.* and *Don.*); (b) *cruogán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *fairl*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Corncockle, *n.* (*Bot.*), the corn rose (*Lychnis githago*), *coḡal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Corncrake, *n.* (*Zool.*), a bird (*Crex crex* or *C. pratensis*), (1) *ḡorḡéan*, -*ém*, *m.*; (2) *traḡna*, *gen. id. m.*; *traḡna aḡ oul ra neannḡóis*.

Cornel, *n.* (*Bot.*), the cornelian cherry (*Cornus Mas*), (a) the berry, *caoir conḡairḡne*; (b) the shrub, *craann conḡairḡne* and *craann muḡoir*; (c) the dwarf cornel (*C. Canadensis*), *lur an éraoir*.

Corneous, *a.*, horny, *adaircaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Corner, *n.*, (1) an angle external or internal, (a) *cúinne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *f.*; (b) *uilleann*, -*anna*, *f.*; (c) *coirnéal*, -*éil*, *m.*; (d) *cor*, *g. cuir*, *pl. id. m.*; (e) *cearna*, *g. id. m.* (*cf.* *W. Corn.*, a corner).

(2) The part farthest from the centre and hence any quarter or part, *áirḡ*, -*e*, *f.*

(3) A secluded place, a nook, (a) *clúro*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*: it was not done in a corner, *ní i ḡclúro oo rinnead é*; (b) *cúil*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

(4) A fix, *ráinn*, -*e*, *f.* (also *ráinne*): it is a pity for a man

to lose heart no matter what
c. he is in, *ir mair̃s a cailleac̃*
a m̃irneac̃ cibé r̃áinn a mbeac̃
ré.

Corner, *v.t.*, to drive into a position
of difficulty, *r̃áinnĩgim, -iugac̃* :
he is in a c., *cá r̃é r̃áinnĩgte*
(*m. b.*).

Cornered, *a.*, (1) having corners,
(*a*) *cúinneac̃, -nĩge* ; (*b*) *uilleac̃,*
-lĩge ; (*c*) *uilleannac̃, -aĩge* ; (*d*)
ceárnaac̃, -aĩge.

(2) *v.a.*, driven into a position
of difficulty, *r̃áinnĩgte.*

Cornet, *n.*, a musical instrument,
buabail, -ail, m. ; with the sound
of the c., *le fuaim an buabail*
(1 *Chron.* 15, 28) ; *cornéac̃, -éro,*
m.

Cornet, *n.*, soldier, (1) *taoc̃ oñconn* ;
(2) *taoc̃ lomán, m.*

Cornet-player, *n.*, one who plays
a cornet, *buabailóir, -óir, -rí, m.*

Corn-exchange, *n.*, *mair̃sac̃ an*
ar̃bair.

Cornfield, *n.*, a field where corn
is or has been growing, (1) *gor̃c,*
gen. gurĩc, pl. id. m.

(2) A corner in a cornfield
destroyed by fowl near a house
or by cattle near a badly-fenced
gap, *cnár̃m̃og̃, -óige, -a, f.*

Cornicle, *n.*, a little horn, *adair̃c̃in,*
gen. id. m.

Corn-land, *n.*, land fit for corn,
ic̃ir, -e, f.

Corn-marigold, *n. (Bot.),* *Chrys-*
anthemum segetum, (1) *bileac̃*
coir̃neac̃ ; (2) *bile bur̃de.*

Corn-poppy or Corn-rose, *n.*, *Papa-*
ver rhœas, (1) *blá̃c̃ na m̃bor̃ac̃* ;
(2) *luir̃gneac̃ deair̃s* ; (3) *cail-*
leac̃ deair̃s.

Cornucopia, *n.*, the horn of plenty,
adair̃c̃ líonmair̃eac̃ta ; *adair̃c̃*
rair̃ob̃air̃.

Corn-spurry, *n. (Bot.),* a herb
(*Spergula arvensis*), *cluam̃lín, g.*
-líne, f.

Cornuto, *n.*, a cuckold, (1) *cõtal,*
-ail, m. ; (2) *cocól, -ól, m.*

Corny, *a.*, full of corns, *bunneac̃,*
-nĩge.

Cornyard. *See* Haggard.

Corollary, *n.*, an additional deduc-
tion from a demonstrated pro-
position, (1) *com̃c̃nuar̃ac̃t, -a, f.* ;
(2) *com̃tor̃ac̃t (E. O'N.).*

Corona, *n.*, a crown, *bãtar, -air,*
m. : crown of the head, *bãtar*
cinn.

Coronach, *n.*, a funeral dirge,
caomeac̃t, gen. -nte, m.

Coronal, *n.*, crown, wreath, gar-
land, *blá̃c̃cor̃óm, -eac̃, -óna, f.*

Coronal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a
crown, *cor̃ónac̃, -aĩge* : *ní̃õ b̃am-*
ear le cor̃óm nó le bãtar cinn.

Coronation, *n.*, the act of crowning
a sovereign, (1) *cor̃ónũgac̃t,*
-ũigte, m. ; (2) *cor̃óntac̃t, -a, f.* :
cor̃óntac̃t an r̃iõg̃, c. of the king.

Coroner, *n.*, an officer who inquires
into the cause of violent, sudden
or mysterious deaths, (1) *cr̃ón-*
aire, g. id., pl. -rí, m. ; (2) *cor-*
óinéir, -éara, -rí, m. ; (3) *cuir̃p-*
b̃reac̃tnãr̃de do g̃airear̃ d̃áir̃eas̃
do b̃reac̃tnũgac̃t cuir̃p do g̃eib̃-
tear̃ mair̃b̃ d' r̃eac̃am̃ cia aca
b̃ár m̃ioná̃d̃úr̃ẽta nó b̃ár ná̃d̃úr̃ẽta
do r̃ũg̃ air̃ nó do fuair̃ r̃é.

Coronet, *n.*, a crown worn as a
mark of rank, *c̃r̃unneac̃án, -ám,*
m.

Corporal, *n.*, a non-commissioned
officer below a sergeant, *rom̃aoir̃,*
-oir, m.

Corporal, *a.*, relating to the body,
cor̃par̃ac̃t, ind.

Corporal, *n.*, a linen cloth on which
the chalice and host rest during
Mass, *cor̃por̃ar̃, -air, m. (K.,*

Εοῦ. 55) .1. ἐσθλὰς κοινωμεαὶ
 ῥαν ἐσθλῆς ἑταίρου Ρώμ-
 ἰταις.

Corporate, *a.*, belonging to an incorporated body, κοινωμιακός, -αῖς.

Corporation, *n.*, a society empowered to act as an individual, (1) κοινωμιακός, -α, *f.*; (2) κοινότητα, -ατά, *m.* (*cf.* Fr. commune); (3) βάρη, -άρη (Or.).

Corporeal, *a.*, relating to or consisting of a body, material, (1) κορπορεῖα, -αῖς; (2) κορπιακός, -αῖς.

Corps, *n.*, a body of men, esp. military men, ῥεσῶν, *g.* and *pl.* -ῶνα, *f.*; ceann ῥεσῶνα, a captain.

Corpse, *n.*, the dead body of a person, (1) μαρτύριον, -ῖον, *m.*; (2) κορπ, *g.* κυρπ, *pl. id. m.*; (3) κορπῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) πτερυγία, -αῖς, *f.*; (5) λυαί, -αῖς, -α, *m.*; (6) κονάβια, -αῖς, -α, *m.*; (7) of a person who dies standing, ῥτορπ, *g.* ῥτυρπ, *pl. id. m.*

Corpulence, *n.*, obesity, (1) ῥροντ-ακός, -αῖς; (2) ῥροντῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥροντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*

Corpulent, *a.*, fleshy, obese, (1) ῥροντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (2) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (3) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (4) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (5) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (6) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (7) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (8) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*; (9) ῥοντῶν, -ῶν, *f.*

Corpuscle, *n.*, a protoplasmic animal cell, (1) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (2) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (3) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (4) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (5) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (6) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (7) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (8) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (9) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*

Corpus Christi, *n.*, a festival in honour of the Eucharist, ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (2) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (3) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (4) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (5) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (6) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (7) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (8) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (9) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*

Corpuscular, *a.*, pertaining to or composed of small particles, ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (2) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (3) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (4) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (5) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (6) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (7) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (8) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*; (9) ῥοῖο, -ῖο, *m.*

Correct, *a.*, right, (1) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correct, *v.t.*, (1) to make right, to amend, to rectify, (a) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (b) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (c) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (d) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (e) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

(2) To punish, chastise, discipline or reprove with a view to bringing back to propriety, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Corrected, *v.a.*, (1) amended, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

(2) Rectified, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correction, *n.*, (1) punishment, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

(2) Amendment, (a) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (b) rectification, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (c) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (d) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (e) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (f) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (g) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (h) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (i) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correctional, } *a.*, tending to or
 Corrective, } intended for cor-
 rection, (1) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correctly, *ad.*, accurately, (1) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correctness, *n.*, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Corrector, *n.*, (1) one who counts, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

(2) One who reproves or chastises, ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) ῥεσῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correlation, *n.*, parallelism of relation, κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correlative, *a.*, having a reciprocal relation, κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correlatives (law of), *n.*, κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

Correspond, *v.i.*, to communicate by letter, κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (2) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (3) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (5) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (6) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (7) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (8) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (9) κοῖνῶν, -ῶν, *m.*

- Correspondence, *n.*, (1) friendly intercourse, esp. by means of letters, *coimhpreasairt*, -*ḡairt*, *f.*
 (2) Mutual relation or agreement, (a) *comairt*, *g. id. m.*; (b) *coimeáct*, -*a*, *f.*
- Correspondent, *n.*, one with whom intercourse is carried on by letter, *coimhpreasairtóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*
- Correspondent, *a.*, adapted or conformable, *coimhpreasairt*, -*aige*.
- Corridor, *n.*, a passage leading to several apartments, *póirre*, *gen. id. m.*
- Corrie, *n.*, a hollow in the side of a hill, *coirre*, *g. id. m.*
- Corrigible, *a.*, capable of being reformed, (1) *roimáctuiḡte*, *ind.*
- Corroborate, *v.t.*, to make certain, to confirm or establish, (1) *deimniḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (2) *coimneairt-uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.
- Corroboration, *n.*, the act of confirming or making certain, (1) *coimneairtuḡaḡ*, -*uḡte*, *m.*; (2) *coimdeairb*, -*b*, *m.*; (3) *coimdeimniḡaḡ*, -*niḡte*; (4) *baḡaimn*, -*e*, *f.*: we got no c. of the story, *ní bḡairdeamair don baḡaimn ar an rḡeal* (*M. O'M.*).
- Corroborative, *a.*, tending to confirm, (1) *coimneairtuiḡte*, -*ḡte*; (2) *baḡaimne*, -*niḡte*.
- Corrode, *v.t.*, to eat or wear away by degrees, (1) *creimnim*, *v.n. creimn*; (2) *creimim*, *v.n. creim*; (3) *cnaḡim*, -*ḡe* (also *cnaoróim*)
- Corroded, *a.*, eaten away by degrees; (1) *cnaoróte*, *ind.*; (2) *creimte*; (3) *creimnte*; *meirḡniḡte*.
- Corrodible, *a.*, capable of being corroded, (1) *inḡreimte*; (2) *ro-cnaoróte*.
- Corrosibility, *n.*, the quality of being corrodible, *inḡreimteáct*, -*a*, *f.*
- Corrosion, *n.*, the act of slowly eating away, as by rust, (1) *creimn*, -*te*, *m.*; (2) *creim*, -*te*, *m.*; (3) *cnaoró*, -*te*, *m.*; (4) *meirḡne*, -*niḡte*, *m.*
- Corrosive, *a.*, eating away, (1) *creimte*, -*ḡte*; (2) *creimte*, -*mḡte*; (3) *cnaoróte*, -*ḡte*.
- Corrosiveness, *n.*, the quality of being corrosive, (1) *creimteáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *creimteáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *cnaoróteáct*, -*a*, *f.*
- Corrugate, *v.t.*, to wrinkle, to shape into alternate ridges and grooves, *preairim*, -*aḡ*.
- Corrugated, *a.*, wrinkled, (1) *preair*, -*aige*; (2) *ráḡa*, -*aige*; (3) *lán do c*airrimine (*O' Beg.*).
- Corrupt, *v.t.*, to deprave, to defile, (1) *coiripim*, -*peaḡ*; (2) *éilniḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *ḡruaillḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (4) *ḡroḡluḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (5) *moḡḡaim*, -*aḡ*.
- Corrupt, *v.i.*, to become putrid or rotten, (1) *lobaim*, -*aḡ*; (2) *ḡruaillḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *rúo-ḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.
- Corrupt, *a.*, depraved, defiled, (1) *cuirpe*; (2) *cuirpte*, -*ḡte*; (3) *ḡruaillíre*, *ind.*; (4) *moḡḡa*, -*aige*.
- Corrupted, *a.*, (1) *coiripte*, *ind.*; (2) *éilniḡte*, *ind.*; (3) *ḡruaillḡte*; (4) *lob*; (5) *moḡḡuḡte*, *ind.*; (6) *rúoḡaḡta*, *ind.*
- Corrupter, *n.*, one who corrupts, *ḡruaillḡteóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*
- Corrupting, *n.*, the act of making putrid, *moḡḡa*, -*uḡte*, *m.*
- Corruptible, *a.*, capable of being corrupted, (1) *ḡruaillíre*; (2) *roḡruaillḡte*.

Corruptibility, } *n.*, the quality
Corruptibleness, } of being cor-
ruptible, (1) *τρυαλλιρθεαέτ*, -*α*,
f.; (2) *μορψταέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Corruption, *n.*, (1) depravity, im-
purity, (*a*) *κυρρτεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*;
(*b*) *τρυαλλιρθεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Rottenness, *λοβταέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Corruptive, *a.*, tending to corrupt,
(1) *τρυαλλιγθεαέ*; (2) *μορψταέ*,
-*αιγε*; (3) *λοβραμαίλ*, -*μίλ*.

Corruptless, *a.*, incorruptible, (1)
νεαμτρυαλλιγθεαέ, -*τιγε*; (2)
νεαμορψταέ, -*αιγε*.

Corruptness, *n.*, the quality of
being corrupt, (1) *τρυαλλιγ-*
θεαέτ, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *τρυαλλεαέτ*,
-*α*, *f.*

Corsair, *n.*, a pirate, *πίοράο*;
ρομόραέ, -*αις*; *ρογλινρθε φαίρψε*
(*νό μαρά*).

Corse, *n.* See Corpse.

Corselet, *n.*, armour for the body,
(1) *υέταέ*, -*αις*, *m.*; (2) *λίμρεαέ*,
-*μψ* and -*μψε*, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* *L.*
lorica).

Corset, *n.*, stays, *υέταέ*, -*αις*, *m.*

Cortex, *n.*, *κοίρτ*, -*ε*, -*εαέ*, *f.*

Cortner, *n.* (*Bot.*), fuller's teasel
(*Dipsacus fullonum*), *λεαθάν*
ύκαίρε.

Coruscation, *n.*, a glittering in
flashes, (1) *λαμνρεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2)
λαμνίρ, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *λοννραέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Cosiness, *n.*, *ρεαρψαίρεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*;
σεόεανταέτ, -*α*, *f.*

Cosmetic, *n.*, an external remedy
for improving the complexion,
νιαμάν, -*άμ*, *m.*

Cosmetical, *a.*, *νιαμάναέ*, -*αιγε*.

Cosmographer, *n.*, one who de-
scribes the heavens and the
earth, (1) *βιοτξραιβνεόίρ*, -*όρα*,
-*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *βιοτξραφαοόίρ*, -*όρα*,
-*ρί*, *m.*

Cosmographical, *a.*, relating to cos-
mography, *βιοτξραιβθεαέ*, -*τιγε*.

Cosmography, *n.*, a description of
the universe, (1) *βιοτξραφαέ*,
-*ρτα*, *m.*; (2) *βιοτξραιβθεαέτ*,
-*α*, *f.*; (3) *τομανξραφαέ*, -*ρτα*, *m.*

Cost, *v.t.*, to require to be ex-
pended, *κορναίμ*, -*ραίμτ*, -*ναίμ*
and -*ναέ*, *ful.* *κορρεόναο* and
κορνόεαο; also *κορνούξιμ*: *ρίν*
αν τ-αιρψεαο έορνούξ ρέ όαμ,
that is the money it c. me; *βερό*
ρέ άξαμ ερό βέ έορρεόναρ ρέ,
I will have it whatever it shall c.

Cost, *n.*, charge or expense, (1)
κορταρ, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *fig.* *όιοξ-*
βάιλ (= harm), -*άίλ*, *f.*: *όέανραο*
έ έυμ το όόιοξβάίλαρ, I shall do
it to your c.

Costermonger, *n.*, a hawker of any
kind of fruit or vegetables, *μεαρ-*
αίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.* (*Lhuyd*).

Costive, *a.*, constipated, *γυνταέ*,
-*αιγε*.

Costiveness, *n.*, constipation, *γυντ-*
αέτ, -*α*, *f.*

Costless, *a.*, without cost, *νεαμ-*
έορταραέ, -*αιγε*.

Costliness, *n.*, dearness, *οαοίρε*,
g. id., *f.*; *οαοίρρε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Costly, *a.*, dear, expensive, (1)
οαοίρ, -*αοίρε*; (2) *κορταραμαίλ*,
-*μίλ*.

Costmary, *n.*, a plant (*Chrysanthemum*
balsamita), (1) *βυίρβεαέ*;
(2) *εαρτιανν*; (3) *ξορμψύτεαέ*;
(4) *μιοντυρ ξρεάξαέ*, *m.*

Cosy, *a.*, snug, comfortable, (1)
σεόεαντα, *ind.*; (2) *ρεαρψαίρ*,
-*ε*; (3) *τέαξαραέ*, -*αιγε*; (4)
ελυτμαρ, -*αίρε* (*prond.* *ελυταίρ*).

Cot, *n.*, (1) a small boat, *κοίτε*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -*τί*, *m.*; *ρξιβ*, -*ε*, *f.*

(2) A hut, *βοτάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

Cotemporary. See Contemporaneous,
Contemporary.

Coterminous. See Conterminous.

Co-tenancy, *n.*, a joint tenancy,
κομάίτεαέαρ, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Co-tillage, *n.*, comap, -air, *m.* = com and air, tillage.

Cottage, *n.*, (1) botán, -ám, *m.*: wide is the c. door, ir fairrimis beal an botáin; (2) botós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) cabán, -ám, *m.*; (4) iortán, -ám, *m.*; (5) fianboit (hunting booth); (6) rísalán, -ám, *m.*

Cottager, Cottier, *n.*, one who lives in a cottage, coiteoir, -óir, -óirí, *m.*; cabánur, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óir, m.*

Cotton, *n.*, (1) a soft downy substance obtained from the cotton-plant of the genus *Gossypium*, (a) cánaic, -aig, *m.* (sometimes ríánaic, -aig, *m.*); (b) cánap, -air, *m.*; (c) caonap, -air, *m.*; (d) caoán, -ám, *m.*

(2) A kind of cloth made from cotton, (a) caóap, -áir, *m.*; (b) caóapár, -áir, *m.*

Cotton-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus of plants (*Eriophorum*), ceannbán bán; ceannán bán; ríotós fíad-am; ríota móna.

Cotton-grass (broad-leaved), *n.*, ceannbán móna; (narrow-leaved), bíat porraig.

Cotton tree or cotton shrub, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Gossypium*, crann cánaig; craoib cánaig.

Cottony, *a.*, like cotton, (1) caóapac -aig; (2) cánapac, -aig.

Cotyledon, *n.*, a seed leaf, capnán cairil.

Couch, *n.*, a lounge or place for repose, (1) iomráo, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, f.*; (2) peall, -eill, *pl. id. m.*; (3) cuil, -e, -eada, *f.*; (4) tois, *g. cuil, pl. id. m.*; (5) ríuir, -e, -í, *f.*; (6) binnre, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (7) ceapcail, -caille, *pl. -cila, f.*

Couch, *v.t.*, to place in a bed, leasaim (-ao) i leabair, cuirim (*v.n. cur*) i leabair.

Couch, *v.i.*, to lie down or recline, as on a bed, luigim, -se.

Couch-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*), a perennial grass (*Agropyrum repens*), also called quick-grass, quitch-grass, etc., (1) brúimféar, -éir, *m.*; (2) brúimféar, -réir, *m.*; (3) (f) iort-amn, -e, *f.*; (4) féar saoil (*U.*).

Cough, *n.*, a noisy expulsion of air from the chest, (1) capaictac, -aig, *f.* (also -aig, *m.*); (2) capaict, -a, *m.*; (3) cotán, -ám, *m.*; (4) ríadán, -ám, *m.*; (5) a choking asthmatical cough, toctán, -ám, *m.*

Coughing, *n.*, the sudden expulsion of air from the chest, (1) putáil, -e, *f.*; (2) putáinac, -aig, *f.*; (3) truaicáil, -e, *f.*; (4) convulsive c., ríadapac, -aig, *f.*; (5) truaicáilac, -a, *f.*: a fit of c., truaicáil capaict-aig nó truaicáil capaict-aig.

Could, *imp.* of Can: before he c. be stopped, put air féadac coris a cur leir; it c. not be, ní féadac ré beir; he could not, níor b'féoir leir; ní raib ré i n-a cumap; ní raib ré ábalta ar; ní raib ré ann.

Coulter, *n.*, (1) the pointed cutter of a plough, roc, *gen. and pl. ruic, m.*; (2) calltar, -air.

Coulter-like, *a.*, rocac, -aig.

Council, *n.*, an advisory or legislative body of men, (1) tionól, -óil, *m.*; (2) tionól comairleac: a c. to consider a grave matter, tionól comairleac cum móir-áobair do ríúrad, a general c. of the Church, coimtionól gen-eiríte na heaglaire (*O' Beg.*); in c. of war, i noail cogair.

Council-chamber, *n.*, the room in which a council meets, *ῥύναϊρμ*, -e, *f.*

Councillor, *n.*, a member of a council, *comairleac*, -iḡ, *m.*

Counsel, *n.*, (1) advice, *comairle*, *g. id. f.*: a wise man takes c., *ḡlacann fear críonna comairle*; evil c., *ṵroccomairle*; it is easier to get c. than help, *ir fura comairle ṵ'fagáil ná cab-air*.

(2) One who gives legal advice, a barrister, *abócóro*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí*, *m.* (*cf. Span. avogado*); *conraitléir*, -éara, *m.*

Counsel, *v.t.*, to advise, *comairliḡim* -iuḡaḁ.

Counseller, *n.*, one who advises, *comairliḡteóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; *comairleóir*, *m.*; *comairleac*, -iḡ, -iḡe, *m.*

Counselling, *n.*, the act of giving advice, *comairliuḡaḁ*, -iḡce, *m.*

Count, *v.t.*, (1) to number, (*a*) *áirmim*, *v.n.* *áireamh*, *ful.* *áirméócaḁ*; also *áireómácaḁ*: who can c. the dust of Jacob, *cia péadair luaitreacḁ lácob ṵ'áireamh* (*Num.* 23, 10); counting her geese, *aḡ áireamh a curo ḡé*; then shall thy seed too be counted, *ann rim áireóm-tair ṵo ríolra mar an ḡcéaona* (*Gen.* 13, 16); (*b*) *comairmim*, -reamh: he counted the cards, *ṵo comairreamh ré na cáptaí*; (*c*) *ríomaim*, -aḁ and *ríom*.

(2) To consider, judge, esteem, reckon, think, *mearam*, *v.n.* *meair*: my maidservants have counted me a stranger, *meairto mo cáitíní mar comhroḡeac mé* (*Job* 19, 15).

Count, *v.i.*, to rely on, depend on,

(1) *mumḡim*, -iuḡaḁ, with *ar*;

(2) *cuirim ṵócar*, with *i*.

Count, *n.*, the act of numbering, also the number ascertained by counting, (1) *áireamh*, -mim, *m.*; (2) *comáireamh*, -mim, *m.*

Countable, *a.*, capable of being numbered, *ro-áirmte*.

Countenance, *n.*, (1) expression, look, aspect, mien, (*a*) *ḡnaoi*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ce*, *f.*; (*b*) *ṵreac*, -a, *m.*; (*c*) *ṵealb*, -ealb, *f.*: his c. fell, *ṵ'atruḡ a ṵealb* (*Gen.* 4, 5); (*d*) *cruḡ*, -roḡa, *m.*: why is thy c. fallen? *créao f'air ctaoḡlurḁ tú ṵo cruḡ?* (*Gen.* 4, 6).

(2) The face, the features, (*a*) *aḡarḁ*, *g.* *aiḡce*, *pl. id. f.*; (*b*) *ḡnúir*, -e, -í, *f.*; (*c*) *éaḁan*, -am, *m.*

(3) Favour, good will, (*a*) *contanór*, -óir, *m.*; (*b*) *emeac*, -niḡ, *m.*

Counter (shop), *n.*, (1) *cúnpacán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *cunntaróir*, -óra, -rí, *m.* (*Feenachty*); (3) *clár mairte*.

Counter (contrary to), *ad.*, *i n-aḡarḁ*

Counteract, *v.t.*, to act in opposition to, *friḡḡníóim*, *v.n.* *friḡ-ṵéanamh*.

Counteraction, *n.*, action in opposition, *friḡḡníóm*, -a, -arḡa, *m.*

Counterbalance, *n.*, a weight or power acting against or balancing another, *friḡḡpuime*.

Counterbalance, *v.t.*, to oppose with an equal weight or power, *friḡḡpomuḡim*, -uḡaḁ.

Counterblow, *n.*, a blow in an opposite direction, *aḡbuille*, *g. id.*, *pl. -uí*, *m.*

Counterbuff, *n.*, a blow that causes a recoil, *friḡḡuille*, *g. id.*, *pl. -uí*, *m.*; *cuir riar*.

Counterchange, *v.t.*, to exchange, *comairtaim*, -airt.

Countercharge, *n.*, an opposing charge, *friḡéileamh*, -lím, *m.*

- Countercharm, *n.*, a charm that destroys the effect of another charm, *բրօժարժա*, *g. id., pl. -աի, f.*
- Countercheck, *n.*, a check upon a check, *բրօժօրհ*, *-ա, m.*
- Counter-current, *n.*, a current running in an opposite direction to the main current, *բօժբրօժ, -րօժա, -րօժանա, m.*
- Counter-evidence, *n.*, contrary evidence, *աւերաբանաբ, g. id., pl. -րի, f.*
- Counterfeit, *v.t.*, (1) to put on a semblance of, *շնորհեալլամ, -ած.*
(2) To forge, *րտարմ, -ած.*
- Counterfeit, *v.i.*, to dissemble, to feign, to pretend, *շնորհեալլամ, -ած.*
- Counterfeit, *n.*, that which is like something else, (1) *շնորհեալլած, -լլա, m.*; (2) *րտարած, -րա, m.*
- Counterfeit, *a.*, fabricated in imitation of something else, (1) *մեալլաժ, -ալիցե*; (2) *բրժաժ, -ալիցե*; *c. money, արիցածո բրժաժ*; also *արիցածո նեամ-ծիրեանաժ.*
- Countermand, *n.*, revocation of a former order or command, (1) *աժօրօղաժ, -ուլիցե, m.*; (2) *արօրօղաժ, -ուլիցե, m.*
- Counter-march, *n.*, a marching back, *արտրալլ, -ալլ, m.*
- Countermark, *v.t.*, to add another mark to, *աժօմարժուլիցմ, -ուլիցած.*
- Countermark, *n.*, a mark added to others, *աժօմարժա, g. id., pl. -աի, m.*
- Counterpane, *n.*, a coverlet for a bed, *քարօ, -ե, f.*; also *քարօ, f.*
- Counterpart, *n.*, a duplicate, *մաքամալ, -մա, pl. id. m.*; *լեւերօ.*
- Counterplot, *n.*, a plot opposed to another plot, *բրտմեանց, -եմցե, -ա, f.*
- Counterpoise, *n.*, an equal weight, *օժքուլմ, g. id. f.*
- Counterpoise, *v.t.*, to balance, *օժքուլիցմ, -ուլիցած.*
- Countersign, *n.*, a watchword, (1) *րանքօալ, -ալ, -ա, m.*; (2) *քօալ բալբ.*
- Counterstroke, *n.*, a stroke or blow in return, (1) *բրտծուլլե, g. id., pl. -լի, m.*; (2) *աժծուլլե, m.*
- Countess, *n.*, the wife of an earl, *բամարա*; *օնաժօր, -րե, -րեաժա, f.*
- Counting (act of), *n.*, (1) *ալիքամ, -րմ, m.*; (2) *օմալիքամ, -րմ, m.* (also *օմիքամ*); (3) *քիօմ-ալիքաժ, -ա, f.*
- Countless, *a.*, innumerable, *օօ-ալիքուլիցե, ind.*
- Countrified, *a.*, rustic, *տւտաժ.*
- Country, *n.*, (1) a tract of land, region or territory, the region of one's birth or citizenship, (a) *տիր, -ե, pl. տիրժա, f.*; (b) *օւտալից, -ալիցե, f.* (also *օւտիցե*); (c) *քիօժ, -իցե, -ա, f.*; foreign country, *օլիքքիօժ, -իցե, f.*
(2) Rural regions as opposed to city or town, *տաւի, -ե, -աժա, f.*
- (3) The people of a State, *օւտալից, -ե, f.*: the whole *c.* was not with him, *նի բաւ ըն օւտալից չօ լեր լեր*; everyone understood, *օո շուր ըն օւտալից.*
- Country, *a.*, (1) pertaining to regions remote from a city, rural, *տաւի, -ե*: country seat, *տաւի-ւօր, -ւարա, m.*
(2) Rude, unpolished, rustic, (a) *տաւա, ind.*; (b) *տաւաժ, -ալիցե.*
(3) Pertaining to one's own country, *օւտալիքաժ, -ալիցե.*
- Countryman, *n.*, (1) an inhabitant of a region, *տիրժաժ, -ալից, -ալիցե.*
(2) One who dwells in the country as distinguished from

a townsman, (a) τυαταc, -αις, -αις, *m.*; (b) πλεαρταcάν, -άν, *m.*

Countrywoman, *n.*, κατε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ύ, *f.*, in *Con.* and *Don.*, *m.*, *dim.* καλίν, a girl.

County, *n.*, a particular portion of a country, κοιταc, *gen. id. f.*

County cess, *n.*, ιοκα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*, as *opp.* to ciop, rent (*Ker.*).

Coup d'œil, *n.*, βέιμ ρύτ.

Couple, *n.*, (1) two of the same kind connected or considered together, (a) κύπια, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.* (*cf.* L. copula a couple or tie, Bret. coubl); (b) πέιρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*, πέιρε (*M.*); (c) a pair of animals yoked together, (i) κυνσιρ, -ςρεαc, -ςρεαc, *f.*; (ii) κυνγλεάν, -άν, *m.*

(2) Of persons or personified objects, (a) βειρτ, -τε, *f.*; (b) οίρ, *gen.* -ε, *f.* (also οίαρ, *g. οέιρε*): in the presence of two or three witnesses, ι βριαθναίρε οέιρε νό τριαρ (*Donl.* 346-4).

(3) A male and female associated together, a married couple, λανάμα, -μένα, *dat.* -μάμ, *f.*: may the c. be prosperous or lucky, σο παιβ αν τ-αθ αρ αν λανάμαμ.

(4) Twins, ράιμβρειτ, -ε, *f.*

Couple, *v.t.*, to join together, (1) κύπλιγim, -υγαθ; (*cf.* L. copulo, to couple); (2) κομναρταim, -ναρτ; (3) κοιμceανγλαim, -γλα; (4) ράιμνιγim, -ιυγαθ; (5) κυνγιim, -ρεαθ.

Coupler, *n.*, one who couples or that which couples, κυνσιρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Coupling, *n.*, act of joining together, (1) κομναρτ, -α, *m.*; (2) ράιμνιυγαθ, -ιγτε, *m.*

Courage, *n.*, that strength of mind and greatness of soul which enables one to meet dangers and

difficulties without fear, valour, boldness, resolution, (1) καρ-
ράιρτε, *g. id. m.*; (2) καλμαρ, -αιρ, *m.*, and καλμαcτ, -α, *f.*; (3) μίρνεαc, -νις, *m.* (also -νις, *f.*): to take c., μίρνεαc το γλαcαθ; (4) κροθαcτ, -α, *f.*; (5) μεανμα, *gen.* -αν, *dat.* -αμ, *f.*; (6) ταλca, *gen. id. m.*, and ταίλce, *g. id. f.*; (7) υcταc, -αις, *m.* (*U.*): he took courage, γαθ ρε υcταc; (8) βεοθ-
αcτ, -α, *f.*; (9) ρραμς, -ε, *f.*; (10) ροιρτιλε, *g. id. f.*; (11) ροιρτιλ-
εαcτ, -α, *f.*; (12) υπραθαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Courageous, *a.*, possessing courage, brave, bold, (1) καρράιρτεαc, -τις; (2) κράιρτεαμáι, -μá; (3) μίρνεαμáι, -μá; (4) κροθα (prond. κρογα); (5) ταίλce, -ε; (6) κυπατα, *ind.*; (7) νεαμ-
εαγλαc, -αις; (8) βεαγεαγλαc, -αις; (9) γαίρτεαμáι, -μá.

Courageousness, *n.*, quality of being courageous, καρράιρτεαμáιcτ, -α, *f.*; μίρνεαμáιcτ, -α, *f.*

Courier, *n.*, (1) a messenger sent in haste, (a) οίαντεαcταίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (b) ροννμάρcac, -αις, -αις, *m.*

(2) An attendant on travellers, (a) γιolla κοίρε, *m.*; (b) γιolla ταιρτιλ, *m.*; (c) bonnaίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Course, *n.*, (1) progress or passage, (a) κυαιρτ, -αρτα, -εανμα, *f.*; (b) αιρτεαρ, -τιρ, *pl. id. m.*; (c) ιμceαcτ, -α, *f.*; (d) ριc, *g. ρεαcα*, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* W. rhed).

(2) The track or way followed, (a) ριγς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -γτε, *f.*; (b) ριαν, *g. ριам, m.*; (c) ρέim, -ε, -εανμα, *f.*

(3) Sequence of events, κύρρα, *gen. id.*, *pl.* αί, *m.* (*cf.* L. cursus): the c. of things, κύρραί αν τραογáιλ.

(4) A racecourse, (a) cúrra, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (b) coimleang, *g. -a, pl. -aó, f.*

(5) The succession of one to another, order, turn, real, -a, *pl. id. and -ta, m.*; realaróeact, = alternating.

In course of time, le rath aimrpe.

Of course, (a) thar n-óig; (b) ní nac iongnad.

Course, *v.t.*, to run through or over, cúrruigim, -uḡad.

Course, *v.i.*, to run, as a race, rúim, *v.n. rú.*

Courser, *n.*, a swift or spirited horse, cúrróir, -óra, -rí.

Coursing, *n.*, hunting hares with greyhounds, ríadac, -aig, *m.*

Court, *n.*, (1) an enclosed space or courtyard, (a) cúirt, -e, -eanna, *f. (cf. L. curia)*; (b) lior, *gen., leara, pl. id., m. (cf. W. llys; Bret. les).*

(2) A palace or royal residence, (a) cúirt, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (b) palár moḡ; (c) bpuróean, -óne, *f.*; (d) bpearlann, -amne, -a, *f.*, from bpear, a prince; (e) lior, *g. leara, pl. id. m.*

(3) A law court, (a) cúirt, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (b) teac cúirte = a court house; reactairim, -e, *f.*

Court, *v.t.*, to endeavour to gain the affections, to woo, ruiurim, -ḡe: to c. a lady in order to marry her, aḡ déanam ruiurige le mnaoi uarail cum a póirta (*O' Beg.*).

Courteous, *a.*, of courtlike manners, well bred, (1) ríbiaita, *ind. (also ríbéaita, (cf. L. civilis)*; (2) munntearóda, *ind.*; (3) cáir-veamail, -míla; (4) béarac, -aige; (5) moðamail, -míla (*cf. L. modestus*); (6) láḡac, -cáige; (7) cúirteamail, -míla; (8) cúirt-

éireac, -rige; (9) veaḡmúinte, *ind.*; (10) ḡráómar, -aige; (11) roparó (= ro + réró), -e.

Courtesan, *n.*, a prostitute, harlot, (1) méirtoeac, -rige, -a, *f. (cf. L. meretrix)*; (2) ríurac, -aige -a, *f.*

Courtesy, *n.*, politeness, civility, urbanity, (1) ríbiaitaact (rív-éaitaact), -a, *f. (cf. L. civilitas)*; (2) caoine, *g. id., f.*; (3) rop-aróeact, -a, *f.*; (4) cúirtéir, -e. *f.*; (4) moðamílaact, -a, *f.*

Courtier, *n.*, one in attendance at court, (1) cúirtéir, -éara, -rí, *m.*; (2) cúirteóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Courting, *v. n.*, (1) making love, Courtship, *f. ruiurige, g. id. f.*, with le; (2) tocmairc, -aige, *m.*

Courtliness, *n.*, elegance or dignity of manners, (1) cúirteamílaact, -a, *f.*; (2) cúirtéiréact, -a, *f.*

Courtly, *a.*, elegant, polite, cúirt-eamail, -míla.

Courtyard, *n.*, an enclosure attached to a house, (1) uirlann, -amne, -a, *f.*; (2) banós, -óige, -a, *f. See Court (1).*

Cousin, *n.*, one collaterally related. (1) first cousin or cousin-german. col ceaḡar, *m. (Con.)*; a thó 'ra thó i nḡaol (*M.*), brothers and sisters being a haon 'ra haon i nḡaol; tá ríad i n-ó amám; (2) second cousins, col reirpear (*Con.*); a trí 'ra trí i nḡaol (*M.*); ar an thá ó (*U.*); we are cousins, támaoio i n-ó le n-a céile; first cousins once removed, ó aḡur pionn ó; second cousins once removed, thá ó aḡur pionn ó; (3) comnó (com + n + ó); (4) brátair and combráḡair, -ar. -ḡreaca, *m.*; (5) ríur, *g. reatrac. reatracá, f.*; (6) clann na beirte veapbráḡair, etc.

Cove, *n.*, a small sheltered bay, creek or inlet, *cóib*, -*e*, *f.*; also *uaidg*, *g.* -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* *uaidg* *Córra-ḡáin*, Corrigan's Cove, Clare Island).

Covenant, *v.i.*, to make a stipulation, *narómceanglam*, -*ḡal*; *comḡeall* *do* *déanam* *le*.

Covenant, *n.*, a contract or agreement, (1) *camḡean*, *gen.* -*ḡne*, *pl.* -*ḡní* (also -*ḡm*, *pl.* -*ḡne*, *dpl.* *ḡníb*, *m.*, *O'D. Gram.* 88); (2) *comḡeall*, -*ḡill*, *m.*; (3) *connrað*, *gen.* and *pl.* *connarþa*, *m.*; (4) *ceangal*, -*aíl*, *m.*; (5) *peact-ceangal*, -*aíl*, *m.*; (6) *comi-ceangal*, -*aíl*, *m.*; (7) *naróm*, *g.* *naðoma*, *pl.* *naðmanna*, *f.*; (8) *upnaróm*, *gen.* *upnaðoma*, -*manna*, *f.*; (9) *narómceangal*, -*aíl*, *m.*

Cover, *v.t.*, (1) to envelope, to clothe, (a) *clúrouḡim*, -*ðac* and -*uḡað*; (b) *cumrouḡim*, -*ðac*.

(2) To hide from sight, to conceal, to cloak, *foluḡim*, -*lac*, -*lacað* and -*uḡað*: covering her shoes down to the grass, *aḡ folac a bṛóga ríor so féar* (*Oss.* IV. 236); she took a cloak and covered her face, *ḡlac rí bṛac ṡ o'foluḡ a naḡaró*; the waters returned and covered the chariots, *o'filleaðar na huirḡi ṡ o'folc-aðar na capðaro* (*Ex.* 14, 28); all the high mountains were covered, *do bíðar na cnuc áṛða uile ar n-a bfolac* (*Gen.* 7, 19).

(3) To cover or hide for the purpose of preservation, *coḡim*, -*ḡilt*, *imp.* *coḡil*, *ful.* *coḡleócað* and *coḡeólað*.

Cover, *n.*, (1) anything laid or spread upon, about or over something else, (a) *cumðac*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*; (b) *bṛac*, *g.* *bṛuit*, *pl.* *id.* *m.*; (c) *folac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*;

(d) *clúðac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*; (e) *clár*, -*áir*, *m.*: the churn cover, *clár na cumneóḡe*.

(2) Shelter or protection, *ṛḡac*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*

(3) Anything which veils or conceals, a disguise, *ceal*, -*a*, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *celo*, to hide).

(4) Cover for game, (ṛ) *uaðair*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* See Covert.

Covered, *a.*, under cover, hidden, screened, sheltered, (1) *cumrouḡte*, *ind.*; (2) *clúrouḡte*, *ind.*; (3) *foluḡte*; (4) *ceitce*.

Covering, *n.*, anything which covers or conceals, (1) *folac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*: the c. of the ark, *folac na naipce* (*Gen.* 8, 13); c. in the cold, *folac annṛa bṛuaðt* (*Job* 24, 7); (2) *clúðac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*; (3) *cumðac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*: sorrow is a bad c., *oic an cumðac an cúma*; (4) *peatl*, -*eitl*, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *pellis*); (5) *peatlócḡ*, -*óḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *ṛilleós*, -*óḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Covering (act of), *n.*, (1) *clúðað*, -*ðca*, *m.*; (2) *cumðac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*; (3) *coḡilt*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *foluḡað*, -*uḡḡe*, *m.*

Coverlet, *n.*, the uppermost cover of a bed, (1) *ṛúra*, *g.* *id.* *m.*, *dim.* *ṛúṛín*, *m.*; (2) *poðall*, -*aill*, *m.*; (3) *cuitce*, *f.* (from Old I. *colcað*); (4) *ṛḡapaðo*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (5) *curoeós*, -*óḡḡe*, -*óḡḡa*, *f.*; (6) *peatlócḡ*, -*óḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Covert, *n.*, a place that protects and covers, (1) *oion*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *cúim*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ṛḡac*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*; (4) *poðam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (5) *foluḡearán* *i.* *meað foluḡ*.

Covertly, *ad.*, secretly, in private, (1) *ór ípeat*; (2) *i ḡan ríor*.

Covet, *v.t.*, to long for inordinately or unlawfully, *ṛannṛuḡim*, -*uḡað*, *ful.* *ṛannṛeócað* and *ṛannṛócað*:

he who covets all will lose all, an té fanntuigear an t-iomlán caillpró pé an t-iomlán; promise that you will not c., geall ná fanntócair; thou shalt not c. thy neighbour's house, ní fannteócaíó tú tús do comarpan (*Ex.* 20, 17).

Covetable, *a.*, desirable, iontspanntuigte, *ind.*

Coveting, *n.*, act of longing for inordinately, fanntuigear, -uigte, *m.*

Covetous, *a.*, inordinately desirous to possess, esp. money; avaricious, fanntac, -aighe: a c. man, fanntac, -aig, *m.*

Covetously, *ad.*, in a covetous manner, go fanntac.

Covetousness, *n.*, an inordinate desire, esp. for riches, (1) fannt, -e, *f.*: c. is the root of all evil, fannt bun gac uile; (2) great covetousness, antpannt, -e, *f.*; (3) fanntact, -a, *f.*; (4) óirmian, -méine, *f.*; (5) tultán, -án, *m.*

Covey, *n.*, a brood of birds and hence a small flock of birds, ealt, -a, *m.* See Flock.

Cow, *n.*, (1) the female of bovine animals, bó, *gen.* bó, *dat.* boim or bum, *pl.* ba, *dat. pl.* buaib, *f.* (*cf.* L. Bos; Gr. Bous, acc. Boûv).

(2) A poor cow, (a) boobóg, *f.*: ir oic an boobóg nac bfuigear rtopóg a cprófaó i; (b) reafóro, *f.* (*Kerry*), rpeabóg, *f.* (*Or.*).

(3) Kerry cow, bumín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

(4) Hornless c., maotín, *m.*

(5) White-loined c., blémeac, -nighe, -a, *f.*

(6) Roguish c., bpaobóg, -óighe, -a, *f.*

(7) With horns bent inwards, cúbac, -aig, *m.*; having horns so bent, cúbac, -aighe.

(8) Having white streaks on the side, rgiatac, -aig, *m.*

(9) Milch c., (a) loitgeac, -gighe, -a, *f.*; (b) cpróbeóg, -óighe, -a, *f.* (*Or.*).

(10) C. running dry, uairpeac, -righe, -a, *f.*; reargac, *f.*

(11) C. in calf, bó dopta; bó iontaois; not in calf, bó san oáir.

(12) Cows coll., (a) ba; (b) bólaet, -a, *f.*; (c) bualaet, -a, *f.*

(13) A stripper, gamnac, -aighe, -a, *f.* (*cf.* Skr. gau, acc. gam; cf. gamam, a calf).

Cow, *v.t.*, to dispirit, to depress with fear, (1) mímrnigim, -uigear; (2) rspannigim, -uigear.

Coward, *n.*, a timid or pusillanimous person, one who lacks heart, courage or spirit, a poltroon, (1) cladaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; fear meatta:

Óime san époróe, san mírneac san bprí.

San beoóact, san áiró san fearamlaet (*O Beg.*).

He is a very coward, ir pior-cladaire é; a long stick in the hands of a coward, cleat faoa i lám cladaire; (2) meatta, -aig, *m.*; (3) fear meatta; (4) meatána, -aig, *m.*; (5) míóla, -aig, *m.* (*Æn.* 2966); (6) gealtaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (7) cealtora, -aig, *m.* (*Don.*); (8) fleargac, -aig, *m.* (*M. B.*); (9) fear raon (*Oss.* IV. 66); (10) réaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Cowardice, *n.*, want of courage or spirit to meet danger, (1) cladaireact, -a, *f.*; (2) meattaet, -a, *f.*; (3) óimírneac, *m.* and *f.*

Cowardliness, *n.*, cowardice, (1) míópróact, -a, *f.*; (2) mílaóctaet, -a, *f.* See Cowardice.

Cowardly, *ad.*, wanting courage, fearful, pusillanimous, spiritless, timid, (1) *κλαυδρόα*, *ind.*; (2) *μεῖστα*, *ind.*; (3) *μεῖστα*, *-αῖγε*; (4) *μιοτρόα*, *ind.*; (5) *μιοτσοῖτα*, *ind.*

Cowberry, *n.* (*Bot.*), mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) (1) *βόρεια*, *f.*; (2) *βραιτλεός*, *-όιγε*, *-α*, *f.*

Cowboy, *n.*, a cattle herder, *βυα*-*αλλ*, *gen.* *-άλλα*, *pl.* *-λί*, *m.*; *βυαάλλ* *na mbó*.

Cow-doctor, *n.*, *υιαῖς* *βό*, *m.*

Cow-dung, *n.*, (1) *βυατῶ*, *-αῖγε*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *βυατῶ*, *-αῖγε*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *βυαῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*

Cowherd, *n.*, one who tends cows, (1) *βοῦρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ρί*, *m.*; (2) *βυαάλλ*, *-άλλα*, *-λί*, *m.* (*cf.* *Gr. βουκόλος* *L. bucolicus*).

Cowhide, *n.*, the hide or skin of a cow, *ρεῖτε* *βό*.

Cowhouse, *n.*, a shed for cattle, (1) *βυατε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τε*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. bovine*); (2) *βό*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-όα*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (3) *βότα*, *-άμνε*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *βότῶ*, *-άμνε*, *-α*, *f.*; (5) *βότῶ*, *-άμνε*, *-α*, *f.*

Cow-itch, *n.*, a leguminous climbing plant of the genus *Mucuna*, the pods of which stick to the fingers causing itch, *τοῦ* *βό*.

Cowl, *n.*, a monk's hood, (1) *άτάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (2) *κοῦλ*, *-άτ*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. cucullus*, cap, hood); (3) *κούλ*, *-άτ*, *-α*, *f.* (also *culla* and *cattle*, *f.*).

Cowled, *a.*, *κοῦλῶ*, *-άτ*.

Cowmarket at a fair, *n.*, *μαρῶ* *na mbó*; *παν*, *-άμνε*, *m.* (*Don.*).

Cow-parsnip, *n.* (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous weed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), *οῦ* *βό*, *-άμ*, *m.*

Cow-pox, *n.*, *vacinia*, *βοτῶ* *βό*.

Cowslip, *n.* (*Bot.*), a flower (*Primula veris*), (1) *βαν* *βό* *βλεῖ*;

(2) *βαν* *βό* *βυρ*; (4) *πεῖ* *βό* *βυρ*, *m.*; (5) *μυρ*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (6) *μαρῶ*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (7) *μαρῶ*, *m.*

Cow-spancel, *n.*, a fetter for keeping a cow quiet while milking, *βυα*, *-αῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.* (*βό* + *άμ*, a fetter).

Cow's tail, *n.*, *ρεῖτε* *βό*; *ρεῖτε* *βό*, *m.*; *εἰ* *βό*, *m.*

Cow-tie, *n.*, the part of the tie which goes round a cow's horns, *έ* *βό*, *-άμ*, *m.*; *βυα*, *-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.* (*Don.*)

Coxcomb, *n.*, a vain, showy, conceited fellow, (1) *ζαῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ζί*, *m.*; (2) *ζαῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-νί*, *m.*, *βυβ*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (3) *ζαῖ*, *m.*; (4) *υαῖ*; (5) *βυβ*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (6) *βυβ*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (7) *υαῖ* and *υαῖ*, *m.*; (8) *βυβ* (*O' Beg.*); (9) *βυβ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ζί*, *m.*; (10) *βυβ*, *-άμ*, *m.*

Coxcomb, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Celosia cristata*), *βοῦ* *βό*.

Coxcombical, } *a.*, conceited, *ζαῖ*-*Coxcomical*, } *εἰ*, *-ζαῖ*.

Coxcombry, *n.*, the manners of a coxcomb, *ζαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*

Coy, *a.*, shrinking from familiarity, (1) *νάμ*, *-αῖ*; (2) *λεμ*-*νάμ*, *-αῖ*; (3) *μά*, *ind.*; (4) *νέ*, *-αῖ* (*O' Beg.*).

Coyish, *a.*, somewhat reserved, *ρεῖτε*, *-αῖ*.

Coyly, *ad.*, in a coy manner, *σο* *νάμ*, *σο* *ρεῖτε*.

Coyne, *n.*, reserve, shrinking, bashfulness, (1) *ρεῖτε*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *λεμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *μά*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *ρεῖτε*, *-α*, *f.*

Cozen, *v.t.*, to cheat, *μεῖ*, *-α*.

Cozenage, *n.*, artifice, fraud, *μεῖ*, *-α*, *f.*

Cozener, *v.a.*, deceiver, defrauder, *mealltōir*, -*ōra*, -*í*, *m.*

Cozily, *ad.*, snugly, comfortably, *so reargair*.

Coziness, *n.*, the state or quality of being cozy, *reargaireact*, -*a*, *f.*

Cozy, *a.*, snug, comfortable, *reargair*, -*aire*.

Crab, *n.* (*Zool.*), (1) the large edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*), (a) *parcán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *crúbán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *torpán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) The male, *crúbós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*

(3) The female or soft-shelled crab, (a) *raoirgeán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *raoirneán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*Mayo*).

(4) The rock-crab, *cloiceán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(5) Small, (a) *parcán glar*, *m.*; (b) *doimnailín*, *m.*; (c) *rgheannaodóir*, *m.*; (d) *rúbair*, *m.*; (e) *parcán rligheac*, *m.*; (f) *parcán iarramh*, *m.* (*Achill*); (g) *raoirne*, *f.* (*Mayo*).

Crab, *n.*, (1) an old-fashioned youth, (1) *carcm*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *giortaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.* (*Or.*).

(2) A crab-apple (*Pyrus malus* var. *sylvestris*), *uball fiaðam*.

Crabbed, *a.*, sour, peevish, cynical, (1) *reanríonna*, *ind.*; (2) *cann-capac*, -*aige*; (3) *oimnóanac*, -*aige*; (4) *car*, -*aire*.

Crabbedly, *ad.*, in a crabbed manner, (1) *so reanríonna*; (2) *so canncapac*.

Crab-louse, *n.* (*Zool.*), an insect (*Phthirus pubis*), (1) *carcán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *rgearcán*, -*ám*, *m.*; also *rgiúrcan*, *m.*

Crabbedness, *n.*, the quality of being crabbed, *reanríonnaact*, -*a*, *f.*

Crab-tree, *n.*, the tree that bears crab-apples, (1) *giorceós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ublán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *ublaacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *uballóir fiaðam*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Crack, *v.t.*, (1) to break or burst, (a) *buirim*, -*reao*: these boards are about to c., *atáro na cláir reo ar tí buireao*; that glass will c., *buirfó an glome úo*; (b) idiom: he and I have cracked many a bottle together, *o'ól reirean i mire an iomaio buroéal le céile*.

(2) To crack a whip or one's knuckles, *cnašaim*, -*ao*.

Crack, *v.i.*, to burst or open with a loud noise, *pléargaim*, -*ao*.

Crack, *n.*, (1) a partial separation of the parts, a chink, a fissure, (a) *cnaš*, -*aig* and -*a*, *dim. cnašín*, *m.*; (b) *šág*, -*aig* and -*a*; (c) *šáig*, -*e*, *f.*; (d) *rgoilt*, -*e*, -*eača*, *f.*; (e) *rgámne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní* and -*neča*, *f.*

(2) A crack in the skin of the hands or feet, (a) *šág*, -*aig* and -*a*, *m.*; (b) *méršie*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *f.*

(3) A crack between the toes from walking barefoot in the dew, (a) *šearrao oimíctín*; (b) *trearlós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*

(4) A sharp noise, *bpaottle*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tí*, *f.*

Crack-brained, *a.*, crazy, *éao*.

Cracked, *a.*, *cróm*, -*puime*; *šuašac*, -*aige*; *raobnórac*, -*aige*. Cracked (chipped), *a.*, (1) *šášac*, -*aige*; (2) *cnašac*, -*aige*; (3) *rgoilt*, *ind.*

Crackle, *v.i.*, to make slight cracks or sharp sudden noises, (1) *cnašaim*, -*ao*: it crackles, *cnašann ré*; (2) *pléargaim*, -*ao*.

Crackling, *n.*, (1) a series of small sharp reports frequently re-

peated, (a) *βυορζαρνας*, -αιγε, *f.*: as the crackling of thorns under a pot so is the laughter of a fool, *ἀμὰν βυορζαρνας* *να ποορ φαοι κοιρε ιρ μαρ ριν βιορ ζάιρε* *αν αματοām* (*Eccles.* 7, 6); (b) *κναζαο*, -αο, *m.*; (c) *πλέαρζαο*, -ζα, *m.*; (d) *κναζαρνας*, -αιγε, *f.*

(2) The well-browned crisp rind of roasted pork, *πλέαρζαρνας*, -αιγε, *f.*

Cradle, *n.*, an oscillating bed or cot for a baby, (1) *κλιαβάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *λυαρζάν*, -άν, *m.*: to rock the c., *αν κλιαβάν το λυαρζαο*; also *το βοζαο*.

Cradle-rocker, *n.*, *λυαρζάνας*, -αιζ, -αιγε, *m.*

Craft, *n.*, (1) trade, *κεάρο*, -είρω, *f.*

(2) Guile, (a) *μεανς*, -εμγε, -α, *f.*; (b) *κεαζ*, -ειζε, *f.*

(3) Cunning, *ζυοκαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

(4) Deceit, falsehood, (a) *ζανζαροεακτ*, -α, *f.*; (b) *κλυαμ*, -ανα, *f.*

(5) Artifice, *κλεαρροεακτ*, -α, *f.*

(6) Skill, sagacity, *ζαοιρ*, -οιρε, *f.*

(7) A small ship, *τομζιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*

Craftily, *ad.*, in a crafty manner, *ζο κεαζας*.

Craftiness, *n.*, cunning, artifice, (1) *ζυοκαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*: he taketh the wise in their own craftiness, *ζαβαο ρε να ηεαγνυοε ιονα ηζυοκαρ ρεμ* (*Job* 5, 13); (2) *κλυαναιρεακτ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ρλυζτεοιρεακτ*, -α, *f.*; (4) *λυιβινεακτ*, -α, *f.*

Craftsman, *n.*, a mechanic, (1) *κεάρο*, *g.* *κέιρω* and *κεάροα*, *pl. id. m.* (*cf.* *cerdo*, one that follows a trade for gain), *κεάρουοε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*; (2) *ρεαρ κείρωε*; (3) *λυκτ κείρωε*, *pl.*

Crafty, *a.*, cunning, wily, (1) *κλεαρς*, -αιγε; (2) *μεανζας*, -αιγε; (3) *ζυικ*, -ε: *ταιρ κομ ζυικ λε ματοαο ρυαο*; (4) *ρεαβας*, -αιγε; (5) *ρεανας*, -αιγε; (6) *λυβας*, -αιγε; (7) *λυιβινεας*, -νιγε; (8) *κεαζας*, -αιγε; (9) *λυβεαρς*, -αιγε; (10) *μεαβλας*, -αιγε; (11) *εαοαρναροεας*, -οιγε; (12) *αιριζεας*, -ζιγε.

A crafty fellow, *n.*, (1) *καρτιν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (2) *λυβαιρε*, *gen. id.* -ρι, *m.*; (3) *λυιβινεας*, -νιζ, *m.*; (4) *ζαιρτεος*, -οιγε, -οζα, *f.*; (5) *μεαβλας*, -αιζ, -αιγε, *m.*

Crag, *n.*, (1) a rugged rock, (a) *καρραις*, -ε, -εαςα, *f.*; (b) *κραις*, -ε, -εαςα, *f.*; also *κρεας*, -ειγε, *f.*

(2) A broken cliff, (a) *αλλ*, -ε, *f.*; (b) *ραιλλ*, -ε, *f.*; (c) *ρζραις*, -ε, -εαςα, *f.*; also *ρζρεας*, -ειγε, -α, *f.*

Cragged, } *a.*, full of crags, (1) Craggy, } *καρραιγεας*, -ζιγε; (2) *ρζρεαςας*, -αιγε.

Cragginess, *n.*, *καρραιγεακτ*, -α, *f.*

Crake, *n.* See Corncrake.

Crakeberry. See Crowberry.

Cram, *v.t.*, (1) to press, force or drive, esp. in filling, *οαμζυιζμ*, -ιυζαο: as we see herrings crammed into a barrel, *αμὰν η ζιμιο ρζαοām οά ηοαμζυιζαο ι μβαραιλλε* (*P. L.* 305); also *οιμζιμ*, -ζεαο.

(2) To stuff, as with food, (a) *τομτιοναμ*, -αο: he crams himself with food and drink, *τομτιοναν ρε ε ρεμ λε βιαο η λε οιζ*; (b) *ποιπιτιοναμ*, -αο.

Crammer, *n.*, a coach for examinations. See Coach.

Cramp, *n.*, an involuntary contraction of the muscles, (1) *ρειτςραπαο*, -ρτα, *m.*; (2) *ρταοναρ*, *m.*; (3) *ρταοναοαιρτ*, *f.*;

(4) *κλωναῖοαιρε*, *f.*; (5) *φοῖρα*,
-αιρ, *m.*; (6) *οῖρα* (*Don.*); (7)
κορβαῖοε, *g. id. f.*

Cramp, *v.t.*, to confine and con-
tract, *κραπαῖο*, -αῖο.

Cramped, *a.*, stunted, *κραρραντα*,
ind. (Or.).

Cranberry, *n. (Bot.)*, a red acid
berry (*Vaccinium* or *Oxycoccus*),
(1) *κορμάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (2) *μουλεῖο*,
-ῖοε, -α, *f.*; (3) *κρύβιν*, *gen.*
id., *pl. -νί, m.*; (4) *μιονῖο*, -ῖοε,
-α, *f.*

Crane (for lifting weights), *n.*, (1)
κρανν τῶζαλαῖο, *g. κρανν τῶζαλ-*
αιῖο, *pl. κραννα τῶζαλαῖοα*, *m.*; (2)
ρρεανζαῖοε, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*; (3)
ζααρνάν, -άμ, *m.*

Crane, *n. (Zool.)*, a wading bird
(*Grus cinerea*), (1) *κορρ μῖονα*,
g. κυρρε μῖονα, *f.*; (2) *κορρ*
ιαῖο, *f.*; (3) *κορρ ζλαῖο*, *f.*

Crane-fly, *n. (Zool.)*, an insect of
the genus *Tipula*, commonly
called daddy-long-legs, *κορρ*
βαννε, *f.*

Crane's-bill, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant or
weed used in healing sores, (1)
common, (a) *κορβ πρεῖαῖο*, *m.*; (b)
κρεῖαῖοαῖο, -αιῖο, *m.*

(2) Bloody, a weed with very
rough roots that grows in wet
land, the flowers of which are
used in dyeing, *κρεῖαῖοαῖο ρεαρῖο*,
m.

(3) Stinking, *εαρβαῖο μῖοῖο*, *m.*

Craniologist, *n.*, a phrenologist,
(1) *κινεῖοτῖοε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.*
-ῖοε, *m.*; (2) *κλῖοεανναῖο*, -αιῖο,
-αιῖοε, *m.*

Craniology, *n.*, the study of skulls,
(1) *κινεῖοταῖο*, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) *κλῖοε-*
εανναῖοαῖο, -α, *f.*

Crank, *n.*, (1) mechanical device,
(a) *καμῖο*, -ῖοε, -α, *f.*; (b) of a
bicycle, *ζεαλαπάν*, -άμ, *m.*; also

the piece of leather that turns
the crank of a spinning wheel
(*J. P. H.*).

(2) A twist or turn in the mind,
κανταῖο, -αιῖο, *m.*

(3) A person full of crotchets
or whims, (a) *καντιῖορ*, -ῖορα,
-ρί, *m.*; (b) *κράρῖοεαῖο*, -άμ,
m.; (c) *κράρῖοεάμ*, -άμ, *m.*
(*Or.*).

Cranky, *a.*, (1) full of whims and
crotchets, (a) *καντιαῖο*, -αιῖοε;
(b) *πριαῖοαῖο*, -αιῖοε; (c) *εανζ-*
λαῖοεαῖο, -ριῖοε; (d) *καῖοα*, *ind.*;
(e) *κρύρτα*, *ind. (Or.)*.

A cranky little fellow, *κρεαῖο*,
-εαῖο, *pl. -εαῖοα*, *f.*; *καῖοτῖο*, *m.*

(2) Unsteady, easy to upset,
καμῖοαῖο, -αιῖοε.

Crannied, *a.*, having chinks or
fissures, (1) *ζαῖοαῖο*, -αιῖοε; (2)
ρζάμνεαῖο, -νῖοε; (3) *ποῖοαῖο*,
-αιῖοε.

Crannoge, *n.*, an artificial island in
a lake and the building thereon,
κραννῖο, -ῖοε, -α, *f.*

Cranny, *n.*, a fissure or chink, (1)
ζαῖο, -άῖο and -α, *m.*; (2) *ζραν-*
ρζαῖοαῖο, -ρῖοα, *m.*

Crash, *v.t.*, *πλεαρζαῖο*, -αῖο.

Crash, *n.*, a loud sound, as of
things falling. (1) *πλεαρῖο*, -ῖοε,
-αννα, *f.*; (2) *φοῖραμ*, -άμ, *m.*

Crashing, *a.*, making a noise like
things falling, *πλεαρζαῖο*, -αιῖοε,
g.s.f.

Crass, *a.*, gross, (1) *ραμαῖο*, *ραμῖοε*;
(2) *ζαρβ*, -αιρβῖοε; (3) *τιυῖο*, -νῖοε.
Crassitude, *n.*, grossness, density,
τιυῖοαῖο, -αιρ.

Craunch, *v.t.*, to chew with vio-
lence, *κναζαῖο*, -αῖο.

Crate, *n.*, a wicker case for the
carriage of china and other ware,
κλαῖο, -λεῖοε -α *f.*

Cravat, *n.*, a neckcloth, (1) *καρβαῖο*,
-αιῖο, *m.*; (2) *ζλαῖοβραῖο*, -αιῖο, *m.*

Crave, *v.t.*, to ask with earnestness or importunity, (1) *ιαρραιμ*, -αρό; (2) *αττουνγim*, -nge: to c. a man's help, *congnañ* òume ò'ιαρραιρό; *congnañ* ò'ιαρραιρό αρ òume; (3) *τατλουγim*, -uγάρ; (4) *ρίμim*, -ρεαθ.

Craven, *n.*, a coward, a recreant, (1) *κλαδαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) *ρρπουράν*, -άμ.

Craven, *a.*, cowardly, (1) *μεαττα*, *ind.*; (2) *κλαδαράδα*, *ind.*

Craver, *n.*, one who begs, *ρίρτεαδ*, -τίγ, *m.*

Craving, *n.*, (1) a longing desire, (a) *μιανγur*, -uιr and -α, *pl. id. m.*; (b) *τατλουγάρ*, -uιγτε, *m.*

(2) Asking pitifully, (a) *τρυαιγ-ίneaδτ*, -α, *f.*; (b) *τρυαιγίντεαδτ*, -α, *f.*

Craw, *n.*, the crop of a bird, (1) *εαγάν*, -άμ, *m.* (also *ιογάν* and *uγάν*); (2) *ργροβ*, -uιb, *m.*; (3) *ργροβάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (4) *ρρπογατ*, -αττε, *f.* (*Or.*), (also *ρρπογ-αττε*, *f.*, *ρρποδαίρε* *Don.*).

Crawfish, Crayfish, *n.*, the common European fish *Astacus fluviatilis*, (1) *γλιμαδ* *ρρámneαδ*, *m.*; (2) *γλιμαδ* *veapγ*; (3) *meapροόγ*, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; (4) *veapροόγ*, *f.*

Crawl, *v.i.*, (1) to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground like a worm, to move on hands and knees, to creep, (a) *ρnáγim* (*nó* *ρnárdim*, ? mistake for *ρnámmim*), -άγάρ: all that creepeth upon the earth, *γαδ* uιte *níð* *ρnárdεap* αρ *an* *οταλαμ* (*Lev.* 11, 41); (b) *ρnámm-aim*, *v.n.* *ρnámm*: everything that creepeth upon the earth, *γαδ* *níð* *ρnámmar* αρ *an* *οταλαμ* (*Gen.* 1, 25); (c) *ρραιοιιim*, -ιεαθ; (d) *οéanaim* *λάmacán* *map* *leanð* óγ: a child must crawl before he can walk, *ιr* *éigim* *oon* *leanð* *lám-*

acán *put* *má* *ρiυðlarð* *pe* (*H. M.* 680).

(2) To advance slowly and furtively, *τέατλουγim*, *v.n.* *τέατ-τόγ*: for of this sort are they who creep into houses, *óιr* *ιr* *oon* *ορμυngre* *an* *ιucτ* *βioρ* *αγ* *τέαττόγ* *ιrτεαδ* *ι* *οτιγτιð* (*2 Tim.* 3, 6).

Crawler, *n.*, one who or that which crawls, (1) *ρnámmurðe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -òτε, *m.*; (2) *ρnámmαιpe*, *m.*; (3) *ρú(γ)μαιpe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Crawling, *n.*, the act of creeping, (1) *ρnámmγait*, -ιe, *f.*; (2) *ρραιοιι-εαθ*, -ιτε, *m.*; (3) *λάmacán*, -άμ, *m.*; (4) *ρnámmán*, -άμ, *m.*; (5) *τέαττόγ*, -uιγτε, *m.*

Crawling, *a.*, having a tendency to crawl or creep, (1) *ρnáγεαδ*, -γίγε; (2) *ρnámmánaδ*, -αίγε.

Crazy, *a.*, demented, αρ *α* *meamαιr*; αρ *buιte*; αρ *oίτ* *céιte*.

Creaking, *n.*, (1) a harsh grating sound, (a) *γιοργζán*, -άμ, *m.*; (b) *οιοργζán*, -άμ, *m.*; (c) *γείργ*, -e, -ί, *f.*

(2) Act of creaking, *γιοργζαð*, -γτζα, *m.*

Cream, *n.*, the oily or fatty part of milk, *uαέταp*, -αιp, *m.*: there comes no cream on the cat's milk, *ní* *εαγann* (*τίγεann*) *uαέταp* αρ *éuro* *ðaimne* *an* *éuit*.

Creamery, *n.*, a place where butter is made, (1) *τεαδ* *uαέταp*, *m.*; (2) *monapeα* *uαέταp*.

Creamy, *a.*, full of or resembling cream, *uαέταpαδ*, -αίγε.

Crease, *n.*, a plait or fold, (1) *ουαλ*, -αι, *m.*; (2) *ρίιιeapγ*, -eιrγε, -α, *f.*; (3) *ραιτε*, *g. id. f.*

Crease, *v.t.*, to make a mark as by folding or doubling, *ρáιtim*, -τεαθ.

Create, *v.t.*, to bring into being, *cpυtuγim*, -uγάρ (*cf.* *Skr. kri*,

kr, to make; Krita, made; L. creatus): God created man, το κρυτῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (Gen. 1, 27).

Created, *a.*, brought into being, κρυτῆς.

Creation, *n.*, the act of bringing into existence, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*; κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *f.* (old *nom.* κρυτῆς, *gen.* -ῆς, *dat.* -ῆς, *v.n.* of το (κρυτῆς) το + ο + √ κρυτῆς; cf. L. semen. The same applies to κρυτῆς, κρυτῆς, &c.—κρυτῆς); κρυτῆς na κρυτῆς, the creation of the world (O'B.).

Creating, *n.*, the act of bringing into being, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Creative, *a.*, κρυτῆς, -ῆς.

Creator, *n.*, one who creates, the Supreme Being, (1) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.* (cf. L. creator); (2) Κοιτῆς, *g.* -ῆς, *dat.* -ῆς, *m.*; (3) οὐκῆς, *gen.* -ῆς, *dat.* and *n.pl.* -ῆς, *m.*

Creature, *n.*, a human being, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*, also κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.* (cf. L. creatura).

Credence, *n.*, belief, κρυτῆς(τ), -ῆς, *f.*

Credent, *a.*, believing, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Credentials, *n.*, testimonials showing that a man is entitled to credit, κρυτῆς, *pl. f.*

Credibility, *n.*, the quality of being credible, (1) κρυτῆς(τ), -ῆς, *f.*; (2) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Credible, *a.*, worthy of belief, κρυτῆς: it is not c., κρυτῆς; a c. witness, κρυτῆς κρυτῆς.

Credibleness, *n.*, worthiness of belief, κρυτῆς(τ), -ῆς, *f.*

Credibly, *ad.*, in a manner inducing belief, κρυτῆς.

Credit, *n.*, (1) esteem, reputation,

(a) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; κρυτῆς an c. κρυτῆς, much c. is due to him; (b) κρυτῆς, *gen. id. m.* and *f.*; κρυτῆς το κρυτῆς, to lose his credit; (c) κρυτῆς, *g.* -ῆς and -ῆς, *m.*

(2) Time to pay, κρυτῆς, *g. id. f.*: a wren in the hand is better than a crane on credit, κρυτῆς κρυτῆς κρυτῆς an c. κρυτῆς; buying on credit, κρυτῆς an c. κρυτῆς. Creditable, *a.*, deserving esteem, (1) κρυτῆς, -ῆς; (2) κρυτῆς.

Creditableness, *n.*, the quality of being creditable, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Creditably, *a.*, with credit, κρυτῆς κρυτῆς.

Creditor, *n.*, one who gives credit in business and therefore to whom money is due, (1) κρυτῆς, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῆς, *m.*; (2) κρυτῆς na κρυτῆς (*pl.*); (3) κρυτῆς na κρυτῆς. Correlative to debtor, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *dpl.* κρυτῆς, *m.*

Credulity, *n.*, readiness to believe on slight evidence, (1) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*; (2) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Credulous, *a.*, easily imposed upon, (1) κρυτῆς, -ῆς; (2) κρυτῆς, -ῆς; (3) κρυτῆς, -ῆς.

A credulous person, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Creed, *n.*, (1) the Apostles' Creed, an c. κρυτῆς, *g. id. f.* (cf. L. Credo).

(2) A summary of principles professed or adhered to, κρυτῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Creek, *n.*, (1) a small inlet of the sea extending well into the land, (a) κρυτῆς, -ῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; κρυτῆς, a small bay in Achill

Sound; this word also means the hindquarter of a quadruped; (b) *cairte*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *ḡablán maṛa*, *m.*; (d) *ṡólán*, *-án, m.*; (e) *calaṡ*, *-aṡ*, *m.*; they discovered a certain creek, *cuḡ-aṡaṛ calaṡ áirice ṡá n-aṛie* (*Acts* 27, 39).

(2) A recess at the mouth of a river, *crompán*, *-ám, m.*

(3) A stream smaller than a river but larger than a brook, (a) *rruṡ*, *-roṡa*, *-roṡanna, m.*; (b) *rrúṡaṡ*, *-e*, *-i, f.*

Creeky, *a.*, full of creeks, *bléineac*, *-niḡe*.

Creel, *n.*, (1) a basket, *ṛḡulán*, *-ám, m.*; (2) *cliaṡ*, *-léib, m.* See Pannier.

(2) A wooden railing placed on a cart when moving turf, etc., (a) *ráil*, *-álaṡ*, *-álaṡa, f.* (*M.*); (b) *ceṛ*, *-e*, *-eanna, f.* (*Con.*).

Creep, *v.i.*, (1) to move, as a worm. See Crawl (1).

(2) To move in a stealthy and secret manner. See Crawl (2).

Creeper, *n.*, (1) a person who creeps, (a) *ṛnáḡe-aṡóir*, *-óra*, *-óirí, m.*; (b) *ṛnámuṛe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óṡe, m.*; (c) *ṛnaḡ*, *-a, m.*

(2) A plant, *iaṡ-ṛlaṡ*, *-aṡe, pl. -a, f.*

Creeping, *n.*, unawares, (1) *ṡéaṡ-ṡóḡ*, *-uḡṡe, m.*; (2) *ṛnáṡ*, *-ám* and *-mṡa, m.* See Crawling.

Creeping, *a.*, crawling, *ṛnáḡṡeac*, *-ṡiḡe*.

Creepy feeling, *n.*, *ṛionnaṡṛuṡ*, *-ṡṛeaṡa, m.*, *ṛonn-ṡṛuṡ, m.*

Cremation, *n.*, *ṡóḡaṡ na maṛb.*

Crepitus, *n.*, a noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels, (1) *bṛaṡm*, *-aṡma, f.* (pron. *bṛuim, Don.*); *ṡaṡṡ ṡo máirb an laṡa le bṛaṡm* (*cf. Gr.*

βρόμος, noise, *βρέμω*, to resound, and *βρώμος*, a stink); also *bṛeim*, *g. bṛama, f.*; (2) *cuṛóḡ*, *-óḡe, f.*

Crept, *imp.* of Creep: he crept in, *ṡo ṡéaṡcuṛḡ* (*nó ṡo ṛnáṡ*) *ṛé ṛṡeac*.

Crescent, *n.*, anything having the shape of a sickle, *corṛán*, *-ám, m.*

Crescent, *a.*, shaped like a sickle, *corṛánaṡ*, *-aḡe*.

Cress, *n.* (*Bot.*), (1) *Nasturtium officinale*, *biolaṛ*, *-aṛ, m.*

(2) Bastard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, *ḡaṛbṛaṡṡeac*; *ṛṛaṛ-eac ṛiaṡ*; *ṛṛaṛeac na ḡaṡaṛaṡ*.

(3) Dock cross or nipplewort (*Lampsana communis*), *ṡuilleóḡ* *bṛiḡe*; *ṡuilleóḡ máirṡ*.

(4) Dog=dock cress, *ṛonn-ṡuilleóḡ*.

(5) Garden or town c. (*Lepidium sativum*) (i) *biolaṛ ṛṛannaṡ*; (ii) *biolaṛ ḡaṛṡa*; (iii) *ḡaṡil biolaṛ*; (iv) *ṛiobaṛḡaṛ*, *-aṛ, m.*

(6) Rock (*Arabis petra*), *ḡaṛ an caṡleasḡ* (*Hogan*).

(7) Sciatica, (i) *luṛaṛ liaṡ*, *m.*; (ii) *luṛ cuṛaḡḡ*, *m.*

(8) Swines' (*Senebiera coronapus*), *ṛoṡla*; *ṛlánlur na muc*; *cláṡṡac buṛe*; *ṛinṡóinṡe na muc*.

(9) Water (*Nasturtium officinale*), *biolaṛ, m.*; *biolaṛ mṡuṛe m.*; *b. uṛḡe, m.*; *biolaṛ an ṛuaṛám, m.*

(10) Winter (*Barbarea vulgaris*), *ṡṛeaṡac, m.*; *ṡṛaṡac, m.*

(11) Unidentified kinds, (a) *ḡleóṛán*, *-ám, m.*; also applied to wild or wood angelica; (b) *ḡleóṛann*, *-ann, m.*

Crest, *n.*, (1) a tuft or natural ornament on an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, the long feathers on the heads of some

birds, etc., (a) cíor, -íre and -íac, *pl.* -íaca, *f.*: a cock's comb, cíor cóilí, *dim.* círín, *m.*; (b) puirtleós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (c) puirtall, -aill, *m.*; (d) cuirce, -e, -í, *f.* and cuircín, *m.*; (e) tom, *g.* tuim, *pl. id. m., dim.* tuimín, *m.*; (f) coicall, -aill, *m.*; (g) monn, *g.* muinge, *pl.* -a, and -áca, *f.*; (h) rēruicín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*; (i) of a drake, rēimín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*

(2) The summit of a hill, mulla, -aig, -aige, *m.*

(3) The top of a wave, aille, *g. id. m.*: as white as the c. of the wave, com bán le haille na tuinne (*Aran*).

Crested, *a.*, having a crest, (1) cíorac, -aige; (2) círíneac, -nige; (3) puirtleósac, -aige.

Crestfallen, *a.*, dispirited, mímeir-neamail, -míla.

Crestless, *a.*, without a crest, neam-puirtleósac, -aige.

Cretaceous, *a.*, having the qualities of chalk, caiceac, -aige; caiceamail, -míla.

Crevasse, *n.*, a deep fissure, as in a glacier, ršámne, *f.*, nó ršoit mór, *f.*

Crevice, *n.*, a small cleft or fissure, ršámne nó ršoit beag, *f.*

Crew, *n.*, a company of people, esp. those who man a ship, (1) foireann, *gen.* foirne, *dat.* foirinn *pl.* foirne, *dat. pl.* foirinn, *f.*; (2) comluet, -a, *m.*: comluet claidirí, a c. of thieves; comluet nó foireann luinge, a ship's c.; (3) ceitearn, -teirne, *f.*

Crib, *n.*, (1) a stall, (a) mainréar, -éir, *m.*; (b) corr, -a, *f.*

(2) For catching birds, claidán, -ám, *m.*

Cribbage, *n.*, a game at cards, cluice cárturde.

Crick (in the neck), *n.*, (1) ršonápo -ápo, *m.*; (2) clonápo, -ápo, *m.*; (3) ršoršán, -ám, *m.*

Cricket, *n.* (*Zool.*), the common cricket of the hearth, (*Gryllus domesticus*), (1) urcuil, *gen.* -le, *pl.* -leanna, *f.*; (2) ršullán, -ám, *m.*; (3) clonápo, -ápo, *m.* (*M. D.*); (4) ršigeap, -ršir, *m.*

Cricket, *n.*, a game, clear na ršir, *m.*

Cried, *imp.* of Cry: he cried out, do cuir ré lúg ar; lúg ré; ršreao ré; ršlaor ré amac; ršáir ré amac.

Crier, *n.*, one who cries out or makes a proclamation, (1) ršaršóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) ršaršóir, *m.*; (3) bolirairne, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) bloršairne, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*; (5) callairne, *m.*; (6) éiršamšóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (7) ršairmšiolia, *m.*; (8) ršaršóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (9) ršaršaršóir, *m.*; (10) ršaršaršóir, *m.*; (11) ršreao-airne, *m.*; (12) ršanurde, *g. id., pl.* -óce, *m.*; (13) lúgairne, *m.*; (14) ršaršairne, *m.*

Crime, *n.*, any gross violation of law divine or human, (1) cionnta, *g. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) coir, *g.* -e, *pl.* -ce, *f.*: coir do érocta éugac; (3) loet, -a, *m.*: the breed of crime, póir na loet.

Criminal, *n.*, one guilty of crime, (1) bíteamnac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) habitual c., coiršóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) cionntac, -aig, *m.*

Criminal, *a.*, involving or relating to crime or sin, (1) cionntac, -aige; (2) coiršac, -ršige; (3) coiršamail, -míla; (4) bíteamnta *ind.*

Criminality, *n.*, guilt, cionntac, -a, *f.*

Criminally, *ad.*, wickedly, so cionntac.

Criminate, *v.t.*, to render liable to a criminal charge, (1) *cionn-tuigim*, -uḡaḁ; (2) *coiriuigim*, -iuḡaḁ.

Crimination, *n.*, the act of accusing, (1) *coiriuḡaḁ*, -iḡṑe, *m.*; (2) *cionn-tuḡaḁ*, -uḡṑe, *m.*

Criminatory, *a.*, accusing, *coirṑeac*, -ṑiḡe.

Crimple, *v.t.*, to curl, *ḡuaṑaim*, -aḁ.

Crimson, *n.*, a deep red colour tinged with blue, *ḡaṑṑaimḡ*, -e, *f.*

Crimson, *a.*, deep red, *ḡṑṑṑeapḡ*, -eipḡe; *ḡṑaṑṑac*.

Cringe, *v.i.*, to bend or crouch with base humility, (1) *cúḡaim*, -aḁ; (2) *uipíruigim*, -iuḡaḁ; (3) *ḡṑo-maḁ ṑiṑ nṑ umluḡaḁ i moḁ uipíreac*.

Cringe, *n.*, fawning servile humility, *lúṑa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*

Cringer, *n.*, one who cringes, (1) *lúḡaipḡ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṑí, *m.*; (2) *ṑṑámurṑe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṑṑe, *m.*; (3) *lúṑáluirṑe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Cringing (act of), *n.*, (1) *uipíreacṑ*, -a, *f.*: *ṑ ṑuaṑ ṑiom an uipíreacṑ ṑo*, I hate this c.; (2) *lúṑáil*, -áṑa, *m.*

Crinkle, *v.t.*, to curl, *capaim*, -aḁ; *ḡul ṑṑeac 'ṑ amaṑ; ḡéanaim lán ḡo ḡṑaṑḡ*.

Crinkled, *v.a.*, wavy, *bupláiṑṑe* (*m. b.*).

Crinkle, *n.*, a winding or turn, (1) *capaḁ ṑimṑeacṑ*, *m.*; (2) *came*, *g. id. f.*

Cripple, *n.*, a lame person, (1) *bacaṑ*, -aiḡ, -aiḡe, *m.*, *dim.* *bacaṑán*, -ám, *m.*; *ḡláipíneac*, -niḡ, -niḡe, *m.*: *an ḡall ap ṑium an ḡláipíniḡ*; (2) *lámacán*, -ám, *m.* (creeper on hands and feet); (3) *maipṑíneac*, -niḡ, *m.*; (4) *moipṑeac*, -éil, *m.*

Cripple, *v.t.*, to make lame, *maipṑaim*, -aḁ; *ḡéanaim bacaṑ*.

Crippled, *a.*, lamed, *maipṑaiḡṑe*.

Crippling, *n.*, the act of making lame, (1) *bacaṑaḁ*, -aḁ, *m.*; (2) *maipṑaiḡaḁ*, -uḡṑe, *m.*; (3) *bac-aḡeacṑ*, -a, *f.*: one must yield where the pinch is, *ní ṑuláip ḡéillaeḁ ḡon bacaiḡeacṑ*.

Crisis, *n.* (*Med.*), a change for the better in cases of disease, (1) *bṑeacṑ*, -ṑiḡ, *m.*: *imṑear ḡo ṑiḡ ṑṑiṑ náḡúip an oṑaiṑ aḡur aicṑḡ* (*O' Beg.*); (2) *ṑaṑṑaḁ*, -ṑṑa, *m.*; (3) in a fever, (a) *ṑṑáil*, -e, *f.* (*Kilk.*); (b) *ḡoiṑeo*, *m.* (*M.*).

Crisp, *a.*, brittle, friable, *ṑṑḡṑiṑṑe*; *bṑiṑṑḡ*, -ṑḡe.

Crispness, *n.*, friability, (1) *ṑṑiṑṑeacṑ*; (2) *bṑiṑḡe*, *g. id. f.*

Criterion, *n.*, a standard of judging, *ḡṑoiṑṑiaḡṑaḁ* (*O' R.*).

Critic, *n.*, one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic work, (1) *bṑeṑṑeacṑ*, -an, -am, *m.*; (2) *ṑṑaṑaḡṑiṑ*, -ṑṑa, -ṑí, *m.*; (3) *bṑaiṑeṑiṑ*, -ṑṑa, -ṑí, *m.*; (4) *beacṑaipḡ*, *m.*; (5) *loṑṑaiḡṑeṑiṑ*, *m.* and *ṑioṑaipḡ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṑí = censor; (6) *meapṑiṑ*, *m.*

Critical, *a.*, inclined to give careful judgment, (1) *bṑeṑṑeacṑnac*, -aiḡe; (2) *bṑeacṑ*, -aiḡe.

Critically, *ad.*, accurately, exactly, (1) *ḡo beacṑ*; (2) *ḡo cinnṑe*.

Criticise, *v.t.*, to examine and judge as a critic, (1) *meapaim*, *v.n.* *meap*; (2) *ṑṑaṑaiḡim*, -uḡaḁ; (3) *léipḡbeacṑniḡim*, -uḡaḁ.

Criticism, *n.*, the art of judging literary and artistic productions with skill and taste, (1) *meap*, -ṑa, *m.*; (2) *beacṑaṑeacṑ*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡéipḡbeacṑniḡaḁ*, -uḡṑe, *m.*; (4) *ḡṑṑán*, -ám, *m.* (*K. M.*).

Critique, *n.*, a critical essay, (1) *meap*, -ṑa, *m.*; (2) *léipṑmeap*, -ṑṑa; (3) *léipḡbeacṑaiḡeacṑ*, -a, *f.*

Croak, *v.i.*, to make a hoarse noise like a frog or a crow, also to grumble, complain or forebode evil, (1) *clioḡaraim*, -ḡar; (2) *clioḡarnuḡim*, -nac̃.

Croak, *n.*, of a frog, raven or crow, (1) *clioḡar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *ḡráḡ*, -áḡ, *m.*; (3) *clioḡar*, -air, *m.*; (4) *rócáil*, -ála, *f.*

Croaker, *n.*, one who murmurs or grumbles unseasonably, *ḡráḡ-air*, *m.*; *clioḡaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*

Croaking, *n.*, the act of making a noise like a frog, raven or crow, (1) *clioḡarnac̃*, -áḡe, -ac̃a, *f.*; (2) *ḡráḡḡáil*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ḡráḡallac̃*, -áḡ, *m.*

Crock, *n.*, an earthenware pitcher or vessel, (1) *próca*, *g. id. m.*; (2) *cróḡ*, -a, *m.*; (3) *cróḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*; (4) *cróḡán*, -ám, *m.* (*cf. crócán*, *Tbb. 1013*, and *Ir. Gl. 56*; *mod. corcán*, a pot); (5) *colloq.* a worthless horse, *ḡtuḡairín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Crockery, *n.*, earthenware, *roḡ-ḡe crúaḡ*.

Crocodile, *n. (Zool.)*, the c. of the Nile (*Crocodylus vulgaris*), *cróḡall*; crocodile tears, *ḡeóira bréḡe*.

Crocus, *n.*, a plant and flower (*Crocus sativus*), *crócc*, -óic, *m.* (*cf. Gr. κρόκος*, saffron).

Croft, *n.*, a small enclosed field adjoining a house, *crionáit*, -e, -eanna, *f.* .i. *maḡaire beaḡ nó ḡairrúa bíor i bpróair ḡeḡe*.

Cromlech, *n.*, a monument of rough stones supposed to be a pagan altar, *crómteac*, -eice, -a, *f.*; *clócc-ḡóḡála*.

Crone, *n.*, an old woman, (1) *rean-bean*, *gen. reanmná*; (2) *caill-eac̃*, -lḡe, -a, *f.*

Crony, *n.*, an intimate companion,

(1) *ḡuairnóe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce, m.*: one who goes shoulder to shoulder with another, (2) *comp-án(ac̃) ríogḡaireac̃*.

Crook, *n.*, (1) a bend or curve, (a) *crómóḡ*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (b) *camóḡ*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (c) *bac*, -aic, *m.*; (d) *baic*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*

(2) Any implement with a curved end, (a) *crúca*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*; (b) a crook on which gates and doors are sometimes hung, *bacán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) the bend of a walking-stick, *crómaḡ*, -mḡa, *m.*; (d) used by a butcher for hanging meat, *briogún*, -úm, *m.* By hook and crook, *o'éḡim ir o'airnóeom*.

(3) The crook from which pots, &c., are hung over a fire by means of the "pothooks." *crocaḡ*, -cḡa, *m.*

Crookbacked, *a.*, having a hunch in the back, (1) *cruitineac̃*, -nḡe; (2) *orionnac̃*, -áḡe.

Crooked, *a.*, (1) having a crook or curve, bent, deformed, turning, twisted, (a) *bacánac̃*, -áḡe; (b) *cam*, -aime (*cf. √ kémo*, I arch); (c) *camóḡac̃*, -áḡe; (d) *ceairr*, *ind.*; (e) *cróm*, *gsf. crúime*; (f) *crómḡa*, *ind.*; (g) *cuair*, -aire (*cf. L. curvus*); (h) *ḡair*, *gsf. péire*; (i) *lúbac̃*, -áḡe.

(2) Not straightforward, deceitful, (a) *cam*, -aime; (b) *lúbac̃*, -áḡe.

Crooked-eyed, *a.*, *camḡúiteac̃*.

Crooked-legged, *a.*, (1) *ḡráḡac̃*, -áḡe; (2) *corcám*, -c̃aime; (3) *camc̃orac̃*.

Crooked-necked, *a.*, *cam-muméalac̃*, -áḡe.

Crooked-nosed, *a.*, *camḡrónac̃*, -áḡe.

Crookedness, *n.*, (1) the condition of being crooked, (a) *came*, *g.*

id. f.; (b) *crúme*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *crúmeaċt*, -a, *f.*; (d) *ḡiaḡar*, -aḡ, *m.*; (e) *ḡreangc*, *f.*

(2) Hence deviation from moral rectitude, (a) *cam*, -aim, *m.*: by crookedness, trick or deceitful deeds, *le cam*, *le cleaḡ nó le beaḡtaib cíaona* (*Hard. I. 306*); *coḡ 1 n-aḡaró cam 7 cam 1 n-aḡaró cuḡḡ* (*ḡobán Saor*); (b) *caime*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *lúbaċt*, -a, *f.*

Croon, n., a sort of old Irish song, *crónán*, -ám, *m.*; *ḡraimhóán*, -ám, *m.* (also growling).

Crop, n., (1) produce of the harvest which is cut or gathered, (a) *bárr*, -árr, *m.*: you have a fine c., *tá bárr bḡeáḡ aḡaċ*; a clean c., *ḡlanbárr*; c. of corn, *bárr aḡbair*; (b) *ḡoraó*, -aíó, -ḡċa, *m.*

(2) The crawl of a bird, (a) *eaḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *ioḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) *ḡḡrobán*, -ám, *m.*; (d) *ḡḡroḡaile*, *g. id. f.* (*ḡḡroċaile, Don.*). See *Craw*.

Cropped, a., cut short, *beaḡḡċa*, *ind.*

Crop-land, n., land under crops, *ḡalam bḡḡḡce*, *f.*

Crosier, n., the pastoral staff of a bishop, *baċall*, -aile, *pl. baċla*, *f.* (*cf. L. baculus*, a staff): now by the virtue of thy white book and the crosier which is beside it, *anoḡḡ ḡaoi bḡḡḡ ḡo leaḡbair bám aḡur ḡo baċaile* *tá le n-a aḡ* (*Oss. IV. 120, 8*); *gen. baċla* (*B.LL. V. 296, 17*).

Cross, n., (1) a gibbet, *croċ*, -oíċe, -ċanna, *f.* (*cf. L. crux*, *crucis*).

(2) The sign or mark of the cross, *croḡ*, -e, -eanna, *f.* (*cf. W. croes*; *Bret. croas*).

(3) An affliction, *ḡuaó*, -aíó, *m.*; *buaíóḡḡc*, -ḡbeaḡċa, *f.*

(4) An appendage, badge or ornament in the form of a cross, as the cross worn on St. Patrick's Day, *croḡós*, -óḡce, -a, *f.*; *croḡ*, -oḡe, -a, *f.* (in *Don. croḡós* = burden-rope).

(5) A cross used instead of a signature, *croḡín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Cross, a., (1) transverse or falling athwart, *ḡaḡnaċ*, -aḡce.

(2) Adverse, contrary, contradictory, perverse, thwarting, (a) *ḡaḡnaċ*, -aḡce; (b) *croḡta*, *ind.*; (c) *croḡánaċ*, -aḡce; (d) *conḡráróa*, *ind.*

(3) Peevish, fretful, ill humoured, (a) *canncaḡaċ*, -aḡce; (b) *ḡḡḡḡḡ*, -ċḡe; (c) *coċallaċ*, -aḡce.

Cross, v.t., (1) to lay across, also to thwart or run counter to, (a) *croḡaim*, -aó; (b) *ḡaḡaim ḡaḡna*.

(2) To make the sign of the cross, *coḡḡeaċaim*, -eaċan.

(3) To make a transit, to go from place to place, *ḡéḡḡim*, with *ḡar, v.n. ḡul*: to c. the sea, *ḡul ċar ḡáile*; I will c. the sea, *ḡaċaó (nó ḡaḡaó) anonn ċar ḡáile*.

Crossbar, n., as a bar across a door, *croann ḡaḡna*, *m.*

Crossbeam, n., a girder, (1) *ḡaḡnán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *croann ḡaḡna*, *m.*;

(3) brace in roofing, (a) *maḡoe ḡnaíom*; (b) *boimbéat*, -éit, *m.*

Crossbeak, n. (*Zool.*), a bird of *Crossbill*, the genus *Loxia*, *camḡob*, -ḡuib, *m.*

Cross-examination, n., the questioning of a witness by the opposite party, *aíċceḡḡḡḡḡaó*, -iḡċe, *m.*

Cross-examine, v.t., to question the opposite party's witness, *aíċceḡḡḡḡḡim*, -iḡḡaó.

Cross-examiner, *n.*, one who conducts a cross-examination, *αἰ-
χειρτηγῆτοισι*, -όμα, -μί, *m.*

Cross-grained, *a.*, having a diagonal grain, *καρτα*.

(2) Contrary, perverse, intractable, (a) *εανγλαίρεα*, -ρίγε; (b) *κανταλά*, -αίγε; (c) *εραννο*, *ind.*

Crossing, *n.*, (1) making the sign of the cross, *κοίρειεacan*, -άιν, *m.*

(2) Intersection, *τραρνούδα*, -υίγε, *m.*

(3) The act of crossing, as a river, (a) *οὐτ* *ἐαρ* *νό* *τραρνα*: don't swop your horse while crossing a river, *νά* *μαλαίρετ* *οὐ* *ἐπαίλ* *α* *α* *οὐτ* *ἐαρ* *αν* *ἀβαιν* (*νά* *οέμ* *μαλαίρετ* *ἐπαίλ* *α* *οὐτ* *ἐαρ* *ἀβαιν* *οὐιτ*); (b) crossing the mountains, *ιμῆεα* *ἐτ* *τραρνα* *να* *πλέιβετ*.

(4) Hindering or thwarting, (a) *επορα*, -ρτα, *m.*; (b) *τραρνούδα*, -υίγε, *m.*

Cross-lath, *n.*, to keep rafters in place, *ταοβάν*, -άιν, *m.*

Cross-mouthed, *a.*, *εποιρβέαλα*, -αίγε.

Crossness, *n.*, fretfulness, ill-humour, peevishness, (1) *επορ-
άνα* *α* *α*, *f.*; (2) *επορτα* *α* *α*, *f.*; (3) *εοντράρδα* *α* *α*, *f.*; (4) *εαίρη* *α* *α*, *f.*

Crosspatch, *n.*, peevish person, *εράρδεα* *α* *α*, -άιν, *m.*

Cross-road, *n.*, (1) a road that crosses another, *εποιρβόταρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; *εποιρβέαλα*, -αίγ, *m.*; (2) the place where roads meet, *εποραιρε*, *g. id., pl.* -μί, *m.* (also *επορ*, -οιρε, -α, *f.*).

Cross-rope, *n.*, *τραρνάν*, -άιν, *m.*

Cross-tie, *n.* (railroad), *τραρνάν*, -άιν, *m.*

Cross-tempered, *a.*, *εαίρη* *α* *α*, -γίγε.

Crosswise, *ad.*, in the form of a cross, (1) *αρ* *τραρνα*; (2) *ταρ* *α* *έεττε*; (3) *αρ* *νόρ* *εποιρε*.

Crosswort, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Crucianella*), *επορταρ*, *m.*

Crotch, *n.*, the angle formed by the parting of two branches, *εαβλό* *α*, -όιγε, -α, *f.*

Crotchet, *n.*, a perverse fancy, whim or conceit, *εαα* *α*, -αίγε, -α, *f.*

Crotchety, *a.*, full of whims, *εαα-
α* *α*, -αίγε.

Crouch, *v.i.*, to stoop low or servilely, (1) *επομαιν*, -α; (2) *εύβαιν*, -α.

Croup, *n.*, a disease, *τοέταν*, -άιν, *m.*

Croup, *n.*, the buttocks of a horse, *τοί* *επαίλ*.

Crow, *v.i.*, to crow like a cock, *ελαοβαιν*, -όα; *εαίρη* *α* *α*, -τεα.

Crow, *n.*, the carrion royston or scald crow, *εορρηεα* *α* *α*, *f.*, *εποννό* *α*, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; *εια* *οὐβ*, *m.*; *εβαν*, -άιν, *m.*; *εαίρη-
εια*; *μοί* *μα* *α*, a flight of crows. The usual word for birds of the crow or kite kind is *ερεα* *α*, as *ερεα* *α*, the common crow: the scald crow, *ερεα* *α* *να* *εεαρ*; the kite, *ερεα* *α* *εειρεα*; the raven, *ε. εναίρη* *α*; the vulture, *ε. ιρη* *α*; the osprey, *ε. εεανν*.

Crowbar, *n.*, a bar of iron used as a lever, (1) *ερό*, -α, -αννα, *m.*, *ερό* (*Con.*); (2) *εραν* *τό* *εβ* *α*, *m.*; (3) *ερη* *α*, -γίρ, *m.*

Crowberry, *n.* (*Bot.*), a heathlike plant (genus *Empetrum*) and its black berry, (1) *εαορ* *επον-
όιγε*; (2) *ιρ* *να* *εποννόιγε*.

Crowd, *n.*, a number of people in a close throng but without order, (1) *εεα* *α*, *f.*; (2) *τό* *α*, *m.*; (3) *εαρη* *α*, -αί, *m.*; (4) *οί* *α*, -όί, *m.*; (5) *εαίτε*,

g. id., pl. id. f.; (6) *βακίλας, m.*; (7) *ὑπάρις, -e, f.*; (8) *ὑιορμα, g. id., pl. -νμα, m.*; (9) *τάμ, -άνα, -ντε, f.*

Crowd, v.t. and i., to mass together, (1) *βρύξαιμ, -αὐ*; (2) *οὐῦτ- αἰμ, -αὐ*.

Crowfoot, n. (Bot.), weeds of many species of the genus *Ranunculus*, (1) *ρεαρβάν, -άν, m.*; (2) *σεαρβ- άν, -άν, m.*; (3) *cor éromáin*; (4) *crúb pṛeácáin*; (5) bulbous (*R. bulbosus*), *fuil éalṁan, tuile talṁan*; (6) celery leaved (*R. sceleratus*), *τορμάcar biaṁam*; (7) common creeping (*R. repens*), *ρεαρβάν, m. (creeping) baipṣin*; (8) round leaved water, *ḡlarair léana, larair léana*; (9) water (*R. aquaticus*), (a) *ḡleam uirḡe*; (b) *ḡlṛṵ uirḡe*; (c) *néal uirḡe*; (d) *lion na habann*; (10) wood, *ḡolarḡán, -án, m.*; (11) upright, meadow c. (*R. acris*), *σεαρβάν ḡeoir*.

Crowing, n., (1) *ḡáir, -e, pl. id. and -áirca, f.*: the crowing of a cock, *ḡáir nó ḡlaṵṵ an cóilḡ*; (2) *ḡlaṵṵ, -oirṵ, m.*; (3) *ḡlaṵṵac, -aḡḡ, m.*; *ḡḡairc, -e, f.*

Crown, n., (1) a royal diadem, *muonn, -a, m.*; *coróim, -ne, and -neac, pl. -ónaca, f. (cf. L. corona)*; *coróim óir, a golden crown*. In *U.* *coróim* is sometimes pron. *cónoir*, as *cónoir íṁuir*, the Rosary. A still more curious transposition of the same kind occurs there with regard to the name "Connor" (*O'Connor*) which is pron. *Nocor*.

(2) Of the head, (a) *baṡar, -air, m.*: *baṡar a éinn*, the crown of his head; (b) *muḡlac, -aḡḡ, m.*: *muḡlac a éinn*, the crown of her head.

(3) *Acme, consummation, perfection, buaic, -e, f.*

(4) A silver coin value 5s., *coróim, -e and -eac, pl. -ónaca, f.*; *piora coróineac*.

Crown, v.t., to invest with a crown, *corónaim, -aṵ*.

Crowned, v.a., *corónta*.

Crozier, n. See *Crosier*.

Crucified, a., tormented, (1) *céairca, ind.*; (2) *crocta, ind.*

Crucifix, n., (1) the Cross of Christ, *croir, gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*; *an éroṡ céairca*.

(2) A sculptured representation of Christ on the Cross, *ḡioḡair ár ḡlánuḡṡeóira céairca ár an ḡcroir*.

Crucifixion, n., the act of nailing to a cross, *céaraṵ, -ca, m.*

Crucify, v.t., to put to death by nailing to a cross, *céaraim, -aṵ*.

Crude, a., (1) uncooked, (a) *aṁ*; (b) *aṁrṵa, ind.*

(2) Unripe, *anabarṵ, -e*.

Crudely, ad., in a crude manner, *ḡo nam*.

Crudeness, n., (1) unripeness, *anabarṵeacṡ, -a, f.*

(2) Rawness, *oirne, g. id. f.*

Cruel, a., (1) disposed or pleased to hurt, pain or torment others, (a) *mióṡṡócaipeac, -riḡe*; (b) *cruaṵálaṡ, -aḡḡe*; (c) *amioṡṡmaṡ, -aḡḡe*; (d) *fuilteac, -tiḡe*: they are cruel and have no mercy, *acáro riac fuilteac ḡ ní ḡfuil ṡrócaipe ionnta (Jer. 6, 23)*; (e) *ṵanarṵa*; (f) *barbarṵa*; (g) *lorc, g.s.f. luirce*; (h) *ḡarḡḡ, -aḡḡe (cf. Gr. γοργός, rough, frightsome)*; (i) *tuṡcánta, ind.*; (j) *ṵoirṡṵa*; (k) *ṵoirṡánac, -aḡḡe*.

(2) Causing or fitted to cause grief, pain or misery, as war, (a) *ḡioṡmaṡ, -aḡḡe*: and their wrath because it was cruel, *aḡur a*

νοῦβρεις ὅτι τοῦ βί ρί ριόμαρ
(*Gen.* 49, 7); (b) μαρβταδ,
-αιγε.

Cruelly, *ad.*, in a cruel manner,
(1) σο μιοτρόκαιρεδ; (2) σο
ριόμαρ. *See* Cruel.

Cruelty, *n.*, the disposition to give
pain or suffering to others, barbarity,
inhumanity, savageness,
(1) ριόμαρδ, *a, f.*; (2) έδω-
τρόκαιρε, *g. id. f.* (also έδωτρό-
καιρεδ, *f.*); (3) μιοτρόκαιρεδ, *-a, f.*; (4) κυαδάλδ, *f.*; (5)
κυαδάλ, -άιτε, *f. (Der.)*; (6)
αιμιοδ, -a, *f.*; (7) βοιρβεδ, *-a, f.*; (8) βαρβαρδδ, *-a, f.*; (9)
ρυντεδ, *-a, f.*; (10) ζαρζαδ, *f.*; (11) ραναρδδ, *f.*; (12)
ουίρε, *g. id. f.*

Cruet, *n.*, a bottle or vessel, esp.
for holding oil, vinegar, etc.,
κυρίρε, *g. id., pl. -ζί, f.*; κυρίζα,
gen. id., m.

Cruise, *v.i.*, to sail back and forth
on the ocean, (1) τιμείαλ-
έουαρτιμ, -αίταδ; (2) αλπαον-
αίμ, -αδ, *m.*

Cruiser, *n.*, one who or the vessel
that cruises, κύρριρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Crumb, *n.*, a small fragment, (1)
βύιρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρεαδ, m.*:
βύιρε άράμ, a crumb of bread;
(2) ρρρίντε, *g. id., pl. -αδ, f.*;
(3) ρρρίντεδ, -όιρε, -a, *f.*; (4)
ζραδρόδ, -όιρε, -a, *f. (Don.)*;
crumbs coll., (a) ζραδαρ, -αίρ, *m.*;
(b) μιονζραδ, -αιγε, *f.*; (c)
ρρρίντεδ, -τιζ, *m.*; (d) ρρρυ-
αδαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (e) βρυρζαρ,
-αίρ, *m.*

Crumble, *v.t. and i.*, to break or
fall into fragments, (1) βλοδαιμ,
-αδ; (2) μινβυριμ, -ρεαδ; (3)
μαίριμ, -λεαδ; (4) ρρρίντιμ,
-λεαδ; (5) μιονβρύζαίμ, -αδ.

Crumple, *v.t.*, to crush together.
βρύζαίμ, -αδ.

Crump-shouldered, *a.*, κυιτίνεαδ,
-νίγε.

Crunch, *v.t.*, to crush with the
teeth, κυζαίμ, -αδ.

Crupper, *n.*, the buttocks or rump
of a horse, (1) τιαραδ, -αιζ, -αιγε,
m. (also *f.* ριαραδ, *Con.*); (2)
ζιορραρε, *g. id. m.*; (3) βραμάν,
-άμ; crupper-girth, ζιορταδάν,
-άμ, *m.*

Crusade, *n.*, one of the warlike
expeditions undertaken in the
11th, 12th and 13th centuries to
recover the True Cross and the
Holy Land, κοζαδ να κροίρε.

Crush, *v.t.*, to bruise or squeeze,
βρύζαίμ, -αδ.

Crushed, *v.a.*, bruised, βρύζτε;
not crushed till getting old, ní
βρύζτε σο ουτ ι η-αοίρ.

Crushing, *n.*, (1) the act of bruising
or grinding, βρύζαδ, -ρύζτε, *m.*:
may you be broken and crushed,
βριρεαδ ιρ βρύζαδ ορτ.

(2) To oppress or burden
grievously: thou shalt be only
oppressed and crushed alway,
βερό τυρα αμάμ πά θάοίρε
τοο' βρύζαδ ι ζκομνυρε (*Deut.*
28, 33).

Crust, *n.*, (1) ρζρεαμόδ, -όιρε, όζα,
f.; (2) ρζρεαβαλ, -αίλ, *m.*; (3)
κυρίτα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Crutch, *n.*, a kind of staff for
assisting a lame person to walk,
(1) μαρε νό βατα κροίρε; (2)
ρτεαρόδ, -όιρε, -a, *f.*; (3) τρορ-
νάμ, -άμ, *m.*; (4) τρορτάν, -άμ,
(5) κροίριν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Cry, *v.i.*, (1) to call, to shout, (a)
ζλαοδαιμ *v.n.* ζλαοδδ and
ζλαοδ; (b) έζίμ, -ζεαμ: Jesus
cried with a loud voice, ο'έιζ
ίορα δε ζυτ άρτο (*Mat.* 27, 46);
(c) ρυαζραιμ, -ραδ: the voice
of one crying in the wilderness,
ζυτ αν τέ ρυαζραιμ ανηρα βράραδ

Cubby, *n.*, a little house made by children, *úipín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Cube, *n.*, a regular solid body with six equal squares, *cúb, -úibe, -úibeanna, f.*

Cubic, Cubical, *a.*, *cúbac, -aíge.*

Cubit, *n.*, a measure of length, (1) *cúbao, -aro, m.*; (2) *cnámruige, f.*, from *cnám*, a bone, and *ruig*, the arm; the measurement is taken from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, and should be eighteen inches; (3) *ruigemeas, -ta, m.*; (4) *ruige, g. id., pl. -šte, m.*; (5) *bannlam, -aimé, f. (Dr. MacHale)*; (6) *cúibit.*

Cuckold, *n.*, a man whose wife is unfaithful, (1) *adarcán, -ám, m.*; (2) *beannaacán, -ám, m.*; (3) *fuice, g. id., m.*; (4) *cucól, -ól, m.*; (5) *cucól, -óla, -lí, f.*

Cuckoo, *n. (Zool.)*, a bird (*Cuculus canorus*), *cuač, -aice, -a, f.*; the little bird that follows the cuckoo, *an cíotós riabac (M.)*, *an cíotós riabac (Aran)*; *coim-oiré na cuaiče (Der.)*; the cuckoo of summer is the scald-crow of winter, *cuač an tramharó rionnós geimhro.*

Cuckoo-flower, *n. (Bot.)*, lady's smock, (*Cardamine pratensis*), (1) *iéme mhuire*; (2) *gleórán, m.*; (3) *biolar griasám*; (4) *reitín cuaiče (Con.).*

Cuckoo-pint, *n.*, a plant (*Arum maculatum*), *boó gésar (Con.)*, also called wake-robin.

Cuckoo-spittle, *n.*, *reite na gcuač.*

Cucumber, *n. (Bot.)*, a creeping plant, (*Cucumis sativus*), (1) *cularán, -ám, m.*; (2) *cúcumar, -air, m.*; (3) *cúcuirmir*; (4) *tur na bó*; (5) wild, *gáire nime, cúcumar riadóam.*

Cud, *n.*, the food which is brought

up and chewed a second time by ruminant animals, *ciop, gen. cipe(ac), f.*: whatsoever cheweth the cud among the beasts that ye shall eat, *gíoró b'é ar bit coḡnar an cíop imeas na n-aimhinteao íortaoi rin (Lev. 11, 3)*; chewing the cud, *coḡaint na cipe(ac).*

Cudbear, *n. (Bot.)*, a lichen (*Lecanora tartarea*), growing on rocks, from which a violet or purple dye is obtained by drying it in the sun, steeping it in urine in an air-tight vessel for three weeks and then boiling the article to be dyed in it (*D.*), *corcur, -uir, m.*

Cuddy, *n.*, (1) the galley or kitchen of a vessel, *úipín, g. id., pl. -ní, m. See Cubby.*

(2) A codfish, *curoamn, -e, f. (Ker.)*; *trorḡ, g. truirḡ, pl. id., m.*

Cudgel, *n.*, a heavy stick, (1) *cuaitle, gen. id., -leaca, f. and m. (cf. Port an Cuaitle in Clare Island; cf. Ger. keule, a club; Gr. καυλός; L. caulis, a stalk), a club with a round end*; (2) *rimactín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *cnairctín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (4) *coillearán, -ám, m.*; (5) *rimirtín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (6) *lorḡ, g. uirḡ, m.*; also *g. uirḡe, f.*

Cudgel, *v.t.*, (1) *rimirtim, -teaó*; (2) *ruirḡim, -uirḡao*; (3) *pléarḡaim, -ao.*

Cudgelling, *n.*, the act of beating with a cudgel, (1) *ruirḡao, -uirḡte, m.*; (2) *pléarḡao, -ḡta, m.*; (3) *bacairéacḡ, -a, f. (M. B.).*

Cudweed, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant (*Filago Germanica*), (1) common, (*a*) *cáoluib, -e, -eanna, f.*; (*b*) *gnabtur, m., gnaftur*; (2) long-leaved, upright, (*a*) *tiacḡtur beas*; (*b*) *locall caol.*

Cuff, *n.*, (1) a blow, (a) *τοῦρν*, *g.* *τουῖρν*, *pl. id.* and *-α*, *m.*; (b) *ῥαυτλεός*, *-όριε*, *-α*, *f.*; (c) *buntle*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τι*, *m.*

(2) Of a sleeve, ceann muncille, *m.*

Cuirass, *n.*, a breastplate, *uētaç*,
-αις, *m.*

Cuirassier, *n.*, a soldier who wears
a cuirass, ἐρωρῶτεας, -της, *m.*

Cuisine, *n.*, manner of cooking,
κόσμησις, -α, *f.*

Culdee, *n.*, one of a class of Anchorites who lived in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, c  te
 O  , *m.*

Culerage. *See* Culrage.

Culinary, *a.*, belonging to the kitchen, βιαὐκταμεαῖ, -νῆς.

Cull, *v.t.*, to choose or select,
τοῤῥαίμ, *v.n.* τοῤῥα.

Cull, *n.*, a thing rejected, བོག་མེད་
g. id. m.: it is hard to choose
 between two culls, ལྟ་བུ་མེད་པའི་
 བོག་མེད་ཀྱི་བཀའ་ལྟར་བློ་བྱེད་པ་

Culled, *a.*, chosen, selected, τοῦστα.

Cullender, *n.*, a strainer, (1) ριολάν, -άιν, *m.*; (2) ριολάτσάν, -άιν, *m.*; (3) ριολισιάν, *m.*

Culler, *n.*, one who picks or chooses,
τοῦτ'οἷν, -όηδ, -ήϊ, *m.*

Cullion, *n.*, a mean low fellow,
 κλαῖαινε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Cully, *n.*, a gull, $\Delta\mu\alpha\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta$, *m.*

Cully, *v.t.*, to gull or impose on
one, amasóan to déanam de
túime.

Culm, *n.*, a kind of non-bituminous coal, ꠘꠞꠤ ꠘꠞꠤꠞꠤ.

Culpability, *n.*, the state of being
culpable, κοῖτεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Culpable, *a.*, guilty, (1) κοινῆς, -της; (2) ἑνός; (3) very c., ἰδιόνομος, -ου.

Culpableness, *n.* See Culpability.

Culprit, *n.*, one guilty of a crime,
 κιονντιρòε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -òτε, *m.*

Culrage, *n.* (*Bot.*), smartweed
(*Polygonum hydropiper*), τόν-
τορῆς, *m.*

Cultivable, *a.*, (1) capable of being tilled, ῥοφαοτῑιῡῖτε; (2) fit to be tilled, ιοντῑαοτῑιῡῖτε.

Cultivate, *v.t.*, (1) to c. land, օւն-
բացիմ, -ւնգած: տաւան Ծ'օնբուց-
ած; (2) բօնարարիմ, -նար; (3)
բազմաբացիմ, -ւնգած; (4) to c. the
mind, անտունն Ծօ Եարւնգած.

Cultivating, *n.*, (1) *ῥόμαρ*, -αιρ,
m.; (2) *ῥαοτρυγάο*, -υιγτέ, *m.*

Cultivation, *n.*, improvement by
agricultural processes, *leapušab*,
-uigšte, *m.*

Culture, *n.*, refinement, (1) *múim-eað*, *-nte*, *m.*; (2) *deigsteasgar*, *-ar*, *m.*: the c. of youth, *deigsteasgar* *na* *hóige*.

Cumbent, *a.*, lying down, *tuſt̃eac*,
-*t̃iſe* ; *rinte*.

Cumber, *v.t.*, to be burdensome or
oppressive to, cumangam, -aò
(*O' Beg.*).

Cumbersome, *a.*, burdensome, clogging, ἀσπαστικός, -αίσις.

Cumin, Cummin, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Cuminum cyminum*), cumíneas, cumín, lup mic cumín.

Cumulate, *v.t.*, to heap together,
καρπαιν, -αῖο.

Cumulation, *n.*, the act of heaping together, *καρναθ*, *-ντα*, *m.*

Cumulative, *a.*, forming a heap,
καρπᾶς, -αις.

Cuniform, *a.*, wedge-shaped, Ծոնց-
 Եմմալ, -մլա.

Cunner-fish, *n.*, the limpet or patella, βάρινας, -νιξ, -νιξε, *m.*

Cunning, *a.*, artful, crafty, deceitful, designing, sly, (1) *ḡlic*, -e : he that is not strong should be cunning, *an té nā bíonn lároir ní fuláir roo veit ḡlic* ; (2) *ceatḡac*, -aḡe ; (3) *meaḡac*, -aḡe ; (4) *cleaḡac*, -aḡe ; (5)

ḡαρτα, *ind.*; (6) lúbac, -aige; (7) lúbineac, -nige; (8) rúgthead, -tíge; (9) eadarnaróeac, -óige; (10) túbalt, *ind.*; (11) sunta, *ind.*; (12) rionnacamaíl, -míla; (13) ḡabaoac, -aige; (14) paroeamaíl, -míla; (15) beaprac, -aige.

A cunning old fellow or animal, (a) reanraoaire, *m.*; (b) ḡabaoaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*
 Cunning, *n.*, craft, deceit, fraudulent skill, dexterity in gaining an end, (1) ḡiocar, -air, *m.*: cunning is more effectual than strength, *ir* tpeire ḡiocar ná neart; let my right hand forget her cunning [skill], oearmaoao mo lám oear a ḡiocar; (2) cleapact, -a, *f.*; (3) ḡaract, -a, *f.*; (4) lúbact, -a, *f.*; (5) lúbineact, -a, *f.*; (6) paroeamíact, -a, *f.*; (7) pionnra, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (8) rúgeaoóipeact, -a, *f.*

Cunningly, *ad.*, in a cunning manner, so ḡic.

Cunningness, *n.*, the quality of being cunning, (1) ḡiocar, -air, *m.*; (2) ḡabaoipeact, -a, *f.*

Cup, *n.*, a drinking-vessel, (1) cupán, -ám, *m.* (*LL.* 256, *a* 51; *L. U.* 22, *a* 16; *S. G.* 97, 1); (2) coru, *g.* and *pl. cuiru, pl.* also -a, *dpl. -aib, m.*; (3) cuac, -aice, -a, *f.*; (4) rḡála, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*: cup-tossing on Hallow-e'en, caiteam an rḡála; tionntóo (leigeam) na ḡcupán; (5) leaprar, -air, *m.*: common drinking cup anciently at fairs, leaprar an donais; (6) eaprar, -air, *m.*: one of a chief's seven valuables; (7) a cup chained to a roadside well, rtao, -a, *m.* (*cf. Sc. rtop* and *Eng. stoop* of wine).

Cup-bearer, *n.*, (1) oáiteam, -uim and -mán, *m.*; (2) ḡiolla copám, *m.*; (3) ḡiolla rḡála: for I was the king's cup-bearer, óir ba mire ḡiolla rḡála an ríog (*Neh.* 1, 11, *ed.*, 1852, ḡiolla cupám, *ed.*, 1826); (4) ḡiolla cuiru.

Cupboard, *n.*, a small closet with shelves for cups, etc., (1) coru-clár, -áir, *m.*; (2) umar, -air, *m.*; (3) coruian, -aimne, -a, *f.*; (4) cuparo, -air, *m.*

Cupidity, *n.*, greed of gain, (1) antramnt, -e, *f.*; (2) rannact, -a, *f.*

Cupola, *n.*, a roof or ceiling having a rounded form, ounteao (*T.C.*); beanncoar, -air, *m.* See Dome.

Cupping, *n.*, the act of drawing blood to or from the surface by means of a vacuum over the part, ḡibneact, -a, *f.*

Cupping-glass, } *n.*, a cup by
 Cupping-horn, } which a partial vacuum is produced by heat in cupping, aóarc leaḡa; ḡibne, *g. id., pl. -ní, f.*

Cur, *n.*, a mongrel dog or a worthless fellow, maora beas nó oume ruarac: *ir* éigean maora mall-uigte oo ceangal so ḡearr.

Curable, *a.*, capable of being cured, (1) mteigearra, *ind.*; (2) ro-leigearra; (3) roiteigir.

Curableness, } *n.*, the state of being
 Curability, } curable, mteigearraact, -a, *f.*; roiteigearraact, -a, *f.*

Curate, *n.*, a priest who assists a parish priest, (1) raḡarc óḡ, *g. -airc óis, m.*; (2) cúrároac, -oig, *m.*

Curative, *a.*, tending to cure, (1) leigearrac, -aige; (2) iceac, -cige.

Curb, *v.t.*, to guide, manage or restrain, as with a curb, (1)

ῥταοναῖμ, -αὐ; (2) ῥῥιαναῖμ, -αὐ; (3) τοῖρμεαρῥαῖμ, -μεαρῥ. Curb, *n.*, (1) that which restrains or subdues, as a horse, (a) cῑῖῃ, -e, -ῑ, *f.*; (b) ῥμαῖῥ, -e, *f.*; (c) ῥμεῖῥῥῥῑαν; (d) καὐαρῑαν, -άμ, *m.* (for a horse); (e) ῥμεῖῥ-ῥλαῑῥαὐ, *m.*; (f) μῑῥῑαῑῑ, -έῑῑῑῑ, *pl.* -α and -αῑα, *f.*

(2) A check or hindrance (*fig.*), ῥῥῑαν, *g.* ῥῥέμ, *pl.* *id.* (also ῥῥῑαῑ and -ῑα, *m.*).

Curd, *n.*, the thick part of milk as distinguished from whey, (1) ῥῥῑῑῑ, -οῑα, *pl.* *id.* *m.*; (2) μῑῑῑῑῑ, -άμ, *m.*

Curbed, *a.*, restrained, ῥῥῑανῑα.

Curbing, *n.*, the act of restraining, ῥῥῑαναὐ, -ῑα, *m.*

Curdle, *v.t.* and *i.*, to change into curd, ῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ.

Curdling, *n.*, the act of changing into curd and whey, ῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ, *m.*

Curdy, *a.*, full of curd, ῥῥῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ.

Cure, *v.t.*, (1) to heal, to make sound or well, (a) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ: at the commencement of a disease its cure is most feasible, ῑ ῑῑῑῑ ἄν ῥῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑ ἄ ῑῑῑῑῑ; (b) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ; (c) ῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ and ῑῑῑ; (d) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ.

(2) To preserve, (a) by salting, ῥῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ; (b) by salting, drying, etc., as fish, ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ.

Cure, *n.*, (1) a medical remedy, (a) ῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *m.*: the cure is worse than the disease, ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ἄν ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῥῑῑῑ; (b) ῑῑ, -e, *f.*; (c) ῑῑῑ, *g. id. f.*; (d) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *f.*; (e) ῥῑῑῑῑῑ, -e, *f.*

(2) A means for the removal of disease, ῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *pl. id.* and -ῥῑῑῑῑῑ, *m.*: a good laugh

and a long sleep are the two best cures, ῥῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῥῑῑῑ ἄν ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῥῑῑῑῑ.

Cured, *v.a.*, healed, (1) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *ind.*; (2) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *ind.*

Cureless, *a.*, without cure, ῑῑ-ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *ind.*

Curer, *n.*, one who preserves bacon, fish, etc., (1) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *m.*; (2) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *m.*

Curing, *n.*, (1) the act of healing, (a) ῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *m.*; (b) ῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ, *m.*; (c) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ; (d) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ, *m.*; (e) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑ, *m.*

(2) Preserving by salting, drying, etc., (a) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑ, *m.*; (b) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑῑ, *m.*

Curiosity, *n.*, a disposition to inquire or investigate, (1) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑ, *f.*; (2) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑ, *f.*

Curious, *a.*, (1) strange, queer, (a) ῑῑῑ, -e; (b) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑ: I had a curious dream last night, ῑῑ ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἄν ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑ; (c) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *ind.*

(2) Eager for knowledge, (a) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑ; (b) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῥῑῑῑῑ; (c) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ (P. L.).

Curiously, *ad.*, in a curious manner, ῥῑ ῑῑῑῑ, ῥῑ ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ.

Curl, *v.t.*, to twist into ringlets, to crisp, as the hair, (1) ῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ; (2) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ; (3) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ; (4) ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ; (5) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑ; (6) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ.

Curl, *v.i.*, to contract or bend into curls, ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -αὐ.

Curl, *n.*, a ringlet, as of hair, anything of a spiral form, (1) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῑῑῑ, *m.*; (2) ῑῑῑ, -ῑ, -ῑῑῑῑ, *m.*; (3) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑῑῑῑ, -ῑ, *f.*; (4) ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, -ῑ,

and -éibe, *pl. -a, f.*; (5) tual, -ail, *m.*; (6) ciabhasán, -ám, *m.*; (7) lúibín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (8) camós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (9) cocán, -ám, *m.*; (10) olaoi, *g. id., pl. -te, f.*

Curled, *a.*, having curls, wavy, (1) carra, *ind.*; (2) fíllte, *ind.*; (3) cloisíneac, -níge; (4) tualac, -aige; (5) cairéogac, -aige; (6) caircíabac, -aige; (7) coallac, -aige; (8) cuimíneac, -níge; (9) baallac, -aige; (10) cuacógac, -aige; (11) pocac, -aige; (12) camógac, -aige; (13) táclac, -aige; (14) triopallac, -aige; (15) bíreac, -ríge (vice-like); (16) camarrac, -aige; (17) fáinneac, -níge (ring-like).

Curlew, *n. (Zool.)*, the common European bird (*Numenius arquatus*), (1) coirpíúin, -úin, *m.*; (2) cputac, -aig, *m.*; (3) cputac mara, *m.*; (4) guibneac, -nig, *m.*; (5) pucaire gaoite, *m. (Or.)*.

Curly, *a.*, curling or tending to curl, (1) baclac, -aige; (2) baallac, -aige; (3) cuacac, -aige; (4) cripmeac, -níge.

Curly-headed, *a.*, having curly hair, (1) caircíabac, -aige; (2) ciab-baellac, -aige.

Curmudgeon, *n.*, a niggard, a miser, a churl, (1) rppíúnlúigteoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) boac dóro-iaota, a close-fisted churl; (3) griobaltac, -aig, *m.*

Currant, *n.*, (1) a small kind of seedless raisin grown in the Levant, (a) dearc fíannac; (b) dearcóg fíannac; (2) black (*Ribes nigrum*), (a) rpiónán túb (*Lhuyd*), paopar túb, *m.*; (b) red (*R. rubrum*), paopar dearg, *m.*; rpiónán dearg (*Lhuyd*); (c) white, a species of (*R. rubrum*), paopar bán, *m.*

Currency, *n.*, what is given and taken as representing money or value, muot no meap aigto (*T. C.*); current expenses, aig-geao peata.

Current, *n.*, the swiftest part of a stream, (1) rput, -ota, *pl. id.* and -poctanna, *m.*; (2) gaire, *f.*; (3) caire, *g. id., pl. -rí, f.*; (4) cuilic, -e, -í, *f.*; (5) argal, -ail, *m.*

Current, *a.*, common, coitceann, -cínne.

Currier, *n.*, one who dresses leather, toimtleapuirgtoir; biantleap-aroe, *g. id., pl. -öte, m.*

Currish, *a.*, having the characteristics of a cur, maopamail, -mla.

Currishly, *ad.*, in a currish manner, go garb, go maopamail.

Currishness, *n.*, the quality of being currish, maopamlaet, -a, *f.*

Curry, *v.t.*, to dress leather, (1) tonnam, -ao; (2) biantleap-uigim, -uao (biant, the hide of an animal, and leapuirgim, to cure); (3) toimtleapuirgim, -uao.

Curry-comb, *n.*, a kind of metallic comb used in grooming horses, rgríobán, -ám, *m.*; ciop capail.

Curse, *v.t.*, (1) to call upon divine or supernatural power to injure, malluigim, -uao: I will curse them that curse thee, mattleóc-aró mé an té mattleócar tú (*Gen. 12, 3*); (2) earfgaimigim, -nröe (with ar); (3) beirim mallaet; (4) cuirim earfgame ar; (5) imdearfgaim, -ao; (6) to curse with bell, book and candle .i. excommunicate, com-nealbáctaim, -ao.

Curse, *v.i.*, (1) malluigim, -uao: then he began to curse and to swear, annrim do cionnrsgaim ré beir ag malluao 7 ag mionnuao (2) earfgaimigim, -nröe.

Curse, *n.*, an invocation of evil against another, (1) *earḡame*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní, f.*; (2) *mallact*, *-a, f.* (*cf. L. maledixit*); *reanmallact*, *-a, f.*: an old white horse is the last of all curses, *deireadh gac reanmallact reanḡearrán bán (H. M. 428)*; a litany of curses, *raim na mallact*; (3) *míonn móir*.

Cursed, *a.*, execrable, *malluigthe*.

Curser, *n.*, one who curses, *malluigtheoir*, *-óir, -rí, m.*

Cursing, *n.*, the act of swearing, (1) *malluḡadh*, *-uigthe, m.*; (2) *earḡamròe, f.*: he heard a boy c. diligently, *custadh ré ḡairrún as earḡamròe ar a díceall*.

Cursory, *a.*, hastily done, careless, superficial, slight, (1) *éadrom*, *-ruime*; (2) *luait*, *-e*; (3) *obann*, *-ainne*.

Curt, *a.*, rudely concise, short, (1) *neamhurramac*, *-aighe*; (2) *ḡearr*, *g.s.f. ḡiorra*.

Curtail, *v.t.*, to shorten, to abridge, *ḡiorruigim*, *-uḡadh*.

Curtain, *n.*, a hanging screen capable of being closed and opened at will, (1) *cuirctín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.* (*S. R. 4980*); (2) *cruictín*, *m.*; (3) *rḡad*, *-a*, *-anna, m.*; (4) *curtain lecture*, *coḡar an adairt*.

Curtly, *ad.*, in a curt manner, *so ḡearr*.

Curvate, *a.*, bent or curved, (1)

Curvated, *a.*, *cam*, *-aime*; (2) *lúbac*, *-aighe*; (3) *cuair*, *-aighe (cf. L. curvus)*.

Curvature, *n.*, a curve, *caime*, *g. id. f.*; *cuairne, g. id. f.*

Curve, *v.t.*, to bend, to crook, (1) *lúbaim*, *-adh*; (2) *tuatam*, *-adh*.

Curve, *v.i.*, to bend or turn gradually, (1) *lúbaim*, *-adh*; (2) *cromaim*, *-adh*.

Curve, *n.*, a bending without angles, (1) *lúb*, *-úb, -a, f.*; (2) *riaradh*, *-adh, m.*; (3) *camós*, *-óighe, -a, f.*

Curved, *a.*, bent, (1) *cam*, *-aime (cf. √ kémo, I arch)*; (2) *crom*, *comp. cruime*; (3) *lúbta*, *ind.*

Curvilinear, *a.*, bounded by curved lines, *lúbíneac*, *-nighe*.

Cushion, *n.*, a soft pillow or pad, *ruimín*, *m.* (*Molloy's Gram.*, 1867, p. 32; *cúirín, g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m. (T. C.)*).

Cushioned, *a.*, furnished with cushions, *cúiríneac*, *-nighe*.

Custard, *n.*, a mixture of milk and eggs baked or boiled, (1) *breadtán*, *-áin, m.* (*A. M. C. 67, 22*); (2) *uḡasán*, *-áin, m.*

Custodian, *n.*, a keeper, *comeadóir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óir, m. (M.)*; *comhéadóir* (*Don.*).

Custody, *n.*, a keeping or guarding, (1) *comeadh*, *-ta, m.*; (2) *cumadh*, *-aighe, m.*; (3) *tairge, g. id. f.*: *ta dhéaro airḡeo i tairge asam*, I have his money in custody; (4) *poitlámair*, *-air, m.*: the chief books of Ireland were placed in the custody of the prelates of the Church, *do cuireadh prímléadair Éireann ar r. pprealárdeadh na heaglaise (Keat. Hist.)*; (5) *uradh*, *-e, f.*

Custom, *n.*, (1) usage, habitual method of acting or living, (a) *béar*, *-a, pl. id. m.*; (b) *nóir*, *g. -óir, pl. -a, -anna, m.*: old custom, *bunnóir, m.*, *reannóir, m.*; good c., *deaghnóir*; one who understands customs, *nóirde, g. id.*, *pl. -óir, m.*: countries are not more numerous than customs, *ní uia tír ná ḡnár*; it is a long-standing c., *ir ḡnár é le fao*; (d) *ḡnadh*, *-a, m. (cf. Gr. γνωτός, known)*:

it is not the c. in this place to give the younger in marriage first, ní map rim ir gnát do déanam i n-ár n-áitne an rórar do tabairt amac roim an trinn-rear (*Gen.* 29, 26); also dearghnát; (e) gnátar, -air, *m.*; (f) gnátam, -aim, *m.*: according to c., do réir gnátam; (g) cleáct, -a, -anna, *m.*; (h) cleáct, -a, -anna, *m.*; (i) moð, -a, *pl. id. m.*; (j) gneáir, -éir, *m.*; (k) gléar, -éir, *m.*; (l) dual, -ail, *m.*

(2) In shops, (a) ceannaí, -aí, *m.*; (b) tráct, -a, *m.*: he has great c., tá tráct mór aige; to take the c. away from one, an tráct do baint de úime.

Custom, *n.*, toll, tax or tribute, (1) gnátcóir, -a, -anna, *m.*; (2) cíor ríog, *m.*; (3) mál, -ail, *m.*; (4) curtum, -uim, *m.*; (5) cánaí, -air, *m.*

Customarize, *v.t.*, to make customary, nóruí, -uá, *m.*

Customary, *a.*, agreeing with custom or common usage, (1) gnát and gnátac, -aige: as is c., map ir gnát; (2) gnáit, -e, dearghnátac, -aige; (3) nórmair, -aire; (4) cleáctamail, -míl; (5) coitcéannat, *ind.*

Custom-collector, *n.*, (1) cleáctaire *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) cleáctóir, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (3) málmaoir, -oir, *m.*; (4) cíormaoir, -oir, *m.*

Customer, *n.*, a buyer, (1) ceannuigheoir; (2) muictaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) ceáctuire, *g. id., pl. -óite, m.*

Custom-house, *n.*, mála, *g. id., pl. -anna, f.*

Cut, *v.t.*, (1) to gash, sever or divide, as with a sharp instrument, (a) gearraim, -aó: to c. down a traitor alive, méirleac do gearraí beó; c. the

gad nearest the throat first, gearraí ar uáir an saó ir giorra don ríóirnaí.

(2) To c. for the purpose of gathering, as turf, to mow, to reap, bainim, *v.n. bain(τ)* and buaim(τ) in the case of reaping.

(3) To castrate or geld, (a) coillim, -leá; (b) rpočaim (rpočaim, *Don.*), -aó; (c) bainim ar: cutting pigs, aš bainc ar mucab.

(4) To c. off or dock, as the hair, the nails, bearraim, -aó: do not c. your nails on Friday or your hair on Sunday, ná bearr n'ingne dia hdoime ná do ghuais dia Doimnaí.

(5) To c. or mince meat and fig. one's character, rpočaim, -aó.

(6) To c. into strips, rtiailaim, -aó.

(7) To c. down or lop off, (a) ceáiraim, -aó; (b) ršataim, -aó; (c) ríim, -leá.

(8) To c. off, (a) bainim de: c. off its head, bain an ceann de; (b) cíorrbaím, -aó: cíorrbaó ort; (c) eiršim, -šeá.

(9) To c., to hack, to smite, (a) rleáim, -aó: aš rleáaó na rluas (*cf. slogging*); (b) rleáctaim, -aó; (c) leóđaim, -aó.

Cut, *v.i.*, gearraim, -aó, (a) to do the work of a cutting instrument: that knife cuts well, gearraim an ršian rim go maí; (b) to work with a cutting instrument: the man cuts well, gearraim an fear go maí.

Cut, *n.*, (1) an opening made with an edged instrument, a gash, (a) gearraí, -ra, *m., dim. gearraí, -óige, -a, f.*; (b) rleá, -a, *m. (f. l.)*; (c) ršóir, *g. ršóir,*

pl. id. m.: he gave a c. of the knife across the caul, *cuḡ ré rḡóir don rḡeim cārr an oḡuim-éill* (Top. On. 6, 8).

(2) A notch made (*a*) by cutting, (i) *rḡóir, -óir, m.*; (ii) *(f)eaḡ, -a, m.*; (*b*) by digging, (i) *oíos, -a, pl. -aḡa and -raḡa, f.* (also *oíg, -e, -eaḡa, f.*); (ii) *clair, -e, -eanna, f.*

(3) A portion c. off, *beairraḡ, -arḡ, m.*

Cut, *a.*, (1) divided by cutting, (*a*) *ḡearrḡa, ind.*: my stomach thinks that my throat is c., *raoileann mo bōḡ ḡo bḡuill mo rḡóirnaḡ ḡearrḡa*; (*b*) *beairrḡa*.

(2) Gelded, *coillte, ind.*

(3) Minced, *mionḡearrḡa, ind.*

(4) C. into strips, *ḡciallta, ind.*

(5) C. down, (*a*) *cearrḡa, ind.*; (*b*) *ḡilte, ind.*

(6) C. delicately, carved, *ḡnoisḡte, ind.*

(7) Idiom: He is of the same c. as the rest, *cā ré map an curo eile*.

Cutaneous, *a.*, of or pertaining to the skin, *cḡoicneac, -mḡe*.

Cuteness, *n.*, acuteness, (1) *ḡeancḡríonnaḡt, -a, f.*; (2) *ḡur, -uir, m.*; (3) *ḡrinneair, -uir, m.*; (4) *ḡuocar, -air, m.*

Cuticle, *n.*, scarfskin or epidermis, *cḡoiceann canarḡe*.

Cutler, *n.*, *rḡḡianaḡóir*; *ḡaḡa ḡeal*:

Cā ḡaḡa ḡeal ran Spáinn ir ní cḡáḡḡraḡ lem pé cāirir mallacḡ an ḡápa ir na bḡarḡe oá cḡaoḡaḡ

ḡo ḡcailḡó ré a ḡlámte ir ḡo bḡáḡ náir ḡeibḡ faoirḡeann

Ar oéanaḡ an cḡorḡáin oó náir fáḡ buille maol é—'ran boleó.—Seanamḡán.

Cutpurse, *n.*, a pickpocket, (1) *ḡlaourḡe, g. id., pl. -oḡe, m.*;

(2) *ḡeirḡeairḡairḡe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *ḡeirḡearrḡóir, -óra, -rí, m.*;

(4) *ḡiolarḡe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (5) *ḡiolar, -air, m.*

(*Der.*); (6) *laourán, -ám, m.*

Cutter, *n.*, (1) one who cuts, (*a*) *ḡearrḡaḡóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (*b*) *beairrḡóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (*c*) *cearrḡurḡe, g. id., pl. -oḡe, m.*

(2) That which cuts, *ḡearrḡóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

(3) A fast boat, *luaḡlōḡ, -lumḡe, -a, f.*

Cut-throat, *n.*, an assassin, (1) *ḡlaomairḡóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *ḡopairḡe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Cutting, *n.*, (1) the act of cutting, (*a*) *ḡearrḡaḡ, -ḡrḡa, m.*; (*b*) *ḡaimḡ, -e, m.*; (*c*) reaping, *ḡuam, -ana, f.*; (*d*) gelding, *coilleaḡ, -lte, m.*; (*e*) *beairraḡ, -ḡa, m.*; (*f*) meat, *ḡpólaḡ, -lta, m.*; (*g*) c. down, *cearrḡaḡ, -ḡta, m.*; (*h*) *rḡaḡaḡ, -airḡe, m.*

(2) Something cut off or out, (*a*) *ḡearrḡaḡ, -ḡa, m.*; (*b*) *beairraḡ, -e, f.*; (*c*) a c. for planting again, *ḡoirḡann, -ann, m.*

(3) C. with a whip, (*a*) *léarraḡ, -ḡa, m.*; (*b*) *learraḡ, -oairḡa, m.*; (*c*) *ḡrearraḡ, -oḡa, m.*

(4) A c. made by digging. *See Cut, n. (2).*

(5) A c. in a bog, *coir, -e, -eaḡa, f.*; *coir mḡona*.

Cuttlefish, *n. (Zool.)*, a fish of the genus *Sepia*, (1) *ḡiobánaḡ, -aiḡ, m.*; (2) *cuiteal, -til, m.*; (3) *cudal, -ail, m. (Aran.)*; (4) *iarḡán oḡoḡmḡmte (Mayo).*

Cutty (short), *a.*, *cutaḡ, -aiḡe*.

Cycle, *n.*, (1) an imaginary circle, *ciocal, -ail, m.*

(2) An interval of time with a certain succession of events, *tiomcúairt na n-aimpír, na spéime, na gealaige.*

(3) A bicycle, *roctar, -air, m.*

Cyclopædia, *n.*, the circle of the arts and sciences, *tiomcúairt iomlán na n-ealaíða ašur na poŕluma (O'Beg.).*

Cygnets, *n.*, a young swan, *eala ós.*

Cylinder, *n.*, a hollow body of roller-like form, (1) *roircóir, -óra, -rí, m. (O'R.);* (2) *rollóir, -óra, -rí, m. (O'R. and Foley);* (3) *roctlóš, -óige, -a, f.*

Cylindrical, *a.*, like a cylinder, *roirciác, -aige.*

Cymbal, *n.*, a musical instrument used by the ancients, (1) *tiompán, -ám, m. (cf. L. tympanum, timbrel, drum);* (2) *croctall, -aill, m.;* (3) *ciombal, -ail, m.*

Cynic, *n.*, one who believes that human conduct is governed by self-interest or self-indulgence, (1) *orannróir, -óra, -rí, m.;* (2) *cáinteác, -tíš, m.;* (3) *boro-reacán, -ám, m.*

Cynical, *a.*, like a cynic, (1) *šearmáŕaí, -mí, m.;* (2) *rámáí, -mí, m.*

Cynically, *ad.*, in a cynical manner, *šo šearmáŕaí.*

Cynicalness, *n.*, the quality of being cynical, *šearmáŕaíac, -a, f.*

Cynicism, *n.*, the doctrine of a cynic, *šearmáŕaí, -aí, m.*

Cynosure, *n.*, *ršácán, -ám, m.*

Cypress, *n. (Bot.),* a cuniferous tree of the genus Cupressus, (1) *cúŕar, -air, m.;* (2) *cúŕróš, -óige, -a, f.;* (3) *crann cúŕar, gen. and pl., crann cúŕar, m.*

D

D (1) the fourth letter of the Irish alphabet, called *oair* (the oak tree); it is closely related to *τ*, with which it was in certain conditions interchanged and which it eclipses.

(2) As a numeral it represents 500.

(3) *Poss. pr.*, prefixed: *o'atár, thy father.*

(4) *Poss. pr.*, suffixed: *oo leatár rém, of your own leather.*

Dab, *n.*, a gentle blow, *buille ésoiríom.*

Dabble, *v.i.*, to paddle or splash in mud or water, *unŕairíom rann raiár; duine mearšao a lám rann uirge: tomloŕšao.*

Dabbler, *n.*, one who dabbles, (1) *mearšaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.;* (2) *unŕairí, -óra, -rí, m.;* (3) *tomloŕšaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Dabchick, *n. (Zool.),* a small water bird (*Podilymbus podiceps*), (1) *rŕáŕaire, m.;* (2) *šablián uirge.*

Dactyl, *n.*, in prosody a poetical foot of one accented syllable followed by two unaccented ones, *oairí, -e, f. (cf. L. dactylus; Gr. δάκτυλος).*

Daddy-long-legs. *See Crane-fly.*

Daffodil, *n. (Bot.),* a plant, (1) of the genus *Asphodelus*, (a) *bieac-tán, -ám, m.;* (b) *buioacán, -ám, m.;* (2) of the genus *Narcissus*, (a) *uir an éromcinn; (b) pseudo narcissus, uir na ríuoč (Hogan and Foley);* (c) *uir an airíge; (d) ršioila, m.*

Daft, *a.*, idiotic, delirious, insane, (1) *ar buile; (2) ar míre; (3) ar meabair: I think my poor girl is daft about him, ríuim nač bfuil rŕiannc aš mo cáilín boct 'n-a oíaró (M. B.).*

Dagger, *n.*, a short weapon like a sword used for stabbing, (1) *duirc*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) *miosóðs*, -óige, -a, *f.* (*cf.* *Clainn tSuidne na miosóðs*); (3) *speill-eán*, -án, *m.*; (4) *rḡian fáda*.

Daggle, *v.t.*, to trail so as to wet and make dirty, *rtḡaoitim*, -leao.

Daggle-tail, *n.*, a slovenly woman, *rtḡaoilleóðs*, -óige, -óðs, *f.*; *earball ralað*, *m.*

Daily, *a.*, happening each day, (1) *laeḡeamail*, -m̃la: give us this day our daily bread, *ár n-arán laeḡeamail tabair dúinn m̃oiu* (*Mat.* 6, 11); (2) *ḡac lá*.

Daintily, *ad.*, in a dainty manner, delicately, *ḡo róḡmail*.

Daintiness, *n.*, elegance, fastidiousness, *rḡarḡaḡt*, -a, *f.*

Dainty, *n.*, a delicacy, that which is delicate or delicious, (1) *mitreán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *mitreóðs*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (3) *róḡs*, -óig, *m.*; (4) *coll.*, *róḡar*, -air, *m.*; (5) *róblar*, -air, -aircí, *m.*; (6) *beaḡaróeacḡt*, -a, *f.*: *bíoir ar na líonaḡ féim leir an uile íórt beaḡaróeacḡta ḡ mitreán*, *fiú ḡo mberḡ ríao bolḡbḡirḡe* (*I. S.* 114).

Dainty, *a.*, (1) toothsome, (a) *mitir*, -lre; (b) *róḡmail*, -m̃la.

(2) Elegant, shapely, neat, nice, (a) *rḡarḡa*, *ind.*; (b) *rḡar-m̃ar*, -aire.

(3) Requiring dainties, fastidious, *rḡiobaḡta*, *ind.*

Dairy, *n.*, (1) *tiḡ bainne*, *m.*: on the feast of Patrick of the Miracles, who took the power from the grey stone, there is a nest in each wood, a trout in each pool and a heifer calf in every dairy in Ireland, *lá íéil pádrais na bḡearḡ/a bamear a neart ar an éioic ḡlar/bíonn*

neao i nḡac coill, *bḡeac i nḡac linn/ḡ ḡaman boineann i nḡac tiḡ bainne i nḡirinn* (*H. M.* 1192); (2) *buaile*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ite and -iteacḡ, *f.* (*cf.* *L. bovine*); (3) *airḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aḡa, *f.*; (4) *laḡtlann*, -amne, -a, *f.*; (5) *laḡtaim*, *f.*

Dairymaid, *n.*, a female servant in charge of a dairy, *bean bainne*, *f.*

Dairyman, *n.*, a man who keeps a dairy, *reacḡaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Dais, *n.*, a platform slightly raised above the floor of a hall, (1) *ároán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *láitḡeán*, -ám, *m.* (*P. O'L.*); (3) *leibeann* (*K. M.*, *Ais. MacCon.* 67-23).

Daisied, *a.*, covered with daisies, *nóim̃eacḡ*, -niḡe.

Daisy, *n.*, (1) the common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), (a) *nóim̃in*, *m.*, (also *neóim̃in*); (b) small red. *nóim̃in maḡarḡ* (*Con.*); *ḡuḡán*, *m.*

(2) Ox-eye (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), (a) *earboḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *ḡam̃porḡ*, -uirḡ, *m.*; (c) *nóim̃in móir*, *m.*

Dale, *n.*, a vale, *ḡleanntán*, -ám, *m.*

Dalliance, *n.*, (1) trifling, *rlíomaḡoíreacḡt*, -a, *f.*

(2) Procrastination, *moitḡeaoíreacḡt*, -a, *f.*

(3) Wanton play, *cíbleáil*, -áta, *f.*

Dallier, *n.*, one who dallies, (1) *rlíomaḡoíir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *moitḡeaoíir*, *m.*; (3) *cíbleáitḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*

Dally, *v.i.*, *rúḡḡuirḡim*, -raḡ.

Dallying with girls, *n.*, *cíbleáil*, -áta, *f.* (*M. B.*).

Dam, *n.*, a female parent, esp. of quadrupeds, (1) *máḡair*, -ḡair, *pl.* -áitḡeacḡ, *f.*; (2) *bḡuim̃eacḡ*, -niḡe, -a, *f.*

applied to human dancing, but in *W. Lim.* it is confined to the frisking of lambs, calves, etc.

Dance, *v.t.*, to cause to dance or move nimbly about, to dandle, (1) *ṛunnaim*, -ce; (2) *ṛamṛaim*, -ṛaṇ, and *ṛamar*.

Dance, *n.*, an amusement in which the measured steps and figures are accompanied by music, (1) *ṛunnce*, *g. id., pl.* -anna, *m.*: a country dance, *ṛunnce* *ṛaṇa*; (2) *ṛamar*, -ṛṛa, *m.* (also *ṛamṛa*, *g. id., pl.* -ái, *m.*), *ṛamṛa* *ṛeire*, a strathspey.

Dancer, *n.*, one who dances, (1) *ṛunnceoir*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*; (2) *ṛamṛóir*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*

Dancing, *n.*, *ṛunnce*, *gen. id. m.*; *ṛamṛa*, *gen. id., m.*; partner in dancing, *comṛunnceoir*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*

Dancing, *a.*, given to dancing, (1) *ṛunncead*, -cṛṣe; (2) *ṛamṛad*, -aṛṣe.

Dancing-green, *n.*, *móimín*, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*

Dancing-master, *n.*, *máisiṛcṛṛ* *ṛunnce*.

Dancing-school, *n.*, *ṛṣoit* *ṛunnce*, *f.*; *ṛṣoit* *ṛamṛa*, *f.*

Dandelion, *n.*, (1) the common plant (*Taraxacum officinale*), (a) *cairṛreabán*, -áin, *m.*; (b) *cairṛreabán* (*na muc*); (c) *cairṛearbán*, *m.* (*ṣairṛearbam*, *Don.*); (d) *bior na Ṭṛiṣoe*; (e) *ṛiacail leomáin*; (f) *rearbán*, -áin, *m.*; (g) *rearbán na muc*; (h) *beápnán beápnais*; (i) *beápnán Ṭṛiṣoe*.

(2) The medicinal kind, *cairṛearbán caol* *ṛearṣ*, *m.*

Dander, *n.*, anger or vexation, *ṛearṣ*, -eṛṣe, -a, *f.*

Dandle, *v.t.*, to fondle, to move up and down on one's knee, *muirṛnṣim*, -iuṣaṇ: you shall be

dandled upon her knees, *beirí aṣ muirṛnṣeacṛ ar a ṣlúinib*; *ṛáṛluṣim*, -uṣaṇ.

Dandling, *n.*, the act of fondling by moving up and down, *muirṛnṣeacṛ*, -a, *f.*; *ṛáṛluṣaṇ*, -uṣṛe, *m.*

Dandriff, } *n.*, a scurf which comes
Dandruff, } on the head, (1) *ṛatṛcṛṛ*, *f.*; (2) *coṛam*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *ṛṣalpán*, -áin, *m.*; *meirṣe*, *g. id. f.*

Dandy, *n.*, one who pays special attention to dress, *ṣaisín*, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*

Dane, *n.*, a native of Denmark, (1) *loṛlannaṛ*, -aṛṣ, *m.*; (2) *Ṭuṇloṛlannaṛ*, *m.*; (3) *ṣall*, -áill, *m.*; (4) *Ṭuṇṣall*, *m.*; (5) *Ṭanaṛ*, -aṛ, *m.*; Danes, *Ṭuṇṣemṛe*; Finlanders and Norwegians, *ṛinnṣemṛe*.

Danewort, *n. (Bot.)*, a fetid species of elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), said to grow where battles were fought against the Danes, dwarf elder, elderwort, wall elder, (1) *peirṛ*, -e, *f.*; (2) *peirṛ ṇos*, *f.*; (3) *moluirṛ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ballṛuirṛ*, -e, *f.*; (5) *ṛlior an balla*.

Danger, *n.*, peril, risk, insecurity, (1) *baogal*, -aíl, *m.*: there is d. in the absence of fear, *baogal i n-éaṣmaṛ uamáin*; (2) *conṛaṇaṛṛ*, -e, -eacá, *f.*; (3) *cṛuaṇóṛ*, -áṛ, -áṛ, *m.*; (4) *ṣuaṛacṛ*, -a, *f.*; (5) *ṣuaṛ*, -e, *f.*: but thou knowest I am accustomed to have visions of every d., *acṛ ṣur ṛior ṛuic ṣur ṣnác liom cairṛbeánaṇ ṛ'ṛaṣáil ar ṣac ṣuaṛ* (*Oss. IV. 68*); (6) *uamán*, -am, *m.*; (7) *cṛmṛṛṛ*, -e, *f. (Con.)*; (8) *ṣáṇ*, *m. (Æn. 1270)* = *ṣáṇaṇ*, -aṇ, *m.*; (9) *cṛuaṇáil*, -áil, *f.*; (10) *peṛiacul*, -uil, *m.*, and *ṛṛiacail*, *f. (cf. in periculo)*.

Dangerless, *a.*, free from danger, *neamhdaoḡlaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Dangerous, *a.*, (1) *daoḡlaḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ḡuapaḡtaḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *con-taḡairteaḡ*, -*tiḡe*; (4) *tiḡpirteaḡ*, -*tiḡe*; (5) *peḡiaclaḡ*, -*aiḡe*, and *ḡiaclaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Dangerously, *ad.*, in a dangerous manner, *ḡo daoḡlaḡ*; *ḡo ḡuapaḡtaḡ*.

Dangle, *v.t.*, to swing, as something suspended loosely, (1) *luapaḡaim-aḡ*; (2) *comboḡaim*, -*aḡ*; anything that dangles, *ḡḡuḡlín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*

Dangler, *n.*, one who dangles about, *leannán*, -*ám*, *m.*; *ḡiolla ban*.

Dangling, *n.*, act of swinging like something suspended loosely, *luapaḡaḡ*, -*ḡtaḡ*, *m.*

Dangling, *a.*, (1) *luapaḡaḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *aḡ liobaḡnaiḡ*.

Danish, *a.*, relating to the Danes, (1) *loḡlannasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ḡan-apḡa*, *ind.*

Dank, *a.*, humid, *úr*, *g.s.f.*, *úḡe*.

Dapper, *a.*, spruce, (1) *beaḡtaḡḡte*, *ind.*; (2) *beḡrasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *beaḡarḡe*, *ind.*; a dapper person, *ḡpaiḡaiḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*

Dapple, *a.*, spotted, *ballasḡ*, -*aiḡe* .i. *ḡaiḡte le ballasḡ ḡlasa ḡ bána*.

Dapple-grey, *a.*, *bánḡiaḡasḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Dare, *v.t.*, (1) to have courage or boldness enough to face any venture, to venture, (a) *lámam*, -*aḡ*, *fut.* *leḡmasḡ*; (b) *ḡánuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

(2) To challenge, provoke or defy, *ḡubḡlánam*, -*aḡ*; he provoked him, *ḡo cúḡ ḡé aḡ*; he challenged him, *ḡo cúḡ ḡé a ḡubḡlán* (or *a ḡlán*) *ḡé* (*ḡaol*).

Dare-devil, *a.*, *ceannḡána*, *ind.*

Daring, *n.*, adventurousness, boldness, fearlessness, (1) *ḡánaḡt*,

-*a*, *f.*; (2) *ḡárasḡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *laḡapnaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*

Daring, *a.*, adventurous, bold, fearless, (1) *ḡána*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡárasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *laḡapna*, *ind.*; (4) *urḡánḡa*, *ind.*; (5) *comurḡánḡa*, *ind.*

Dark, *a.*, (1) wholly or partially black or without light, swarthy, (a) *ḡopḡa*, *ind.*, *opp.* of *ḡopḡa*, bright, clear: the darkest hour is before the dawn, *an uair ḡ ḡopḡa ḡoinḡ an lá*; (b) *ḡub*, *g.s.f.* *ḡuibḡ*: earning his sixpence from dark to dark, *aḡ tuilleam a ḡéal ó ḡub ḡo ḡub*; (c) *ciap*, -*aiḡe*; (d) *cḡón*, -*óme*; the dark horse is "kind" (willing) but not usually swift, *ḡ cmeáḡta an t-easḡ cḡón aḡt ní ḡnáḡ leḡ beitḡ luasḡ*.

(2) Obscure to the understanding, mysterious, hidden, (a) *ḡiamaiḡ*, -*e*; (b) *ḡoitḡir*, -*e*; (c) *ḡoilḡeasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (d) *ḡúnasḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

(3) Gloomy, jealous, suspicious (a) *ḡuairḡ*, -*e*; (b) *ḡoḡmarḡ*, -*e*; (c) *ceasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (d) *ḡoilḡ*, -*e*, and *ḡoilḡte*, *ind.*; (e) *ḡuḡḡasḡ*, -*aiḡe*; (f) *ḡoitḡir*, -*ḡe*.

(4) Blind, *ḡall*, -*aiḡe*.

Dark blue *ḡubḡḡorm*, -*ḡuḡme*; dark brown, *ciapḡub*, -*uibḡ*; dark-complexioned, (a) *ḡnuasḡub*, -*uibḡ*; (b) *ḡubḡnúḡeasḡ*, -*ḡiḡe*; dark grey, *ḡubḡḡasḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Dark, *n.*, absence of light, darkness, obscurity, (1) *ḡopḡasḡar*, -*aḡ*, *m.*: their works are in the d., *aḡáro a n-oibḡeasḡa i ḡoorḡeasḡar* (*Is.* 29, 15); (2) *ḡoirḡeasḡt*, -*a*, *f.*: in the d., *ḡa ḡoirḡeasḡt* (*P. O'L.*).

Darken, *v.t.*, to deprive of light, to make dark or black, (1) *ḡoirḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: the light is

darkened, *ṽorpcuḡceap an rōlar* (Is. 5, 30); it was not long till the sky darkened, *hior ḽ'pado sup ṽorpcuḡ an rpēir*; who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge, *cia hé ro ṽorpcuḡear comairle le ḽpīactpīaḽ ḡan eōlar*; (2) *up-ṽubām, -uḽaḽ*; (3) *ceimlḡim, -uḡaḽ*; (4) *rmūrom, -ṽeaḽ*.

Darkening, n., the act of making or becoming dark, (1) *ṽorpcuḡaḽ, -uḡce, m.*; (2) *upṽuḽaḽ, -ṽuibce, m.*; (3) *upṽuibeaḽt, -a, f.*; (4) *ceimleāḽt, -a, f.*; (5) *ciapāḽ, -pēa, m.*

Darkness, n., (1) absence of light, blackness, gloom, obscurity, (a) *ṽorpcāḽar, -aīr, m.*, (i) natural light: there was darkness over the whole earth, *ṽo bī ṽ. ap an ṽotalam uile* (Mat. 27, 45); (ii) spiritual light: men loved d. rather than light for their works were evil, *sup mō ḡrāḽuḡceap na ṽaome an ṽ. 'nā an rōlar ap ron ḡo ḽpūilṽo a n-oīpceaḽa ḡo holc* (John 3, 19); (iii) secrecy: that which I tell you in the d. speak ye in the light, *an nīḽ ṽoeipmpe lṽḽ annpa ṽ. abpāḽo pīḽpe annpa tṽolar* (Mat. 10, 27), also *ṽoīpceaḽt, -a, f.*; darkness is the owl's desire, *mīan mīlcām ṽoīpceaḽt* (H. II., 404); *ṽoīpce*, darkness of character, *opp.* to *ṽoīpce*; (2) *ṽuibeaḽt, -a, f.*, and *upṽuibeaḽt, -a, f.*; (3) *rmāl, -āl, m.*; (4) *ṽaille, g. id. f.*; (5) *ṽuibeaḽan, -ām, m.* (also *ṽuibcean*); (6) *ceap, -a, m.*: that left sorrow and d. and groans in Innisfail, *ṽ'pāḡ ciāc īr ceap īr cneaḽ i nlnnpe pāl* (O'G. Cat. 582); (7) *ṽubluāḽar, -cra, f.*: it is the darkness of the year between

Christmas and the Feast of St. Bridget, *'pē ṽubluāḽar na bliaḽna iōir nōolaiḡ aḡur pēil ḽpūḡoe*.

Darksome, a., cheerless, gloomy, *ṽūḽpac, -aḡe*.

Darling, n., one dearly loved, (1) *mūipnīn, g. id., pl, -nī, m.*: save my d. from the lions, *pāor mo mūipnīn ō na leōmnaḽ*; with my d. beside me not long seemed the day, *īr mo mūipnīn am' aice cāp ḽ'pado an lā* (Or.); (2) treasure, *pṽōr, -ōīr, m., dim. pṽōīpīn, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*; (3) secret, *pūn, -ūm, m.*: mo pūn, my darling; (4) *āilleaḡān, -ām, m.*: where lived the d. that robbed me of my complexion, *map a pīaḽ an t-āilleaḡān a pṽaḽ mo pṽuaḽ* (Or. song), also *āilleān, -ām, m.*; (5) *cāpān, -ām, m.*: he was the d. of women and maidens, *ḽa cāpān ḽan īr maḡṽoēan é*; (6) *tēaḡar, -aīr, m.*: mo tēaḡar; (7) *ḡaolāc -aḡ, -aḡe, m.*; (8) *mabōḡ, -ōḡe, -a, f.* (G. D.).

Darling, a., (1) *ṽōīr, -lre*; (2) *ionmām, -e*.

Darn, v.t., to mend a hole in a garment by interlacing stitches, *ṽeapūḡim, -uḡaḽ*; to darn a stocking, *ciāc a cūp ap pṽoca*.

Darn, n., a hole mended by darning, *ciāc, g. cleīte, dat. cleīt, pl. -a, f.*

Darnel, n. (Bot.), any grass of the genus *Lolium*, (1) *ḽaorḽeaḽān, m.*; (2) *ṽitean, m.*; (3) *pōille, f.*; (4) *bpeallān, m.*

Darning, n., the act of mending a hole by interlacing stitches, *ṽeapūḡaḽ, -uḡce*.

Darning-needle, n., *pṽācāḽo pāmāp*.

Dart, n., (1) a pointed weapon intended to be thrown by the

hand, a javelin, an arrow, (a) *bompraç*, -aige, -a, *f.*; (b) *ḡač*, *gen. id.* and -a, *pl. ḡaete*, *m.*; (c) *pleaḡ*, -eige, -a, *f.*; (d) *ḡamne*, *g. id. f.*; (e) arrow, (i) *ṛaigeaḡ*, -ḡoe, *pl. id. f.*; (ii) *ṛḡioč*, -a, -anna, *m.*, *dim. ṛḡiočán*, *m.*; (iii) feathered, *cleitín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

(2) Anything that stabs like a dart of pain, (a) *appaṃḡ*, -e, -eačA, *f.*; (b) *ioḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡna*, *f.* (*B.L.L.* I. 300, 5); (c) *ooḡ*: a poisoned dart in you, *o. nime ionnač*.

Dart, *v.i.*, to start and run quickly, *ṽḡim*, -ḡeaḡ.

Dart, *v.t.*, to throw or fling with a sudden effort, *ṽḡim*, -ḡeaḡ.

Darting, *n.*, (1) *bompračt*; (2) act of darting at or on, *ṽḡeaḡ*, -ḡče, *m.*, with *ap*.

Dash, *v.t.*, (1) to strike one thing against another violently, (a) *ḡaḡaim*, -ḡáil: I will dash them one against the other, *ḡeoḡarḡ mé ḡioḡ ṛém ap a čéile*; (b) *ḡaim*, *v.n. ḡam*; (c) *ḡuailim*, -aiaḡ: and shall dash thy little one against the rock, *aḡur ḡuailṛear ḡo naorḡim i n-aḡarḡ na čairṛḡe* (*Ps.* 136, 9); lest thou dash thy foot against a stone, *ḡ'eagla ḡo mbamṛeaḡ ḡo čor le cloic* (*Ps.* 90, 12); *ḡ'eagla ḡo mbuailṛeaḡ ḡo čor fá cloic* (*Mark* 4, 11).

(2) To break in pieces, as by a violent collision, (a) *ḡurim*, -ṛeaḡ: their infants shall be dashed in pieces before their eyes, *ḡurṛiḡčear a ḡclann 'n-a mbloḡaib ór comme a ṛúl* (*Is.* 13, 16); (b) *ṛéabaim*, -aḡ: the mother being dashed to pieces upon her children, *ḡo ṛéabao*

an máčair 'n-a bloḡaib ap mun a cloinne (*Is.* 10, 14).

(3) To obliterate with a stroke of a pen, *ṛtolaim amač*.

Dash, *v.i.*, to rush with violence, *ṽḡim*, -ḡeaḡ.

Dash, *n.*, (1) a violent striking together of two bodies, a crash, a collision, *ṛléarḡ*, -éirḡe, -anna, *f.*

(2) A dash of the pen, (a) *ḡuille*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tí*, *m.*; (b) *ṛṛiōc*, -ice, -a, *f.*

(3) A slight admixture or infusion, the dash of liquids from one vessel to another, (a) *ṛteaill*, -eille, -a, *f.* (*cf. L. stillo*, I drop); (b) *ḡuilleōḡ*, -óirḡe, -a, *f.*

(4) A short spirited effort, as in racing, (a) *ṛuaim*, -e, *f.*; (b) *ṛṛán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) *ṛlump*, -e, *f.*

Dasher, *n.*, a small cup-like contrivance with a hole which permitted of its being passed over the churndash and prevented the splashing of the cream, (a) *clabaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*, *dim. clabairín*, *m.*; (b) *clabín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Dastard, *n.*, one who meanly shirks danger, (1) *claoaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *ṛear meacča*; (3) *meacčánač*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (4) *ṛḡairte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tí*, *m.*; (5) *ḡuirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tí*, *m.*

Dastardliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being dastardly, *claoaireacč*, -a, *f.*

Dastardly, *a.*, meanly, timid; base, (1) *meacča*, *ind.* (*Æn.* 2253, 2260); (2) *ṛḡairteacč*, -tḡe.

Date, *n.*, (1) *ceannaimṛear*, -ṛipe, *f.*; (2) *ḡáča*, *g. id. m.*

Date, *n.*, the fruit of the date palm, *ḡáča*; *mearōḡ ṛailme*.

Date-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*), the common species (*Phoenix dactylifera*), *ḡaileōḡ*, -óirḡe, -a, *f.*

Dative, *a.*, (1) in one's gift, (a) ταῦδαρτάς, -αῖγε; (b) ταῖρηεαδ, -ῖγε.

(2) In *Gram.*, the dative case, an τειρεατ ταῦδαρτάς.

Daub, *v.t.*, to bedaub, besmear or plaster with a soft adhesive substance, (1) τοῦβαιμ, -άιτ and -αὐ: she daubed it with slime and pitch, τοο εἰρη ρί τοῦβάιτ λατᾶιγε ἡ ριε υἱρηε (*Ex.* 2, 3); (2) ρηάιβιμ, -βεαὐ; (3) ρμεαριμ, -αὐ, to smear.

Daub, *n.*, a sticky substance, τοῖβ, -ε, *f.*: where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it? cáιτ α βῑυιτ αν τοῖβ τε'ρ τοῦβάιτλατοαρ é (*Ez.* 13, 12).

Daubed, *v.a.*, (1) besmeared, plastered, τοῦβάιτε; (2) ρμεαρτά.

Dauber, *n.*, one who daubs, (1) τοῦβαιρη, *gen. id. m.*; (2) ρηάιβεαδάν, -άιμ, *m.*; (3) ρμεαρτόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Daubing, *n.*, the act of besmearing or plastering, (1) τοῦβάιτ, -άιτ, *f.*; (2) τοῦβαὐ, -βυῖγε, *m.*; (3) ρμεαριαὐ, -ριτ, *m.*

Daughter, *n.*, a female child, μῖγεαν, -ῖμε, -α, *f.* (prond-nῖγεαν): whose d. art thou? cia τοαριβ μῖγεαν tú? (*Gen.* 24, 23); ní, *ind.*, In surnames ní is used with the O' names, as Máιρη ní Néιττ, and níe (= ní míc) with Mac names, as Síḡte níe an B'áιρo.

Daughter-in-law, *n.*, (1) βαιμῑτιαμ-αν: and Sarah his d., the wife of Abram his son, ἡ Sáραι α βαιμῑτιαμαν, βεαν α míc Δβραμ (*Gen.* 11, 31); (2) βεαν míc: your d., βεαν τοο míc.

Daughterly, *a.*, becoming a daughter, μῖγεαναμαίτ, -μίτ.

Daunt, *v.t.*, to intimidate, to cow, ιμεαḡλυῖσμ, -υḡαὐ.

Daunted, *v.a.*, intimidated, ιμεαḡ-λυῖγε, *ind.*

Daunting, *n.*, the act of intimidating, ιμεαḡλυḡαὐ, -υῖγε, *m.*

Dauntless, *a.*, fearless, (1) νεαμ-εαḡλας, -αῖγε; (2) υἱρηάντα, *ind.*; (3) τοάραδτάς, -αῖγε.

Dauntlessness, *n.*, fearlessness, νεαμεαḡλα, *f.*

Daw, *n.* (*Zool.*), a bird of the crow family (*Corvus monedula*), (1) κατόḡς, -όῖγε, -α, *f.*; (2) cáḡς, -άῖς, -α, *m.*; (3) ρηέαδάν coiρ-τοεαρḡ, *m.*

Dawn, *n.*, the break of day, (1) ειῖγε αν ιαε; (2) καμαιοιρ, -ε, *f.*; (3) ράιμνε αν ιαε; (4) μοδ-τῑάτ, *m.*; (5) βῑεααὐ (αν ιαε), -ττά, *m.*; (6) μοῖε αν ιαε: the woman came at the dawning of the day, τάιμῖς αν βεαν ι μοῖε ιαοι (*Judg.* 19, 26); (7) ḡεαταὐ αν ιαε; (8) ῑḡῑεαο na μαρινε (*Mayo*); (9) ῑḡαῑτᾶ αν ιαε: they rose about the dawn of day, το'ειῖγεατοαρ τιμ-εαττ ῑḡαῑτᾶ αν ιαε; (10) cῑεαπαῑḡαί, -άιτ, *m.*: ι ḡῑεαῑ-αῑḡαί na μαρινε (*cf. L. crepusculum*), (*Lhuyd* and *F. M.* 1583); (11) μοδὐάιτ; (12) βάναὐ αν ιαε.

Dawn, *v.i.*, to begin to grow bright in the morning, (1) ροιτ-ῑḡίμ, -ιυḡαὐ: and in the end of the Sabbath when it began to dawn towards the first day of the week, αḡυρ ι νοειρεαὐ na Sabóroe αν ταν τοο ροιτῑḡḡ αν εέαο ιά τοen τῑεαδτῑαμ (*Mat.* 28, 1.); (2) ḡεαταίμ, -αὐ, and ḡεατῑḡίμ, -υḡαὐ.

Day, *n.*, (1) the time of light between sunrise and sunset, ιά, *gen. ιαε* and ιαοι, *dat. ιά* and ιό,

pl. *laete* and *laeteanta*, *dpl.* *laetið* and *laeteantað*, *g. pl.* *laete*, *m.*

(2) The natural day of 24 hours, (a) *τράτ*, -a, *pl. id.* and -anna, *m.*; (b) *lá* *go* *n-oróce*; (c) *oia* (*oia luam*); (3) day= time: for in what day soever thou shalt eat of it thou shalt surely die, *óir annra ló a n-íor-fairó tú ðe éasfairó tú go ðeim* (*Gen.* 2, 17); all the days of thy life, *ar fearó uile laete oo beata* (*Gen.* 3, 14); another day, *atlá*; day by day, *lá ar lá*; day and night, *oo ló ir o-oróce*; every other day, *zac pe lá*; every third day, *zac triomao lá*; day of Judgment, *lá an luam*, *lá an bpeiteammar* (*nó bpeiteammar*); *luan an tsliébe*; from day to day, *ó lá go lá*; the seven days of the week, *readt lá na readt-maine .i. oia Domnais, oia luam, oia Máirt, oia Céadaom, Oiar-daom, oia hAoine asur oia Satairn*; it is day, *tá pé ma lá*, *tá an lá ann*; this day week, *readtmam 'sur an* (*'r an*) *lá moiu*; *readtmam ir lá moiu*, this day week (past); *readtmam ó moiu* (*nó ó'n lá moiu*), this day week (future); it is two days' journey from here, *tá pé airtear ó lá ón áit seo*.

To-day, *moiu*; to-morrow, *amárac*; also *amáireac*; the day after to-morrow, *atruaó amáireac*; *lá an oirtear*; *um an oirtear*; the day after the day after to-morrow, *i mamur*; yesterday, *moé*; the day before yesterday, *atruaó moé*; the short days about Christmas, *gearróga duba na Noílas*.

Days of, (a) delivery, *laete*

tabarta; (b) grace, *i. cáirde*; (c) rest, *i. rsiúte* (*rsiúte, Don.*); (d) holidays, *i. raiope*.

For a rainy day, idiom: *pá lá na coipe timne*; *ar ron na coipe timne*.

Even if the day be long the night comes, but youth never comes twice, *má'r para an lá tis an oiróce ac éa tatis an óise pá óó coróce* (*Or.*); in his day, *le n-a linn* (*nó pé*); the longest day you'll live (while you live), *an óa lá 'r an fairó marfir*.

Day-book, *n.*, a journal of accounts, (1) *laioleabair*, -air, *m.*; (2) *irir-leabair*, -air, *m.*; (3) *oialann*, -ainne, -a, *f.*; (4) *leabair laet-amail*, *m.*

Day-break, *n.* See Dawn.

Day-dream, *n.*, a reverie, (1) *bpiunglóro*, -e, *f.*; (2) *taró-bream*, -rim, *m.*; (3) *carleán zaoite*.

Day-labourer, *n.*, one who works by the day, *rgláburóe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*; *oibruge*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Daylight, *n.*, the light of the sun, *rotur an lae*.

Day-star, *n.*, the morning star, (1) *laoiréalt*, -éite, -a, *f.*; (2) *péalt na marone*, *f.*: until the day dawn and the day-star arise in your hearts, *go roill-rugaó an lae 7 go heirge oo péalt na marone ann buir zeporó-éib* (2 *Pet.* 1, 19); (3) *péiltín an lae*, *m.*

Daytime, *n.*, the time during which the sun shines, (1) *ar fearó an lae*; (2) *pá'n ló*.

Daze, } *v.t.*, to stupify with excess of light, fear, etc., *oallpaim*, -aó (also *oallpauim*, -uáó, and *oallaim*, -aó).

- (1) *μαῖμβε*, *g. id. f.*; (2) weakness, *μεῖμβεαέτ*, *-α, f.*; (3) stupor, *τοιπέιμ*, *-ε, f.*; (4) deadness of mind, *λαῖγε μτῖννε*; (5) *μαῖμβιτῖρε*, *ind.*

Deadwood. *See under Dead, a.*

Deaf, *a.*, wholly or partially incapable of hearing, (1) *βοῦαρ*, *-αῖρε*: as deaf as a beetle, *κοῖμ βοῦαρ* *le rῖr*; (2) *κυαρῶαῖ*, *-αῖτε*; a deaf person, *βοῦράν*, *-άμ, m.*; also *βοῦράνυρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Deafen, *v.t.*, to make deaf, *βοῦρῖγῖμ*, and *βοῦραῖμ*, *-ραῦ*.

Deaf-mute, *n.*, one who is deaf and dumb, *βαῖβάν βοῦαρ*.

Deafness, *n.*, want of hearing, (1) *βοῦαῖρε, f.*; (2) *βοῦραῦ*, *-ῶαῖα, m.*; (3) *βοῦράναέτ*, *-α, f.*; (4) *κυαρῶαῖτε, f.*

Deal, *n.*, (1) a share, quantity or portion, *κυρῶ*, *g. κοῦα, pl. κοῦαά* and *κοῦαῖνα, f.*: a great deal, *μόράν*, *-άμ, m.*, and *μόρ-κυρῶ, f.*, both followed by *gen.*

(2) The process of dealing at cards, *ποῖμν*, *-ε, pl. -οννα, f.*

(3) Wood of the pine or fir, *γῖῖρ*, *-ε, f.*; also *γῖμῖαρ*, *-αῖρ, m.*; a deal tree, *κῖαμν γῖῖρε*.

(4) A transaction, *μαῖαῖρτ*, *-αῖα*, and *-ε, pl. -εάα, f.*

Deal, *v.t.*, (1) to divide, distribute or bestow successively, (a) *ποῖμν-ῖμ, v.n. ποῖμν(τ)*: to deal bread to the hungry, *ἀράν ῶο ποῖμν ἀρ* *na hocμαάῖβ* (*Isa. 58, 7*); (b) *ῶάῖμ, v.n. ῶάῖ*.

(2) To distribute cards to players, *ποῖμνῖμ, v.n. ποῖμν(τ)*, deal the cards, *ποῖμν* *na cáρταῖ*.

Deal, *v.i.*, to contend with, to treat with, (1) *πῖέρῖμ*, *-ῶε*, with *te*; (2) how best to deal with him, *cé μαρ* *b'ḡeapῖr* *α* *ḡabáῖ* *ῶο*; *μαρ ῖr* *ḡéapῖr* *ποῖμν*

teῖr (*Don.*); (3) I would much rather deal even with the bank people, *b'ḡeapῖr* *ῖom ḡo móp* *ḡaῶα* *cumῖῖt* *te* *luéτ* *an* *ḡannc* (*b. p.*).

Dealed, Dealt, *v.a.*, *ποῖμντε, ind.*

Dealer, *n.*, (1) one who deals out anything, *ποῖμντεῖρ*, *-ῶρα, -ῖ, m.*

(2) A trader, (a) *ceannaῖḡe, g. id., pl. -ḡe, m.*; (b) *ceannaῖḡ-τεῖρ*, *-ῶρα, -ῖ, m.* (also *ceanna-αέῖρ*, *-ῶρα, -ῖ, m.*); (c) *maῖaῖρτ-ῖρ, m.*; (d) *manḡaῖρε, g. id., pl. -ῖ, m.*

(3) In cattle, *buḡaῖρε, m.*

Dealing, *n.*, (1) traffic, intercourse, transaction, *ῶeḡleáῖ*, *-άῖα, f.*

(2) Intercourse with, *πῖéρε, g. id. m.*

Dean, *n.*, head of an eccles. chapter, (1) *ḡo-eapḡocḡ*, *-buḡ, m.*; (2) *ῶéaῶan*, *-ám, m.* (*O'R.*); (3) *ῶíocánaá*, *-aḡ, -aḡe* (*O'Beg.*), (*cf. decanus, chief of ten.*)

Deanship, Deanery, *n.*, the office of a dean, *ῶéaῶanaáéτ*, *-α, f.*; *ῶíocánaáéτ*.

Dear, *a.*, (1) costly, expensive, (a) *ῶaop*, *-oῖρε*; (b) *copḡapamáῖ*, *-mῖα*; (c) *copḡapáá*, *-aḡe*.

(2) Beloved, cherished, precious, (a) *ῶῖῖ*, *-ε*; *ῶῖῖρ*, *-ῖρε*; (b) *íonmám*, *-ε*: because you were most dear to us, *ῶo ḡpḡḡ ḡo* *ḡababáῖr* *ḡó-íonmám* *ῶúnn* (*1 Thes. 2, 8*); (c) *ḡḡáῶáá*, *-aḡe*: (d) *annḡa, ind. ῶob annḡa* *teῖr* *ḡór Rachel* *ná* *leah* (*Gen. 29, 30*).

Dear-loved, *a.*, (1) *ῶῖḡḡáῶáá*, *-aḡe*; (2) *ḡóῶῖῖρ*, *-ῖρε*; (3) *ḡó-íonmám*, *-ε*.

Dearly, *ad.*, (1) at a high rate, *ḡo ῶaop*.

(2) Affectionately, *ḡo ῶῖῖρ*.

Dearness, *n.*, (1) costliness, *ῶaῖῖρε*, *f.*; *ῶaῖῖρε(áéτ)*, *f.*

(2) Fondness, love, tenderness, (a) *oílpe*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *ionmáime*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *annasct*, -a, *f.*

Dearth, *n.*, (1) lack, want, famine, (a) *ḡortá*, *gen. id. m.*; (b) *oít*, -e, *f.*; (c) *airc*, -e, *f.*; (d) *núna*, *g. id. m.* (*cf. L. annone* famine).

(2) Scarcity which makes dear, (a) *ḡamne*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *ḡannt-annar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *ḡanna cúir*, -e, *f.*
Death, *n.*, (1) total cessation of life, (a) *bár*, -air, *m.*: the grace of God to us and d. in Ireland, *ḡráirta Dé cugamn ir bár i nÉirinn*; (b) *éas*, -a, *m.*: till d., forever, *ḡo héas*; (c) by violence, *oréasó*, -óro, *m.* (*cf. Gr. oĩros*).

(2) Manner of dying, *bár*, -air, *m.*: let me die the d. of the righteous, *ḡaḡaimpe bár na bḡiréan* (*Num. 23, 10*).

(3) Personified, *bár*, -air, *m.*, with the article: d. stands in front of the old and behind the young, *bionn an bár ar aḡaró an tḡeanroume ir ar cúlaib an roume óis* (*H. M. 471*); d. is the poor man's doctor, *liais ḡac boct an bár*; d. is the king of terrors, *ir é an bár ní na n-uatbár*.

(4) Danger of d., *ḡuair bár*: *i nḡuair bár ḡo mmic* (2 *Cor. 11, 23*).

(5) Loss of spiritual life: for the wisdom of the flesh is d., *óir ir bár, ḡluocar na feóla* (*Rom. 8, 6*).

Death, on the brink of, (1) *ar bḡuac bár*; (2) *i míoct bár*; (3) *i n-uct bár*; (4) *i nḡeiréasó na oéite*; (5) *i mbéal bár*; (6) *i nḡeiréasó na péroe*.

Death-agony, *n.*, the agony which immediately precedes death, *cpóilḡe an bár*; *i otannálaó an bár*; *i n-uóact bár*.

Death-bed, *n.*, *leaba bár*: on his d., *ar leabaró a bár*.

Death-bell, *n.*, (1) *cúḡ*, -e, -eacá, *f.*: the d. comes upon the wind, *tá cúḡ na marb leir an nḡaoiḡ*; (2) *clog na marb*: we are stricken with fear when the d. is tolled, *nuair clunimíro clog na marb dá baim ḡlacam-aoiro rḡannraó*; (3) *cpéill* and *cpéroill*, -e, *f.*

Death-blow, *n.*, a blow which causes death, *taicbéim*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Death-grip, *n.*, in the grip of death, *i oteanntaib éasá*.

Deathless, *a.*, (1) not subject to death, *oomarbtá*, *ind.*

(2) Immortal, *marctanac*, -aḡe.

Death-rattle, *n.*, gurgling in the throat of a dying person, (1) *ḡloocar*, -air, *m.* (also *cloocar* and *ḡloocar*); (2) *ḡloocarnac*, -aḡ, -aḡe; (3) *poáll*, -aill; (4) *rḡannán*, -ám, *m.*, followed in each case by *an bár*.

Death's door, the boundary of life, at death's door, (1) *imbéal bár*; (2) *i ḡcorair cpó*.

Death-song, *n.*, a dirge, (1) *caom-easó*, -nte, *m.*; (2) *marbna*, *gen. id. m.*; (3) *tórram*, -aim, *m.*

Death-throe, *n.*, the spasm of death, (1) *tannálaó an bár*; (2) *éḡcpit*, -cpéacta, *m.*

Death-trance, *n.*, a trance simulating death, *táimnéall*, -néill, *m.*; *cf. Taimleact* (Tallaght, burial cairn).

Death-wailing, *n.*, *éascaoime*, *g. id. f.*

Death-watch, *n.* (*Zool.*), a small beetle (*Anobium tessellatum*) which by striking its head against woodwork makes a tick-

ing sound which is supposed to presage death, but is really their love signal, *ctuiſin meige*.

Debar, *v.t.*, to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment, *toiṛmīrſim, -meaṛſ*.

Debarred, *v.a.*, hindered, *toiṛmīrſce*.

Debase, *v.t.*, to degrade, lower or deteriorate, (1) *uiṛiṛuſim, -iuſaḁ*; (2) *anuairuſim, -iuſaḁ*; (3) *oéanam íreat*.

Debasement, *n.*, (1) act of debasing, *uiṛiṛuſaḁ, -uſce*.

(2) The state of being debased, *uiṛiṛeaḁt, -a, f*.

Debate, *v.t.*, to contend in words, to discuss, (1) *conṛpórom, v.n. conṛpóro*; (2) *oiorpórim, -reaḁt*.

Debate, *n.*, a contest in words; a controversy; (1) *conṛpóro, -e, -i, f*; (2) *oiorpóreaḁt, -a, f*; (3) *taſraḁ, -ſaraḁ, m*; (4) *rſrúóáil, -áil, f*.

Debater, *n.*, a disputant, (1) *conṛpóroíre, g. id., pl. -óce, m*; (2) *taſaraḁóir, -óra, -rí, m*; (3) *caṛuṛe, g. id., pl. -óce, m*; (4) *oiorpóir, -óra, -rí, m*.

Debating, *n.*, the act of arguing, *aſ cur ir aſ cúiteam*.

Debauch, *v.t.*, to lead away from purity or excellence, to pollute, to seduce, (1) *creópaím, -aḁ*; (2) *éitníſim, -iuſaḁ*.

Debauch, *n.*, excess in eating or drinking, drunkenness, lewdness, *laḁairt, -airt, f*.

Debauched, *v.n.*, dissolute, dissipated, *amſſuanta, ind*.

Debauchee, *n.*, one given to intemperance or lewdness, a libertine, (1) *caoraín, -ám, m*; (2) *caoraíre, g. id., pl. -rí, m*; (3) *caoraínaḁ, -aíſ, -aíſe, m*; (4) *creópaḁ, -aíſ, -aíſe, m*.

Debauchery, *n.*, habitual indulgence of the appetites, more esp. of lust, (1) *ſairreamlaḁt, -a, f*; (2) *creópaḁt, -a, f*; (3) *corbaḁ, -aíḁ, m*.

Debilitate, *v.t.*, to weaken, to enfeeble, (1) *laſuſim, -uſaḁ*; (2) *meiṛbṛuſim, -iuſaḁ*.

Debilitated, *a.*, enfeebled, (1) *meiṛb, -e*; (2) *meiṛbleaḁ, -uſe*.

Debilitating, *n.*, the act of weak-

Debilitation, *f* ening, (1) *laſaḁ, -ſca, m*; (2) *laſuſaḁ, -uſce, m*; (3) *meiṛbe, g. id., f*; (4) *meiṛbṛuſaḁ, -uſce, m*.

Debility, *n.*, weakness, (1) *laſaḁar, -air, m*; (2) *laíſe, f*; (3) *laíſeaḁt, -a, f*; (4) *meiṛbeaḁt, -a, f*; (5) *anḁſamne, g. id. f*.

Debonair, *a.*, courteous, affable, gentle, complaisant, (1) *ceannra, ind*; (2) *oeaſcporoeaḁ, -óíſe*; (3) *míolrſoíte, ind*; (4) *roíḁaraḁ, -aíſe*.

Debris, *n.*, rubbish, (1) *bṛurſar, -air, m*; (2) *caíṛpéíbeaḁ, -bíſ, m*; (3) *cíṛpéíbeaḁ, -bíſ, m*.

Debt, *n.*, (1) what is due from one to another, *ſiaḁa, gen. and pl. id., dat. pl. ſiaḁaíḁ, m*; to contract debts, *ſiaḁa oó cur ar ſém*; out of debt, *out í ḁſiaḁaíḁ*; out of danger, *ar ſiaḁa ar ſuaſaḁt*; I am in debt, *tá ſiaḁa oṛm*.

(2) A fault, a sin, a trespass: and forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors, *aſur maíḁ oúmn ar ḁſiaḁa maṛ maíḁmíone o'ar ḁſeíḁeamnaíḁ ſém (Mat. 6, 12)*.

Debtor, *n.*, one who owes a debt, *ſeíḁeam, -cím and -an, pl. -cím and -am, dpl. -naíḁ, m*: *ḁí an ſeíḁeam ſaor ó n-a ſiaḁaíḁ*, the debtor was free from his debts

(*Keat.*, *Тбб.* 121-4). We also find *féiceamnac*, *m.*, and *féiceamnac*, *-aig*, *pl.* *-aige*, *dpl.* *-naib*, *m.*; *ár bhféiceamnaib féim* (*J. F.*); *riacamnac*: *map maicmíro ár bhriacamnaib féim*, sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris (*McH.*). *Correl. of creditor*, *iapecturde*.

Decade, *n.*, a group or division of ten, (1) *deic*; (2) *deicneabap*, a decade of the rosary beads.

Decadence, *n.*, a falling away, decay, *meactaact*, *-a, f.*

Decadent, *a.*, deteriorating, *meactac*, *-aige*.

Decagon, *n.*, a figure having ten sides and ten angles, *deicflurneac*, *-nig*, *-nige, m.*

Decagonal, *a.*, having ten sides, *deicflurneac*, *-nige*.

Decalogue, *n.*, the Ten Commandments, *na deic n-aiceanta Dé*.

Decamp, *v.i.*, to depart suddenly, to run away, (1) *imircim*, *v.n.* *imircce*: he decamped, *o'imirc ré*; (2) *do cuir ré an bócar* (*nó an talam*) *de*.

Decampment, *n.*, act of departing suddenly, *imircce*, *gen. id., f.*

Decant, *v.t.*, to pour from one vessel into another, *doirtaim*, *-aó*: *doirtaó amac ar roigthead* *so roigthead eile*.

Decantation, *n.*, the act of pouring from one vessel into another, *doirtaó*, *-aó, m.*

Decapitate, *v.t.*, to behead, *oíceannaim*, *-aó*.

Decapitation, *n.*, the act of beheading, *oíceannao*, *-nnta, m.*

Decay, *v.i.*, to fail gradually in health, strength, prosperity, vitality, etc., to waste away, to rot, (1) *feócam*, *-aó*; (2) *feócam*, *v.n.* *feóó*; (3) *meacaim*, *-aó* and *meac*; also *meacluigim*,

-uḡaó; (4) *troctluigim*, *-uḡaó*;

(5) *reirgim*, *-ḡeaó* (wither away);

(6) *trocam*, *-aó* (pine away).

Decay, *n.*, a gradual decline of health, prosperity, etc., decline, corruption, rottenness, (1) *feócaó*, *-cta, m.*; (2) *meacáó, m.*; (3) *troctaitaact*, *-a, f.*; (4) *rnámchnaoi, g. id. m.*

Decayed, *a.*, wasted away, withered, decayed, (1) *críon*, *-ine*; (2) *feócta*; (3) *feóigte*; (4) *meacta, ind.*

Decaying, *n.*, act of declining, withering, rotting, (1) *críonaó*, *-aó, m.*: *ḡséim ar n-a críonaó*, beauty gone to decay; (2) *feócaó*, *-cta, m.*; (3) *o'feóḡaó*, *-óigte, m.*; (4) *meac*, *-cta, m.*; (5) *troctluḡaó*, *-uigte, m.*; (6) *reirḡ*, *-e, f.*

Decaying, *a.*, inclined to wither or waste away, (1) *feóctaó*, *-aige*; (2) *meactaó*, *-aige*.

Decease, *n.*, departure from this life, death, (1) *bár*, *-áir, m.*; (2) *éaḡ*, *-a, m.*; (3) *imthead*, *-a, f.*: after my decease, *tair éir m' imthead* (2 *Pet.* 1, 15).

Deceased, *a.*, dead, *mapó*, *-aírbé. See Death.*

Deceit, *n.*, any trick to deceive, deception, fraud, wile, (1) *ḡangaro*, *-e, f.*:

So ḡangaró an laea ar linn do ḡnám,

So ḡangaró an eala le n-a clúim bán,

So ḡangaró an maopa le cpeimeao na ḡcnám

Ni ḡangaró an ḡangaro le intinn mná.

(2) *ceatḡ*, *-eilge, -a, f.*: *éamig do deapbácair le ceitḡ ḡ ruḡ ré leir do beannaact* (*Gen.* 27,

35); (3) cluam, -ana, *f.*; (4) claon, -om, -nta, *m.*; (5) cluamrō-eaēt, -a, *f.* (*Con.*); (6) cluamr-eōpaēt, -a, *f.*; (7) feall, -eill, *m.*, -eille, *f.*: mairis feallar ar a cāparo; (8) fealltōipeaēt, -a, *f.*; (9) meang, *gen.* meinge, and meangā, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (10) mealltōipeaēt, -a, *f.*; (11) bpafall, -aill, *m.*; (12) calaor, -e, *f.*; (13) cam, -aim, *m.*; also caime, *g. id. f.*; (14) caimpe, *g. id. f.*; (15) clampar, -air, *m.*; (16) sō, *g. id. m.*; (17) meabā, -ail, *m.*; (18) meanntal, -ail, *m.*, and meangtōil, *f.*; (19) meilm, -e, *f.* (*N. Con.*); (20) miocōmgeall, -gill, *m.*

Deceitful, *a.*, full of deceit, cheating, fraudulent, insincere, trickish, (1) mealltaē, -aige; (2) claon, -ome; (3) sangaroeaē, -oige; (4) meablaē, -aige; (5) lūbaē, -aige; (6) cam, -aime; (7) caimpeaē, -rige; (8) meangāē, -aige; (9) cealgaē, -aige; (10) fallpa, *ind.*; (11) fealltaē, -aige; (12) cluanaē, -aige; (13) calaorpeaē, -rige; (14) meangtōlaē, -aige; (15) meanntalaē, -aige; (16) meilmēaē, -mige; (17) ruairpeaē, -rige; (18) of deceitful intent, pūncealgaē, -aige; (19) bpaflaingēaē, -sige.

Deceitful form, paobēpuē, -oēa, *m.*

Deceitfulness, *n.*, disposition to deceive, (1) sangaroeaēt, -a, *f.*; (2) fallpaēt, -a, *f.*; (3) fealltaēt, -a, *f.*; (4) cealgaēt, -a, *f.*

Deceivable, *a.*, subject to being deceived, poicealgaigē; fit to be deceived, inmeallta, *ind.*

Deceive, *v.t.*, to lead into error, to impose upon, to cheat, delude or ensnare, (1) meallaim, -aō: why hast thou deceived me? cpeāo fāē'r meall tū me?;

nā mealltar tū leir an oirpōis tana/an oēao geal nō an treang-māla/nō leir an cīab oipumig oomn/an sruarō cāoir nō an cōir cāoirfōinn (*B. O'H.*); (2) cluaimm, -anaō; (3) cealgaigim, -uģaō (also cealgaim, -aō); (4) miēpeōruigim, -uģaō; (5) feallaim, -aō; (6) meabluigim, -uģaō; (7) bpeāgaim, -aō. Deceived, *v.a.*, cheated, deluded, meallta, *ind.*

Deceiver, *n.*, one who deceives or leads into error, a cheat or impostor, (1) mealltōir, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (2) cealgaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rī, *m.*; (3) cluamrōe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ōēe, *m.*; (4) cluanaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rī, *m.*; (5) fealltōir, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (6) meablaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rī, *m.*; (7) rliomaoōir, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (8) rliomaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rī, *m.*

Deceiving, *n.*, the act of cheating or leading astray or into error, (1) meallaō, -lta, *m.*; (2) feallāō, -lta, *m.*; (3) bpeāgaō, -ģēa, *m.*; (4) meabluģaō, -uigēe, *m.*

December, *n.*, the twelfth month of the year, (1) mī na noolag; (2) meāōōn geimrō; (3) meiteam an geimrō.

Decency, *n.*, the state or quality of being decent, proper or becoming in words or actions; seemliness, modesty, (1) oēagnōr; (2) cuāroeaēt, -a, *f.*; (3) cuibēpaēt, -a, *f.*; (4) bēpaēt, -a, *f.*; also poibēpaēt, -a, *f.*; (5) moōamlaēt, -a, *f.*; (6) cunnlaēt, -a, *f.*

Decent, *a.*, (1) becoming in words, behaviour or dress, seemly, decorous, proper, (a) oēagnōraē, -aige; (b) cuibe, *ind.*; (c) lāģaē, -cāige; (d) poibēpaē, -aige; (e) moōamail, -mā.

(2) Modest, (a) *cáròeamail*, -míla; (b) *geanamail*, -míla; (c) *cunnaíl*, -e.

(3) Fairly good, respectable, (a) *cuirbearac*, -aíge; (b) *galánta*, *ind.*

Decently, *ad.*, in a decent manner, *so* *deasgnórac*; *so* *oóigeamail* (*Don.*), etc.

Deception, *n.*, (1) the act of deceiving or misleading, (a) *meall-að*, -íta, *m.*; (b) *mealltóir* *eadct*, -a, *f.*; (c) *mealltact*, -a, *f.*; (d) *cluanaíre* *eadct*, -a, *f.*; (e) *meab-lúg* *að*, -uigíte, *m.*; (f) *cealtair* *eadct*, -a, *f.*; (g) *ríomacóir* *eadct*, -a, *f.*; (h) *ríomair* *eadct*, -a, *f.*; (i) a pleasing deception, *rám-cealtg* *að*, -gta, *m.*

(2) That which deceives or is intended to deceive, (a) *bob*, -a, -anna, *m.*; (b) *cluan*, -ana, *f.*; (c) *bolb* *að*, -bta, *m.*

Deceptive, *a.*, tending or having the power to deceive, (1) *meall-tac*, -aíge; (2) *fallra*, *ind.*; (3) *fallrac*, -aíge. (*cf.* L. falsus).

Decidable, *a.*, capable of being decided, *roiréortigíte*.

Decide, *v.t.*, to determine, to settle, (1) *réortigim*, *v.n.* *réort-eac*: you have decided it yourself, *do réortig tú féim é*; (2) *rocpuigim*, -uag: we must decide on something, *caitpimio rocpug* *að* *ar puo éigim*; (3) *cinnim*, -neamain; he decided, *do cinn ré*, (4) *beirim breit*: though near your friend do not decide/until you hear the other side, *ná beir breit le gaoi dá goire/so breit don taob eile ort* (*G. S. T.* 229).

Decided, *v.a.*, (1) clear, evident, unquestionable, unmistakable, unequivocal, *cinnite*, *ind.*

(2) Determined, fully settled, (a) *réortigíte*, *ind.*; (b) *rocpuigíte*.

Decidedly, *a.*, clearly, indisputably, *so cinnite*.

Decider, *n.*, one who decides, *réortigíteoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; *reir* *réortig*.

Deciding, *n.*, (1) the act of coming to a decision, *cinn* *að*, -nnte; (2) *réort-eac*, -tig, -tíge, *m.*; (3) *rocpug* *að*, -uigíte, *m.*

Decimal, *a.*, numbered or proceeding by tens, *deacm* *að*.

Decimate, *v.t.*, to take a tenth part of, to tithe, *deacmuigim*, -ug *að*.

Decision, *n.*, the act of deciding, settling or determining, as a question or controversy, (1) *breit*, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (2) *breiteam-nar*, -air, *m.*; (3) *réort-eac*, -tig, -tíge, *m.*

Decisive, *a.*, having power to decide, *cinn-eac*, -tíge; *reir-bta*, -aíge.

Decisively, *ad.*, in a decisive manner, *so cinnite*; *so reirbta*.

Decisiveness, *n.*, *cinn-eact*, -a, *f.*; *reirbta* *act*, -a, *f.*

Deck, *v.t.*, to ornament, adorn, embellish, (1) *mairigim*, -uag: they have decked it with silver and gold, *mairigro é le hairgeað 7 le hóir* (*Jer.* 10, 4); (2) *deag-mairigim*, -uag: she decked herself out with her ear-rings, *deagmairig rí í féim le na cluapfámnib* (*Hos.* 2, 13); (3) *rgiamuigim*, -uag: I decked thee also, *do rgiamuig mé tú mar an gceáona* (*Ezek.* 16, 11); (4) *ópmuigim*, -uag (*cf.* L. orno, to adorn); (5) *reairuigim*, -uag: though thou deckest thyself with ornaments of gold, *bior so noairuigeann tú tú féim le*

- ρέσθαις ὁρῶς (*Jer.* 4, 30); (6) ὁέαναιμ δεαρ; (7) ριὰςτῆς, -υῖα; (8) κόρῃς, -ιῦα; and didst deck thyself, ἡ τοῦ κόρῃς τῷ τῷ πέμ (*Ezek.* 23, 6).
- Deck (of a ship), *n.*, (1) τετε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *f.*; (2) τετεαν, -ῖν, *f.*; (3) ὁρῶ, -ῖν, *m.*: on deck, ἀρ ὁρῶ τῆς.
- Decked, *a.*, ornamented, ὁρῶν-εῖς, -ῖς.
- Decker, *n.*, one who decks or adorns, (1) μαρῖςτεορ, -ὁρ, -ῖ, *m.*; (2) κόρῃςτεορ, -ὁρ, -ῖ, *m.*
- Decking, *n.*, act of ornamenting or adorning, (1) ὁρῶς, -ῖς; (2) κόρῃς, -ῖς, *m.*
- Declaim, *v.i.*, to speak rhetorically or theatrically, ὁέαναιμ βιὰς-εῖν.
- Declaimer, *n.*, one who declaims, (1) βιὰςεῖντεορ, -ὁρ, -ῖ, *m.*; (2) ὁρῶς, -ῖς, *m.*; (3) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖν, *m.*; (4) ὁρῶ-ρῶ, *gen. id.*, *m.*
- Declamation, *n.*, (1) the act or art of declaiming, (a) βιὰςεῖν, -ε, -εαν, *f.*; (b) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *f.*
- (2) A set speech or declamatory discourse, ὁρῶ, -ε, -εῖς, *f.*
- Declamatory, *a.*, pertaining to declamation, (1) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς; (2) βιὰςεῖντεῖς, -ῖς.
- Declarable, *a.*, capable of being declared, ὁρῶςεῖν; fit to be declared, ὁρῶςεῖν.
- Declaration, *n.*, (1) exposition or explicit assertion, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.
- (2) A proclamation, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *f.*
- Declarative, *a.*, explanatory, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.

- Declaratory, *a.*, making clear or manifest, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.
- Declare, *v.t.*, to make known, to communicate, proclaim, publish or announce, (1) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς: I d. right things, ὁρῶςεῖν νεῖςε ἀτὰς εἰς (Isa. 45, 19); (2) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς: (3) I d. solemnly, ὁρῶςεῖν τε νεῖςε.
- Declared, *v.a.*, made clear or manifest, ὁρῶςεῖν.
- Declension, *n.*, grammatical, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *m.*; ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *m.*
- Declensional, *a.*, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.
- Declinable, *a.*, capable of being declined, ὁρῶςεῖν.
- Decline, *v.i.*, (1) to turn aside or deviate from, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς: he declined not, to the right hand or the left, νεῖςε ὁρῶςεῖν πέ τοῦ τῶν νεῖςε νό εἰς (2 *Chron.* 34, 2).
- (2) To refrain from, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.
- (3) To decay, fail, lessen, (a) νεῖςε, *v.n.* νεῖςε; (b) τεῖςε-νεῖςε, -ῖς: my days have declined like a shadow, ἡ κορῶςε νεῖςε τε νεῖςε νεῖςε (Ps. 102, 11).
- Decline, *v.t.*, (1) to bend downwards, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς; (2) to turn away from, reject, shun, avoid, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς; (3) εἰςεῖν, *v.n.* εἰςεῖν; (4) to inflect (*Gram.*) ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς.
- Decline, *n.*, (1) a falling off, a tendency to deterioration or decay, νεῖςε, -ε, *f.* (*Con.*); νεῖςε (*M.*)
- (2) A gradual wasting away of vitality, esp. from consumption, (a) ὁρῶςεῖν, *g. id.* *m.*; (b) ὁρῶςεῖν, *g. id.* *m.*; (c) νεῖςε-νεῖςε, -ῖς, *m.*; (d) νεῖςε, -ῖς, *m.*
- Declining, *n.*, (1) refusing or rejecting, ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *m.*; ὁρῶςεῖν, -ῖς, *m.*

(2) Falling away, *αἵ οὐτ' ἀρ* : he is d. very much, *τα πέ αἵ οὐτ' ἀρ ὅ μοι* ; d. age, *δοιρ' αἵ εἰσὶν αὐτῷ* .

Declining, *a.*, erring, straying, *οἰπέμεσθ' -μιγε* ; a declining, pining child, *λεῖψανός -αις*, *pl. id. m.*

Declivity, *n.*, a descending surface, a sloping place, (1) *πάντα, g. -αὐ*, *dat. -αῖο, f. : πάντα κυνέ* ; (2) *πάναν, -άμ, m.* ; (3) *υἱάδ' -αις, m. (U. and Or.)* : the same surface when considered as an ascending slope is acclivity *.i. ἀποάν* ; *μαλαρό*, acclivity or declivity (*Don.*)

Decoct, *v.t.*, to prepare by boiling, (1) *βερβύξιμ, -ιούσθ' ; (2) βρυίξιμ, v.n. βρυίξ*.

Decoctible, *a.*, fit to be boiled, *μβερβύξτε*.

Decoction, *n.*, the act or process of boiling a thing in order to extract its essence, (1) *βερβύξθ' -ύξτε, m.* ; (2) *βερβύξθ' -ιούσθ' -ύξτε, m.*

Decollate, *v.t.*, to behead, *οἰέεσθ' -αὐ*.

Decollation, *n.*, the act of beheading, *οἰέεσθ' -ντα, m.*

Decompose, *v.t. and i.*, to rot or become rotten, *τροχύξιμ, -ούσθ'*.

Decomposition, *n.*, the act or process of rotting, (1) *λοῦσθ' -ύξτε, m.* ; (2) *τροχύξθ' -ιούσθ' -ύξτε, m.*

Decorate, *v.t.*, to deck with what is becoming, ornamental or honorary, (1) *ὀρνούξιμ, -ούσθ' ; (cf. L. orno, to deck ; to adorn) ; (2) ὀρνούσθ' -αὐ* ; (3) *οὐδ' -μαρξίμ, -ιούσθ' ; (4) βλάττιμ, -ούσθ' ; (5) ῥαττιμ, -ούσθ'*. See Adorn.

Decoration, *n.*, (1) the act of adorning or honouring, (a) *οὐδ' -μαρξίμ, -ιούσθ' -ιούσθ' ; (b) ὀρνούσθ' -ύξτε, m.* ; (c) *ὀρνούσθ' -ιούσθ' -ύξτε, m.*

(2) An ornament or embellishment, *ὀρνούσθ' -α, f.*

Decorative, *a.*, suited to decorate or adorn, *ὀρνούσθ' -ύξτε. (cf. L. ornatus, decked ; adorned).*

Decorated, *a.*, adorned, *ὀρνούσθ' -ύξτε*.

Decorous, *a.*, suitable in manner and conduct to time, place and occasion, (1) *οὐδ' -αίξτε ; (2) οὐδ' -αίξτε, ind.*

Decorously, *ad.*, in a decorous manner, *ὅ οὐδ' -αίξτε*.

Decorticate, *v.t.*, to remove the bark, *ῥύξθ' -αὐ*.

Decorum, *n.*, propriety of manner or conduct, (1) *οὐδ' -αίξτε, -α, f.* ; (2) *οὐδ' -αίξτε, -αίξτε, m.*

Decoy, *v.t.*, to lure into danger or into a net or snare, (1) *βρέσθ' -αίξτε, -αὐ* ; (2) *μελλίξθ' -αὐ*.

Decoy, *n.*, a lure for deceiving and leading into danger, (1) *μελλίξθ' -άν, -άμ, m.* ; (2) *ῥαίξτε, m.*

Decoying, *n.*, the act of leading into danger, (1) *βρέσθ' -έξτε, m.* ; (2) *μελλίξθ' -έξτε, m.*

Decrease, *v.i.*, to grow less, (1) *λαξ' -ούξθ' -ούξθ' : he must increase but I must decrease, ἵ ἐξθ' οὐδ' -αν βρεῖσθ' ἡ οὐδ' -αίξθ' (John 3, 30) ; (2) τρῶσθ' -αὐ : the waters decreased, οὐ τρῶσθ' -αὐ να ἡντῶσθ' (Gen. 8, 5).*

Decrease, *v.t.*, to cause to grow less, (1) *λαξ' -ούξθ' -ούξθ' ; (2) τρῶσθ' -αὐ*.

Decrease, *n.*, a becoming less, (1) *λαξ' -ούξθ' -ούξθ' ; (2) τρῶσθ' -αὐ, -έξτε, m.*

Decree, *n.*, (1) an order from one having authority to decide, *ὀρνούσθ' -ιούσθ' -ύξτε, m.* : (*cf. L. ordo, an order or law*) ; these al

do contrary to the decrees of Cæsar, ἀτάρτο ρισο uile αἰς κυρ ι n-αἰσάρὸ ὀρρουῖςτε Ḳεραρῖ (Acts 17, 7).

(2) An edict or law, ρεαῖτ, -α, *m.*

Decree, *v.t.*, (1) to determine by authority, to order, ὀρρουῖςμ, -υḡαḡ: (*cf.* ordior, to decree); as God has decreed, ὁο ρέιρ μαρ ὀ'ὀρρουῖς Ὅια.

(2) To ordain by fate, cinnim, *v.n.* cinnemam.

Decrement, *n.*, decrease, the quantity lost by diminution, ιαḡ-ουḡαḡ, -υῖςτε, *m.*

Decrepid, *a.*, broken down with age, (1) cpannoa, *ind.*; (2) οἰβιρὸε, *ind.*; (3) caiṯte le haoir.

Decrepitude, *n.*, infirm old age, cpannoaḡṯ, -α, *f.*

Decrescent, *a.*, decreasing, ιαḡ-ουῖςτεαḡ, -ṯῖςε.

Decry, *v.t.*, to cry down, discredit or disparage, mímearaim, *v.n.* mímear: ḡnátam ὁο mímear, to decry a custom.

Dedicate, *v.t.*, (1) to set apart for sacred uses, (a) bponnam, -αḡ; (b) cioḡlacaim, -αḡ; (c) cioḡ-nacaim, -αḡ.

(2) To inscribe, to address to a patron, (a) ciomnam, -αḡ; (b) ciomnuῖςμ, -υḡαḡ: ιιτιρ ciomanta, dedicatory epistle.

Dedicated, *v.a.*, ciomanta, *ind.*

Dedication, *n.*, (1) the act of setting apart for sacred use, (a) bponnaḡ, -nṯa, *m.*; (b) cioḡlacαḡ, -aṯte, *m.*

(2) The ceremony accompanying such dedication, coirpeaḡaḡ: it was the feast of the dedication in Jerusalem, ὁο βῖ pollamam na coirpeaḡan ι n-lapúralem (John 10, 22).

(3) An inscription to a patron,

(a) ciomna, -mantα, *m.*; (b) οἰονḡpollαḡ, -aῖς, -aῖςε, *m.*

Dedicatory, *a.*, of the nature of a dedication, ciomanta, *ind.*

Deduce, *v.t.*, to derive or draw,

(1) tapramṡim ar; (2) bainim ar.

Deducible, *a.*, capable of being deduced, iontapramṡte.

Deduction, *n.*, the act of inferring, nῖḡ tapramṡtear nḡ baintear ar nῖḡ eile.

Deductive, *a.*, capable of being deduced from premises, tapramṡteαḡ, -ṯῖςε.

Deed, *n.*, (1) an act, action or thing done, good or bad, great or small, (a) ḡníom, -α, -aṯα, *gen.*, also ḡnīm, *m.*: I am not satisfied with words, I like deeds, ní fuilim ráṯa le bmaṯraib, ḡníomaṯa ir mian uim; he was taken in the very d., ὁο ḡaḡaḡ ran ḡníom fém é; the d. will praise itself, moṯpaḡ an ḡníom é fém; your reputation was better than your d., b'ḡearr ὀ'aimm ná ὁο ḡníom; let not your d. be from your tongue, ná bíḡ ὁο ḡníom ḡ ὁο ṯeansam; (b) beaṯt, -eṯte, -α, *f.*

(2) An illustrious act, achievement, exploit, (a) éaḡṯ, -α, *m.*; (b) móir-éaḡṯ, -α, *m.*; (c) móir-ḡníom, *m.*; ráirḡníom, *m.*; roir-ḡníom, *m.*; oerḡ-ḡníom, *m.*; (d) roirbeaṯt, *f.*

(3) Bad act, (a) ὀpoicḡníom, *m.*; (b) ὀpoicbeaṯt, *f.*

(4) (*Law*), a sealed contract, cairt, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -eaḡa, *f.*; paṯimn, -e, *f.*

Deed-doing, *a.*, ḡníomaṯaḡ, -aῖςε.

Deem, *v.t.*, to account, esteem, judge, regard or think, (1) meapaim, *v.n.* meap: I deemed

figure, mar, spoil, (1) *loicim*, *v.n.* *loic*; (2) *millim*, *-leac*; (3) *tuobaim*, *-ac*, with *amaac*.

Defalcation, *n.*, embezzlement, *ḡadairdeac*, *-a*, *f.*

Defamation, *n.*, injuring a person's reputation by slander; (1) *oioḡair*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *cúlcáimnt*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *iéiomráic*, *-ár*, *m.*; (4) *tuaiṡleap*, *-a*, *m.*

Defamatory, *a.*, injurious to reputation, (1) *oioḡairdeac*, *-rige*; (2) *tuaiṡleapac*, *-aige*.

Defame, *v.t.*, to injure one's reputation, (1) *rḡannluigim*, *-uḡac*; (2) *marluigim*, *-uḡac*; (3) *mioclú do cup ar úime*; (4) *cúlcáimim*, *-neac*; (5) *tuaiṡleapaim*, *-ac*.

Defamer, *n.*, a slanderer, (1) *marluigṡeóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *rḡannluigṡeóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*

Default, *n.*, a failure or neglect to do what should be done, (1) *fanuige*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-aca*, *f.*; (2) *eirteir*, *-e*, *f.*

Defeat, *v.t.*, (1) to frustrate, to render null and void, (a) *ráruigim*, *-uḡac*; (b) *cuirim ar neimnió*.

(2) To overcome, vanquish, overthrow, as in battle, (a) *buaróim*, *v.n.* *buaḡac*, with *ar*; (b) *buaṡim*, *-ac*: defeated and pursued them, *do buaṡ iad ḡ do lean orṡa* (*Gen.* 14, 15); (c) *claoiróim*, *-óe*; (d) *buirim* (*ar*) especially with *caṡ*.

Defeat, *n.*, (1) frustration or prevention of success, *ráruḡac*, *-uigṡe*, *m.*

(2) Overthrow, as of an army, discomfiture, (a) *claoirde*, *-óce*, *m.*; (b) *tiombuaró*, *-ac*, *f.*; (c) *maróim*, *gen.* *maḡma*, *pl.* *maḡmanna*, *m.* and *f.*; (d) *iompuaḡac*, *-ḡca*, *m.*; (e) *buirac*, *-rce*, *m.*

Defeatable, *a.*, easily defeated, *roclaoiróce*, *ind.*

Defeated, *v.a.*, overcome, (1) *claoiróce*; (2) *ráruigṡe*; (3) *buaróce*: you have d. me, *tá buaróce aḡac orim*; (4) idiom, (a) *ruairir an lám uacair* (*lám an uacair orim nó an lám láirir*); (b) you have been d., *cuaró an lá orṡ*; (c) the O'Neills d. them in the end, *cuaró aḡ Claimn Néill orṡa fá deireac*. [*Claimn Uí Néill* = the children or family of O'Neill himself.]

Defect, *n.*, (1) a want or absence of something necessary, (a) *earbaró*, *-ac*, *pl. id. f.*; (*earbaró*, *Don.*); (b) *uirearbaró*, *-e*, *f.*; (c) *urṡa*, *-ó*, *f.*; (d) *éaḡmar*, *-e*, *f.*; (g) *ḡearṡal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (h) *oic*, *-e*, *f.*

(2) A failing, fault, imperfection, physical or moral, (a) *loṡc*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *breaṡ*, *-eille*, *dat. -eill*, *f.*; (c) *lóipín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (d) *érimn*, *-e*, *f.*; (e) *érimne*, *g. id. f.*; (f) *ḡron*, *-um*, *m.* (*U.*).

(3) A physical blemish, (a) *mácaṡ*, *-aile*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. macula*); (b) *deamar*, *-air*, *m.* (*Con.*).

Defective, *a.*, wanting in something, (1) *uirearbac*, *-aige*; (2) *urṡaḡac*, *-aige*; (3) *neimiomlán*, *-áine*.

Defectiveness, *n.*, the state of being defective, *uirearbac*, *-a*, *f.*

Defectless, *a.*, without defect, *neamuirearbac*, *-aige*.

Defence, *n.*, (1) the act of defending, (a) *coram*, *-ranta* and *-aim*, *m.*; (b) *coraint*, *-anta*, *m.*: to put the island in a state of d., *an t-oileán do cup i oṡpeó coranta* (*P. O'L.*, *Niam*, 7); (c) *cumḡac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*; (d)

cúltaσaθ̄, -aíθ̄, *m.*; (e) peaṛam̄, -am̄ and -ṛta, *m.*; (f) iom-cornaṁ, -am̄ and -ṛanta, *m.*

(2) That which defends or protects, (a) ṛṣāṭ, -a, -anna, *m.*; (b) imōion, -ōin, *m.*; (c) caom̄nar, -ar, *m.*; (d) oam̄gean, -gm̄, *pl. id.* and -gne, *m.*; (e) naṛṣar, -ar, *m.*; (f) anaṁal, -al, *m.*; (g) teaṛmann, -amn, *m.*

Defenceless, *a.*, without defence, (a) neaṁcōpan̄ta, *ind.*; (b) ṣan teaṛmann.

Defencelessness, *n.*, the state of being defenceless, neaṁcōpan̄ta-áct, -a, *f.*

Defend, *v.t.*, to protect, uphold, guard, (1) cōnaṁ, -paṁt (also *fut.* coṛeónaθ̄ and cōpnócaθ̄, *cond.* coṛeónamn and cōpnócam̄n; (2) cum̄ouiḡim, -oac̄, *fut.* cum̄-oeócaθ̄: he stood in the midst of the field and defended it, oṁ peaṛ peipean̄ i lár an̄ peaṛamn̄ ḡ oṁ cum̄ouiḡ ré é (2 *Sam.* 23, 12); (3) táṛṛc̄uiḡim, -čál̄ and -uṣaθ̄; (4) caom̄nuiḡim, -uṣaθ̄; (5) am̄icim, *v.n.* anaṁal, *fut.* ameócaθ̄: young maid I will d. thee, ameócaθ̄ tupa a m̄gean̄ óṣ (D. F. 210).

Defendant, *n.*, one who defends, one who answers in law, (1) cōpan̄tač̄, -aiṣ̄, *m.*; (2) cōpan̄tōir, -ōra, -rí, *m.*; (3) f̄reaṣar̄tōir, *m.*

Defended, protected, cōpan̄ta.

Defender, *n.*, one who defends, (1) cōpan̄tōir, -ōra, -rí, *m.*; (2) cōpan̄mač̄, -aiṣ̄, -aiṣ̄e, *m.*

Defensible, *a.*, (1) capable of being defended, poṛōion̄ta; (2) fit to be defended, ion̄cōpan̄ta, *ind.*

Defensive, *a.*, serving to protect, (1) cōpan̄tač̄, -aiṣ̄e; (2) cōpan̄mač̄, -aiṣ̄e.

Defer, *v.t.*, to postpone to a future time, (1) moil̄liḡim, -iuṣaθ̄; (2)

cuiṛim̄ riar; (3) cuiṛim̄ ar̄ ṣc̄ul; (4) cuiṛim̄ ar̄ cáir̄oe; ná cuiṛ oṁ leaṛ ar̄ cáir̄oe; hope that is deferred, oṁcaṛ ar̄ n-a c̄ur̄ aḁṛaθ̄; what is deferred gets neglected, an̄ puṛ a č̄ér̄oeann̄ aḁṛaθ̄, č̄ér̄oeann̄ ré i b̄ṛuaire.

Defer, *v.i.*, to put off, to delay, to wait, (1) moil̄liḡim, -iuṣaθ̄; (2) mam̄niḡim, -iuṣaθ̄: d. not for thine own sake, ná mam̄niḡ ar̄ oṁ poṁ f̄eṁ (Dan. 9, 19).

Deference, *n.*, a yielding to the opinion of another, regard, respect, (1) uṛṛam̄, *gen.* uṛṛama, *f.*: the d. of the flatterer to the swaggerer, uṛṛam̄ an̄ ūleoiṛe oṁn̄ rábaire; (2) (ṛ)om̄ór, -ōir, *m.*

Differential, *a.*, expressing or giving deference, (1) uṛṛamač̄, -aiṣ̄e; (2) poṁór̄ač̄, -aiṣ̄e.

Defiance, *n.*, a challenge to combat, oṁb̄rlán, -ám, -a, *m.*: I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man that we may fight together, ūeip̄m̄pe oṁb̄rlán̄ ṛl̄oiṣ̄ Ir̄rael̄ f̄um̄ am̄uṣ̄; cuiṛoír̄ c̄uṣ̄am̄ oṁme ṣo oṁpoṛo-im̄ir̄ pe č̄eite (1 *Sam.* 17, 10); mo ṛlán̄ f̄ut̄, I defy you.

Defiant, *a.*, full of defiance, bold, oána, *ind.*

Deficiency, *n.*, want, shortcoming, failure, imperfection, defect, (1) eaṛnaṁ, -am̄, *m.* (also eaṛnaθ̄, -aíθ̄, *m.*; tá eaṛnaṁ op̄t); (2) eaṛbaíθ̄, *gen.* -e, and -aθ̄a, *f.*; (3) uṛeaṛbaíθ̄, -e, *f.* (prond. ir̄ṛa); (4) teaṛtál̄, -ála, *f.*; (5) l̄oip̄in̄, *g. id.*, -ní, *m.*; (6) l̄úb ar̄ lár̄ (*lit.* a stitch lost in knitting); without any d. of her sense, ṣan̄ l̄úb ar̄ lár̄ ar̄ a č̄eṁl̄.

Deficient, *a.*, wanting in completeness or requirements, defective, imperfect, inadequate, (1) eaṛb-

αὐδᾶς, -αῖς; (2) εαυδᾶς, -αῖς; (3) υπεαυδᾶς, -αῖς; (4) οἰτεᾶς, -αῖς; (5) ὑεαυρ, *comp.* ὑιορρα: it is deficient, you have not enough, ἢ ὑεαυρ οὐκ ἔ (m. b.).

Deficit, *n.*, a deficiency or falling short in amount, εἰσπράξις, -αίς, *m.*

Defile, *v.t.*, (1) to besoul, to pollute,
 τρυσαιιγim, -iuğəḅ : d. not your-
 selves, nā τρυσαιιγ riḅ pém
 (*Ezek.* 20, 7).

(2) To soil or sully, to tarnish,
(i) 𐤐𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤄𐤍, -𐤏𐤁𐤏 ; (ii) 𐤐𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤍,
-𐤏𐤁𐤏 : that which dieth of itself
. . . . they shall not eat nor
be defiled therewith, 𐤁𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏
𐤍𐤏𐤁 𐤁𐤏𐤐 𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤐𐤁𐤏 𐤏𐤏
𐤏𐤏𐤐𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤏 𐤐𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏 𐤐𐤁𐤏 𐤏𐤏𐤐
(Lev. 22, 8).

(3) To corrupt the chastity, to debauch, to violate, ἐλνίγμι (ἐλνιμι), -ιυξάο, (*cf.* ἐλνιτρο, violator, Z., 2793).

Defile, *n.*, a long narrow pass between hills, rocks, etc., (1) τάρβεαλας, -ας, *pl. id. m.*; (2) ἀμπερόε, *g. id. f.*: through the defiles of the abode of iniquity, τῇ ἀμπερόε ἀπὺρ να ὑπερόρε (*K.*, *Tabb.* 210, 5); (3) ὀροβέλ, -ε, *f.*

Defiled, *a.*, polluted, sullied, (1) *τραυλιγῆτε*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥαλαῖ*, *-αῖτε* and *ῥαίτε*.

Defilement, *n.*, state of being defiled, dirtiness, foulness, pollution, uncleanness, (1) *paĩce*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *paĩceac̣t*, *-a, f.*; (3) *paĩcar*, *-ar, m.*; (4) *tpuac̣tleac̣t*, *-a, f.*

Defiler, *n.*, one who defiles,
 τρυσάλλουστέοι, -όνα, -μί, *m.*

Defiling, *n.*, the act of polluting or making foul, (1) բաժաժ, -ւորէ, *m.*; (2) տաւալաժ, -լե; (3) տաւալաւորէ, -լէ, *m.*; (4) ճշմարէ, -լէ, *m.*

Define, *v.t.*, (1) to fix the bounds
of, τεόρουξιμ, -υξάθ.

(2) To determine with precision, to mark out distinctly, *κινῆναι*, -νεῶ.

(3) To fix the meaning of, to explain, expound or interpret, (a) *ἡμιτιμία*, -ισμός; (b) *ἡμιτιμία*, -μός.

Defined, *v.a.*, limited, τεόραντα,
ind.

Definite, *a.*, (1) fixed, *οιωντε*.

(2) Serving to define or restrict, *ἀπρίτε*.

Definiteness, *n.*, the state of being
definite, *οὐνεσάει*, *-α*, *ῖ*.

Definition, *n.*, (1) the act of defining, *cinneadh*, -nte, *m.*

(2) The act of explaining, the signification, *mmuṣṭaṭ*, -iṣṭe, *m*.

Definitely, *ad.*, in a definite manner, so cunnte.

Deflect, *v.t.*, to cause to turn
aside, ῥηδοναίμ, -αῶ.

Deflectable, α., capable of being
deflected, ῥοττασόντα.

Deflected, *a.*, deviating from a
direct line or course, ῥαοντα.

Deflecting, *n.*, the act of turning
aside, ῥησάδω, -ντα, *m.*

Deflection, *n.*, the state of being turned aside, *ῥαον*, -*α*, *m.*

Deflective, *a.*, causing deflection,
ῥησονταις, -αιζε.

Defloratio, *n.*, the act of deflowering, ravishment, (1) *crepado*, *-pda*, *m.*; (2) *élnuğda*, *-ğde*, *m.*

Deflower, *v.t.*, to deprive of virginity,
to ravish, violate or seduce, (1)
cneopaim, -αθ; (2) éitnigim,
-iyúαθ.

Deform, *v.t.*, (1) to spoil or mar the form of, to disfigure, or misshape, (a) *míocumaim*, -að; (b) *atcúumaim*, -að.

(2) To render displeasing, to deprive of comeliness, (a) *mirgiamaim*, -aθ; (b) *veanaim grānoa*.

Deformation, *n.*, the act of disfiguring or spoiling the form of, (1) *miocumaθ*, -mča; (2) *at-cumaθ*, -mča, *m.*

Deformed, *a.*, disfigured, (1) *miocumča*, *ind.*; (2) *miθpeacāmait* -mīa; (3) *eroealbac*, -aiže; (4) *voθealbac*, -aiže.

Deforming, *n.*, the act of disfiguring, (1) *miocumaθ*, -mča; (2) *mapcmaθ*, -capča, *m.*: no deforming till blindness, *nī mapcmaθ zo vaitle*.

Deformity, *n.*, state of being deformed, distortion, ugliness, (1) *miocumaθ*, -mča; (2) *éaγ-cpuč*, -poča, *m.*; (3) *miθpeac*, -a, *m.*; (4) *graimnc*, -e, -eāča, *f.*: all his comeliness turning to deformity, *a θpeāγačt uite vā mompōθ cum graimnce* (*P. L.*); (5) *upgrānoačt*, -a, *f.*

Defraud, *v.t.*, to cheat, to overreach, (1) *meallaim*, -aθ; (2) *cealγaim*, -aθ; (3) *meabluigim*, -uγaθ.

Defrauded, *v.a.*, cheated, overreached, *meallita*.

Defrauder, *n.*, one who defrauds, (1) *mealltōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (2) *cealγaire*, *gen. id. m.*

Defrauding, *n.*, the act of cheating or overreaching, (1) *mealltōir-eačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *cealγaireačt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *meabluγaθ*, -uigče, *m.*

Defray, *v.t.*, to pay, (1) *viotaim*, *v.n. viot*; (2) *iocaim*, *v.n. ioc*.

Defrayed, *v.a.*, paid, (1) *viotča*, *ind.*; (2) *iocča*, *ind.*

Deft, *a.*, (1) apt, clever, dexterous, handy, (a) *cupte*: d. with both right and left hand, *cupte ar a*

lām θeir aγur ar a lām čté; (b) *aicilirōe*, *ind.*

(2) Spruce, neat, *rlačtmār*, -aire.

Deftly, *ad.*, in a deft manner, *zo cūpte*.

Defunct, *a.*, dead, *marθ*, -airθe.

Defy, *v.t.*, to challenge, to dare, (1) *veipum voubrlān řā*: he defied, me, *čus řé voubrlān řum* (*see* Defiance); (2) *greannuigim*, -uγaθ: which thou hast defied *noč vo greannuig turā* (1 *Sam.* 17, 45).

Degeneracy, *n.*, decline in good qualities, deterioration, (1) *neam-θūtčaračt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *meačtačt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *anoūtčaračt*, -a, *f.*

Degenerate, *a.*, deteriorated, unworthy, base, (1) *neamθūtčarač*, -aiže; (2) *anoūtčarač*, -aiže; (3) *anoualač*, -aiže; (4) *meačta*; a degenerate person, *meačtač*, -aiž, *m.*

Degradation, *n.*, (1) a lowering in rank, character, reputation or position in life, to abase, (a) *irliuγaθ*, -igče, *m.*; (b) *anuai-riuγaθ*, -igče, *m.*

(2) The state of being reduced in rank, character or business, disgrace, (a) *čāipe*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *čāircēm*, -e, *f.*; (c) *čāirθēm*, -e, *f.*; (d) *čāmāilt*, -e, *f.*

Degrade, *v.t.*, (1) to lower in rank, degree, or office, (a) *irliγim*, -iuγaθ; (b) *anuai-riγim*, -iuγaθ; (c) *čāircēmniγim*, -iuγaθ; (d) *cuipum řior ar a čēm*.

(2) To lower in character, estimation or reputation, *čāir-θēmim*, -meaθ.

Degrading, *a.*, disgracing, debasing, (1) *čāirθēimeac*, -mige; (2) *čām-āiltcač*, -tiže.

Degree, *n.*, (1) one of a series of progressive steps upwards or

downwards in quality, rank, etc., a stage in progression, a degree of comparison, céim, -e, -eanna, *f.* and *m.*: by degrees, céim ar céim; for the saints in heaven have the virtue of charity in a superlative degree, óir atá an éarctannaíocht aige na naoimh i bpláiteamhar i gcéim ríomlán (*P. L.* 339); and we considered to be in any degree requisite or expedient, ir mear-amhar beir i gcéim ar bit ríochtanaíocht nó comhghaíocht; and the sun returned . . . by the degrees by which it was gone down, o'íll an ghrian . . . péir na céimibh le a n-éadairí ríor (*Isa.* 38, 8).

(2) The point of progression to which a person has arrived: position, rank or station in life, (a) ghrád, -áir, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.* *cf.* noi ngráda aingeil nime, the nine degrees of the angels of heaven (*B.L.L.* I. 26, 19). [This o in O. Irish and probably in Mid. I. was aspirated—*Óirna*]; ró ghraíobair tuairte, in the ranks of the laity (*B.L.L.* V. 86, 12); queen of heaven of the nine degrees, bannríogán ar neamh na naoi ngráda (*S. Mac C.*); (b) céim, -e, -eanna, *f.* and *m.*: for they that minister well purchase to themselves a high degree, óir an oream doghnó mionrparáíocht go maíe ghnócuighe ríad céim maíe dóibh péim (1 *Tim.* 3, 13).

(3) In genealogy a certain remove in the line of descent, (a) glúin, *g.* -úine, *pl. id.* and -a, *dat.* -úim, *f.* and *m.*; (b) gábal, *gen.* gáible, *dat.* gáibil, *f.*; (c) iorgrád, -aíre, -a, *f.*

By degrees, (a) céim ar céim; (b) beagán ar beagán (mar o'it

an cat an rgrádaí); (c) gradual, céimreac, -ríge; (d) coicéimeac, -míge.

Deign, *v.i.*, to condescend, to vouchsafe, to think worthy of, deónuigim, -uighe, followed by *infin.*: God deigned to give that as testimony of it, do deónuig Dia rím do éadairí mar éarpar air (*K.*, *Tbb.* 270, 4.)

Deity, *n.*, Divinity, Godhead, Diaíocht, -a, *f.*

Deject, *v.t.*, to cast down in spirits, to dishearten, deánaim duíac nó doibhíonaíocht.

Dejected, *a.*, low-spirited, sad, (1) duíac, -aíge; (2) doibhíonaíocht, -aíge.

Dejection, *n.*, (1) lowness of spirits through grief or misfortune, melancholy, (a) buairíocht, -dearíocht, *f.*; (b) díombáiríocht, -e, *f.*; (c) colcaíreac, -a, *f.*

(2) Low condition, weakness, ríocht, -oíocht, *m.*

(3) Dejection caused by shame, ceann íar.

Delay, *n.*, (1) a putting off or deferring, procrastination, (a) maíll, -e, *f.*, and moíll, -e, *f.*: don't d., ná deán don maíll; without d., gan moíll; (b) íarad, -ála, *f.*; (c) cáiríocht, *g. id. f.*: when therefore they were come hither without any d. on the day following, ar an ádhair rím ar deíocht annro dóibh ar n-a máiríocht gan cáiríocht ar bit (*Acts* 25, 17); (d) leáiríocht, -ám, *m.*; (e) rígneair, -nir, *m.*: my lord will d. his coming, cuiríocht mo éiríreanna a deíocht i rígneair.

(2) Lingering, loitering, stop, (a) moílleadóiríocht, -a, *f.*; (b) íreac, -ta, *m.*: the woman reached [Navan] without delay,

το ριαέτ an ben ζαν ρυρεάτ (*Dinnd.* 255); (c) ροραρ, -αιρ, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) ρζιτ, -ε, *f.*; (e) ρταο, -αιο, *m.*; (f) ρυαίμνερ, -νιρ, *m.*; (g) κομνυόε, *g. id. g.*; (h) ριοννρα, *g. id. m.*

(3) Detention, hindrance, (a) μαράν, -άιν, *m.*; (b) μάρινέαι, -έιλ, *m.*; (c) ρορὰο, -αιὸ, -αιὸε, *m.*; (d) ρτρεὸ, -ὀρὸ, -ὀδὰ, *m.*; also ρτρηό.

(4) Procrastination, neglect, (a) ραίλιζε, *g. id. f.*: νί θέαν-
 ραὸ τῷ ραίλιζε (*Ex.* 22, 29); (b) μαίνεαέταμ, -τνα, *f.*

Delay, *v.t.*, (1) to put off or defer, to procrastinate, (a) μαίλιζιμ, -ιυζαὸ; to d. him, μοίλλ το εὑρ αἱρ; (b) ραὸάταμ, -άιλ: and the people seeing that Moses delayed to come down from the mountain, αζυρ ανυαἱρ το εὐν-
 αἱρε an ροβαλ ζυρ ραὸάιλ μαοιρε τεαέτ ανυαρ ὅν τρηαὸ (*Ex.* 32, 1); (c) ρίζνιζιμ, -ιυζαὸ: my lord delayeth his coming, ατά μο εἰζεαρνα αζ κυρ α τεαέτα ι ρίζνεαρ (*Mat.* 24, 8).

(2) To retard, stop, detain or hinder for a time, (a) βααίμ, *v.n.* bac; (b) ρταοαίμ, *v.n.* ρταο; (c) κορζιμ, *v.n.* κορζ.

Delay, *v.i.*, to move slowly, to stop for a time, to linger, loiter or tarry, (a) μαίλιζιμ, -ιυζαὸ; (b) ραὸάταμ, -άιλ: I delayed by the way, ο' ραὸάταρ αρ an τρηζε; (c) ρίζνιζιμ, -ιυζαὸ; (d) ραίλιζιμ, -ιιζε; (e) ρυρριζιμ, -ρεαέ; (f) ριοννριζιμ, -υζαὸ.

Delayer, *n.*, one who delays or lingers, μαίλλεαοόιρ, -όμα, -πί, *m.*

Delaying, *n.*, act of putting off, delaying or detaining, (1) μαίλι-
 ιυζαὸ, -ιζτε, *m.*; (b) μοίλλεαο-
 όιρεαέτ, -α, *f.*

Dele, *v.t.* (*Print.*), to erase, cancel or delete, ρζυροραιμ αμαέ, *imper.* ρζυρ αμαέ.

Delectable, *a.*, delightful, highly pleasing, (1) ρόλάραέ, -αιζε; (2) ταιενεαμαέ, -αιζε; (3) ούιλεαμ-
 αιλ, -μίλ.

Delectableness, *n.*, the state of being delectable, ρόλάραέτ; ταιε-
 νεαμαέτ, -α, *f.*

Delectably, *ad.*, in a pleasing manner, ζο ταιενεαμαέ.

Delegate, *n.*, anyone sent and empowered to act for another, (1) ρεαρ ιοναο, *m.*: ρεαρ ιοναο
 Θε, a priest, *i.e.*, the deputy or delegate of God; to the king's deputies, εὑμ ρεαρα ιοναο an ριόζ (*Esth.* 8, 9); a deputy was king, ρεαρ ιοναο an ριόζ το βί
 'n-α ριζ; (2) υαέταρὰν, -άιν, *m.*; (3) τεαέταιρε, *g. id., pl.* -πί, *m.*; (4) ζνιόμυρε, *g. id., pl.* -ὀτε (=agent).

Delegated, *a.*, deputed, ροννραὸάέ, -αιζε: delegated power, κυμαέτ ροννραὸάέ (*P. L.*).

Delegate, *v.t.*, to send as one's representative, to authorize, commission or depute, (1) υζ-
 ὀαράραμ, -αὸ; (2) ορτουζιμ, -υζαὸ; (3) ταυραμ τεαέταιρ-
 εαέτ.

Deleterious, *a.*, hurtful, destructive, pernicious, noxious, (1) οιοζ-
 βάλαέ, -αιζε; (2) μιιτεαέ, -τιζε; (3) οοαραέ, -αιζε.

Delf, } *n.*, earthenware made
 Delft, } at Delft in Holland
 Delftware, } or an imitation
 thereof, (1) ζρηέτι, *pl.*; (2)
 ζρηέτερε, *pl.*; (3) επέτι, *pl.*

Deliberate, *a.*, circumspect, (1)
 οιαναίρεαέ, -ιυζε; (2) ρυρ-
 εαααίρ, -ερα.

Deliberate, *v.i.*, to consider or weigh well in the mind, to

reflect on, to ponder over, (1) *mačtnam*, -*nam*; (2) *mačtnuišim*, -*ušað*; (3) *léirmearaim*, -*meap*.

Deliberately, *ad.*, with careful consideration, warily, circumspectly, (1) *šo harpeač*; (2) *šo ōianarpeač*; (3) *šo cūpamač*; (4) *ð'aoñ coirš*.

Deliberation, *n.*, careful and mature consideration, full reflection, (1) *mačtnam*, -*am*, *m.*; (2) *léirmear*, -*pta*, *m.*; (3) *ōiancomarpe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*eača*, *f.*

Deliberative, *a.*, carefully considering, *mačtnamač*, -*ašge*.

Deliberator, *n.*, one who deliberates *mačtnōir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Delicacy, *n.*, (1) nicety or fineness of form, texture or constitution, *caoite*, *g. id. f.*

(2) Nicety of manner and conduct exhibiting refinement, kindness and gentleness, (a) *caome*, *g. id. f.*; (b) *caome*, *g. id. f.*

(3) Niceness and refinement of perception and discrimination, critical niceness and accuracy, *liomčact*, -*a*, *f.*

(4) Sensitiveness or state of being easily affected, (a) *močaočact*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *močuiščeačact*, -*a*, *f.*

(5) A dainty, something pleasant to the senses, esp. the taste, *rošblar*, -*ar*, -*arčī*, *m.*

(6) A luxury, pleasure or something alluring and delicate, *rāme*, *g. id. f.*: by the abundance of her delicacies, *le niomað a rāme* (*Rev.* 18, 0).

Delicate, *a.*, (1) slight and shapely, *caol*, -*oite*.

(2) Minute, soft and smooth, fine, not coarse, *mīn*, -*e*.

(3) Considerate in conduct, gentle and refined in manner,

(a) *caom*, -*e*; (b) *caom*, -*oime*; (c) *reim*, -*e*.

(4) Nice, cautious, gentle or careful in handling, *aicilrode*, *ind.*

(5) Nicely perceptive or discriminating, *liomčta*, *ind.*

(6) Easily affected, sensitive, (a) *močaočact*, -*ašge*; (b) *močuiščeač*, -*čšge*.

(7) Pleasing to the taste, *roblarpta*, *ind.*

(8) Pleasing to the senses, (a) *rām*, -*āme*; (b) *mianšurpač*, -*ašge*.

(9) Tender, feeble, frail, not able to endure hardship, (a) *maoč*, -*oite*; (b) *ērotpeōpač*, -*ašge*.

Delicious, *a.*, most sweet, pleasurable to the senses, esp. the taste, (1) *romitir*, -*ire*; (2) *roblarpta*, *ind.*; (3) *veašblarpta*, *ind.*

Deliciousness, *n.*, the quality of being delicious, (1) *romitreačact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *roblarptačact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *veašblarptačact*, -*a*, *f.*

Delight, *n.*, a high degree of pleasure or gratification of the mind, great satisfaction, joy, (1) *ponn*, -*uinn*, *m.*; (2) *taicneam*, -*nim*, *m.*; *taicneam* (*Don.*); (3) *doiðnear*, -*nir*, *m.*; (4) *putt*, -*uit*, *m.*: d. without grief is the joy of heaven, *putt šan čeo roš neime* (*H.* II. 407); (5) *aitear*, -*tir*, *m.*: it would put d. in your heart, *čuirpeað ré aitear ar ðo čporðe*; (6) *rāmeačact*, -*a*, *f.*; (7) *rāmār*, -*ar*, *m.*; (8) *ðūil*, -*e*, *f.*: and my d. with the children of men, *ašur mo ðūil le macaib na ðaoime* (*Prov.* 8, 31); (9) *mian*, -*a*, *pl. id. m.* (also *g. méme*, *pl. -a*, *f.*); (10) *rolār*, -*ār*, *m.*: and shall give d. to thy soul, *ðo vēarparð ré for*

ρόλαρ τοῦ ἀνὰμ (*Prov.* 19, 17);
 (11) ρόζαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (12) ρόζ-
 ἀζαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (13) ράδαίτε, *g.*
id. f.; (14) ράδαίτεαζτ, -α, *f.*;
 (15) τάρτεαζτ, -α, *f.*; (16) λύτ-
 ζάιρ, -ε, *f.*; (17) υπζάιρθεαρ,
 -οιρ, *m.*, and μόρζάιρθεαρ, -οιρ,
m.; (18) ζιοννορ, -αιρ, *m.*
 (*m. b.*); (19) βρότο, -ότο, *m.*;
 (20) ριμέατο, -έτο, *m.*, followed
 by αρ; (21) ρέιρε, *g. id. f.*; (22)
 ρεαζαίρ, -ζρα, *f.*; (23) άταρ,
 -αιρ, *m.*; (24) you are the d.
 of my heart, μο ζμαθαίμ έρτορε
 έύ.

Delight, *v.t.*, to give great pleasure,
 (1) ραθαίμ, -αθ; (2) to d. his
 soul, αοιβνεαρ το έαθαίρε έά
 ἀνὰμ: it delights me, ιρ αοιβνν
 λιομ, ιρ μαίτ λιομ, ιρ ρονα λιομ,
 ιρ μέανρα λιομ, *gl. juvat*;
 (3) my sayings delighted them,
 το έαίτνιζ μο ράρτε τεό; your
 answer delights me, ιρ ταιτ-
 νεαμάς λιομ το ρρεαζρα.

Delight, *v.i.*, to take or have great
 pleasure in, (1) I am delighted
 with the law of God, τά ρονν
 αζαμ ι ρεαζταίβ Όέ (*Rom.* 7,
 22); I delight in nothing, νί'ι
 ρονν αζαμ ι η-αον ρυο; (2) I will
 delight myself in thy statutes,
 ζλααφαο αοιβνεαρ ανν το ρεαζτ-
 αίβ (*Ps.* 119, 16); (3) it is in
 these things I d., ιρ ανηρα
 νείτν ριν ούιτιζιμ; they delight
 in lies, ούιτιζιο ι μβρέαζαίβ
 (*Ps.* 62, 4); (4) I am delighted,
 τά αίτεαρ ιμ έρτορε. The in-
 transitive verb *delight* is usually
 expressed by a noun meaning
 delight combined with some part
 of the verbs *to be* or *to take* and
 the preposition *in*: in which
 you d., ιονα βρυν έαρ νούι.

Delightful, *a.*, affording great
 pleasure, very pleasing, (1) αοιβ-

ινν, -βνε: many a d. day, ιρ
 ιομθα έά αοιβνν; (2) ρόλαρας,
 -αιζε; (3) ταιτνεαμάς, -αιζε:
 d. to the eyes, ταιτνεαμάς λειρ
 να ρύιιι; (4) αίτεαρας, -αιζε;
 (5) άταρας, -αιζε; (6) βρότο-
 αμαίλ, -μίλ; (7) λύτζάιρεας,
 -ριζε; (8) ζιοννορας, -αιζε; (9)
 ράμαρας, -αιζε; (10) μόρ-ζάιρ-
 θεας, -οιζε; (11) τάρτεας, -ιζε.
 Delightfulness, *n.*, state of being
 highly pleasing, αοιβνεαρ, -νιρ, *m.*
 Delightsome, *a.*, very pleasing, (1)
 ταιτνεαμάς, -αιζε; (2) ταιτ-
 νεαμαίλ, -μίλ.

Delineate, *v.t.*, to represent a
 figure by lines, to portray, to
 sketch, to design, to draw, (1)
 λινιζιμ, -ιυζαθ; (2) ορεαζαίμ,
 -αθ; (3) θεαίβαίμ, -αθ; (4) ταρρ-
 αινιζιμ.

Delineated, *v.a.*, (1) λινιζτε, *ind.*;
 (2) ορεαζτα, *ind.*; (3) θεαίβτα.

Delineation, *n.*, the act of repre-
 senting, portraying or designing
 by lines, (1) λινιυζαθ, -ιζτε, *m.*;
 (2) ορεαζαθ, -ετα, *m.*; (3)
 θεαίβαθ, -βτα, *m.*; (4) θεαίβ-
 έοιρεαζτ, -α, *f.*

Delineator, *n.*, one who delineates,
 λινιζτεόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Delinquency, *n.*, a misdemeanour,
 κοιρ, -ε, -τε, *f.*

Delinquent, *n.*, a culprit, κοιρεας,
 -ριζ, -α, *m.*

Deliquesce, *v.t.* and *i.*, to dissolve
 gradually, τεαζαίμ, -αθ, *pp.*
 τεαζτα (*prond. τεαζτα*).

Deliquescence, *n.*, the act of
 liquefying, a tendency to melt,
 τεαζαθ, -ζτα, *m.*

Deliquescent, *a.*, tending to melt,
 τεαζτας (*pron. τεαζτας*).

Delirious, *a.*, wandering in mind,
 light-headed, (1) ααρααας, -αιζε;
 (2) ρεαζμαίιιας, -αιζε; (3) ζόρας,
 -αιζε.

Deliriousness, *n.*, the state of being delirious, *ceapačacēt*, -a, *f.*

Delirium, *n.*, a wandering of the mind, a fit of raving, (1) *ceapač-ačō*, -čta, *m.*; (2) *čāotromar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *čāotromacēt cētte*; (4) *peacmali*, -ali, *m.* (*f. l.*); (5) *bpeolāro*, -e, *f.*

Deliver, *v.t.*, (1) to release, to rescue, to free, to save, (a) *paoraim*, -ačō: to d. us from sin, *ār paoracō ō peacacō*; d. us from a sudden death, *paor rynn ō bār obann*; (b) *puarḡlam*, -ačō: d. us from our difficulty, *puarḡan rynn ar ār ḡruacōčār*; (c) *tārrečungim*, -čān: to d. her husband, *ro tārrečān a rir* (*Deut. 25, 11*).

(2) To give up, to yield or deliver up possession, (a) *beirim*, *v.n.* *tabairt*: you shall d. the accustomed number of bricks, *ro bēarčaoi uaič uibir na mbūiceacō* (*Ex. 5, 18*); Moses wrote this law and delivered it to the priests, *ro rḡriob Māoirē an ōlūgeacōra ḡ čuḡ ro na rḡarčaič ē* (*Deut. 31, 9*); (b) *tabram*, -bairt: that thou wouldst d. thy servant into the hands of Achab, *ar a ōtiubarčā ro peirbireac ī lām Ahab* (*1 Kings, 18, 9*); they are delivered into your hand, *ann ro lām tuḡacō iacō* (*Gen. 9, 2*); (c) *peacaroim*, -čaracō: the Lord our God delivered them all unto us, *ro peacaro an Tiḡearna ar nŌia ōūmn uite iacō* (*Deut. 2, 36*).

(3) To bring forth, (a) *beirim*, *v.n.* *bperē*: I was delivered of a child . . . and the third day after that I was delivered, this woman also was delivered, *ro ruḡ mire leanb . . . aḡur čārta an tpear lā tārēir a bēarčā*

ōam ḡo ruḡ an bēanro leanb mar an ḡcēacōna (*1 Kings, 3, 17 and 18*); they are delivered before the midwives come to them, *beirō rut čigro na mnā tuirmrōe irčac čuca-* (*Ex. 1, 19*); (b) *tuirmḡim*, -mēacō: when her time had come to be delivered, *anuar ro coimtionacō iacēte a tuirmrōe* (*Gen. 25, 24*).

Deliverance, *n.*, the act of freeing from peril, captivity, etc., release, rescue, (1) *paoracō*, -rčā, *m.*; (2) *paorram*, -ana, *f.*; (3) *paoirre*, *g. id. f.*; (4) *puarḡlacō*, -ḡaltā, *m.*; (5) *tārrečān*, -āla, *f.*; (6) *tārrečān*, -e, *f.*; (7) *tārrečugacō*, -uḡčē, *m.*

Delivered, *v.a.*, freed, released, (1) *paor*, -oirē; (2) *puarḡaltē*, *ind.*

Deliverer, *n.*, one who delivers, releases or rescues, a preserver, (1) *paorčōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (2) *puarḡaltōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (3) *puarḡluḡčēōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (4) *tārrečānurōe*, *g. id., pl. -ōčē, m.*

Delivery, *n.*, (1) manner or style of speaking, *učtac*, -arḡ, *m.*: his d. is better than his learning, *ir peār a učtac nā a ḡoḡlum*.

(2) The act of giving birth, *tuirmēacō*, -mōr, *m.*

(3) The act of releasing, freeing, rescuing, etc. See Deliverance.

(4) The act of surrender, giving up, handing over, *tabairt*, -arčā, *f.*, generally with *ruar*: after the delivery up of the kingdom by him, *ar ōtabairt na rīoḡacčā ruar roō*.

Dell, *n.*, a small retired valley, (1) *cūm*, -ūm, *m.*; (2) *ḡleannčāmin*, *g. id., pl. -nī, m.*

Delph. See Delf.

Deludable, *a.*, gullible, liable to be deceived, ῥο-μεαλιτα, *ind.*

Delude, *v.t.*, to befool, beguile, dupe or mislead, (1) ῥαοβαίμ, -αὐ; (2) μεαλιταίμ, -αὐ; (3) ceatḡaím, -αὐ.

Deluder, *n.*, a deceiver, an impostor, (1) ceatḡaίpe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῥί, *m.*; (2) μεαλιτῶίρ, -ῶίρ, -ῥί, *m.*

Deluge, *n.*, (1) the Deluge, οἶτε, *gen.* οἶteann, *dat.* οἶlunn, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*: by the waters of the Deluge, te nuirḡiḡ na oἶteann (*cf.* Bret. diluch; L. diluvium, *Stokes*).

(2) An overflowing of the land by water, a flood, an inundation, tute, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ite, *f.*

(3) A great downpour of rain, (a) claḡaίρ, -aίρ, *m.*; (b) claḡaίρ-naḡ, -aίḡe, *f.*; (c) marḡmḡioḡ, -ḡeaḡa, *m.*; (d) bḡaίrteaḡ, -tḡḡe, *f.*

Deluge-like, *a.*, οἶteannḡa.

Delusion, *n.*, that which leads astray or is erroneously believed in, (1) reaḡḡán, -ám, *m.*; (2) míoḡán, -ám, *m.*; (3) meaḡḡán meaḡḡaίl, *m.*; (4) ῥiaḡḡán, -ám, *m.*; (5) reaḡḡán, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*).

Delve, *v.t.*, to dig, as with a spade, (1) ῥóḡaḡaίμ, *v.n.* ῥóḡaίρ; (2) tóḡaίμ, -ḡáil, and tóḡ; (3) toḡlaím, -ḡaίlḡ and -ḡlaḡ.

Delving, *n.*, act of digging, (1) ῥóḡaίρ, -aίρ, *m.*; (2) tóḡ, *m.*; (3) tóḡáil, -áil, *f.*; (4) toḡaίlḡ, -aίlḡ, *f.*

Demand, *v.t.*, (1) to ask for, call for or claim by authority, to claim as due, as of right or as with authority, éliḡaίm, -team, -ḡe, and -liḡaḡ.

(2) To ask or inquire in an authoritative, earnest or peremptory manner, to question, ῥiaḡḡaίḡaίm, -ḡaίḡe: and de-

manded who he was and what he had done, ḡḡur ḡ'ḡiaḡḡaίḡ ré cia hé ḡ cḡéaḡ ḡo ḡunne ré (*Acts* 21, 33).

(3) To be in need of as necessary or useful, to call for, iaḡḡaίm, -ḡaíḡ.

Demand, *v.i.*, to inquire, cuḡḡm ceíḡḡ: they demanded of him, saying, ḡo cuḡḡeaḡaί ceíḡḡ aίρ, ḡḡ ḡáḡ.

Demand, *n.*, (1) the act of asking, claiming or demanding éliḡaḡaḡ, -ḡḡḡe, *m.*

(2) An earnest inquiry or question, ῥiaḡḡaίḡe, -ḡḡḡe, *f.*

(3) A manifested want or desire to possess, a seeking for, (a) éiteam, -lím, *m.*: there was no demand for butter to-day, ní ḡaíḡ aon éiteam aί ḡm ḡḡoíu; there is not demand for even a slip, ní'l amám éiteam aί céíḡ muice; (b) ḡlaḡḡaḡ, -aíḡ, *m.*; (c) ḡḡáḡḡ, -a, *m.*: there is great demand for it, tá ḡḡáḡḡ mḡḡ (nó ḡlaḡḡaḡ mḡḡ) aίρ; (d) ḡaḡḡaḡ, -aíḡ, *m.*: there is a demand now for oats, ta ḡaḡḡaḡ aί cḡoíḡe aḡoíḡ.

Demandable, *a.*, that may be claimed or demanded, méliḡḡe.

Demandant, } *n.*, one who de-
Demander, } mands, éliḡḡeḡíḡ, -ḡḡa, -ḡí, *m.*

Demanding, *n.*, seeking for, (1) éiteam, -lím, *m.*; (2) éliḡaḡ, -ḡḡḡe, *m.*: perhaps he will be demanding £10, b'ḡeḡoíḡ ḡo mberḡ ré ḡḡ éiteam ḡeíḡ bpunc.

Demean, *v.t.*, (1) to behave, to conduct, iomḡḡaίm, -ḡaίḡ.

(2) To debase, degrade or lower, íḡliḡaίm, -liḡaḡ; oἶḡliḡaίm, -liḡaḡ.

Demeanour, *n.*, behaviour, deport-
ment, bearing, carriage, mien,
ιomicar, -air, *m.*

Demented, *a.*, of unsound mind,
(1) ar burle; (2) ar mipe.

Demerit, *n.*, a fault, locet, -a, *m.*

Demesne, *n.*, a lord's manor,
fearann oisreacda, *m.*

Demi-, half, leat-.

Demi-devil, *n.*, leitōiadbal, -ait, *m.*

Demi-god, *n.*, half-god, a fabulous
hero, the offspring of a deity
and a mortal, leitōia, *m.*

Demise, *n.*, death, bār, -air, *m.*:
the demise of a king or prince,
bār ríog nó prionnra.

Democracy, *n.*, the people regarded
as the source of power, an pobal
coitceann.

Demolish, *v.t.*, (1) to throw or
pull down, (a) leasaim, -aō; (b)
cuirim ar lár.

(2) To ruin, to destroy, (a)
léirfzrioram, *v.n.* léirfzrior;
(b) oiocláiríuim, -uḡaō.

Demolisher, *n.*, one who demolishes
(1) leasróir, -ōra, -rí, *m.*; (2)
léirfzriortóir, -ōra, -rí, *m.*

Demolition, *n.*, (1) the act of pulling
down or razing, leasāō, -ḡda, *m.*
(with ar lár).

(2) Destruction by violence,
utter overthrow, (a) léirfzrior,
-ra, *m.*; (b) oiocláiríuḡaō,
-iḡce, *m.*

Demon, *n.*, an evil spirit, (1)
deamhan, -ain, *pl. id.*, and -mna
[note—the o is aspirated in
Con. and *U.* but only in as-
severation; cf. L. daemon];
(2) amppioraro, -e, -í, *f.*

Demoniac, } *a.*, devilish, (1)
Demoniacal, } deamnac, -aiḡe;
(2) deamnarōe, *ind.*

Demonstrate, *v.t.*, (1) to point out,
show, exhibit or make evident,
(a) cairbeánaim, -aō, and -beáint;

(b) foillríuim, -uḡaō; (c) noct-
aim, -aō.

(2) To make evident by reason-
ing or proof, cruṡuḡim, -uḡaō.

Demonstration, *n.*, (1) the act of
pointing out, exhibiting or mak-
ing evident, (a) cairbeánāō, -nta,
m.; (b) foillríuḡaō, -iḡce, *m.*

(2) Proof beyond the possi-
bility of doubt, (a) cruṡuḡaō,
-uḡce, *m.*; (b) foillríuḡaō
dearbūta, *m.*

Demonstrative, *a.*, (1) making evi-
dent, showing clearly, cairbeánt-
ac, -aiḡe.

(2) Expressing or apt to ex-
press much, orḡante, *ind.*

Demonstrative, *n.* (*Gram.*), cair-
beánac, -aiḡ, *m.*; *this* and *that*
are demonstratives; cairbeán-
aiḡ íreāō, "ro" aḡur "rim"
nó "rūo."

Demoralisation, *n.*, the corruption
of morals, oitbēaraō, -ra, *m.*

Demoralise, *v.t.*, to corrupt in
morals, oitbēaraim, -aō.

Demur, *v.i.*, to suspend action or
judgment through doubt, (1)
rtaonaim, -aō; (2) amparaaim,
-aō.

Demure, *a.*, (1) of modest, serious
or sober look and bearing, grave,
sedate, staid, (a) mánla, *ind.*;
(b) rtuamōa, *ind.*; (c) aḡnáiḡeac,
-riḡe.

(2) Affectedly decorous, grave,
modest or serious, camálta and
camatla, *ind.*: she is so demure
that butter would not melt in
her mouth, tá rí com camálta
rim náō leasraō im 'n-a béal.

Demurely, *ad.*, in a demure man-
ner, ḡo mánla.

Demureness, *n.*, (1) state of being
demure, mánlaect, -a, *f.*

(2) The show of being demure,
camáltaect, -a, *f.*

Den, *n.*, a small cave, cavern or hollow, esp. one used as a lair by a wild beast or robbers, (1) *uam*, -e, -*ama*, *f.*; (2) *bocair*, -re, -*ri*, *f.*; (3) *focta*, *g. id. m.*; (4) *fuacair*, -e, -*i*, *f.*; (5) *cuar*, -air, -*a*, *m.*, and *miolcuar*, *m.*; (6) *rɣair*, -e, -*eda*, *f.*; (7) *pruclair*, -e, -*anna*, *f.*; (8) *cumnròe*, *gen. and pl. -òce*.

Denationalise, *v.t.*, to deprive of national character or rights, *òionàiriúnaim*, -*ad*.

Denaturalise, *v.t.*, to render unnatural, *òi-nàòuirim*, -*urad*.

Dendrology, *n.*, the natural history of trees, *cramneolair*, -*air*, *m.*

Deniable, *a.*, capable of being denied, *roiròitctà*; liable to be denied, (1) *mòitctà*; (2) *m-tréanta*.

Denial, *n.*, (1) the act of gainsaying, refusing or disowning, negation, *òitctad*, -*cta*, *m.*: the general denial, the universal negative, *an òitctad coitceann* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 89, 25). The contrary of *affirmation*, *òearòad*.

(2) Refusal to grant a request, *eiteac*, -*tiɣ*, *m.*

(3) Assertion of the untruth of a statement, charge or imputation, *bpeasnuɣad*, -*uɣce*.

(4) Refusal to acknowledge, disavowal or disclaimer of connection with, *réanaò*, -*nta*, *m.* The contrary of *confession*, *asòimàit*.

Denied, *v.a.*, disavowed or disclaimed, *réanta*.

Denier, *n.*, one who denies, (1) *réantóir*, -*òra*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *òitctóir*, -*òra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Denominate, *v.t.*, to name, to designate, to entitle, *ammmuɣim*, -*uɣad*.

Denomination, *n.*, the act of naming or designating, *ammmuɣad*, -*uɣce*, *m.*

Denote, *v.t.*, (1) to mark out plainly or indicate by a visible sign, *comaircuɣim*, -*uɣad*.

(2) To signify, to mean, *ciatl-uɣim*, -*uɣad*.

Denounce, *v.t.*, (1) to proclaim in a threatening manner, (a) *róɣraim*, -*ad*; (b) *fuasraim*, -*ad*.

(2) To threaten, *basraim*, -*ɣairc* and -*ɣar*.

Denouncer, *n.*, one who denounces, (1) *róɣarctóir*; (2) *fuasarctóir*, -*òra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Denouncing, *n.*, (1) the act of proclaiming threateningly, *róɣrad*, -*ɣarcta*, *m.*

(2) The act of threatening, (a) *basar*, -*air*, *m.*; (b) *basairc*, -*ɣarcta*, *f.*

(3) Denouncing from the altar, *ctoɣineact*, -*a*, *f.* (= "belling" a person).

Dense, *a.*, (1) close, compact, thick, (a) *òitct*, -*úce*; (b) *tiuɣ*, -*a*.

(2) Stupid, *òall*, -*aitte*.

Denseness, } *n.*, the quality of
Density, } being dense, (1) *òitct*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *òitctact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *tiuɣòar*, -*air*, *m.*

Dent, *n.*, a small notch, hollow or slight depression, (1) *cláɣ*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *puan buille*.

Dental, *a.*, of or pertaining to teeth, *fiactamait*, -*mia*.

Dentate, } *a.*, toothed or having
Dentated, } teeth, *fiactac*, -*aiɣe*.

Dentist, *n.*, one who extracts or repairs teeth or makes artificial teeth, *liaɣ fiacait*, *m.*

Denudation, *n.*, making bare, stripping off or removing the covering, *noctad*, -*uɣce*.

Denude, *v.t.*, to make bare or naked, *noctuiſim*, -*uſað*; also *noctaim*, -*að*.

Denunciate, *v.t.*, to denounce, *řoſpaim*, -*að*.

Denunciation, *n.*, a threatening proclamation, *řoſpaoð* and *řuaſpaoð*, -*ſapta*, *m.*

Denunciator, *n.*, one who denounces, *řoſaptoðip* and *řuaſaptoðip*, -*ořa*, -*ři*, *m.*

Denunciatory, *a.*, accusing, threatening, *řoſaptað*, -*aſe*; *řuaſaptað*, -*aſe*.

Deny, *v.t.*, (1) to declare not to be true, to gainsay, to contradict, *oiuſaim*, -*að*: let him d. himself and follow me, *oiuſtað řé é řém ĩ leanað mipe* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 222, 26); having an appearance indeed of godliness but denying the power thereof, *leiſean opſta řém beſt oiaða aſt to oiut to cuiaſt na oiaðaſta* (*2 Tim.* 3, 5). Opposed to *deapðaim*, *affirm*, and *doimuiſim*, *allow* or *admit*.

(2) To refuse to grant a request, *eitiſim*, -*teað*.

(3) To refuse to acknowledge or confess, to disown, to disavow, *řéanam*, -*að*: he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel, *to řéan řé a čperoeam ĩ ĩ meap a é 'ná amčperomeač* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 128, 30); and who also d. to the confessor, *aſup řoř řéanap ap an oře řaořome* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 249, 22); this night before the cock crow thou shalt d. me thrice, *řut ſtaořořeap an coſeač anočt řéanpað tũ mé tpi huaipe* (*Mat.* 26, 34).

Denying. *See* Denial.

Depart, *v.i.*, (1) to go away, to leave, quit or withdraw, *imčeiſim*,

-*čeaſt*, *ful.* -*čeočaoð*, *cond.* -*čeočamn*, *pp.* -*čeiſte*: they departed in peace, *o'imčeiſeapap řořpa ĩ řioččam*; and when he had imposed hands on them he departed from thence, *aſup tapéip a lãma to čup opſta o' imčeiſ řé ap řm* (*Mat.* 19, 15); d. from me, you accursed into everlasting fire, *imčeiſto uaim*, *a ořeam malluiſte 'řan otemto řiořpurøe* (*K.* *Tbb.* 183, 23); let the maid stay with us at least ten days and afterwards she shall d., *řanað an čailin aſamn oeč lã an čuro ĩ lũſa ĩ 'n-a oiað řm imčeočaoð ři* (*Gen.* 24, 55); about to d., *ap ti imčeaſt*.

Several other verbs are loosely used for depart, such as *čérom*, I go; *čpallaim*, I journey; *oealuſim o*, I sever from; *řſapaim*, I sever from (with *le* or *o*), etc.

Departing, *n.*, the act of going away or leaving, *imčeaſt*, -*a*, *f.*

Department, *n.*, a subdivision of business or instruction, *čapnãl*, -*ãla*, *f.* (*Din.*).

Departure, *n.*, (1) the act of departing or going away, *imčeaſt*, -*a*, *f.*: they will be troubled at thy d., *berø řiao buařoeapſta řãto imčeaſtpa*.

(2) Removal from the present life, death: the time of my d. (dissolution) is at hand, *ĩ poſup tam aĩmpĩp m' imčeaſta* (*2 Tim.* 4, 6).

Depend, *v.i.*, (1) to rely on for support or help, *bpačim*, *v.n.* *bpač* and *bpač* (with *ap*): I d. on you, *tãim aſ bpač opſ*; I will not be depending on you alone, *nĩ berø mé aſ bpač opſtpa amãm*.

(2) To trust in, with confidence,
(a) τὰ οὐβιζίμ, -υζαὸ; (b) τορ-
ταοῦαίμ, -αὸ; (3) μῠμίζίμ,
-ιυζαὸ.

Dependable, *a.*, fit to be depended
on, (1) τορταοῦαὶ, -αίγε; (2)
ιονταοῦαὶ, *ind.*

Dependence, *n.*, (1) subjection to
the will of another, (a) ρπλεαὸ,
-α, *pl. id. m.*; (b) ρπλεαὸαὶαρ,
-αίρ, *m.*

(2) Resting with confidence on,
reliance, trust, τορταοῦ, -οίβε,
f.: our d. is on one man alone,
τάμαορὸ 1 τορταοίβ τε ἡαον
τοῦμε ἀμῆμ.

(3) That on which one de-
pends: it is her sole d., (a)
'ρέ α cleiteamnar ἀμῆμ ε;
(b) τὰ ρί ταοῦ leiρ ρίμ ἀμῆμ;
(c) ζαν αίσι αὶτ ρίμ ἀμῆμ.

Dependent, *a.*, subject to the will
of another, ρπλεαὸαὶ, -αίγε.

Depict, *v.t.*, to make a likeness in
colours, to paint, to portray,
πίντεαίμ, -αίλ and -αίλαὸ.

Deplete, *v.t.*, to reduce or exhaust,
as the human system by blood-
letting or a treasury by over-
expenditure, ταορζαίμ, -αὸ.

Depletion, *n.*, the act of emptying,
reducing or exhausting, ταορζαὸ,
-ζαὶ, *m.*

Deplorable, *a.*, worthy of being
deplored, lamentable, hence sad,
(1) τρῠαίγμέιτεαὶ, -λίγε; (2)
βρῶναὶ, -αίγε; (3) οὐβαὶ, -αίγε;
(4) οὐιζεαρά, -αίγε.

Deplorableness, *n.*, state of being
deplorable, τρῠαίγμέιτεαὶ, -α, *f.*

Deplore, *v.t.*, to bewail, to lament,
to mourn, (1) αοίμ, -νεαὸ; (2)
αοιρὸίμ, *v.n.* αοί.

Deploing, *n.*, act of bewailing,
lamenting or mourning, (1)
αοίμεαὸ, -ντε, *m.*; (2) αοί,
g. id. f.

Deplume, *v.t.*, (a) to deprive of
feathers, (b) to lay bare or ex-
pose, τομαίμ, -αὸ and -αίρτ.

Depluming, *n.*, the act of depriving
of feathers, τομαίρτ, -αίρτα, *f.* (*cf.*
τά τομαίρτα αν τῠμ, the day of
the plucking or depiluming of
the blackbird).

Depone, *v.t.*, to give evidence on
oath, οεαίρβμῶοίμ, -οεαὶτ.

Deponent, *n.*, one who gives evi-
dence, ριαὸναιρε, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ρί, *f.*

Depopulate, *v.t.*, to deprive of
inhabitants, (1) οίοῦαοίμζίμ,
-ιυζαὸ; (2) οίολαίτμζίμ, -ιυζαὸ;
(3) τίρ το οέανμ 'n-α ράρα.

Depopulation, *n.*, the act of de-
priving of inhabitants, οίο-
ῦαοίμζαὸ, -ίγε, *m.*

Depopulator, *n.*, one who de-
populates, οίοῦαοίμεαὸοίρ, -οίρ,
-ρί, *m.*

Deport, *v.t.*, to behave, to conduct
(followed by reflexive pronoun
ρém), ιομῇραίμ, -αίρ.

Deportment, *n.*, bearing, be-
haviour, demeanour, ιομῇαρ,
-αίρ, *m.*: deportment comes
with education, τῠζ ιομῇαρ τε
ροζτῠμ.

Depose, *v.t.*, (1) to testify on oath,
usually in the form of a written
statement, (a) οεαίρβμῶοίμ,
-οεαὶτ; (b) ριαὸνιζίμ, -υζαὸ.

(2) To remove from a throne
or high station, to dethrone, (a)
αίτρίοζαίμ, -αὸ; (b) he was
dethroned, το αίρεαὸ αρ α
αταοίρ ρίοζα ε.

(3) To divest or deprive of
office, (a) ατῇρὸίμ, -οε; (b)
αίρμ αρ οίρῠζ.

Deposit, *v.t.*, (a) to lay down,
place or put, to let fall or throw
down, as sediment, (1) ιεαζαίμ,
-αὸ; (2) ιεζίμ, -ζεαν(τ), and

-ζῆν(τ); (3) *cuipum*, *v.n.* *cup*, each usually with *píor*.

(b) To lay up or away for safe keeping. to deposit, as in a bank, *ταιρζῆμ*, -*ζεαὐ*.

Deposit, *n.*, that which is entrusted to another for safe keeping or lodged in his hands as a pledge, *ταιρζε*, *gen.* -*εαὐ*, *dat.* -*ρὸ*, *f.*

Deposition, *n.*, (1) the act of affirming, *δεαρῶμόρθεαὐ*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Testimony taken down in writing under oath or affirmation, *δεαρῶμόρθ*, -*ε*, *f.*

Depository, *n.*, a place where things are deposited for safe keeping, (1) *ταιρζεαὐάν*, -*άν*, *m.*; (2) *ζῆααὐάν*, -*άν*, *m.*

Depot, *n.*, a storehouse, (1) *τιζῆρτόρ*, *m.*; (2) *ταιρζαῖρμ*, *f.*

Depravation, *n.*, the act of corrupting or depraving, (1) *κοῖρῖρ-εαὐ*, -*ρῑε*, *m.*; (2) *τῖρμυαῖνιζαὐ*, -*ιζῑε*, *m.*

Deprave, *v.t.*, to corrupt, (1) *κοῖρῖρμ*, -*ρεαὐ*; (2) *τῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ* -*ιυζαὐ*; (3) *κοῖρβαῖμ*, -*αὐ*.

Depraved, *a.*, corrupted, wicked, (1) *αἰνῶῖρμ*, -*αῖζε*; (2) *κοῖρῖρῑε*, *ind.*

Depravely, *ad.*, in a depraved manner, *ζο* *κοῖρῖρῑε*.

Depravity, *n.*, state of being depraved or corrupt, habitual badness of the moral character, (1) *αἰνῶῖρμ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (2) *κοῖρῖρῑεαὐ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *κοῖρβαὐ*, -*αὐ*, *m.*

Deprecate, *v.t.*, to pray against, seek deliverance from, or try to avert by prayer, *ζυρῶῖμ* *ἰ* *η-αζαὐ* *νό* *ἰ* *ζῑομνε*.

Depreciate, *v.t.*, to undervalue, to lower the price, value or worth of or claim to esteem, (1) *οἰομολαῖμ*, -*αὐ*; (2) *μῖμεαρῖμ*, -*μεαρ*; (3) *οἰμεαρῖμ*, -*μεαρ*.

Depreciation, *n.*, the act of lessening or trying to lessen the price, value, reputation, (1) *οἰομολαὐ*, -*ἑα*, *m.*; (2) *οἰμεαρ* and *μῖμεαρ*, -*ῑεα*, *m.*

Depreciative, *a.*, undervaluing, (1) *οἰομολῑεαὐ*, -*αῖζε*; (2) *οἰμεαρῑεαὐ*, -*αῖζε*.

Depreciator, *n.*, (1) *οἰομολῑόρ*, -*όρ*, -*ῑ*, *m.*; (2) *οἰμεαρῑόρ* *νό* *μῖμεαρῑόρ*, -*όρ*, -*ῑ*, *m.*

Depredate, *v.t.*, to plunder, pillage, despoil, (1) *κρεαῑαῖμ*, -*αὐ*; (2) *ῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*αὐ*; (3) *ῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*ιυζαὐ*.

Depredation, *n.*, the act of despoiling, (1) *κρεαῑ*, -*εῖε*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖρμυαὐ*, -*αῖζ*, *m.*; (3) *ῖρμυαὐ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *ῖρμυαῖνιζαὐ*, -*ιυζῑε*, *m.*

Depredative, *a.*, given to despoiling, *ῖρμυαῖνιζεαὐ*, -*ῑε*.

Depredator, *n.*, one who despoils, *κρεαῑῑόρ*, -*όρ*, -*όρῑ*, *m.*

Depress, *v.t.*, (1) to press down, to cause to sink, *ῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*ιυζαὐ*.

(2) To bring down or humble, *ῑῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*αῖν*.

(3) To sadden, to deject, *οἰαῖνιζῖμ* *ῑῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ* *νό* *οἰμυαῖνιζῖμ* *μῖο-αῖνεαὐ* *αρ* *οἰμνε*.

Depressed, *a.*, dejected, dispirited, (1) *οἰμυαὐ*, -*αῖζε*; (2) *ῑῖρμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*ῑε*; (3) *οἰμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*αῖζε*.

Depression, *n.*, dejection, despondency, (1) *οἰμυαὐ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῑῖρμυε*, *g. id. f.*; (3) *μῖο-αῖνεαὐ*, -*νῖρ*, *m.*

Deprive, *v.t.*, to take away from, to hinder from possessing, (1) *βαῖμυμ* *οἰ*: for God hath deprived her of wisdom, *οἰ* *οἰμυαῖνιζῖμ* *ζυρ* *οἰμ* *οἰα* *α* *ζῑοεαρ* *οἰ* (*Job* 39, 17); (2) *οἰμυαῖνιζῖμ*, -*αὐ*.

Depth, *n.*, (1) the quality of being deep, deepness, (a) *οἰμνε*, *gen. id., pl.* -*νεαῑα*, *f.*; (b) *οἰμνεαρ*, -*νῖρ*, *m.*; (c) *οἰμνεαὐ*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) That which is deep, the deep, (a) αἰθέαν, -έμ, *m.*: the d. of the soul, αἰθέαν na hanma (*K.*, Τbb. 218w); in the d. of the mind, ἰ n-αἰθέαν na hntimne (*K.*, Τbb. 208, 24); out of the depths I have cried to thee, ἀρ na ηαιθέαναιθ ὀ'είῃ μέ ορττα (*Ps.* 129, 1); (b) οὐθαἰθέαν, -έμ, *m.*: in the d. of the sea, ἰ οὐθαἰθέαν na παρρῆγε (*Mat.* 18, 6); (c) ἡρμνεαλλ, -νιλλ, *m.*: the d. of the sea, ῃ. na μαπα.

(3) The d. of winter, (a) οὐβλαρῶεατ na βλιαῶνα (*Don.*); (b) οὐβλυαῶαιρ, -ῶρα, *f.* (*M.*).

Depuration, *n.*, freeing a liquid from foreign matter, ριοτλῡῡαῶ, -υἰῡτε, *m.*

Deputation, *n.*, the person or persons forming a delegation to act for others, τεαῶταἰρεαῶτ, -α, *f.*

Depute, *v.t.*, to appoint as a deputy to act in one's place, κυρῡμ ἀρ ορτουῡαῶ: there is no one deputed by the king, nī'ḷ don oume ἀρ n-α ορτουῡαῶ ὄν ρῡῡ (2 *Sam.* 15, 3).

Deputy, *n.*, one appointed as deputy or substitute for another with power to act in his name, (1) τυαιρεαῶ, -υἰῡ, *m.*; (2) πεαρ ιοναρο, *m.*: πεαρ ιοναρο Ὁέ πέ έρῶε ἱορα, God's deputy (the priest) under the armour of Christ.

Derange, *v.t.*, (1) to disarrange or disorder, μι-ορτουἰῡμ, -υῡαῶ.

(2) To render insane, (a) κυρῡμ ἀρ céιλλ; (b) κυρῡμ ἀρ buile (nó ἀρ mipe).

Deranged, *a.*, mad, insane, (1) ἀρ α céιλλ; (2) ἀρ βάμιρῶε; (3) ἀρ buile; (4) ἀρ mipe.

Derangement, *n.*, (1) putting out of order, μι-ορτουῡαῶ, -υἰῡτε, *m.*

(2) Mental disorder, (a) ρτπαῶ-αἰμ, -ε, *f.*; (b) ρτπαἰῡμ, -ε, *f.*

Derelict, *a.*, left and abandoned, τρέἰῡτε, *ind.*

Dereliction, *n.*, complete abandonment, τρέἰῡεαν, -ῡμ, *m.*

Deride, *v.t.*, to ridicule, mock, (1) ρονόμαροἰμ, -μαρο; (2) ὀεαν-αἰμ μαῡαῶ ρά; (3) scoff at, ρῡἰῡμ, -ῡεαῶ, with ρά; (4) ροῶμαροἰμ, -μαρο.

Derider, *n.*, a mocker, a scoffer, (1) ρονόμαροεαῶ, -οἰῡ, *m.*; (2) ρῡἰῡρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρῡἰ, *m.*

Derision, *n.*, mockery, (1) τεἰτέἰρ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ρονόμαρο, -ε, *f.*; (3) ροῶμαρο, -ε, *f.*; (4) ρῡἰῡε, *g. id. f.*; (5) ρῡἰῡρεαῶτ, -α, *f.*; (6) ῡεῶμ, -ε, *f.*

Derisive, *a.*, expressing derision, (1) ρῡἰῡεαῡαἰ, -ῡἰα; (2) τεἰτέἰρεαῶ, -ρῡῡε; (3) μαῡαῡαἰ, -ῡἰα.

Derivable, *a.*, capable of being derived from, ροῶαρρῡῡῡεα.

Derivation, *n.*, tracing of origin or descent, (1) αἰρβεαρτ, -ὀεἰρτε, *f.*; (2) ἰαῡmbunuroδαρ, -αἰρ, *m.*: the d. of a word, ἰ. ροῶαἰ.

Derivative, *a.*, derived from something else, (1) αἰρβεαρταῶ, -αἰῡε; (2) ἰαῡmbunuroδαραῶ, -αἰῡε.

Derive, *v.t.*, to trace the origin, descent or derivation, (1) αἰρβεἰρῡμ, -ὀρεἰτ, with ἀρ; (2) βαἰῡἰμ ἀρ, *v.n.* βαἰμ(τ); (3) nīḷ ὀο ῶαρρῡῡῡῡ ἀρ nīḷ εἰτε; (4) it is derived from, τῡῡεανν ρέ ὀ.

Dermal, *a.*, pertaining to the skin of animals, ρρωἰcneαῶ, -νῡῡε.

Dernier, *a.*, last, final, ὀεἰρεαῡἡἡαῶ, -αἰῡε.

Derogate, *v.t.*, to disparage, ὀἰμεαῡαἰμ, -ῡεαῡ.

Derogation, *n.*, disparagement, depreciation, ὀἰμεαῡ, -ρτα, *m.*

Derogatory, *a.*, disparaging, tending to lessen in value, *οἰμειρταδ*, -αιγε.

Descant, *v.i.*, to discourse at large, *τηράταϊμ ἀβραδ ἀρ πυθ*.

Descend, *v.i.*, (1) to come down or go down in any way from a higher to a lower place, as by walking, flowing, falling, etc., (a) *τσιρλινγ*ιμ, -λινγ: and the rain descended and the floods came, *αγυρ το τσιρλινγ αν φεαρταϊμν η εανγαναν να τσιλτε* (*Mat.* 7, 25); of the evils that were to descend on him, *να η-ολε βιορ ηε τσιρλινγ αη* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 114, 4); (b) *τιγ*ιμ, *v.n.* *τεαδτ*, with *ανυαρ*: the angels of God ascending and descending, *αηγιλ θε αγ του πυαρ αγυρ αγ τεαδτ ανυαρ* (*Gen.* 28, 12).

(2) To come down or be derived from a stock, (a) *γλυν*ιγίμ, -ιυγαν; (b) *ριολ*πυγίμ, -υγαν: that is the original defilement that is dripping and descending in the descendants of Adam from generation to generation, *η ε ριν αν ραλεαρ ριμνρηρ υθ ατα αγ ριγε η αγ ριολπυγαν ι ριολ αδαμ γλυν αρ γλυν* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 91, 19); also *ριολ*αϊμ, -αν; (c) *ρηεαμ*υγίμ, -υγαν; (d) *ειμ*ιμ: from the leprosy of the primal sin that descended from Adam to them, *ο ιυβρα αν ρρημ-ρεααν το εμ ο αδαμ ιονητα* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 15y; (e) I am descended from, *τσιρ*ιμγίμ, -μεαν, with *ο*.

Descendant, *n.*, one who descends from as offspring no matter how remote, (1) *ο*, *g.* *υι* and *ι*, *dat.* *ο* and *υα*, *dpl.* *υιβ* and *ιβ*, *voc.* and *voc. pl.* *α υι*, *m.*; (2) *γεαγαν*, -αμ, *m.*; (3) *γαν*αλ, -αϊλε, *dat.* -αϊβιλ, *pl.* -αϊβλε and -αϊβλεαα, *f.*; (4) *ιαραδ*, -αγ, *m.*; (5) *ιαρ*-

ααν, -αμ, *m.*; (6) descendants, (a) *ελαν*ηαϊνε, *f.*; (b) *ριολ*-αϊνε, *f.*; (c) *ελαν*ηιωννε, *f.*

Descending, *n.*, (1) the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, (a) *τσιρ*λινγ, -ε, *f.*, corrupted to *τσιρ*ιουαν, *m.* (*M.*), and *τσιρ*ααν, -αμ, *m.*: and he saw the spirit of God descending as a dove, *το εοναηρε ρε ρριοναο θε αγ τσιρ*λινγ ι *γcor*-ηαλετ *εολυμ* (*Mat.* 3, 16); (b) *αγ τεαδτ ανυαρ*: and he saw heaven opened and a certain vessel descending, *αγυρ το εοναηρε ρε ηεαμ οργανητε η ροιγτεαδ αηητε αγ τεαδτ ανυαρ* (*Acts* 10, 11).

(2) Descending from an ancestor, (a) *ριολ*αν, -ιτα, *m.*; (b) *ρηεαμ*υγαν, -υγτε, *m.*; (c) *ιαραδ*αναδτ, -α, *f.*

Descending, *a.*, moving downwards, *τσιρ*λινγεαδ, -γγε.

Descent, *n.*, (1) the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, (a) *τσιρ*λινγ, -ε, *f.*; (b) *τεαδτ ανυαρ*.

(2) A declivity, incline, slope or descending way, (a) *παν*α, *gen.* -αν, *dat.* -αν, *f.*: like waters that are poured down a descent, *αμαιλ να ηυηγεαδα τοιρτεαρ ριορ ιε παναν* (*Mic.* 1, 4); (b) *εαραν*, *f.* (*Or.*): at the descent of the Mount of Olives, *ιε εαραν στεβε να η-οιυρεαν*.

(3) Derivation from an ancestor, (a) *ριολ*αν, -αν, *m.*; (b) *εεαρ*γανοιαν, -ιτε, *m.*; (c) *γμεα*λεαδτ, -α, *f.*: I trace descent, *εεαρ*γανοιμ, -λεαν.

Describe, *v.t.*, to represent in written or spoken words, (1) *ρη*ριουαϊμ, -αν, with *αρ*; (2) *τηρά*ταϊμ, *v.n.* *τηράτ*, with *αρ*.

Describing, *n.*, giving an account of, $\Delta\zeta$ $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\tau$ $\Delta\rho$.

Description, *n.*, (1) an account in words, (a) $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\tau\alpha\theta$, $-\alpha\theta$, *m.*; (b) $\tau\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\rho\zeta\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$, *f.*

(2) Kind or sort, $\zeta\eta\acute{\epsilon}$, *g. id.*, *pl. -\iota\tau\epsilon*, *f.*

(3) Ornate descriptions in Irish folk-tales, (a) $\rho\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha\rho\epsilon$; (b) $\text{copu}\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\text{ca}\tau\alpha$ (*M.*); (c) $\text{coir-}\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon$ $\text{ca}\tau\alpha$ (*S. Con.*); (d) $\text{cait-}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon$; (e) $\text{culait}\epsilon$ $\zeta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta$.

Descry, *v.t.*, to discern, discover or espy, as distant objects, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ (*v.n. \rho\alpha\zeta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota*) $\rho\alpha\theta\rho\alpha\iota\epsilon$ $\Delta\rho$.

Desecrate, *v.t.*, to profane or violate the sanctity of, (1) $\tau\rho\upsilon\alpha\iota\iota\upsilon\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$: *cf.* behold I will profane my sanctuary, $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\tau\rho\upsilon\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta$ $\mu\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\mu\omicron$ $\rho\alpha\eta\zeta\tau\omicron\rho\iota$ (*Ez. 24, 21*); (2) $\epsilon\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$.

Desecration, *n.*, the act of profaning, $\epsilon\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\tau\epsilon$, *m.*

Desert, *v.t.*, (1) to leave without permission, $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$ ($\rho\alpha\zeta\beta\alpha\iota\mu$), *v.n. \rho\alpha\zeta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota* ($\rho\alpha\zeta\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota$) and $\rho\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\iota\tau$.

(2) To forsake or steal away from, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\upsilon\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$; also $\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\theta$, with δ .

(3) to abandon and implying blame, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\zeta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $-\zeta\iota\mu(\tau)$, $-\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\zeta\beta\epsilon\alpha\iota$ (*U.*): $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\theta$ $\Delta\rho$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\iota\upsilon\tau\omicron$.

Des'ert, *n.*, a deserted, forsaken region or barren tract of land where grass and weeds grow wild, (1) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\epsilon$, $-\alpha\iota\zeta$, *pl. -\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon* and $-\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\alpha$, *m.*; (2) $\tau\omicron\iota\tau\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta$, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Des'ert, *a.*, of or pertaining to a desert, (1) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\epsilon$, $-\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (2) $\tau\omicron\iota\tau\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta$: he found him in a desert land, $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\iota$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ ι $\beta\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\mu\mu$ $\tau\omicron\iota\tau\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ (*Deut. 32, 10*).

Desert', *n.*, that which is deserved, usually in a good sense, recom-

pense or claim for reward, merit,

(1) $\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\zeta\rho\epsilon\alpha\zeta\tau$, $-\alpha$, *f.*: give them their desert, $\tau\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota$ $\tau\omicron\delta\iota\beta$ Δ $\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\zeta\rho\epsilon\alpha\zeta\tau$; (2) $\tau\upsilon\iota\iota\epsilon\alpha\mu$, $-\iota\iota\mu$, *m.*: I will deal with them according to their deserts, $\tau\omicron\epsilon\alpha\iota\iota\iota\iota\iota$ $\rho\alpha\theta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\iota\epsilon\delta$ $\tau\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota$ Δ $\tau\upsilon\iota\iota\iota\iota\mu$; (3) $\tau\upsilon\iota\iota\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\iota\iota\mu\alpha$, *f.*

Deserted, *a.*, (1) lonely, solitary, $\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\zeta\eta\epsilon\alpha\epsilon$, $-\iota\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

(2) Abandoned, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon$.

Deserter, *n.*, one who abandons his duty to friend or party, cause or country, esp. a soldier or sailor, (1) $\epsilon\lambda\iota\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\alpha\epsilon$, $-\tau\iota\zeta$, $-\alpha$, *m.*; (2) $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon\omicron\rho\iota$, $-\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha$, $-\rho\iota$, *m.*; (3) $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon\alpha\epsilon$, $-\tau\iota\zeta$, $-\alpha$, *m.*; (4) $\rho\zeta\iota\iota\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\zeta$, $-\alpha\iota\eta\zeta$, *m.* (*gl. per-fuga*); (5) $\rho\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\epsilon$, *g. id.*, *pl. -\rho\iota*, *m.*

Desertion, *n.*, the act of deserting or forsaking, (1) $\epsilon\lambda\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\tau\epsilon$ and $\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\theta$, $-\iota\upsilon\zeta\tau\epsilon$, *m.*; (2) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$, *f.*; (3) $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $-\zeta\iota\mu$, *m.*; (4) $\rho\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\epsilon\alpha\zeta\tau$, $-\alpha$, *f.*

Deserve, *v.t.*, to earn by service, to merit or be worthy of something good or bad, to be entitled to, (1) $\tau\upsilon\iota\iota\mu$, $-\iota\epsilon\alpha\mu$: less than thy iniquity deserved, $\eta\iota\omicron\rho$ $\iota\iota\zeta\alpha$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\alpha\rho\iota$ $\tau\omicron$ $\tau\upsilon\iota\iota$ $\tau\omicron$ $\mu\iota\zeta\eta\iota\omicron\mu$ (*Job 11, 6*); (2) $\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\zeta\epsilon\alpha\theta$: every good deserves its reward, $\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\rho$ $\zeta\alpha\epsilon$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ Δ $\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\zeta\rho\epsilon\alpha\zeta\tau$ (*K.*, *Tbb. 135 w*); (3) idiom, (a) badly you deserve my help, $\iota\rho$ $\omicron\iota\epsilon$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\iota\iota$ $\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\omicron$ $\epsilon\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota$; (b) you well deserve it, $\iota\rho$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ $\omicron\iota\theta\epsilon\alpha\theta$ ($\eta\acute{\omicron}$ $\Delta\eta$ $\Delta\zeta\alpha\rho\theta$) $\omicron\rho\tau$ $\acute{\epsilon}$; (c) a swarthy woman only deserves a sallow husband, $\omicron\iota\rho\theta$ ($\eta\acute{\omicron}$ $\rho\omicron\iota\rho\theta$) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\omicron\theta\alpha\rho$ $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\theta\alpha\epsilon$ (*Or.*): he deserves that much, $\omicron\iota\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron$ $\rho\iota\mu$ $\tau\omicron$; you deserved it, $\iota\rho$ $\omicron\iota\rho\theta$ $\omicron\rho\tau$ $\acute{\epsilon}$ (*Tyr.*); (d) it is only what I deserve, $\iota\rho$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\Delta\eta$ $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\iota$ $\omicron\rho\iota\mu$ $\acute{\epsilon}$.

Deserved, *a.*, merited (whether well or ill), *tuilte*, *ind.*: what they deserved, *an fuo do bi tuilte aca*.

Deservedly, *ad.*, according to desert, *go tuilte*.

Deserving, *n.*, the act of meriting, *tuilleam*, *-im*.

Deshabille, *n.*, a careless toilet, *éadac rḡaolte*.

Desiccant, *n.* (*Med.*), an application for drying up sores, *tiormacán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Desiccation, *n.*, the state of being dry, *tiormac*, *-a*, *f.*

Desiccative, *a.*, drying or tending to dry, *tiormac*, *-aige*. As a noun *see* Desiccant.

Desiderate, *v.t.*, to desire, *mian-uigim*, *-uigib*.

Desideratum, *n.*, a recognised and generally-felt want, (1) *gnáitóit*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *ionnóráin*, *-ám*, *m.* (*Sc*)

Design, *v.t.*, (1) to delineate, to trace out, to draw, *linigim*, *-uigib*.

(2) To mark or point out, to designate, indicate, show or allot, (a) *cinnim*, *-neab*; (b) *pinim amac*; (c) *leasaim amac*.

(3) To purpose or intend, (a) *púntoiligim*, *-uigib*; (b) *ur-mairim*, *-reab*.

Design, *v.i.*, to plan, to form a design, *toḡraim*, *-ab*: they designed to bring the Moors into Spain, *do toḡraobair na múraig do éabairt irteac ar an Spáinn* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 153, 20); *pret.* *toḡair*: when Absalom designed or planned to exile his father, *an tan do toḡair Abroton a dḡair do díbir* (*id.*, 29, 18); *fut.* *toigéobas*: whoever designs to go riding to heaven, *ḡibé toigéobair dól ar mairuigeadt go neam* (*id.* 290, 23).

Design, *n.*, (1) a preliminary sketch, outline or plan of something to be done, (a) *liniuḡab*, *-ighe*, *m.*; (b) *tionnḡnam*, *-aim*, *m.* (also *tionnḡal*, *-ail*, *m.*, and *tionnḡabail*, *-ail*, *m.*); (c) *inneall*, *-ill*, *m.*

(2) A mental plan of some idea or conception intended to be carried into effect, (a) *pún*, *-úm*, *m.*: a joint design, *com-pún*; (b) *mtinn*, *-e*, *f.*; (c) *oilemian*, *-méme*, *-a*, *f.*; (d) *amur*, *-uir*, *m.*: if the poor girl knew what design you have upon her, *dá mbeab fíor as an ḡcailín boct cab é an t-amur acá asat uiré*; (e) *toirḡ*, *-e*, *-oirḡa*, *f.*: to do a thing through design, *ní do oéanam o'don toirḡ* (*O' Beg.*); to have a design in one's head, *toirḡ do beir i ḡceann dume* (*id.*); (f) *lor*, *-uir*, *m.* (*O'Don. Sup.*).

Designate, *v.t.*, (1) to indicate or set apart for a purpose, *péimcinnim*, *-neab*.

(2) To name, (a) *ainmnigim*, *-uigib*; (b) *ḡairmim*, *v.n.* *ḡairm*. Designated, *v.a.*, (1) *péimcinnite*, *ind.*; (2) *ainmnighe*, *ind.*

Designation, *n.*, (1) selection or allotment, *péimcinnneab*, *-nte*, *m.* (2) A distinguishing name or appellation, *plomne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. plomnte*, *m.*

Designedly, *ad.*, (1) *o'don toirḡ* (*O'Don. Sup.*); (2) *ar don lor* (*id.*).

Designer, *n.*, one who designs, marks out or plans, *linigheoir*, *-óira*, *-í*, *m.*

Designing, *a.*, scheming, artful, intriguing, *riḡthead*, *-ḡhe*: a designing person, *riḡtheadóir* and *riḡheoir*, *-óira*, *-í*, *m.*

Desirable, *a.*, worthy or fitted to excite desire or a wish to possess; agreeable, (1) *ιονουίτεσμαι*, -*μίλ*; (2) *ιονουίτις*; (3) *ρόλάρ*, -*αίς* (*Lam.* 1, 7 and 10); (4) *ταίχνεσμαι*, -*αίς* (*Joel* 3, 5).

Desire, *v.t.*, (1) to long for, to wish for keenly, to covet, (a) *ουίτις*, -*υζ*: desire not his dainty meats, *νά ουίτις α βιαδα μιτρε* (*Prov.* 23, 6); (b) *μιανιτις*, -*υζ*, and *μιαναιμ*, -*α*: in the place to which you d. to go, *ῥαν αιτ αρ μιαν λιθ ουλ* (*Jer.* 42, 22); to the land whereunto they d. to return, *εum na τιρε ιοναρ μιαν λεο ριτεα*; he has everything his heart desired, *τα ζαε uite νιθ το μιαν α ερωδε αις*; (c) *ραντις*, -*υζ*: neither d. to be with them, *αγυρ να ραντις*; *βειτ 'n-α βροσαιρ*; (d) *αιμ*, *v.n.* *αι*.

(2) To express a wish for, to entreat, to request, (a) *ιαρμαι*, -*ρα*: I d. (=ask) one small petition of thee, *αταμ ας ιαρμαρ δον ατουμε αμειν ορε* (*1 Kings* 2, 20); (b) *τοζραιμ*, -*ζρα*, *fut.* *τοιζεορα*: he who desires to go into that combat, *αν τι τοζραι ουλ ῥαν ζουμιτις υο* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 285, 20).

Desire, *n.*, (1) an eager longing or earnest wish to obtain or enjoy, (a) *ουι*, -*e*, *f.*: I have a great d. for it, *τα ουι μορ αγαμ αν*; but now their d. is for a better country, *αετ ανοιρ τα α νοιι ι νοιιτε νιορ ρεαρ*; (b) *μιαν*, -*εμε*, -*a*, *f.* (*cf.* *√ men*, *memona*, to think of; *L. mens*, the mind; *Gr. μέμωνα*, a wish): your own d. from birth to death, *βυρ μιαν ρεμ ο διορ ζο βαρ* (*D. A.* 179); darkness is the owl's d., *μιαν μολεαν νοιρσεαετ* (*H. II.* 404);

all her desires, *α μιαννα uite*; I take from thee the d. of thine eyes [his wife] with a stroke, *βειρμ υαιτ μιαν το ριτ λε ουιτε* (*Ezek.* 24, 16); it was their d., *βα μιαν λεο*; he gave them their d., *εγρ ρε οδιθ α μιαν ρεμ*; a low d., *ταίρμιαν*; dear things are desired by every woman, *ζαε νιθ τοαρ μιαν ζαε μνά* (*D. E.* 141); (c) *ρονν*, *g.* *ρυνν*, *pl.* *id. m.* (*cf.* *√ veno*, to desire): when you have a d. to do a thing your feet are light, *νυαιρ τα ρονν ορε ρυο α οεαναιμ τα το εορα εαοτρωμ*; even if we had the d. we have not the time, *οα μβεαθ αν ρονν οραιμν νιθ αν τ-αμ αγαμν*; the d. of his heart, *ρονν α ερωδε*; (d) *αι*, *f.*: it is my desire, *ιρ αι λιωμ*; it was their d., *β'αι λεο*; if it is not the woman's d., *μυναθ αι λειρ αν νιναοι*; (e) *μιανγυρ*, -*υιρ*, *m.*: the day will come when you shall d., *τιοεραθ αν αμριρ 'n-α mbero μιανγυρ οραιθ* (*Luke* 17, 22).

(2) An excessive or morbid longing, appetite, lust, (a) *ανμιαν*, -*μεμε*, *pl.* -*a* and -*τα*, *f.*: in the desires of the flesh, *ι n-ανμιανταιθ να colna* (*Eph.* 2, 3); (b) *αντοι*, -*e*, *f.*

Desirous, *a.*, feeling desire or an eager wish to possess, (1) *ροννμαρ*, -*αιρε*; (2) *μιανα*, -*αίς*; (3) *μιανγυρα*, -*αίς*; (4) *μιαναρα*, -*αίς*; (5) *ουίτεσμαι*, -*μίλ*.

Desist, *v.i.*, to cease to act, to stop, to forbear, (1) *ρσυρμ*, *v.n.* *ρσυρ* (with *ο*, also *οε*); (2) *οραιμ*, -*α* (with *ο*), also *φοραιμ* and *ροραιμ*; (3) *λεγμ* *οδ*; (4) *ρταοαιμ*, *v.n.* *ρταο* (with *οε*):

to desist from tilling, *ῥαο θε ῥαοτῖνυζαο*.

Desisting, *n.*, ceasing to act, *ῥζυῖ, -υῖ, m.*

Desk, *n.*, a table, frame or case for writers and readers, *εῖνῖν, gen. id., pl. -νῖ, m.*

Desmond, *n. pr.*, South Munster, *Ṍearmúma, g. -n, f.*

Desmond, *a.*, relating or belonging to South Munster, *Ṍearmúma-aineac, -nḡe.*

Desmond-man, *n.*, a native of South Munster, *Ṍearmúmaineac, -nḡ, m.*

Desolate, *a.*, (1) destitute or deprived of inhabitants, *ῥάῥac, -aḡe.*

(2) Left alone, forsaken, lonely, (a) *uaigneac, -nḡe*; (b) *aoḡpánaac, -aḡe.*

Desolate, *v.t.*, to lay waste, to ravage; to ruin, (1) *bánuḡim, -uḡaο*; (2) *léirḡḡuoraim, -ḡḡuor*; (3) *ῥáruḡim, -uḡaο*; (4) *arḡim and arḡaim, v.n. arḡaim.*

Desolation, *n.*, (1) the act of laying waste or ravaging, (a) *léirḡḡuor, -ir and -ῥa, m.*: when you shall see the abomination of d., *an tan oo éirḡḡe aο-ῥuacḡairneac an léirḡḡuḡ* (*Mark* 13, 14); (b) *bánuḡaο, -uḡḡe, m.*; (c) *ῥáruḡaο, -uḡḡe, m.*; (d) *ῥáῥacáο, -éta, m.*: then know that her d. is at hand, *bioο a ῥior aḡaḡ an tan ῖm ḡuḡab ῥoḡur a ῥáruḡaο* (*Luke* 21, 20).

(2) The state of being laid waste, gloominess, ruin, solitariness. (a) *oólár, -ár, m.*: d. and destruction and famine, *oólár, ḡ milleaο ḡ ḡorῥa* (*Is.* 51, 19); (b) *uaignear, -nḡ, m.*: I will make your sanctuaries a d.,

oo béarῥaο mé ḡar ῥanḡetóῥa cum uaignḡ (*Lev.* 26, 31); (c) *oóbῥón, -óm, m.*: d. was left in the city, *ο'ῥáḡaο o. anḡa éacῥaḡ* (*Is.* 24, 12); (d) *aoḡpánaac, -a, f.*: open thy eyes and see our d., *orḡuḡ oo ῥúle ḡ ῥeuc ár aoḡpánaac* (*Dan.* 9, 18).

Despair, *v.i.*, to have no hope or expectation, (1) *téróim i n-éaοócar*: and Saul will d. of me, *aḡur ῥacáο Saul i n-éaοócar oom táοb* (1 *Kings* 27, 1); to d. of the salvation of his soul, *oul i n-éaοócar ár ῥlánuḡaο a anma* (*K.*, *Tob.* 253, 10); (2) *míomumḡim, -uḡaο* (*Lhuyd*).

Despair, *n.*, entire loss of hope, utter despondency, *éaοócar, -ar, m.*

Despairing, *a.*, hopeless, *éaοócarac, -aḡe.*

Despatch, *n.* and *v.* See Dispatch.

Desperado, *n.*, a reckless, furious ruffian, *ῥopaire, gen. id., pl. -ῥí, m.*

Desperate, *a.*, reckless, furious, (1) *oóbῥearḡac*; (2) *ῥáḡac, -aḡe* (*Raſtery*); (3) *εῖνḡáḡac, -aḡe.*

Desperateness, } *n.*, reckless fury,

Desperation, } virulence, (1) *oóbῥearḡac, -a, f.*; (2) *mḡre, gen. id., f.*; (3) *ῥáḡac, -a, f.*

Despicable, *a.*, contemptible, mean, vile, worthless, (1) *taῖcuḡḡneac, -nḡe*; (2) *oímeaῖῥa, ind.*; (3) *uḡῖῥea, -ῖle*; (4) *ῥuapac, -aḡe.*

Despicableness, *n.*, meanness, villainess, worthlessness, (1) *taῖcuḡḡneac, -a, f.*; (2) *oímeaῖῥac, -a, f.*; (3) *uḡῖῥea, -a, f.*; (4) *ῥuapac, -a, f.*; (5) *ῥuapacar, -ar, m.*

Despise, *v.t.*, to look down upon with contempt, disdain, disfavour or scorn, (1) *oímeaῖῥaim -meaḡ*; (2) *taῖcuḡḡnḡim, -uḡaο*,

(3) *oírbeasaim*, -að: fools d. wisdom and instruction, *oírbeasuro na hamasóam easna 7 teasars* (*Prov.* 1, 7); (4) idiom: I d. it, *ir beas oim é*.

Despised, *v.a.*, contemned, disdained, scorned, (1) *oímearta*, *ind.*; (2) *tarcuirnište*, *ind.*

Despiser, *n.*, one who despises, (1) *oímeartóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) *tarcuirništeóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Despite, *n.*, malice, malignity, spite, (1) *maíir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *miorghair*, -e, *f.*; (3) *amgróeact*, -a, *f.*

In despite, *tar ceann so*; *in despite of*, *in spite of*, *in defiance of*, *o'aimróeóin* and *o'inróeóin*.

Despiteful, *a.*, malicious, (1) *maíireac*, -ríge; (2) *miorghaireac*, -ríge; (3) *amgróe*, *ind.*

Despoil, *v.t.*, to plunder or pillage, to strip, (1) *creacaim*, -að; (2) *léirrguoraim*, -rguor; (3) *airgim* and *aršaim*, *v.n.* *aršaim*.

Despoiled, *v.a.*, plundered, (1) *creacta*, *ind.*; (2) *léirrguorta*.

Despoiler, *n.*, one who plunders, *creactóir*, *m.*; *creacáoóir*, -óra, -óirí, *m.*

Despoliation } *n.*, plundering, (1)

Despoilment } *creacáo*, -cta, *m.*; (2) *léirrguor*, *g.* -ir and -rta, *m.*; (3) *aršaim*, *gen.* *aršne*, *f.*

Despond, *v.i.*, to be depressed, discouraged, dispirited or disheartened, (1) *caíttim oócar*; (2) *mímeirnišim*, -iugað.

Despondency, } *n.*, discouragement, depression of mind, *neamrócar*, -air, *m.*

Despondent, *a.*, discouraged, depressed in mind, (1) *neamrócarac*, -aige; (2) *mímirneamail*, -míla; (3) *troimintinneac*, -niše.

Despot, *n.*, a tyrant or one who rules regardless of a constitution,

(1) *amríš*, *g.* -ríoš, *pl.* -ríšte, *m.*; (2) *amríšearma*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (3) *tióránac*, -aíš, -aíše, *m.*

Despotic, *a.*, possessing and abusing unlimited power, (1) *amríošá*, *ind.*; (2) *amríošamail*, -míla; (3) *amríšearnamail*, -míla; (4) *tióránta*, *ind.*

Despotism, *n.*, a government swayed by a despot, (1) *amríošact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *tiórántact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *amríšearnar*, -air, *m.*

Destine, *v.t.*, to fix the future condition, use or purpose of, *cinim*, -neamam.

Destiny, *n.*, fate or the fixed order of things, (1) *cinneamam*, *gen.* -mna, *f.*: he whose d. is to be hanged will never be drowned, *an té a mberó ré 'n-a cinneamam oó a érocað ní báirfeap so brát é*; stone of d., *cloc na cinneamna*; *lia fáil*; *fáil*, only in *lia fáil*; *inir fáil*, *fir fáil*; (2) *oán*, -a, *pl.* *id.* and -nta, *m.*; (3) *ioe*, *g.* *id.* *f.*; also *oróeao*, *g.* -óro=sad fate; (4) *šearróš*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Destitute, *a.*, needy, very poor, (1) *oealb*, -a: may you never be d., *oealb so oeo ná rabair*; (2) *caílte*, *ind.*; (3) *donapánac*, -aige; (4) *oiblróe*, *ind.* (*cf.* L. *debilis*); (5) *anboct*, -oicte; (6) *oaiuir*, -bpe.

Destitution, *n.*, utter want, extreme poverty, (1) *oaiur*, *m.*; (2) *oealbar*, -air, *m.*; (3) *donapánact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *boctame(acht)*, *f.*

Destroy, *v.t.*, (1) to ruin, to annihilate, to put an end to, (*a*) *rguoraim*, *v.n.* *rguor*, and -að: I will d. them and their land, *rguorparó mé iao maíle le n-a ocalam*; all flesh shall be

no more destroyed, *ní rṣmorp-furdear amac ṣac uite fēoil níor mó* (*Gen.* 9, 11); (b) *ṁio-láirṣim*, -iṣṣaḃ.

(2) To pull down or demolish: you shall d. their altars, (a) *rṣmorp-farḃ ríḃ a n-altóra* (*Ex.* 34, 13); (b) *mílim*, -eaḃ: I will not d. the city for which thou hast spoken, *ní mílfrḃ mé an cācāir ar ron ar labāir tú* (*Gen.* 19, 21); (c) *íorṣim*, -iṣṣaḃ. See Demolish.

(3) To greatly injure or ruin, (a) *barṣaim*, -aḃ; (b) *cpeācāim*, -aḃ.

Destroyed, *v.a.*, greatly injured or ruined, (1) *rṣmorta*, *ind.*; (2) *mílte*, *ind.*; (3) *barṣuṣṣe*: the boat is destroyed by the rocks, *tā an báo barṣuṣṣe aṣ na leacraāib*.

Destroyer, *n.*, one who destroys, ruins or desolates, (1) *mílteoir*; (2) *arṣṣoir*; (3) *rṣmortaí*, all *gen.* -óra, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *cpeācāir*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (5) *arṣneāc*, -nṣ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Destruction, *n.*, devastation, demolition, ruin, (1) *rṣmorp*, -ta, *m.*: destruction to you, *rṣmorp ort*; (2) *barṣaḃ*, -uṣṣe, *m.*; (3) *léir-rṣmorp*, -ta, and -ir, *m.*; *léir-rṣmorp* (*Con.*); (4) *éirleāc*, -liṣ, *m.*; (5) *mílleāḃ*, -lte, *m.*; (6) *arḃmílleāḃ*, -lte, *m.*; (7) *mílteācār*, -air, *m.*; (8) *mílteoir-eācṣ*, -a, *f.*; (9) *léir-mílleāḃ*, -lte, *m.*; (10) *arṣaim*, *gen.* *arṣne*, *f.*

Destructive, *a.*, ruinous, tending to produce great evil, (1) *rṣmortaāc*, -aiṣe; (2) *léir-rṣmortaāc*, -aiṣe; (3) *mílteāc*, -tiṣe; (4) *cáillteāc*, -tiṣe.

Destructiveness, *n.*, the quality of being destructive, (1) *léir-*

rṣmortaācṣ, -a, *f.*; (2) *mílteācṣ*, -a, *f.*

Desultoriness, *n.*, the quality of being desultory, (1) *arḃmallaācṣ*, -a, *f.*; (2) *léimneācṣ*, -a, *f.*; (3) *turlóṣācṣ*, -a, *f.*

Desultory, *a.*, jumping from one thing to another in a disconnected and aimless way, (1) *arḃmall*, -aille (*O'R.*); (2) *léimneāc*, -nṣe; (3) *turlóṣāc*, -aiṣe.

Detach, *v.t.*, to part, separate or disunite, (1) *dealuṣim*, -uṣṣaḃ; (2) *rṣaraim*, -amāim(τ).

Detach, *v.i.*, to come off or separate from anything, *rṣaraim*, -amāim(τ), with *ó*.

Detached, *a.*, separate, unconnected, (1) *dealuṣṣe*, *ind.*; (2) *rṣarācā*, *ind.*

Detachment (of soldiers), *n.*, (1) *rṣuāḃ*, -aro, *m.* (*O'R.*); (2) *rṣuāḃān*, -ám, *m.* (*O'R.*); (*cf.* *squad*, and *Fr. escuade*); (3) *burdeān*, -ḃne, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (4) *cāc*, -a, *pl. id.* and -anna, *m.*; (5) *foiréann*, *g.* -rne, *dat.* -rinn, *dpl.* -rniḃ, *f.*

Detail, *v.t.*, to relate minutely and distinctly, *léiraiṣrim*, -aiṣir.

Detail, *n.*, a particular, an item, (1) *ronnrāḃ*, -árḃ, -árḃte, *m.*; (2) *míoncunnar*, -air, *m.*

Detailed enumeration, *n.*, *léir-peic*, -peaca, *m.*

Details (as of a scheme), (1) *léiraiṣir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *ronnrārḃte*, *pl.*

Detain, *v.t.*, (1) to keep a thing back from, to withhold, *congḃaim*, with *ó*, *v.n.* *congḃáil*: and who d. them from the poor, *aṣur congḃar ó boḃtaib iāo* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 276, 30).

(2) To restrain from proceeding, *congḃaim*, -báil: though

you d. me I shall not eat, *bíorō zo zcomzbeócarō tū me nī ior(r)arō mé.*

(3) To hold or keep, as in custody: a certain man was detained, *vo bí roume áirute ar n-a congóar.*

(4) To delay, *maruigim, -užad.*
Detect, *v.t.*, to find out, bring to light or discover, (1) *noctaim, -arō*; (2) *řazaim, -řár,* with *amac*: to d., *o'řazár amac*; (3) *řionnaim, -arō*; (4) *řoil-řigim, -užad.*

Detector, *n.*, one who discovers or finds out, (1) *noctuiręteóir, -óřa, -ří, m.*; (2) *řoilřigęteóir, -óřa, -ří, m.*

Detection, *n.*, discovery, (1) *řoil-řužad, -řigęte, m.*; (2) *noctar, -uigęte, m.*

Detective, *n.*, one who discovers criminals, (1) *bleactaire, g. id., pl. -ří, m.*, from *bleactaim, I coax, wheedle*; (2) *noctaire, g. id., pl. -ří, m.*

Detention, *n.*, the act of withholding or keeping back, *congóar, -ár, f.*

Deter, *v.t.*, to prevent by fear, (1) *corřim, v.n. corř*; (2) *bacaim, v.n. bac*; (3) *toirmearřaim, -mearř*, each with *te hearřa*.

Deterge, *v.t.*, to cleanse, *řlanaim, -ar.*

Detergent, *a.*, cleansing, *řlantar, -aręe*.

Deteriorate, *v.i.*, to degenerate, to get impaired, (1) *meataim, v.n. meat*; (2) *téróim ar řcúl.*

Deterioration, *n.*, the process of getting impaired or of degenerating, (1) *meat, m.*; (2) *oul ar řcúl.*

Determinable, *a.*, (1) capable of being concluded, *řocřiočnuigęte.*

(2) Capable of being definitely ascertained or decided upon, *řoičnnęte.*

Determinate, *a.*, established, fixed, definite, *čnnęte, ind.*: by the d. counsel . . . of God, *řré čomairęte čnnęte Őé (Acts 2, 23).*

Determination, *n.*, (1) the act of determining, *čnnear, -nęte, m.*

(2) The decision of character which enables one to arrive at definite conclusions, *řémeačt, -a, f.*

Determine, *v.t.*, to fix, prescribe, regulate, decide, settle, (1) *čnnim, -near*: for it is that which is determined that is done, *ře řřig řur b'é an nřō vo čnnear řéantar*; he determined appointed times, *vo čnn řé aįřeara řéamorřuigęte (Acts 17, 26)*; after they had determined on that project, *iar řcnnear ar an řcomairęte řin řóir (K., řbb. 153, 21)*; (2) *čearaim, -ar*; (3) *řocřuigim -užad.*

Determine, *v.i.*, to resolve on, to have a fixed intention of, *čuirim řómam*: Paul determined to sail, *vo čuir řól řoime řéólar (Acts 20, 16)*; for there I have determined to winter, *óř ir annřan vo čuir mé řómam an řemřear vo čaręam (Tit. 3 12).*

Determined, *v.a.*, decided, resolute, (1) *řian, g.s.f. řéme*; (2) *larurar, -aręe*: he is a d. man, *ir roume larurar é (Or.).*

Deterrent, *a.*, serving to deter, (1) *bacamar, -mła*; (2) *corřęamair -mła.*

Detest, *v.t.*, to hate intensely, to abhor, to abominate, to loathe, (1) *řřárıgim, -užad (see Abomi-*

ῥα ἡσκατ μαρὸ; καὶ οὕτως ἡ
 n-ainm na pláige, *Low.*]

Deuteronomy, *n.*, Deuteronomi;
 leabhar de cúig leabhar Mhoir.

Devastate, *v.t.*, to lay waste, to
 ravage, to desolate, (1) arḡaim,
 -aim; (2) cneadaim, -aó; (3)
 léirḡnuoraim, -ḡnuor, and
 léirḡnuoraim (*Con.*); (4) fáir-
 uigim, -uigí.

Devastation, *n.*, the act of devas-
 tating or the state of being
 devastated, (1) arḡaim, *g.* arḡne,
f.; (2) ḡnuor, -ta, *m.*; (3)
 ḡnuoradóiríeact, -a, *f.*; (4)
 léirḡnuor (léirḡnuor, *Con.*), -ta,
m.; (5) cneac, -eice, -a, *f.*; (6)
 cneacáó, -éta, *m.*; (7) wide d.,
 imcneacáó, -éta, *m.*

Devastated, *a.*, ravaged, ḡnuorta,
ind.

Develop, *v.t.*, (1) to unfold, to
 make known or visible, to lay
 open, (a) orḡlaim ruar, *v.n.*
 orḡailt (always forḡail, *Don.*);
 (b) leatáim, -aó.

(2) To widen or extend, (a)
 leatnuigim, -uigí; (b) leigim
 amac, *v.n.* leigean amac.

(3) To advance, to further
 or improve, feabruigim, -uigí.

Developed, *a.*, opened up, orḡailte
 ruar.

Development, *n.*, the act of de-
 veloping, (1) orḡlaó, -ḡailte,
m. and orḡailt, -e, *f.*; (2) leat-
 nuigí, -uigí, *m.*

Deviate, *v.i.*, to turn aside from
 a common way or a usual
 method, (1) claonaim, -aó, with
 ó; (2) térdim, *v.n.* out, with ó.

Deviating, } *n.*, variation from a
 Deviation, } common course or
 settled rule, (1) claonaó, -nta,
m.; (2) iompoll, -a, *m.*; (3) out ó.

Device, *n.*, artifice or low strata-
 gem, (a) cleap, -a, *pl. id.* and

-anna and clup, *m.*; (b) meanḡ,
 -einge, -a, *f.*; (c) rúige, -aó,
 -ḡte, *f.*: for we are not ignorant
 of his devices, óir ní' ainḡpior
 a rúige-ran oraim (2 Cor. 2, 11).

(2) A project, scheme, inven-
 tion or contrivance, (a) tionn-
 rḡnam, -ḡanta and -aim, *m.*;
 (b) tionnrḡaóal, -ail, *m.*: a
 devilish device, τ. diablaíoe;
 (c) láctar, -air, *m.*; (d) ḡairte,
g. id., pl. -cí, m.

Devil, *n.*, the enemy of souls, (1)
 diabáil, -ail, *m.* (*cf.* L. diabolus);
 (2) adóberreóir, -óira, -rí (*cf.* L.
 adversarius); (3) deamán, -aim,
pl. id. and -mna (*cf.* L. daemon);
 (4) ḡiolla ḡoilín, *m.*; (5) am-
 ḡpioraó, -aio, *m.*, and -aíoe, *f.*;
 (6) mac mallactam, *m.*

Devil's bit, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant
 (Scabiosa succissa), (1) ḡreim an
 diabáil; (2) oðapac mullaig and
 uapac mullaig; (3) cloigne
 ḡorma.

Devil's coach-horse, *n.* (*Zool.*), a
 long blackbeetle (Ocytus olens),
 rapáóaoil, -oil, *m.*

Devil's gold ring, *n.*, a plant
 (? *Lonicera xylosteum*), cara fá
 cuaille (*cf.* car fá éramm, honey-
 suckle, *Lonicera perclymenum*);
 tur cuairrḡeám.

Devil's milk, a plant of the
 genus Sonchus or sow-thistle,
 bainne muc, bainne muice.

Devil-fish, *n.*, (1) deitḡín deamám;
 (2) lámimneac [unidentified,
 ? squid].

Devilish, *a.*, diabolical, wicked in
 the extreme, (1) diablaíoe, *ind.*;
 (2) deamnac, -aige; (3) deam-
 naríoe, *ind.* A devilish person,
 diablaíoir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Devilishness, *n.*, the quality of
 being devilish, diablaíoeact,
 -a, *f.*

Devilment, } *n.*, (1) *ῥιαβλαῖρθεᾶ*ςτ,
Devilry, } -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῥεαῖν-*
Deviltry, } *ναῖρθεᾶ*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*; (3)
ῥιαβλαῖτᾶν, -*ᾶν*, *m.*

Devious, *a.*, (1) going out of the straight line, winding, *cam*, -*ᾶι**me*; *mio-* (*nó neaῖn-*) *com-* *ῥαῖ**α*ς, -*ᾶι**ge*; *neimῥoῖpea*ς, -*ῥi**ge*.

(2) Going astray, erring, wandering, *pea*ς*ῥᾶ**na*ς, -*ᾶι**ge*.

Devisable, *a.*, (1) capable of being given by will, (*a*) *in**tiomnu**ig*te; (*b*) *in**tioman**ta*.

(2) Capable of being contrived, devised or invented, (*a*) *ro-* *cum**ta*; (*b*) *roiceap**ta*; (*c*) *ro-* *tionnr**gan**ta*.

Devise, *v.t.*, (1) to contrive, to invent, to plan, (*a*) *tiomnr**gnaim*, -*naῖn* and -*na*ḡ; (*b*) *cumaim*, -*α*ḡ; (*c*) *ceapaim*, -*α*ḡ; (*d*) *beaptau**igim* -*u**ga*ḡ; (*e*) *pea**l**ba**im*, -*α*ḡ.

(2) To will property, *tiom-* *naim*, -*α*ḡ.

Devise, *n.*, a will or testament conveying property, (1) *tiomna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ᾶί*, *m.*; (2) *ua*ḡ*a*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*

Deviser, *n.*, one who plans or contrives, *cum**a*ḡ*o**oir*, -*o**ra*, -*ῥi*, *m.*

Devisor, *n.*, a testator, *tiomn**o**oir*, -*o**ra*, -*ῥi*, *m.*

Devoid, *a.*, destitute of, not in possession of: he is d. of sense, *tá ré ar eapbar*ḡ *cé**lle*.

Devoir, *n.*, duty, service owed, an act of civility or respect, *ua**l**ga**r*, -*ᾶi**r*, *m.*

Devolve, *v.i.*, to pass by transmission or succession, (1) *ῥio**b-* *ar*ḡ*oim*, -*α*ḡ: the thing that devolved from her to the tribe, *an ní ῥio**b**a**r* *ua**i**ce* *ḡon* *ḡm**i* (*O'Don. Supp.*); [*cf.* *ῥio**ba*ḡ, inheritance, legacy, *Laws* i. 206-18, 262-17; and *ῥio**ba*ḡ, *O'R.*]; (2) *tu**i**ti**m* *nó* *tea*ςτ *o*

ḡume *ḡo* *ḡume*; (3) idiom: the matter will devolve on ourselves, *ḡúmn* *ḡém* *a* *ber*ḡ *an* *ḡsé**al*.

Devote, *v.t.*, (1) to set apart or dedicate by vow, *móro**i**gim*, -*u**ga*ḡ (also *móroim*, -*ḡea*ḡ).

(2) To give up wholly, to addict, *ta**b**raim*, -*ḡa**i**re*, with *ḡuar*, and often with reflexive pronoun *ḡém*: he devoted himself to books, *tu**g* *ré* *é* *ḡém* *ḡuar* *ḡo* *lea**b**ra*ḡ.

Devoted, *a.*, (1) consecrated to a purpose, *móro**i**g*te; (2) addicted, *tu**ga*ḡ.

Devotee, *n.*, (1) one wholly devoted to religion, (*a*) *maol*, -*o**il*, *m.*; (*b*) *maol* *m**uir**e*, *m.*

(2) One who is hypocritically or superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies, (*a*) *móroin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (*b*) *ḡaob*ḡ*ῥ**ᾶ**bu**ro**e*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Devotedness, *n.*, the state of being devoted, *caon**o**ú**ḡra*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*

Devotion, *n.*, (1) devoutness, act of worship, piety, prayer, *ḡrᾶ**b*ḡ*ḡea*ςτ, -*α*, *f.* (also *ḡrᾶ**b*ḡḡ, -*ᾶ*ḡ, *m.*, and *ḡrᾶ**b*ḡḡ, -*α*, *f.*).

(2) A strong attachment, *caon-* *o**ú**ḡra*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*

Devotional, *a.*, pertaining to devotion, (1) *ḡrᾶ**b*ḡ*ḡea*ς, -*ḡi**ge*; (2) *ḡḡre**a*ς, -*ḡi**ge*.

Devour, *v.t.*, (1) to eat greedily, *i**ti**m* *ḡo* *cíoc**ra*ς.

(2) To consume immoderately, *ca**i**ti**m* *ḡo* *ha**im**me**a**ra**ra*ḡḡ.

(3) To feed upon ravenously or like a wild beast, (*a*) *ḡlu**i**gim*, -*u**ga*ḡ: therefore all they that d. thee shall be devoured, *u**i**me* *ḡm* *ḡa*ς *a* *ḡlu**i**ge**ann* *tu**ra* *ber*ḡ *ré* *ḡlu**i**g*te (*Jer.* 30, 16); but if you bite [gnaw] and d. one another, *a*ςτ *ḡa* *ḡa**i**b* *ḡi**b* *a**g*

cymn 7 aϑ pluϑaθ a céile (*Gal.* 5, 15); seeking whom he may d., ρά πέσκαμ CIA pluϑpeaθ ré (1 *Pet.* 5, 8); (b) αλπαίμ, -aθ; (c) πλακαίμ, -aθ; (d) ιτίμ σο nanpačan (*Tyr.*).
 Devouring, *n.*, the act of eating like a glutton or a wild beast, (1) pluϑaθ, -uίγε, *m.*; (2) πλακαθ, -cτα, *m.*; (3) αλπαθ, -pτα, *m.*
 Devouring, *a.*, ravenous, pluίγεαc, -cίγε.
 Devout, *a.*, pious, (1) cράιθτεαc, -cίγε; (2) ριαϑαίτα, *ind.*; (3) ριαθa, *ind.*
 Devoutly, *ad.*, in a pious manner, σο cράιθτεαc.
 Dew, *n.*, moisture from the atmosphere condensed during the night, ρρúct, -a, *f.* and *m.*, ρρúct (*Don.*), *dim.* ρρúctín, *m.*, light dew.
 Dewberry, *n.* (*Bot.*), the fruit of the *Rubus caesius*, (1) ϑορμ-θeapc, -a, *m.*
 (2) The plant which bears the fruit, ppeap na nγορμθeapc.
 Dew-drop, *n.*, a drop of dew, (1) cuiρnín, *g. id. m.*; (2) bpaon ρρúcta.
 Dewiness, *n.*, state of being dewy, ρρúctact, -a, *f.*
 Dew-lap, *n.*, the pendulous skin under the neck of an ox, (1) ppaρpan, -ain, *m.*; (2) ppoϑ-aitte, *g. id. f.*; (3) cúbín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (4) ppeiceall, -cille, *f.*
 Dewlapped, *a.*, furnished with a dewlap, (1) ppoϑaitteaθ, -uίγε; (2) ppeiceaθ, -uίγε.
 Dewy, *a.*, like dew, (1) ρρúctaθ, -aίγε; (2) ρρúctmap, -aίpe.
 Dexter, *a.*, pertaining to or situated on the right hand, θeap: lám θeap, the right hand.

Dexterity, *n.*, (1) right-handedness, (a) θeapλάμαct, -a, *f.*; (b) θeip-ealaθct, -a, *f.*

(2) Readiness, skill and ease in using the hands, (a) luaθ-láμαct, -a, *f.*; (b) bapluaθaθct, -a, *f.*

(3) Expertness and skill in manual acts, (a) clίpτεaθct, -a, *f.*; (b) aicίλλίθeαθct, -a, *f.*

(4) Mental readiness or adroitness, ϑλιocap, -aίp, *m.*

Dexterous, *a.*, skilful and active with the hands, (a) θeapλάμαc, -aίγε; (b) bapluaθ, -aίτε (bap-luaθ, pickpocket); (c) luaθ-láμαc, -aίγε; (d) neimcίé, *ind.*

(2) Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs, (a) éapϑaίθ, -e; (b) tapaίθ, -e.

(3) Skilful and quick at contriving or inventing expedients, (a) clίpτε, *ind.*; (b) ϑlic, -e; (c) aicίλλίθe, *ind.*; (d) ptauama, *ind.*

Dexterously, *ad.*, in a dexterous manner, (1) σο clίpτε; (2) σο ptauama; (3) σο hacίλλίθe.

Dexterousness, *n.*, the quality of being dexterous, (1) aicίλλίθe-aθct, -a, *f.*; (2) clίpτεaθct, -a, *f.*; (3) θeipe, *g. id., f.*

Diabetes, *n.*, a disease attended by a persistent and excessive discharge of urine, ριoθ puaίτ .i. aicίθ bίop ap θume náθ ptiϑ leiρ a mún θo cōngbáit.

Diablerie, } *n.*, devilry, sorcery or
 Diablery, } incantation, θιαb-
 larθeαθct, -a, *f.*

Diabolic, } *a.*, pertaining to, ap-
 Diabolical, } propriate to or re-
 sembling the devil, devilish, in-
 fernal, (1) θιαbларθe, *ind.*; (2)
 θιαbλαθ, -aίγε; (3) θeamnáθ,
 -aίγε; (4) θeamnarθe.

Diabolically, *ad.*, in a diabolical manner, σο θιαbларθe.

Diadem, *n.*, originally an ornamental headband or fillet worn by eastern monarchs (*cf. Ez.* 21, 26): remove the diadem, take off the crown, ἀτρυῖς ἀν βάννα ριοζάμαιλ, βάν οἷος ἀν κορόμ, hence a crown in general, (1) κορόμ, -όνας, also -όμεας, *pl.*, -όνας, *f.*; (2) μιονν ριοζόα, *m.*; (3) ριζμίονν, *gen.* -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) μιονν, -α, *m.*

Diæresis, *n.* (*Gram.*), the separation or resolution of one syllable into two, (1) ριουρποιν, -ε, *f.*; (2) ιοννλας, -αῖς, *m.*

Diagnosis, *n.*, the decision as to the presence of disease from symptoms, a scientific determination of any kind, ράιρ-βρεατ, -εῖτε, *f.*

Diagnostic, *a.*, pertaining to or furnishing a diagnosis, indicating the nature of a disease, ράιρ-βρεατας, -αῖς, *f.*

Diagonal, *a.* (*Geom.*), joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, τραρνας, -αῖς; ὁ κύμνε ζο κύμνε.

Diagonal, *n.*, (a) the joining straight line as above, or (b) a beam of wood or other material running obliquely across in a framed structure (*Engin.*), τραρνάν, -άιν, *m.*

Diagram, *n.*, any simple drawing for mathematical or scientific purposes, (1) βεῖβ, -ε, -εας, *f.*; (2) ριοζαῖρ, -ε, and -ζρας, *pl.* -ζρας, *f.*

Dial, *n.*, (1) the graduated face of a timepiece, οἰαῖ, -ε, *f.*, on which time is shown by hands or pointers, κλυζμέαρα, *m.*, and κλοζνάταροι, *f.*

(2) An instrument for indicating time, (a) ζριάνκλός, -οῖς,

-α, *f.*; (b) οἰαῖ ζριέμε, by means of a pin or style, ριρῖακαῖ, -ε, -α, *f.*: and he brought the shadow ten degrees backwards by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz, ἡ ρυζ ρέ ἀν ρζάτε οὐκ ζσέμ ἀρ ζκού ἀν α νθεακάρ ρε ριρ ι νοἰαῖ ἀναρ (1 *Kings*, 20, 11).

Dialect, *n.*, (1) the form of speech of a limited region or class, βέαρι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*, as βέαρι, English; βέαρι na ρέμε; βέαριζαρ na ραορ.

(2) Speech characterised by local peculiarities, canamam, -inna, *pl. id. f.*

Dialectic, } *a.*, pertaining to a
Dialectical, } dialect or dialects,
canamameas, -nise.

Dialogue, *n.*, a conversation between two or more persons, (1) αζαλλām, -ιμα, *f.*; (2) κομ-λαβαῖρτ, -βαῖρτα, *f.*; (3) κομράδ, -ράρ, *pl.* -ράρτε, *dpl.* -ράρτιβ, *m.*: a dialogue between two or more, κομράδ ροῖρ οῖρ no ροῖρ μόρāν; (4) ιολαζαῖ and ιομαζαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*; (5) ιομαζαλλām, -ιμα, *f.*

Diameter, *n.*, a right line passing through the centre of any circle or globe, λαῖρνε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ντι, *f.*

Diamond, *n.*, (1) a precious stone of great brilliancy and extreme hardness, (a) αοαμαντ, -αῖντ, *m.*; (b) κλός μόρπυαῖς, *f.*; (c) νέαμāιν, -ε, -αῖνα, *f.*; (d) οἰαμονο: with the point of a diamond it is graven on the table of their heart, ιε ριμν οἰαμονο ατά ρέ ζρεανντα ἀρ κλαρ α ζκορὸς (*Jer.* 17, 1).

(2) In cards, μυλεατ, -α, -αῖ, *m.*: a diamond (see Club) to the last, ἀν μυλεατ κύμ οὐερὸ;

when diamonds are trumps a spade is a good non-trump, *muileac an máo is maic an oiríob rpeárat.*

(3) For cutting glass, *eamaíao, -aio, m.*

Diamond cut diamond, idiom: *cor 1 n-aíaoí caim aíur cam 1 n-aíaoí cor.*

Diamond flint, *íaoime, g. id. f.*

Diamond fish, *muileao, -a, m.* (*Mayo*).

Diapason, n., the entire compass of tones, *oíroán, -ám, m.* (*M. f. O.*).

Diaphanous, a., allowing the light to shine through, *trébeallíac, -aíge.*

Diaphragm, n., (1) a dividing membrane or thin partition, *eao-árán, -ám, m.*

(2) The muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen, the midriff, *oiaíraíma (O'R.).*

Diarrhoea, n., a frequent discharge of fluid evacuations from the bowels, (1) *bunneac, -níge, f.*; also *bunneacán, -ám, m.*; (2) *buar, -aí, m.*; (3) *bíonn-íaoileao, -íte, m.*; (4) *an íearrao, -ríca, m.*; a person suffering from d. is called *íearra-acán (Con.)*; (5) *timnear íearra-aíoe (Or.)*; (6) *íaoilíeacé, -a, f.*; *ta íaoilíeacé na colna aí, he has got the d.*

Diarrhetic, a., (1) suffering from diarrhoea, *bíonníaoilíe, ind.*

(2) Subject to or causing diarrhoea, (a) *bíonníaoilíeac, -ríge*; (b) *buarannaac, -aíge.*

Diary, n., a register of daily events or transactions, a day book, a journal, a blank book dated for memoranda, (1) *íuríeabá, -aí, m.*; (2) *íaoilíeabá, -aí, m.*; (3)

oialann, -lann, -a, f.; (4) *íeabá cuíne, m.*

Dibble, n., a stick with a cross handle like a corkscrew or a treadle like a spade for making holes in which to set plants or seeds, (1) *cíín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *ríbín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*, which means both the instrument and the person using it. The person who puts the "sets," plants or seeds in the holes is called *ííáíe, g. id., pl. -rí, m.* (*cf. ííáíam, I spread*); (3) *ceapós, -óíge, -a, f. (Or.).*

Dice, n., small cubes used in gambling, also the game, *oírí and oíríe, pl. of Die, oíríe*: to raffle her son's clothes by a cast of a dice, *aí cur éaoac a míc íó uríar oíríe (P. L. 419)*; I hate dice without dots, *í íuac íom oírí ían ííeacáo.*

Dice-box, n., the box from which dice are thrown in gambling, (1) *oíríeán, -ám, m.*; (2) *oíoríann, -áíne, -a, f.*

Dice-playing, n., *oíríe íá ííeacáo (Hyde).*

Dicer, n., a gambler at dice, *oíríeóí, -óíra, -óírí, m.*

Dictate, v.t., to utter so that another may write down, to communicate authoritatively, to impose terms, (1) *íeacéam, -ao*; (2) *íeacéuígí, -uígí.*

Dictation, n., the act of dictating, *íeacéao and íeacéuígí, -uígíe, m.*

Dictator, n., (a) one who dictates, (b) one vested with absolute authority, *íeacéóí, -óíra, -óírí, m.*; *áíouacéaríán, -áí, m.*

Dictatorial, a., (1) pertaining to a dictator, *íeacéac, -aíge.*

(2) Dogmatical, imperious, overbearing, *ceannáíaoac, -aíge.*

Dictatorship, *n.*, the office or term of office of a dictator, *ῥεακτόρι-εακτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Diction, *n.*, language, mode of expression, *καίμντ*, -*ε*, -*εαννα*, *f.*

Dictionary, *n.*, the words of a language arranged alphabetically with their meanings, *ροκτόρι*, -*όρα*, -*όρι*, *m.*

Dictum, *n.*, an authoritative statement, dogmatic saying, apophthegm or maxim, *ῥεαρῥαν*, -*αίν*, *m.*; *ῥάδ*, -*άρι*, -*άριτε*, *m.*

Didactic, } *a.*, fitted or intended
Didactical, } to teach, (1) *οῖρεακ*, -*οῖγε*; (2) *μύντεακ*, -*τιγε*.

Didactics, *n.*, the art or science of teaching, *οῖρεαρ*, -*οῖρ*, *m.*

Didapper, *n.*, a small water bird (*Podilymbus podiceps*) very quick at diving, *παρλακα*, -*η*, *pl.* -*η*, *f.*

Die, *pl.* Dice (which see), *οῖριτε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *οῖριτί*; (*Mech.*) a small metal block, (*a*) for stamping some devices, (*b*) a screw cutting tool, *νάρι*, *pl.* *νάρι* (*dies*), *m.*

Die, *v.i.*, (1) to cease to live, (*a*) *ῥαζαίμ* *βάρ*, *v.n.* *ῥάζαι* *βάρ*, he died, *ῥο* *ῥυαίρ* *ῥέ* *βάρ*; *νά* *ῥέαν* *αῖ* *καοί*, *νί* *ῥυαίρ* *αν* *ιν* *ῥεαν* *βάρ*, *ακτ* 'η-*α* *κοῖλα* *ατά* *ῥί*, weep not, the maid is not dead but sleepeth (*K.*, *Ῥbb.* 165, 5); lest some evil seize me and I die, *ῥ'εαγλα* *υι* *εῖζιν* *ῥο* *ῥυαίρ* *ῥαμ* *αζυρ* *ζο* *ῥῥυῖζιν* *βάρ* (*Gen.* 19, 19); give me children otherwise I shall die, *ταῖαίρ* *ῥαμῥα* *κλάν* *νο* *ῥο* *ῥεαῖα* *μέ* *βάρ* (*Gen.* 30, 1); signifying what death he should die, *αζ* *ταίρ* *βεάνα* *κῥέα* *ί* *αν* *ῥνέ* *βάρ* *ῥο* *ῥεαῖα* *ῥε* (*John* 18, 32); (*b*) *έαζαίμ*, *v.n.* *έαζ*, he died; lest I should die for her sake, *ῥ'εαγλα*

ζο *η-έαζαίμ* *ῥ'α* *κλάν* (*Gen.* 26, 9); (*c*) *fig.*, he died, *ῥο* *καίλεα* *έ* (*lit.* he is lost), *cf.*, but except you do penance you shall all likewise perish, *μυα* *ῥέανταίρ* *αῖ* *ῥῖγε* *ι* *ῥο* *καίλεῖ* *ῥεαρ* *υι* *ί* *η-αοι* *ῥεακτ* *ῥῖ* (*K.*, *Ῥbb.* 51, 23); (*d*) he died, *ῥο* *ῥέα* *υι* *ῥέ* (*Con.*); (*e*) *εῖβλ*, -*βλ*(*τ*); he died, *ῥ'εῖβλ* *ῥέ*; (*f*) *εαβλαίμ*, -*βλ*(*τ*).

(2) To suffer death, to die, *ῥυλινζιμ*, *ῥυλινζιμ* *νό* *ῥαζαίμ* *βάρ*: Christ died for the ungodly, *ῥ'ῥυλινζ* *Κῥιόρτ* *βάρ* *αῖ* *ῥον* *ηα* *ῥοαοι* *ηεαμῖ* *αῖ* *ῥο* (*Rom.* 5, 6); Christ died for our sins, *ῥυαίρ* *Κῥιόρτ* *βάρ* *αῖ* *ῥον* *αῖ* *ῥεακαῖ* *ῥνε* (*1 Cor.* 15, 3).

(3) To sink, faint, languish or pine with love, cold, disease, etc., (*a*) *μεαταίμ*, *v.n.* *μεατ*; (*b*) *μεακτιζιμ*, -*υζα*.

(4) To become flat, spiritless or vapid, as liquor, *ταμῖαίμ*, -*α*.
Die-stock, *n.*, a stock to hold the die used for cutting screws, *νάρι* *ῥεαίρ*, -*έρι*, *m.*

Diet, *n.*, a parliament or legislative assembly, *μóρῥάι*, -*άι*, *f.*

Diet, *n.*, food, victuals, fare, (1) *βια*, *gen.* *βῖ*, *m.*; (2) *κόρι*, -*όρα*, *f.*: I have good diet here, *τά* *κόρι* *μῖαῖ* *αζαμ* *ανῥο*.

Dieter, *n.*, one who diets, one who prescribes or who takes diet according to rule, *βιαῖ* *ακ*, -*αῖ*, *m.*

Dietetic } *a.*, of or pertaining to
Dietetical } *βιαῖ* *ακ*, -*αῖ*, *m.*

Differ, *v.i.*, (1) to stand apart, to be unlike, to be distinguished: for star differeth from star in glory, *όρι* *ατά* *ῥεῖ* *ῥῖρι* *ῥῖοι* *ῥεαῖ* *αζυρ* *ῥεαῖ* *εῖ* (*1 Cor.* 15, 41); nevertheless though they differ from each other while

they are sound, *ḡrōeāḡ*, *bīōḡ ḡo mbi ḡeīḡrīr ēāḡḡrīrā ar mbeīḡ rīān ḡōīḡ* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 26y).

(2) To disagree in sentiment, *ēārāontuīḡim*, -*uḡāḡ*.

(3) To have a cause of variance or difference, (a) *rāmim*, -*uḡāḡ*; (b) *rāmīēārām*, -*ām* and -*rēār*.

Difference, *n.*, (1) the state of being different or unlike, (a) *ḡeīrīr*, -*rēāḡ*, -*rēāḡā* [also *ḡeīḡrīr*, *ḡeīḡbīr*, *ḡīrīr* and *ḡīḡbīr*]: there is a d. between a wife and a virgin, *ḡā ḡeīrīr rōīr beān ḡ māīḡḡeān*; they shall teach my people the d. between holy and profane, *ḡeāḡōrḡār ḡom ḡobal an ḡ. rōīr nāomḡā ḡ neām-nāomḡā* (*Ez.* 44, 23); (b) *erōīr-ḡealuḡāḡ*, -*uīḡḡe*: as there is a d. between sins there is variety of pains, *āmāil atā rōīrḡealuḡāḡ rōīr nā ḡeāḡāḡāḡ īr māī rīm atā ēāḡrāmīāḡḡ nā ḡrīān* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 181, 24); they have made no difference between holy and profane, *nī ḡeāḡnāḡār erōīr-ḡealuḡāḡ rōīr an nāomḡā ḡ an neāmnaomḡā* (*Ezek.* 22, 26); (c) *ēāḡrāmīāḡḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*

(2) A disagreement in opinion; a controversy or dispute and hence the cause of the disagreement, (a) *ḡeīrīrḡeāḡḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*; (b) *ḡārḡāḡār*, -*ār*, *m.* and *ḡārḡār-ēāḡḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*; (c) *āmīrēōḡeāḡ*, -*ḡīḡ*, -*ḡīḡe*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Different, *a.*, (1) of various or contrary nature, form or quality, (a) *ēāḡrāmāil*, -*mīā*: over the d. beasts of the earth, *ar ḡeāḡāīḡ ēāḡrāmīā nā ḡālīmān* (*P. L.*); those d. parts of the image, *nā ḡāīl ēāḡrāmīā ūḡ nā mōmāīḡe* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 3, 10);

different from, *ēāḡrāmāil lē*; (b) *īlḡnēīḡeāḡ*, -*ḡīḡe*.

(2) Partially or totally unlike, (a) *neīmionān*, -*ānne*; (b) *rām*, -*e*.

Differential, *a.*, relating to, indicating or creating a difference, discriminating, *erōīrḡealuḡ-ḡeāḡ*, -*ḡīḡe*.

Differentiate, *v.t.*, to distinguish or show specific differences, *erōīrḡealuḡim*, -*uḡāḡ*; *rāmim*, -*uḡāḡ*.

Differentiation, *n.*, the act of differentiating, *erōīrḡealuḡāḡ*, -*uīḡḡe*, *m.*; *rāmīuḡāḡ*, -*īḡḡe*, *m.*

Differentiator, *n.*, one who or that which differentiates, *erōīr-ḡealuḡḡeōīr*, -*ōrā*, -*rī*, *m.*

Difficult, *a.*, (1) hard to do or to make, (a) *ḡeāḡār*, -*ḡrā*: it is d. to contend with the great sea, *īr ḡeāḡār ḡrēīm lēīr an mūīr mōīr*; (b) *ḡōḡāmāil*, -*mīā*; (c) *ḡeāḡrāḡ*, -*āīḡe*; (d) *ḡrūār*, -*e*: whether the business be easy or d., *ḡē ḡoḡ nō ḡrūār an ḡnō*; (e) *ḡōḡāmīāḡ*, -*āīḡe*; (f) *ḡōīlīḡ*, -*e*: it is d. to take out of the bone what is in the marrow, *an rūḡ atā 'rān rīmōīr īr ḡōīlīḡ ā ḡāmḡ ar an ḡḡnām*; (g) *ḡōrḡēānḡā*, *īnd.*

(2) Hard to manage or please, (a) austere, not easily wrought upon, *ḡūīr*, -*ūīrē*; (b) ill-tempered, *ḡrōrḡā*, *īnd.*

Difficulty, *n.*, (1) the state of being difficult or hard to do, (a) *ḡeāḡārēāḡḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*; also *ḡeāḡrāḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*; (b) *ḡōḡāmīāḡḡ*, -*ā*, *f.*

(2) Something hard to do or understand and calling for ingenuity and perseverance, (a) *āmīḡār*, -*ār*, *m.*; (b) *ḡeīrḡ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (c) *āḡḡ*, *f.*: that is

the d., *rim i an avb* (*P. O'L.*); (d) *rtuavb no rtrovb*; *rtrovb ort* (*m. b.*).

(3) Embarrassment of affairs, a strait or sad plight, (a) *cpuavb-av*, *m.*: deliver us from our d., *fuavrtav rim av av rtuavvav*; (b) *cumavve*, *g. id. f.* (also *cumavvad*, *-avv*, *m.*, *cumavvad*, *-avv*, *m.*) (*Don.*); *cumavvad*, *-avv*, *m.*, and *cumavvad*, *-av*, *f.*; (c) *cpuavvav*, *-vve*, *-av*, *f.* (*Con.*); (d) *teavvav*, *g. id.*, *pl. -av*, *m.*

Diffidence, *n.*, (1) lack of self-reliance, (a) *miomumivm*, *gen. -vne*, *f.*; (b) *miomumivvad*, *-vve*, *m.*

(2) Distrust of one's powers, *avvav*, *-av*, *m.*

(3) Bashfulness, timidity, *rtav-av*, *-av*, *m.*

(4) Modesty, *manvad*, *-av*, *f.*

Diffident, *a.*, (1) wanting in self-reliance, *miomumivvad*, *-vve*.

(2) Distrustful of one's own powers, *avvav*, *-av*.

(3) Timid, bashful, (a) *rtav-av*, *-vve*; also *rtavav*, *-vve*; (b) *nativav*, *-vve*.

(4) Modest, *manva*, *ind.*

Diffuse, *v.t.*, (1) to pour out, (a) *rtavvav*, *-vav*; (b) *rtavvav*, *-vav*.

(2) To spread, *rtavvav*, *-vav*.

(3) To scatter, circulate, disseminate, *rtavvav*, *-vav*; *rtavvav*, *-vav* (*Don.*).

Diffuse, *a.*, (1) scattered, widely spread, (a) *rtavvav*, *-vve*; *rtavvav*, *-vve*.

(2) Verbose, prolix, *rtavav*, *-av*.

Diffused, *v.a.*, scattered, *rtavvav*.

Diffusible, *a.*, capable of being scattered or widely spread, *rtavvav*, *ind.*

Diffusibility, *n.*, capability of being widely spread, *rtavvavav*, *-av*, *f.*

Diffusion, *n.*, dispersion, *rtavvavav*, *-av*, *f.*

Diffusive, *a.*, copious; full, *rtavvav*, *-vve*; a d. story, *rtavvav*.

Dig, *v.t.*, (1) to turn up earth with a spade, as in tillage, *rtavvav*, *-vav*: to dig I am not able, to beg I am ashamed, *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav*, *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav* (*Luke*, 16, 3).

(2) To hollow out as a well,

to form as a drain, to excavate,

(a) *rtavvav*, *v.n.* *rtav*; (b) *rtavvav*,

-vav and *-vav*: to dig

his own grave, *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav*

rtavvav (*K.*, *Tab.* 20, 30);

all the wells they had digged,

rtavvav *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav*

(*Gen.* 26, 15); he digged another

well, *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav* *rtavvav*

(*Gen.* 26, 22); (c) to get by dig-

ging, *rtavvav*, *v.n.* *rtavvav*: dig-

ging potatoes, *rtavvav* *rtavvav*;

set small potatoes and you

will dig small potatoes, *rtavvav*

rtavvav *rtavvav* *rtavvav* (*H.*

M. 675); (d) to dig or strip

off the surface of lea-land,

rtavvav, *-vav*; (e) to dig be-

tween plants for the removal

of weeds, etc., *rtavvav*, *-vav*.

Digest, *v.t.*, (1) to arrange or

classify, (a) *rtavvav*, *-vav*; (b)

rtavvav *rtavvav*.

(2) To separate the nutritive

elements of food from the waste,

rtavvav, *-vav*.

Digestibility, *n.*, the quality of

being digestible, *rtavvavav*,

-av, *f.*

Digestible, *a.*, capable of being digested, *ποτεαῖστα*, *ind.*

Digestion, *n.*, the act or process of digesting food, *ποτεαῖσθον*, *-ῖστα*, *m.*

Digestive, *a.*, causing or promoting digestion, *ποτεαῖσταός*, *-αῖγε*.

Digger, *n.*, one who digs, (1) *ρῖγλάθουρε*; (2) *πόμαρμαδοίρ*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (3) *ρπαίρπίν*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (4) *ρεαρ* *ράμνε*.

Digging, *n.*, the act of digging, (1) *πόμαρ*, *-αίρ*, *m.*; (2) *τόός*, *m.*; (3) *τοόαίρ*, *-αίτα*, *f.* See Dig.

Digitalis, *n.* (*Bot.*), purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), (1) *ιυρ* *μόρ*, *m.*; (2) *ριοθον* *ρλέιβε*, *m.*; (3) *μέαρασάν* *ρρθε*.

Dignified, *a.*, marked with dignity, stately, (1) *οιρθεαρ*, *-ειρce*; (2) *μόρρόάλαός*, *-αῖγε*; (3) *ρτυαμα*, *ind.*; (4) *ρϋνταός*, *-αῖγε*; (5) *μόρρceίμεαός*, *-μιγε*.

Dignify, *v.t.*, to exalt, to honour. (1) *άρουίγim*, *-υγσθ*; (2) *άρo-ccéimnigim*, *-ιυγσθ*; (3) *υαιρ-ιγim*, *-ιυγσθ*; (4) *οιρθεαρcaim*, *-αθ*; (5) *όρccéimnigim*, *-ιυγσθ*.

Dignitary, *n.*, one who holds an exalted position, esp. in the church, *άρoρδγσαρτ* *νό* *οume* *ονόραός*.

Dignity, *n.*, (1) excellence, state of being honourable or worthy, (a) *οιρθεαρcaρ*, *-αίρ*, *m.*; (b) *ρϋνταρ*, *-αίρ*, *m.*, and *ρiυθαρ*, *m.*; (c) *ρτυαίμ*, *-αμα*, *f.*

(2) Elevated or honourable rank or station, preferment, exaltation, (a) *αρηαόςταρ* (*αρη-εαόςταρ*), *-αίρ*, *m.*: folly is set in high d. and the rich sit in a low place, *cuipceap* *an* *teime* *i* *n*-*αρηαόςταρ* *γ* *ρuiγro* *na* *paróðpe* *i* *n*-*áit* *írl* (*Eccles.* 10, 6); (b) *ccém*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*, and also

according to the dignity they enjoyed, *αγυρ* *ρór* *oo* *ρéir* *na* *ccéime* *oo* *bí* *aca* (*P. L.* 309); (c) *υαόςταρpánaόςτ*, *-α*, *f.*: they despised d., *cuip* *ρiαo* *υαόςταρpána-όςτ* *i* *οταρcuipne*; (d) *γpαoam*, *-αίμ*, *m.*

(3) Quality calculated to inspire respect; impressiveness, loftiness, stateliness, (a) *μόρp-óaόςτ*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *μόρpóáil*, *-άίτα*, *f.* Digress, *v.i.*, (1) to step or turn aside, to deviate, to swerve, (a) *ταoóccéimnigim*, *-ιυγσθ*; (b) *ρiup-ccéimnigim*, *-ιυγσθ*; (c) *ciaonaim*, *-αθ*.

(2) To turn aside from the main subject in speaking or writing, *εαoαpαιρnépim*, *-óeαθ*. Digression, *n.*, the act of digressing, (1) *εαoαpαιρnéip*, *-e*, *f.* (*L.B.* fol. 107); (2) *ταoóccéimne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ρεαόςmatl*, *-αίtl*, *m.*; (4) *ciaonao*, *-nta*, *m.*

Digressional, } *a.*, tending to di-
Digressive, } gress, *ταoóccéim-neao*, *-μιγε*.

Dike, *n.*, (1) a trench or channel for water made by digging, (a) *oíos*, *gen.* *oíge*, *pl.* *oiocpaόςa*, *f.*; (b) *oρiaoiθ*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; (c) *ciaip*, *-e*, *pl.* *-eanna* and *ciaρa*, *f.* (2) An embankment to prevent inundation, *πορτ*, *g.* *ρuiρτ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(3) A wall of turf or stone [Scot.; in Ireland, ditch], *ciaróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-óeaoa* and *ciaótaóa*, *m.*

Dilapidate, *v.t.*, to bring a building into a state of ruin or decay by misuse or neglect, *ρoταpuiγim*, *-υγσθ*.

Dilapidation, *n.*, suffering a building to fall into ruin or decay, *ρoταpυγσθ*, *-uiγce* (*cf.* *ρoτρao* a building fallen to ruin).

Dilate, *v.t.*, (1) to expand or distend, *leačnuigim*, -uḡaḡ.

(2) To enlarge upon or relate at large, *léiraičturim*, -aičtur.

Dilate, *v.i.*, to grow wide, to expand, to swell, (1) *leačnuigim*, -uḡaḡ; (2) *boirpaim*, -aḡ; (3) *ataim*, *v.n.* *at*.

Dilation, *n.*, expansion, (1) *leačnuḡaḡ*, -uigē, *m.*; (2) *at*, *g.* *ait*, *m.*; (3) *bolḡaḡ*, -aḡ, *m.*

Dilator, *n.*, one who or that which expands, *leačnuigēoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Dilatoriness, *n.*, the quality of being slow, slowness, sluggishness, (1) *faḡaḡačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *maile*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *riḡnear*, -nir, *m.*; (4) *leaḡpánačt*, -a, *f.*

Dilatory, *a.*, inclined to defer or put off what ought to be done at once, (1) *faḡaḡačt*, -aigē; (2) *mail*, -aile; (3) *riḡim*, -ḡne; (4) *leaḡpánačt*, -aigē.

Dildarn, *n.*, a vessel like a sieve, but without holes, made of raw sheepskin stretched on a wooden hoop and allowed to dry (it is used in winnowing corn), *boḡpán*, -ám, *m.*, or *boḡpán*, -ám, *m.*

Dilemma, *n.*, a difficult case or position in which it is hard to decide what course to take, (1) *cruaḡóčár*, -áir, *m.*; in a d., *i ḡcár roir óá cómairle*; (2) *aḡar*, -air, *m.*; (3) *ácpann*, -ainn, *m.*; I am in a d., *táim i n-ácpann*.

Diligence, *n.*, careful attention, assiduity, (1) *óútpračt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *óioḡpáir*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ḡpíočnam*, -aim, *m.*; (4) *ḡpionḡal*, -ail, *m.*; (5) *neamḡailiḡe(ačt)*, *f.*; (6) *cúram*, -aim, *m.* (*cf.* *L. cura*).

Diligent, *a.*, careful, painstaking, assiduous, industrious, (1) *óútpračtáčt*, -aigē; (2) *óíceailačt*,

-aigē; (3) *ḡpíočnamáčt*, -aigē; (4) *ḡaočpračt*, -aigē; (5) *ḡpionḡalačt*, -aigē; (6) *neamḡailiḡe(ačt)*, -e, *f.*; (7) *óioḡpáiréačt*, -rē, *f.*; (8) *imḡpíočmáčt*, -aigē; (9) *óiočpračt*, -aigē.

Dilisk or Dulse, *n.* (*Bot.*), an edible seaweed, (1) the true kind is *Sarcophyllus edulis*, *óuittearḡ*, -tirḡ, *m.*, from *óuitte*, a leaf, *uirḡe*, water; (2) the common kind, *Rhodymenia*, *óuittearḡ ḡtaime*, or tangle.

Dill, *n.* (*Bot.*), an herb (*Peucedanum graveolens*), the seeds of which were used in making dill-water, *lur mín*, *m.*

Diluent, *a.*, making thin or weak, *čanaḡroeačt*, -óigē.

Dilute, *v.t.*, to make thinner or more liquid, *čanuigim*, -uḡaḡ.

Dilution, *n.*, the state of being diluted, *čanaḡroeačt*, -a, *f.*

Diluvial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a flood, *čuitteáčt*, -tē, *f.*

Diluvian, *a.*, of or pertaining to a deluge, esp. the deluge in the days of Noah, *óiteannáčt*, -aigē.

Diluvium, *n.*, a superficial deposit of loam, sand, gravel, etc., caused by the action of flowing water, *óiltpračt*, -riḡ, *m.*

Dim, *a.*, (1) obscure, not bright or distinct, darkish, dusky, tarnished, *oḡpá*, *ind.*: how is the gold become d., *cionnur čáimḡ an t-óir čum beirč oḡpá* (*Lam.* 4, 1).

(2) Obscure of vision, not seeing clearly, *laḡpáḡaḡačt*, -aigē therefore are our eyes become d., *ve bḡiḡ na neirčeanḡro atá ár ḡuite laḡpáḡaḡačt* (*Lam.* 5, 17).

Dim, *v.t.*, to darken, to dull, to obscure, (1) *oḡpáigim*, -uḡaḡ; (2) *óéanaim oḡpá*.

Diocese, *n.*, the district over which a bishop's jurisdiction extends, (1) *παρῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αῖα*, *f.*: *παρῖς Ἐλυάνα*, the diocese of Cloyne (O'B.); (2) *διοίρεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*; (3) *διογόιρε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; *τὰ παζαρτ ἀνν ιρ κόρα τὰ ὕφυλ ινρ ἀν διογόιρε* (*Con.*).

Dip, *v.t.*, to immerse, *τῦμαιμ*, -*αὐ*: they dipped their feet in the water, *ὅο τῦμαῶαρ Ἀ γκορὰ ραν υἱρε*.

Dip, *v.i.*, to incline downwards as a strata of rock, *κλωναίμ*, -*αὐ*.

Diphthong, *n.*, (orthoepy), the union of two vowel sounds in one syllable, (1) *δεζαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *δεζφοζαιρ*, *ὀάφοζαιρ*, *κομφοζαιρ*, -*ζιρὰς*, -*ζιρὰς*, *f.*; (3) *ὀάγοτὰς*, -*αιζ*, -*αιζε*, *m.*

Diploma, *n.*, (1) a document conferring power or honour, *βαρὰνταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

(2) A document conferring an educational degree, *τεῖρτ*, -*ε*, -*εαμμα*, *f.*

Diplomacy, *n.*, dexterity in securing advantages, tact, (1) *πλάμαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *ρλεῖμνε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Diplomatic, *a.*, possessing tact and shrewdness, *ρλεαμᾶμ*, -*τεῖμνε*.

Dipped, *v.a.*, immersed, *τῦμτὰ*, *ind.*

Dipper, *n.*, (1) one who or that which dips, *τῦμαιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρῖ*, *m.*; *τῦμαῶοῖρ*, -*όρᾶ*, -*ρῖ*, *m.*

(2) The water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), (a) *ζαῶα υἱρε*, *m.*; (b) *ζαῶα λαῖα*, *f.*

Dipping, *n.*, (1) the act of immersing, *τῦμαῶ*, -*τὰ*, *m.*

(2) The act of inclining downwards, *κλωναῶ*, -*ντα*, *m.*

Dire, *a.*, dreadful, horrible, terrible, (1) *ριοῖμαρ*, -*αιρε*; (2) *υαῖ-*

ῶαρὰς, -*αιρε*; (3) *ρζανρᾶμαῖλ*, -*ῖλα*.

Dire misfortune, *τεῖρ*, -*ε*, *f.*

Dire poverty, *δεαρζῶοῖτᾶναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Dire ruin, *λάινερεὰς*, -*εῖς*, -*α*, *f.*

Dire sorrow, *ουῶρῶν*, -*όμ*, *m.*

Direct, *a.*, (1) straight, leading to a point or end by the shortest way, (a) *οῖρεὰς*, -*ρῖζε*: the d. path, *ἀν καρὰν ο.*; the d. method, *ἀν μῶο ο.*; (b) *νεαμῖ-ῖαμ*, -*αιμε*; (2) straightforward, not of crooked ways, downright, (a) *οῖρεὰς*, -*ρῖζε*: what is the lamp of light but the d. disposition, *εῖα ἀν ἰόῖρᾶνν ροῖυρ ἄττ ἀν μέμ οῖρεὰς* (*K. Tbb.* 41, 30); (b) *νεαμῖκλαον*, -*οῖνε*; (3) express, immediate, plain, unambiguous: it is the same as turning away from plain (or unambiguous) reason, *ιρ ἰονᾶνν ἔ γ κλαονᾶὸ ἰ ν-αζαὸ ρέαρῦμ οῖρῖς* (*K. Tbb.* 92, 22); (4) in the line of descent, not collateral, *οῖρεὰς*, -*ρῖζε* (*cf.* *L. directus*).

Direct, *v.t.*, (1) to aim, to point as at a mark or towards a goal, *οῖρῖς*, -*ιρζαὸ*.

(2) To point out or show as the right course or way, *τρεόρ-υῖς*, -*υζαὸ*: and the Lord d. your hearts in the charity of God, *αζυρ ζο οτρεόρῖς* *ἀν Ἐρεαρῖα ὕαρ ζκορῶτε ρα τρῖζε οῖρῖς ἔμ ζρᾶὸα Ὁέ* (*2 Thess.* 3, 5).

(3) To regulate or determine the way to a particular end, (a) *ρέοταῖμ*, -*αὐ*: I will d. their work, *ρέοτᾶρὸ μέ Ἀ ν-οῶαρ*; (b) *ρτιῦραῖμ*, -*αὐ*; (c) *ρῖαζλαῖμ*, -*αὐ*.

(4) To point out with authority, to order, οἰκουισίμ, -υῖαθ.

(5) Idiom : God d. you, so
 ἡσυχίῃ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Directed, *v.a.*, (1) made straight, ὀρίγῃτε, *ind.*; (2) guided, led, τρεφίγῃτε.

Directing, *n.* See Direction.

Direction, *n.*, (1) the act of directing or of aiming, ὀρίμυξας, -ιξτε, *m.* (ὀρίονξας, *K.*).

(2) The act of directing or guiding, (a) οἰρουζαθ, -ιζτε, *m.*; ρεδιαθ, -ιτα, *m.*; ρτιυραθ, -ρτα, *m.*, and ρτιυρουζαθ, -υιζτε, *m.*; τρεορουζαθ, -υιζτε; τρεοραθ, -ρτα, *m.*

(3) Guidance, management, superintendence, (a) τρεῖσι, -e and -ὄραδ, *f.*; (b) ῥτιύμαρῶεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (c) ρεόλ, -όιλ, -ιτα, *m.*; (d) ρεόλατῶίρεαδτ, -α, *f.*: he who is bad at lending is good at directing [where to borrow]
 αν τέ τά σο ἡοιτ ρά'η ιαράδτ,
 bionn ré σο μαίτ ρά'η ρεόλατ-
 ὀίρεαδτ.

(4) The name and address of a person as on a letter, (a) τρεός, *g. id., m.*; (b) ρεόλαθ, -ιτα, *m.*

(5) The direct line or course in which a thing is moving; the point of tendency as of the wind, the compass, a ship, etc., (a) ἀίρο, -ε, *f.*; κεάρο, -α, -αννα, *m.* (*Con.*); (b) of the magnetic needle, (i) λυγχεᾶσαν, -ᾶν, *m.*; (ii) ἰύτ, -ύτ, *m.* (*cf.* καίητ ἰύτ, the compass); (c) ταοῖβ, -οῖβ, *m.*, and -οῖβε, *f.*

Directly, *ad.*, (1) in a direct manner,
in a straight line or course,
straightforwardly, justly, hon-
estly, *ἡ ἀμετρον*.

(2) Straightway, without delay, immediately, (a) $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$:

we shall be dancing directly, *berōmīo* ἄς ἡννκε λᾱῖτρεᾶς; (b) το λᾱτᾱρ; (c) ἄρ ἄν μβαλλ; ἄρ ball means presently, after a little time, soon: and he presently forgot, γ ἄρ ball ὅεαρ-μαουῖς ρέ (*Jas.* 1, 24); (d) lom ὀῖρεᾶς; (e) λᾱῖτρεᾶς bonn; (f) ἰ λᾱτᾱρ na ηυαῖρε.

Director, *n.*, one who or that which regulates, guides or directs, (1) *ռաջնւղիտօր*, -օրս, -րի, *m.*; (2) *ռաջաւտօր*, -օրս, -րի, *m.*; (3) *բօւլտօր*, -օրս, -րի, *m.*; (4) *բօւլործ*, *g. id., pl. -օժե, m.*; (5) *բօւլատօր*, -օրս, -րի, *m.*; (6) *շրջաւործ*, *g. id., pl. -օժե, m.*; (7) *րշիւրտօր*, -օրս, -րի, *m.*; (8) *րշիւրատօր*, *m.*; (9) *րշիւրս*, -ւիշ, -ւիշե, *m.*

Directorial, *a.*, having the quality
of an authoritative guide, *μαρ-*
-αίτης, *-αίτης*.

Directory, *n.*, a book of the addresses of inhabitants, λε῏αριον.

Direful, *a.*, dire, dreadful, terrible,
(1) fīoċmāpaċ, -aīge; (2) uaċ-
bāpaċ, -aīge; (3) ōīanapaċ, -aīge;
(4) cpaubālaċ, -aīge; (5) rġann-
paṃaīl, -mīla.

Direfully, *ad.*, in a direful manner,
 ὅσο φοβεράτα; ὅσο ἐρησώτατα.

Direfulness, *n.*, state of being
direful, (1) *πίοκμαραέτ*, -α, *f.* ;
(2) *κυαδθάλαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Direness, *n.*, horror, *uac̣v̄árac̣t*,
-*Δ*, *f.*

Dirge, *n.*, a funeral hymn, (1) *caomeað*, -*n**te*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *marþnað*, *m.*; (3) *tuiræað*, -*ruð*, *m.*; (4) *corþnað*, -*aḡ*, -*aḡe*, *m.*

Dirk, *n.*, a kind of dagger, (1) *ουρικ*, -ce, -cí, *f.*; (2) *μιτοόξ*, -όξε, -α, *f.*

Disaffected, *a.*, discontented and unfriendly, (1) *σοιρβεαδ*, -*βιγε*; (2) *νεαμτσαιριρεαδ*, -*ριγε*; (3) *μιορδάρτα*, *ind.*; (4) *εαμμαιρρεαδ*, -*ριγε*; (5) *μιτοιλτεαδ*, -*τιγε*; (6) *μιθιλρεαδ*, -*ριγε*.

Disaffection, *n.*, state of being disaffected, want of friendliness or goodwill, discontented, (1) *σοιρβεαρ*, -*βιρ*, *m.*; (2) *μιοβάρθ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *νεαμτσαιριρεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *μιτοιλτεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *μιθιλρεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*.

Disagree, *v.i.*, (1) to fail to agree, to be at variance, *μipépóτιγim*, -*τεαδ*.

(2) To differ in opinion, *εαρδοντιγim*, -*υγδθ*.

Disagreeable, *a.*, (1) not agreeable or conformable, (*a*) *εαρδονταδ*, -*αιγε*; (*b*) *μιοτσαιτνεαμαδ*, -*αιγε*; (*c*) *νεαμτσαιτνεαμαδ*, -*αιγε*.

(2) Exciting repugnance, (*a*) offensive to the feelings, *γρυαμα*, *ind.*; (*b*) offensive to the senses, (i) *ρεαρβ*, -*ειρβε*; (ii) *αιεαρ*, -*κιρε*; (iii) *οιομβλαρτα*.

Disagreeableness, *n.*, the state or quality of being disagreeable, (1) *μιοτσαιτνεαμαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *μιορβαιρρεαρ*, -*κιρ*, *m.*.

Disagreeably, *ad.*, in a disagreeable manner, *σο μιοτσαιτνεαμαδ*.

Disagreement, *n.*, the state of disagreeing, being at variance, (1) *εαρδονταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *αιμipépóτεαδ*, -*τιγ*, -*τιγε*, *m.*.

Disallow, *v.t.*, to refuse to allow the force and validity of, to reject, (1) *τοιρμιργim*, -*μεαργ*: and did not disallow it, *γ nár τοιρμιργ i*; (2) *οιύτταim*, -*αθ*: the stone which the builders disallowed, *αν ετοδ το οiύτταοαρ na paoip* (1 *Pet.* 2, 7); (3) *νεαμδοντιγim*, -*υγδθ*: but if the

husband disallow her, *αετ má neamδοντιγεανν α πεαρ léi*.

Disannul, *v.t.*, to render void or of no effect, to set aside, (1) *cuipim i neimθpíg*; (2) *cuipim ap γcúl*: there is a setting aside (or disannulling) of the former commandment, *αν αιτne το θi ποime peo ann ατá pí ap n-α cuip ap γcúl* (*Heb.* 7, 18); (3) *cuipim ap neimnío*.

Disappear, *v.i.*, (1) to pass from view, to vanish, *imtiγim ap paθapc*; also *ap amapc*.

(2) To cease to be or exist, *τέρθim ap ceal*: the plague is disappearing, *τά αν pláig ap n-α θul ap ceal*.

Disappoint, *v.t.*, to defeat, balk or hinder of expectation or hope, (1) *cuipim*, -*ρεαθ*, with *ap*: he disappointed me, *το εuip ré opm*; (2) *τεipim* -*ρεαθ*, and *τεibim*, -*βεαθ* and *τιοβαιm*, -*αθ*, with *ap*; (3) *peallaim*, -*αθ*, with *ap*: it is a sad thing to disappoint a friend, *μαιργ peallap ap α εaparo* (*Con.*); (4) *τοιρμιργim*, -*μεαργ*; arise, O Lord, disappoint him, *ειρiγ, α τίγ-εapna, τοιρμιργ é* (*Ps.* 16, 13); (5) *τεipcim*, -*ceαθ*.

Disappointment, *n.*, a failure of expectation, hope, plan or design, frustration, (1) *μιοδomγap*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *οιομβάρθ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *τύτα*, *g. id.*, *m.*: he met with a disappointment, *puap ré τύτα*; (4) *γonc*, *g. γumc*, *m.*; *puap ré γonc*; (5) *peipθcean*, -*εim*, *m.*: they felt a touch of d., *εáimγ iapαετ το peipθcean opca* (*P. O'L.*).

Disapprobation, } *n.*, dislike, cen-
Disapproval, } sure, (1) *neim-
cion*, -*ceana*, *m.*; (2) *miγean*, -*α*, *m.*; (3) *οimeap*, -*pta*, *m.*.

wisdom to d. judgment, *τῆς* *σοφίας* *τῆς* *σοφίας* *τῆς* *σοφίας* (3 *Kings* 3, 11); (3) *ταῦτα* *ταῦτα* *ταῦτα* *ταῦτα* *ταῦτα* (*πέ* *νόημα*, *M.*).

Discern, *v.i.*, to see and understand the difference, (1) *αἰ-νῆσις*, *v.n.* *αἰνῆσις*(*τ*) and *αἰ-νῆσις*: can I d. between evil and good, *ἀν* *αἰνῆσις* *ἐροῖ* *οὐ* *καὶ* *καλῶς*; (2) *τῆς* *σοφίας*, *v.n.* *τῆς* *σοφίας*(*τ*): so that I may d. between good and evil, *ὅ* *σοφίας* *ἐροῖ* *ἀν* *καλῶς* *καὶ* *ἀν* *καλῶς*; (3) *ἐροῖ* *ἐκ* *αἰνῆσις*, *-εἶ*; that cannot d. between their right hand and their left, *ὅ* *ἐροῖ* *ἐκ* *αἰνῆσις* *ἐκ* *αἰνῆσις* *ἐκ* *αἰνῆσις* *ἐκ* *αἰνῆσις* (*Jonas* 4, 11).

Discerner, *n.*, one who or that which distinguishes, perceives or judges, *βρῆτα*, *-αν*, *-αμ*, *g.*, also *-τις*, *m.*: for the word of God is living and efficient . . . and is a d. of the thoughts and intents of the heart, *ὅ* *βρῆτα* *ὅ* *βρῆτα* . . . *καὶ* *ὅ* *βρῆτα* *καὶ* *ὅ* *βρῆτα* (*Heb.* 4, 12).

Discernible, *a.*, capable of being discerned by the eye or the understanding, (1) *ἰοῦντα*, (2) *ἰοῦντα*; (3) *ῥοῦντα*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *ῥοῦντα*, *-α*, *f.*.

Discerning, *a.*, acute, sagacious, sharp-sighted, shrewd, (1) *βρῆτα*, *-αῖς*; (2) *ῥοῦντα*, *ind.*; (3) *βρῆτα*, *-αῖς*; *ῥοῦντα*, *-αῖς* (intellectually).

Discernment, *n.*, acuteness, insight, sagacity, (1) *βρῆτα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (2) *τῆς* *σοφίας*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *τῆς* *σοφίας*(*τ*), *-ῖονα*, *f.*.

Discerp, *v.t.*, to rend or tear in pieces, *ῥαπαῖς* *ὁ* *ῥαπαῖς*; *ῥαπαῖς* (*Don.*).

Discription, *n.*, the act of pulling to pieces, *ῥαπαῖς* *ὁ* *ῥαπαῖς*.

Discharge, *v.t.*, (1) a prisoner, *ῥαπαῖς*, *-αῖς* and *-αῖς*.

(2) A servant, *ῥοῖα* *νό* *ῥοῖα*, *ῥοῖα* *ῥοῖα* *ῥοῖα*.

(3) A gun, *ῥοῖα* *ὅ* *ῥοῖα* (*νό* *ὅ* *ῥοῖα*).

(4) To give forth, emit, send out, let fly, *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*.

(5) To relieve one's self by fulfilling conditions, *κοῖα*, *v.n.* *κοῖα*.

(6) To put forth or remove as a charge, cargo or burden, (a) *καῖα*, *-αῖς*; (b) *ποῖα*, *-αῖς*.

Discharge, *n.*, (1) the act of unloading as a cargo, (a) *καῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (b) *ποῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*.

(2) Firing off as a gun, *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*.

(3) Liberation of a prisoner, *ῥαπαῖς*, *-αῖς*, *m.*.

(4) The act of relieving one's self of an obligation by fulfilment, *κοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; *κοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*.

(5) Act of discharging a debt, (a) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*.

(6) The document which discharges, *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *f.*.

(7) The act of relieving from a duty, *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *f.*: there is no d. in that war, *ῥοῖα* *ῥοῖα* (*Eccles.* 8, 8).

(8) A flowing or issuing out, emission, vent, (a) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *f.*.

Discharge from the corners of the eyes, (1) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς*, *f.*; (2) *ῥοῖα*, *-αῖς* and *-αῖς*, *f.*.

Disciple, *n.*, one who receives instruction from another, esp. one who believes in the doctrines of his teacher, as the Disciples of Christ, the disciples of Plato.

(1) *ῥηρσιόβατ*, -*αίτ*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *discipulus*); (2) *ῥαίττα*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -*αί*, *m.*; (3) *ῥαίττάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

Disciplinable, *a.*, capable of being disciplined and improved by training, *ῥομαέττιγέτε*.

Disciplinarian, *n.*, one who disciplines and enforces strict order and obedience, *ῥμαέττόρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Disciplinary, *a.*, corrective, *ῥμαέτ-αμάτ*, -*μάτα*.

Discipline, *n.*, (1) severe training corrective of faults, *ῥμαέτ*, -*α*, *m.*: who hear neither the word of instruction nor of d., *νάε ζεττιμ ῥμαέταρ αν τεαεταρς ná αν ῥμαέτα* (*K.*, *Ῥbb.* 53γ).

(2) Training suited to a disciple or learner, (*a*) *οιρρεαῖοαί*, -*αίτ*, *m.*; (*b*) *ῥέιγῥτιύραῖο*, -*ῥέτα*, *m.*; (*c*) *ορρεαρ*, -*οῖρ*, *m.*; (*d*) *μύν-εαῖο*, -*ντε*, *m.*

(3) Subjection to rule, order and control, *ῥαεταίῃεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*

(4) Training to systematic and regular action, drill, *ῥτιύραῖο*, -*ῥέτα*, *m.*

Discipline, *v.t.*, (1) to train, *ῥτιύρα-αίμ*, -*αῖο*.

(2) To correct, *ῥμαέττιγίμ*, -*υεαῖο*.

Disciplined, *a.*, trained, *ῥαίεῖοιύρετα*, *ind.*; *ῥμαέττιγέτε*.

Disclaim, *v.t.*, to deny as a claim, to refuse, *ῥιύτταίμ*, -*αῖο*.

(1) To renounce all claim to, to disown, to disavow, *ῥéanaίμ*, -*αῖο*.

Disclose, *v.t.*, (1) to uncover, *νοέτταίμ*, -*αῖο*.

(2) To make known, to show, *ῥοίττιγίμ*, -*υεαῖο*; *ταίρβεάναίμ*, -*αῖο*.

(3) To cause to appear, to reveal, *τείγίμ αμαέ*; *τσιύμ όρ άρσο*.

Disclosure, *n.*, the act of revealing or bringing to light, (1) *νοέταῖο*, -*τσιεέτε*, *m.*; (2) *ῥοίττιυεαῖο*, -*εεέτε*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιονμαέτταίμ*, -*ααα*, *f.* (*K.*).

Discolour, *v.t.*, to alter the natural colour of, to stain, to tinge, *ῥίο-ῥαέταίμ*, -*αῖο*.

Discoloration, *n.*, the act of altering the natural colour of, *ῥίο-ῥαέταῖο*, -*αίεετε*, *m.*

Discoloured, *v.a.*, having the natural colour altered, *ῥίο-ῥαίεετε*.

Discomfit, *v.t.*, to rout or defeat, (1) *ελαοῖοίμ*, -*ῥεαῖο*; (2) *ῥαεε-αίμ*, -*αῖο*; (3) *ῥιύρίμ*, -*ῥεαῖο*, with *αρ*: they discomfited them, *ῥο ῥῥῥεαῖοαρ οῖρετα*.

Discomfited, *v.a.*, overthrown, defeated, (1) *ελαοῖοε*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥαεεετα*, *ind.*

Discomfiture, *n.*, overthrow, defeat, (1) *ελαοῖοε*, -*ῥεετε*, *m.*; (2) *ῥααίε*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *μίοεόῥυεαῖο*, -*υεεετε*, *m.*

Discomfort, *n.*, (1) want of comfort, (*a*) *μίοῖόόάῥ*, -*άίῥ*, *m.*; (*b*) *αηηῖό*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (*c*) *μίῖεαν*, -*ῖέμ*, *m.*

(2) Uneasiness, mental or physical, *μίοῖῥαίμῥεαρ*, -*νίῥ*, *m.*

(3) Distress, sorrow, (*a*) *ῥόάῥ*, -*άίῥ*, *m.*, *opp.* of *ῥόάῥ*, comfort: *αν άίτ ι μῖόιωνν αν ῥῥόῖετ 'ῥ αν ῥόάῥ*, *ῖόιωνν αν ῥόάῥ in' άίεε*; (*b*) *ῥόεαμαί*, -*αίτ*, *m.*; (*c*) *αν-αοιῖῥεαρ*, -*νίῥ*, *m.*

Discommend, *v.t.*, to mention with disapprobation, (1) *λοέττιγίμ*, -*υεαῖο*; (2) *ῥίομολαίμ*, -*αῖο*.

Discommendable, *a.*, deserving
blame, τοῦταδὲ, -αιῖε.

Discommode, *v.t.*, to put to inconvenience, to molest, to trouble,
 (1) buarðum, -ðirt and -ðrean;
 (2) míoðomðar þo ður ar ðume;
 (3) if I should not d. you, mara
 mbeinn að þéanar ceatayge
 ðuit.

Discompose, *v.t.*, to ruffle, agitate or destroy the composure and equanimity of, (1) ԽԱՃՐԻՄ, -ժԻՐԵ and -ժԻԵԱՄ; (2) ԾՈՇ-ՔԱՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԺ; (3) ԸՍԻՐԻՄ ԱՄՍԺԱ.

Disconcert, *v.t.*, to confuse the
faculties of, τῖνε τοῦ ἐπὶ ἀνοήτου
1 η-α ὁόσαρ.

Disconformity, *n.*, disagreement,
εἰσαφρονταῖς, -α, *f.*

Disconnect, *v.t.*, to disunite, separate or sever, (1) *bealugim*, -uṣadō; (2) *rṣurim*, *v.n.* *rṣur*:

Mo ʔpanaɪr ʒan cuɾ,
Mo ʃeɪrpeaɖ ʒan rʒur,
ɪr ʒan ɪaʋ aʒam ɪ n-éan-çop.

Disconnected, *v.a.*, disunited, *veat-*
u1ṣte, *ind.*

Disconnection, *n.*, the act or state
of separation, (1) *vealuḡaḡo*,
-*uḡṣṭe*, *m.*; (2) *rṣur*, -*ur*, *m.*

Disconsolate, *a.*, deeply dejected and dispirited, (1) ὀδύραδ, -αιζε, (2) τρῶμῆπορῶεαδ, -ῶιζε; (3) τειρρεαδ, -ριζε; (4) λῆανμαρ, -αιρε; (5) βρῶναδ, -αιζε; (6) ὀυβᾶδ, -αιζε.

Discontent, *n.*, (1) want of content, uneasiness of mind, dissatisfaction, (a) *ῥοιρβέαρ*, -βιρ, *m.*; (b) *μιοφάραιμ*, -αιμ, *m.*; (c) *fig.*, *ῥομβλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (d) *τσαρψαν*, -αιν, *m.*; (e) *τσαρψναθ*, -ψαντα, *m.*; (f) *μοναβδαιρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

(2) A malcontent or discontented person, ταραγναός, -αῖς, -αῖςε.

Discontented, *a.*, dissatisfied, (1) *μισοῦντα*, *ind.*; (2) *μιᾶσθαι*, *-αισε*; (3) *μισοῦντα*, *-βῆσε*.

Discontentment, *n.*, state of being dissatisfied, (1) $\mu\iota\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau$, -*a*; (2) $\tau\omicron\iota\mu\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau$, -*a*, *f*.

Discontinuance, *n.*, cessation, interruption, ϣτατο, -ατο, *m.*

Discontinue, *v.t.*, to cease using,
to stop, to leave off, (1) ῥτασθαιμ,
v.n. ῥτασθ ; (2) τεῖρσιμ, -ceasθ ;
(3) cuiριμ ἀρῖ λεαῖττασιθ ; (4)
λεῖσιμ ῥε.

Discontinuous, *a.*, broken off, interrupted, *ἄνωγε*, *ind.*

Discord, *n.*, disagreement, variance leading to contention and strife, (1) *clampar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *impeapán*, -*án*, *m.*: he is always sowing d., *τὰ ρέ αἵ ριολέου impeapán* 1 *scómnurðe*; (3) *ceannairc*, -*e*, *f.*, *nom.* also *ceannairce*: he who sows d. among brethren, *an té ριολέουρ ceannairce* *τοῖρ ὁεapῖ-ρλάιτῖρ* (*Prov.* 6, 19); (4) *cairc*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *meorurð*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *mípeóteac*, -*tið*, *m.*

Discordance, *n.*, state of being discordant, (1) ἐαρδονταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) ἐαρῆροῖδεαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Discordant, *a.*, (1) disagreeing.
being at variance, εαριονταδ,
-αιρε.

(2) Incongruous, not harmonious, ἀνίμπερος, *ind.*

Discount, *n.*, a deduction for interest made on the payment of money, (1) $\lambda\alpha\rho\varsigma\alpha\mu\epsilon$, *g. id., f.*; (2) $\lambda\alpha\rho\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, *-\acute{\alpha}\nu, m.*; (3) $\lambda\alpha\rho\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\tau\epsilon$, *gen. id., m.*

Discountenance, *v.t.*, to refuse to
countenance or support, βακάω,
v.n. βάκ; κυρίως ἡ ὑπομονή.

Discourage, *v.t.*, to dishearten, to depress the spirits of, (1) *oimiriugim*, -iugab; (2) *mimiriugim*, -iugab: be not discouraged, *na bioð mimirneac opaið*; (3) *meirt-niugim*, -iugab; (4) lest they be discouraged, *o'eagla a meirniçe oo euri ar gcul* (*Col.* 3, 21); (5) do not d. him, *na bain uctac oe* (*Tyr.*).

Discouragement, *n.*, (1) the act of discouraging, (a) *oimiriugab*, -uigte, *m.*; (b) *mimiriugab*, -igte, *m.*

(2) State of being discouraged, *mimirneac*, -niç, *m.*, and -niçe, *f.*

Discourse, *v.i.*, (1) to talk in a continuous and formal manner, to hold forth, *tracatam*, with *ar*.

(2) To talk, to converse, (a) *comraiðim*, -rað; (b) *labram*, -ðairt; (c) *iomagallam*, -agall, with *te*; (d) *fuigim*, -gle.

Discourse, *n.*, (1) conversation, talk, (a) *comrað* and *iomrað*, -arð, -arðte, *m.*; (b) *comlabairt*, -ðarða, *f.*; (c) *agallam*, -llma, *dat.* -am, *f.*; (d) *comagallam*, *f.*; (e) *iomagall*, -all, *m.*; (f) *iomluab*, -arð, *m.*; (g) *comluabair*, -air, *m.*

(2) Consecutive speech either oral or written, *tracat*, -a, *m.*

Discourteous, *a.*, uncivil, impolite, (1) *neamumte*, *ind.*; *oiouminte*; (2) *rtamnceamail*, -mla; (3) *mi-riðialta*, *ind.*; (4) *voiceallac*, -aiçe.

Discourtesy, *n.*, rudeness, incivility, (1) *neamumteact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *voiceallact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rtamnc*, -e, *f.*; (4) *mi-riðialtaact*, -a, *f.*

Discover, *v.t.*, (1) to disclose, to make known, (a) *noctam*, -ab; (b) *poitriugim*, -iugab: we will

d. ourselves to them, *poit-reoçam rinn fém oðib*.

(2) To find out, to ascertain, (a) *oéanam amac*, *v.n.* *oéanam amac*; (b) *geibim amac*, *v.n.* *façail amac*; (c) *tabram* *fa* *oeara*, *v.n.* *tabairt* *fa* *oeara*; (d) *rionnaim*, -ab; (e) *rionnaect-am*, -tain.

Discovered, *a.*, disclosed, made known, (1) *poitriigte*, *ind.*; (2) *noctuiigte*, *ind.*; (3) *ar noctab*.

Discovering, *n.*, the act of disclosing, (1) *poitriugab*, -riigte, *m.*; (2) *noctab*, -tuiigte, *m.*

Discovery, *n.*, finding out, *rionnaectam*, -ana, *f.*

Discredit, *n.*, (1) the act of disbelieving or the state of being disbelieved, *micperoeamam*, -mna, *f.*; (2) hence dishonour, disesteem, disrepute, (a) *taipeim*, -e, *f.*; (b) *mi-onoir*, -ora, *f.*; (c) *neamonoir*, *f.*; (d) *mioclú*, *m.* and *f.*

Discreditable, *a.*, injurious to reputation, disgraceful, disreputable, (1) *taipeimeac*, -miçe; (2) *poit-veimneac*, -niçe; (3) *neamonoraç*, -aiçe; (4) *mioclumail*, -mla; (5) *oomaireac*, -riçe (*Æn.* 1580).

Discreet, *a.*, prudent, sagacious, cautious, (1) *oipceoeac*, -oigçe; (2) *ceitirøe*, *ind.*; (3) *ciallac*, -aiçe; (4) *cpionna*, *ind.*; (5) *eagnac*, -aiçe and *eagnarøe*, *ind.*; (6) *cunnail*, -e; (7) *rtuamða*, *ind.*

Discrepancy, *n.*, disagreement, variance, *neimteact te ceite*.

Discretion, *n.*, wise conduct and management, prudence, circumspection, (1) *oipceiro*, -e, *f.*; (2) *ciall*, *gen.* *ceitle*, *dat.* *ceitl*; (3) *ciallðact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *cpionnaect*, -a, *f.*; (5) *rgoç*, -oite, *f.*: *béal*

ḡan ṛḡoĩt, a mouth without discretion.; (6) ṛtuamḡaḡt, -a, *f.*; (7) cṛumneap, -nĩṛ, *m.*

Discriminate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to distinguish, eroĩṛḡealuĩḡim, -uḡaḡ. Discriminating, *n.*, act of distinguishing, eroĩṛḡealuĩḡaḡ, -uĩḡḡe, *m.*

Discrimination, *n.*, the state of being distinguished, eroĩṛḡealuĩḡeḡt, -a, *f.*

Discriminative, *a.*, distinctive, characteristic, eroĩṛḡealuĩḡḡeḡ, -ḡĩḡe.

Discrown, *v.t.*, to deprive of a crown, (1) aĩḡṛĩḡḡaim, -aḡ; (2) ṛĩocḡoṛḡnaĩm, -aḡ.

Discursive, *a.*, passing from one thing to another, digressive, desultory, ṛeḡḡḡḡeḡ, -ṛĩḡe.

Discursiveness, *n.*, the quality of being digressive, (1) lḡmneḡt, -a, *f.*; (2) ṛeḡḡḡḡeḡt, -a, *f.*

Discuss, *v.t.*, to examine in detail, to debate, sift or investigate, (1) ṛḡṛṛḡḡaim, -aḡ; (2) ṛḡḡḡḡaim, *v.n.* ṛḡḡḡ.

Discussion, *n.*, debate, controversy, (1) ṛḡṛḡḡḡaḡ, -uĩḡḡe, *m.*; (2) ṛĩḡṛḡḡḡeḡt, -a, *f.*; (3) caĩṛmĩṛḡ, -e, *f.*; (4) ṛḡḡḡt, -a, *m.*; (5) ṛṛĩḡḡaĩ, -aĩ, *m.*

Disdain, *n.*, a feeling of contempt and aversion, scorn, (1) ṛĩmeap, -ṛḡa, *m.*; (2) ṛḡṛḡeap, -ḡĩm, *m.*; (3) ḡṛaimḡ, -ce, *f.*; (4) ṛṛĩḡḡeap, -ṛḡa, *m.*; (5) mĩḡṛeapm, -ṛĩm, *m.*

Disdain, *v.t.*, to reject or look down upon as unworthy of one's notice, ḡṛaimḡĩḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Disdainful, *a.*, scornful, contemptuous, (1) ṛḡṛḡeapḡ, -aĩḡe; (2) ṛĩmeapḡḡ, -aĩḡe, *m.*; (3) ḡḡĩṛeamḡaĩ, -mḡa.

Disdainfulness, *n.*, quality of being scornful or contemptuous, (1)

ṛḡṛḡeapḡ, -a, *f.*; (2) ṛĩmeapḡḡ, -a, *f.*

Disease, *n.*, illness, sickness, malady, disorder, (1) ḡĩmeap, -nĩṛ, *m.*; (2) aĩḡĩḡ, -e, -eḡḡa, *f.*; (3) ṛaḡḡ, -ṛĩḡe, -a, *f.*; (4) ḡaĩṛ, -aĩṛ, *m.*; ḡaĩṛa, *m.* (*Con.*):

ĩṛ ḡṛuḡḡ, a ṛĩḡa, mo ḡaĩṛ
ḡan mḡ aḡam nḡ ĩṛĩ
nĩ 'ĩm ṛḡĩm aḡamṛa
'S nĩ nḡḡam aḡḡ ṛĩṛĩ.

(5) chronic d., (a) ḡnḡḡḡaĩṛ, -aĩṛ, *m.*; (b) caused by the bending inwards of the breastbone, cḡeĩḡĩn, *g. id., pl. -nĩ, m.*; (6) disease in sheep consisting of a pustule on the lower jaw, ṛuḡḡn, -ḡĩm, *m.* In Sligo and Donegal this is called ṛṛḡḡn, and is applied to a swelling under the lower jaw of cows.

Diseased, *a.*, affected with disease, (1) eapḡḡn, -ḡĩme; (2) ḡaĩṛḡḡ, -aĩḡe.

Disembark, *v.i.*, (1) to go ashore, ḡĩḡim ḡum ḡĩṛe.

(2) To put on shore, (a) cuĩṛim ap ḡĩṛ; (b) cuĩṛim ap ṛḡṛḡ; (c) cuĩṛim amḡ ap lĩmḡ.

Disembodied, *v.a.*, divested of a body, ṛĩḡḡḡnũĩḡḡe, *ind.*

Disembody, *v.t.*, to divest of corporeal existence, ṛĩḡḡḡnũĩḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Disembowel, *v.t.*, to take out the bowels of, ṛĩ-mḡḡḡm, -ḡe.

Disencumber, *v.t.*, to disburden, ṛĩḡ-uḡaĩḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Disengage, *v.t.*, to set free, to detach, ḡealuĩḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Disengaged, *v.a.*, set free, detached, ḡealuĩḡḡe, *ind.*

Disengagement, *n.*, (1) the act of setting free, ḡealuĩḡaḡ, -uĩḡḡe,

m.; (2) freedom from occupation, (a) *mioghnótact*, -a, *f.*; (b) *ap r̥suyr*.

Dis-ennoble, *v.t.*, to lower, to degrade, *oio-uairligim*, -uḡaḡ.

Disenslave, *v.t.*, to free from bondage or slavery, *paoraim*, -aḡ.

Disentangle, *v.t.*, (1) to free from entanglement, *oionarfṣaim*.

(2) To extricate from complication and perplexity, *perō-tigim*, -teaḡ.

Disentanglement, *n.*, liberation from complication, *perōteaḡ*, -tiḡ, -tiḡe, *m.*

Disenthrone, *v.t.*, to depose from sovereign authority, *aic̥p̥ioḡaim*, -aḡ.

Disesteem, *n.*, low estimation, want of esteem, disfavour, (1) *oimear*, -ta, *m.*; (2) *mimear*, -ta, *m.*; (3) *oioic̥imear*, -rta, *m.*; (4) *mic̥ion*, -ceana, *m.*

Disfavour, *n.*, want of friendly regard, *mioc̥air̥oear*, -oir, *m.*

Disfiguration, *n.*, the act of disfiguring, *ḡnēmilleaḡ*, -lte, *m.*

Disfigure, *v.t.*, to mar the figure of, to deface, to deform, (1) *ḡnēmillum*, -leaḡ; (2) *aḡcumaim*, -aḡ.

Disfigured, *v.a.*, having the figure marred or deformed, *ḡnēmillte*.

Disfigurement, *n.*, (1) state of being disfigured, *ḡnēmillteaḡ*, -a, *f.*

(2) Act of disfiguring, *aḡcumāḡ*, -m̥ta, *m.*

(3) That which disfigures, (a) *mācail*, -aile, *f.*; (b) *miḡneac̥*, -a, *m.*; (c) *éaḡc̥puḡ*, -poḡta, *m.*

Disfranchise, *v.t.*, to deprive of a franchise, *oioḡaoir̥rigim*, -iuḡaḡ.

Disfranchisement, *n.*, the act of disfranchising, *oioḡaoir̥riuḡaḡ*, -iḡḡe, *m.*

Disgorge, *v.t.*, to eject, discharge or pour out as from the throat, *lām̥rḡeic̥im*, -rḡeic̥.

Disgorgement, *n.*, the act of disgorging, *lām̥rḡeic̥*, -ḡḡe, *m.*

Disgrace, *v.t.*, to dishonour, to upbraid, to revile, (1) *foib̥eim-nigim*, -iuḡaḡ; (2) *mioc̥lúr̥oaim*, -aḡ; (3) *aic̥irim*, -riuḡaḡ; (4) *rḡannalaaim*, -aḡ (scandalize).

Disgrace, *n.*, dishonour, shame, ignominy, (1) *tām̥ailt*, -e, *f.*; (2) *miom̥aire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *tairc̥uir̥ne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *aic̥ir*, -e, *f.*; (5) *tāir*, -e, *f.*; (6) *neam̥-onóir*, -óira, *f.*; (7) *tāir̥c̥eim*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (8) *rḡannail*, -nla, -nlaḡa, *f.*

Disgraceful, *a.*, bringing disgrace, shameful, dishonourable, unbecoming, (1) *foib̥eim̥neac̥*, -niḡe; (2) *mioc̥lum̥ail*, -mla; (3) *aic̥ir̥eac̥*, -riḡe; (4) *tairc̥uir̥neac̥*, -niḡe; (5) *tāir*, -e; (6) *rḡannalaḡ*, -aiḡe.

Disgracefulness, *n.*, state of being disgraceful, (1) *foib̥eim̥neac̥t*, -a, *f.*; (2) *tairc̥uir̥neac̥t*, -a, *f.*

Disguise, *v.t.*, to hide by counterfeit appearance, change of dress, etc., to cloak by false show, to mask, (1) *oic̥eium*, *v.n. oic̥eilt*; (2) *ḡnúr̥meallaaim*, -aḡ; (3) he disguised himself, *oio c̥uir̥ ré é f̥eim i n-aḡair̥iac̥ c̥roḡta*.

Disguise, *n.*, a dress or exterior put on for the purpose of concealment or deception, (1) *b̥p̥eig̥-mioḡt*, -a, *m.*; (2) *b̥rim̥oal̥baḡ*, -b̥ta, *m.*; (3) *ceall̥tair̥*, -t̥rac̥, -t̥rac̥a, *f.* (*cf. ceall̥tair̥ oiraor̥-eac̥ta*, magic disguise); (4) *aic̥ir̥-mioḡt*, -a, *m.*; (5) *miḡeall̥ram̥*, -aic̥, *m.*; (6) *oal̥lam̥ b̥p̥eac̥*; (7) *foil̥cear̥án*, -ám, *m.*; (8) *clúr̥oac̥ meall̥taḡ*, *m.*

Disguised, *a.*, dressed to deceive, *míocúm̃ta*, *ind.*; (2) *aim̃m̃õc̃tãc̃*, *-ãĩge*.

Disgust, *n.*, repugnance, aversion or strong distaste; loathing, (1) *õé̃r̃tean*, *-t̃in*, *m.*; (2) *ḡr̃ám̃*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *ur̃ḡr̃ám̃*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *míot̃ãit̃neam̃*, *-ñim̃*; (5) *rẽir̃b̃tean*, *-t̃in*, *m.*; (6) *rẽar̃b̃ar*, *-ãir*, *m.*; (7) *míḡreann*, *-r̃unn*, *m.*; (8) *míḡean*, *-a*, *m.*; (9) *ḡraim̃nc*, *-e*, *-eãc̃a*, *f.*; (10) *neim̃r̃p̃é̃ir*, *-e*, *f.*; (11) *rũãt̃mãir̃e*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (12) *lẽime*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Exclamation of disgust, *riot̃* !

Disgust, *v.t.*, (1) it would d. you to listen to them, *cũir̃fẽãõ ré ḡr̃ám̃ õr̃t̃ bẽit̃ ãḡ é̃r̃tẽãc̃t̃ lẽõ*.

(2) He was getting disgusted with it, *b̃ĩ ré ãḡ ẽir̃ḡe rẽar̃b̃ õe*.

(3) Idiom: they were disgusted with themselves, *b̃ĩ rũãõ ḡo b̃rẽañ õiõb̃ (also lẽõ) f̃ém̃*, and *ḡo lẽam̃ õiõb̃ (also lẽõ) f̃ém̃*.

Disgusting, *a.*, offensive, revolting, (1) *õé̃r̃t̃inẽãc̃*, *-ñĩḡe*; (2) *ḡr̃ám̃-ẽam̃ail*, *-m̃la*; (3) *míot̃ãit̃neam̃-ãc̃*, *-ãĩḡe*; (4) *lẽam̃*, *gsf. lẽime*.

Dish, *n.*, (1) a vessel as a plate, platter or bowl in which to serve food, (a) *mãar*, *g. mé̃ir̃e*, *pl. -a* (*cf. L. mēnsa*), *f.*; *d̃im̃. mé̃ir̃ín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ñĩ*, *m.*; also *mãor̃ḡán*, *-ám̃*, *m.*; (b) a wooden dish, *cõill̃mãar*, *f.*; also *mãar̃é̃pãanna* and *m̃õr̃ñán*, *-ám̃*, *m.*: the silver dish was turned into a wooden one, *õo rũḡnẽãõ mãar̃ é̃pãñõã õeñ mé̃ir̃ ãir̃ḡiõ (M. R. 28)*; (c) *rãõt̃ãc̃án*, *-ám̃*, *m.*; (d) *cé̃ir̃-ñín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ñĩ*, *m.*; (e) *r̃ḡá̃la*, *g. id.*, *pl. -l̃tã*, *m.*

(2) The food served in a dish and hence any kind of food, *mãar*, *g. mé̃ir̃e*, *pl. -a*, *f.*

Dish, *v.t.*, to put in a dish, *cũir̃im̃ ĩ mé̃ir̃ (ñó ĩ r̃ḡá̃la)*.

Dishabille, *n.*, a loose negligent dress, *r̃ḡãõil̃t̃é̃ãõãc̃*, *-ãĩḡ*, *m.*; *é̃ãõãc̃ r̃ḡãõil̃te*. See *Deshabille*.

Dishcloth, *n.*, a cloth used for washing dishes, (1) *é̃ãõãc̃ ḡar̃b̃*, *m.*; (2) *cẽir̃t̃*, *-e*, *pl. -eãc̃a*, *g. pl. -eãc̃*, *f.*

Dishearten, *v.t.*, to discourage, to deject, *m̃im̃ir̃ñĩḡim̃*, *-iũḡãõ*.

Dishevel, *v.t.*, to spread or throw the hair in disorder, *ciãb̃r̃ḡãõil̃im̃*, *-lẽãõ*.

Dishevelled, *a.*, disarranged, *ciãb̃-r̃ḡãõil̃te*; *ḡrũãḡr̃ḡãõil̃te*.

Dishmaker, *n.*, one who makes dishes, *mãar̃ãc̃án*, *-ám̃*, *m.*

Dishonest, *a.*, wanting in honesty, disposed to cheat or defraud, (1) *míom̃ãc̃ánta*, *ind.*; (2) *neã-mãc̃ánta*, *ind.*; (3) *b̃rãõãc̃*, *-ãĩḡe*; (4) *é̃ĩḡc̃nẽar̃ta*, *ind.*; (5) *mí-é̃nẽar̃ta*, *ind.*; (6) *neãm̃ioññrãic*, *-e*; also *mí-ioññrãic*, *-e* and *ẽir̃ioññrãic*, *-e*; (7) *cãlãõir̃eãc̃*, *-r̃ĩḡe*; (8) *cam̃*, *-ãime*; (9) *ciãoñ*, *-õime*.

Dishonesty, *n.*, want of honesty, fairness, integrity, probity or straightforwardness, a tendency to defraud and deceive, (1) *míom̃ãc̃ántãr*, *-ãir*, *m.*; (2) *míom̃ãc̃ántãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *neã-mãc̃ántãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *é̃ĩḡc̃nẽar̃t̃ãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *míé̃nẽar̃t̃ãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *cãime*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *ciãõime*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *ẽir̃ioññrãic̃ãr*, *-ãir*, *m.*

Dishonour, *n.*, lack of honour, disgrace, ignominy, reproach, shame, (1) *eãroñó̃ir̃*, *-ó̃ra*, *f.*; (2) *neãm̃oñó̃ir̃*, *-ó̃ra*, *f.*; (3) *míoñó̃ir̃*, *-ó̃ra*, *f.*, (4) *míoc̃l̃ú*, *m.*, and *f.*; (5) *eãrom̃ó̃ro*, *-e*, *f.*; (6) *eãrũr̃rãim̃*, *-ama*, *f.*

Dishonour, *v.t.*, (1) to deprive of honour, to bring disgrace, reproach or shame on one, (a) *εαρονόριμ*, -όραδ̄; (b) *εαρ-ονόριμ*, -υῖαδ̄; (c) *νεαμ-ονόριμ*, -υῖαδ̄; (d) *εαρμαίμ* -αίλ(τ).

(2) To violate the chastity of, to debauch, (a) *ερεόραμ*, -αδ̄; (b) *έίλνίμ*, -ιυῖαδ̄.

Dishonourable, *a.*, wanting in honour, (1) *εαρονόραδ̄*, -αίγε; (2) *νεαμονόραδ̄*, -αίγε; (3) *εαρ-ομόροεαδ̄*, -οίγε; (4) *μίοετλμ*, -μίλ.

Disimproving, *n.*, reducing from a better to a worse state, (a) *αῖ ουλ ι n-ολεαρ* (*M.*), *αῖ ουλ εum olεαρ* (*Don.*); (b) *αῖ ουλ εum ροναετ* (*Con.* and *U.*).

Disinclination, *n.*, want of desire or propensity, *νεαμτοίλ*, -α, *f.*

Disincline, *v.t.*, to make unwilling, (1) *νεαμτοίλμ*, -ιυῖαδ̄; (2) *έαοúλμ*, -ιυῖαδ̄.

Disinclined, *a.*, unwilling, *νεαμ-τοίλτεααδ̄*, -αίγε.

Disinfect, *v.t.*, to free from infectious or contagious matter, *νεαμῖαλμ*, -υῖαδ̄.

Disinfectant, *n.*, that which disinfects, *νεαμῖαλρ*, -άμ, *m.*

Disingenuous, *a.*, mean, unworthy, (1) *ελαμρεαδ̄*, -ρῖγε; (2) *νεαμ-υαρελ*, -αίρε; (3) *ιύαδ̄*, -αίγε; (4) *ρῖγεεαδ̄*, -είγε; (5) *ρῖαλρ*, *ind.* (*lazy, Don.*).

Disingenuousness, *n.*, meanness, unworthiness, (1) *ελαμρεαδ̄*, -α, *f.*; (2) *νεαμυαίρεαδ̄*, -α, *f.*

Disinherit, *v.t.*, to cut off from inheritance, (1) *εμρῖμ ó οῖ-ρεαδ̄*; (2) *οῖτοῖρμ*, -ιυῖαδ̄; (3) *ῖεαρρῖμ αμαδ̄ ó οῖρεαδ̄*; (4) I will d. them, *εαμρὸ μέ α n-οῖρεαδ̄ οῖοβ.*

Disinterested, *a.*, not influenced by

personal advantage, *ῖαν βεῖτ αρ* *μίτε λερ* *ρém.*

Disinterment, *n.*, exhumation, *οῖο-αὐλααδ̄*, -ετδ, *m.*

Disjoin, *v.t.*, to disunite, part, separate, sunder, (1) *οεαμῖμ*, -υῖαδ̄; (2) *οῖοναρῖμ*, -ναρῖ.

Disjoint, *v.t.*, to put out of joint, (1) *λεόναμ*, -αδ̄; (2) *οο εμρ αρ* *αλτ.*

Disjointed, *a.*, (1) put out of joint, *λεόντα.*

(2) Unconnected, *ρῖαοίτε.*

(3) Incoherent, *μεαμβαίλαδ̄*, -αίγε.

Disjunct, *a.*, separated, *οεαμῖτε*, *ind.*

Disjunction, *n.*, the act of separation, (1) *οεαμῖαδ̄*, -υῖτε, *m.*; (2) *οῖοναρῖαδ̄*, -ῖτδ, *m.*

Disjunctive, *a.*, (1) tending to disjoin or separate, *οεαμῖτεαδ̄*, -είγε; (2) *Gram.*, *οῖοναρῖαδ̄*, -αίγε.

Dislike, *n.*, aversion or repugnance (1) *μίοεúλ*, -ε, *f.*; (2) *ῖρῖαμ*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *μῖῖεαν*, -α; (4) *οῖοῖρῖαδ̄*, -α and -άρο, *m.*; (5) *μίοῖρῖαοι*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) *οαοο*, -α, *m.*

Dislike, *v.t.*, to disapprove or regard with aversion, (1) *μίο-εúλμ*, -ιυῖαδ̄.

(2) A man she disliked more, *ρεαρ βα λῖα υίρε.*

(3) I disliked him always, *βῖ οροεβλαρ αῖαμ αρῖαμ αρ*; *βῖ ραε αῖαμ αρ αρῖαμ* (*Don.*).

Dislocate, *v.t.*, to put out of place or joint, (1) *λεόναμ*, -αδ̄ (simply to strain in *Tyr.*); (2) *εμρῖμ αρ* *αλτ*; (3) *εμρῖμ αρ* *άιτ nó αρ* *ιοναδ̄.*

Dislocated, *a.*, out of joint, (1) *λεόντα*, *ind.*; (2) *αρ αλτ*; (3) *αρ* *ιοναδ̄.*

Dislocation, *n.*, the act of putting out of joint, *λεόναδ̄*, -ντα, *m.*

Dislodge, *v.t.*, to drive out of place, *ruasaim*, -*ad*.

Dislodging, *n.*, the act of driving out of place, *ruasadh*, -*gta*, *m*.

Dislodging, *a.*, tending to drive out of place, *ruaisgeach*, -*ige*.

Disloyal, *a.*, faithless, *míóilear*, -*ire*.

Disloyalty, *n.*, lack of fidelity, (1) *míóirle*(*acht*), *f.*; (2) *amóirle*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *míóirleacht*, -*a*, *f.*

Dismal, *a.*, (1) gloomy, sorrowful, cheerless, dull, dreary, (*a*) *duimrac*, -*aise*; (*b*) *uaigneach*, -*aise*; (*c*) *doḡramneach*, -*aise*; (*d*) *dubad*, -*aise*; (*e*) *diamaid*, -*e*.

(2) Foreboding, ominous, (*a*) *tuarac*, -*aise*; (*b*) *reacainteach*, -*aise*.

Dismantle, *v.t.*, to strip walls or outworks, to break down, *bailaí caithneac nó cairleam do leasadh ar lár*; also *do éabhairt, nó do bainnt anuas*.

Dismast, *v.t.*, to deprive of a mast or masts, *chann reoil do leasadh ar lár*.

Dismay, *v.t.*, to deprive of courage and energy through fear, to appal, to terrify, (1) *uamnuigim*, -*ugadh*; (2) *uadbairuigim*, -*ugadh*; (3) *rgannnuigim*, -*ugadh*.

Dismay, *n.*, loss of courage through fear; consternation, (1) *uamnairde*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *uadbair*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *rgaoll*, -*oill*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Dismayed, *v.a.*, dispirited, *rgannnuigte*, *ind.*

Dismember, *v.t.*, to tear limb from limb, to cut in pieces, (1) *na bail do rtaicadh ó céile*; (2) *gearraim i mbailaib*; (3) *rtiallaim ó céile*.

Dismiss, *v.t.*, to send or put away, to cause or permit to go, *óiochúim*, -*chú*.

Dismount, *v.i.*, to alight from a horse, to descend, *cuirimsgim*, -*ims*.

Disobedience, *n.*, neglect or refusal to obey, (1) *amhuar*, -*éire*, *f.*; (2) *míéir*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *earumlaect*, -*a*, *f.*, also *anumlaect*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *neamhomór*, -*oir*, *m.*; (5) *earadontar*, -*air*, *m.*; (6) *earupram*, -*ama*, *f.*; (7) *earupramlaect*, -*a*, *f.*

Disobedient, *a.*, neglecting or refusing to obey, (1) *amhuarac*, -*aise*; (2) *earumal*, -*maile*; (3) *neamumal*, -*maile*; (4) *earamlaect*, -*aise*; (5) *earomoroach*, -*oise*; (6) *neamupramac*, -*aise*; (7) *earupramac*, -*aise*.

Disobey, *v.t.*, to neglect or refuse to obey, *neamumluigim*, -*ugadh*.

Disoblige, *v.t.*, to refrain from acting in accordance with the desire of another, (1) *neamhforpánaim*, -*adh*; (2) *óio-oibluogáirim*, -*oeadh*.

Disobliging, *a.*, not disposed to do favours, unaccommodating, (1) *thoemhaitearac*, -*aise*; (2) *thorpánac*, -*aise*; (3) *thanasrac*, -*aise* (*Con.*); (4) *míogairac*, -*aise* (*Don.*).

Disobligingness, *n.*, the quality of being unaccommodating, *thanasar*, -*air*, *m.* (*Con.*).

Disorder, *n.*, (1) confusion, want of order or arrangement, (*a*) *earprougadh*, -*uigte*, *m.*; (*b*) *anprougadh*, -*uigte*, *m.*; (*c*) *míruagail*, -*sla*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (*d*) *tranglam*, -*aim*, *m.*; (*e*) *mongarac*, -*ais*, *m.* (*Con.*).

(2) Disease or sickness, *raot*, -*oite*, -*a*, *f.*

Disordered, *v.a.*, thrown into disorder, (1) *earprouigte*, *ind.*; (2) *anprouigte*; (3) *bun ór cionn*.

Disorderliness, *n.*, state of being disorderly, *míruagailtaect*, -*a*, *f.*

Disorderly, *v.a.*, not acting in an orderly way, (1) *neimriagalta*, *ind.*; (2) *miriagaltac*, -*rige*; (3) *miriagalta*, *ind.*

Disorganize, *v.t.*, to throw into complete disorder, (1) *cuirim ar mearuagad*; (2) *meairuigim*, -*uagad*.

Disown, *v.t.*, to refuse to acknowledge or allow, *reanaim*, -*ad*.

Disowned, *v.a.*, unacknowledged or disallowed, *reanta*, *ind.*

Disowning, *n.*, act of refusing to acknowledge or allow, *reanao*, -*nta*, *m.*

Disparage, *v.t.*, to depreciate, to undervalue, to speak slightly of, (1) *oimolaim*, -*ad*; (2) *mioimolaim*, -*ad*; (3) *taircuiruigim*, -*uagad*; (4) *uipirliugim*, -*uagad*; (5) *camim*, -*nead*: I do not praise or d. it, *ni molaim* ⁊ *ni camim* é.

Disparagement, *n.*, a depreciating opinion; indignity, reproach, detraction, (1) *mioimolaad*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *uipirliugad*, -*rige*, *m.*; (3) *taircuirne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *camead*, -*nte*, *m.*; (5) *earaille*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Disparaging, *a.*, tending to disparage, *oimoltaad*, -*rige*.

Disparity, *n.*, dissimilarity, (1) *éagcormlaadt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *éagramlaadt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *neimionannaadt*, -*a*, *f.*

Dispassionate, *a.*, free from passion, (1) *neimfeairgaad*, -*rige*; (2) *riotoilte*, *ind.*

Dispatch, *v.t.*, (1) to dispose of speedily, to finish, (a) *cuirim ar agad*; (b) *laimperdim*, -*dead*; (2) To send off or away with speed as a messenger or message, (a) *cuirim ar luadar*; (b) *reolaim ar luadar*.

Dispatch, *n.*, (1) a message, *teadt-airaadt*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Speedy performance, haste *luadar*, -*air*, *m.*

Dispel, *v.t.*, to drive away by scattering, (1) *eadairrdaim*, -*ad*.

(2) Idiom: 'tis you with laughter would grief d., *ir tu muerad lean le daire* (*D.D.* 51).

Dispensary, *n.*, a place where the poor can obtain medical advice and medicines gratis, (1) *ocharlan*, -*ainne*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ochara*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *f.*

Dispensation, *n.*, (1) of Providence, (a) *deonad* (-*nta*, *m.*) *De*; (b) *coil* (-*e* and -*ola*, *f.*) *De*; (c) *feadmantar*, -*air*, *m.*: *do perr feadmantair De*; *leonuagad De*.

(2) The relaxation of a law or regulation, *faoiruagad*, -*rige*, *m.*

Dispense, *v.t.*, (1) to distribute, (a) *maim*, *v.n.* *mar* and -*ad*; (b) *oailim*, *v.n.* *oail*; (c) *deairlacaim*, -*ad*.

(2) To exempt or excuse, *faoiruigim*, -*uagad*, with *o*.

Dispenser, *n.*, a distributor, *maurde*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ode*, *m.*; *feairmara*.

Dispensing, *n.*, the act of distributing, (1) *mauagad*, -*rige*, *m.*; (2) *oail*, -*ala*, *f.*; (3) *deairlacad*, -*cta*, *m.*

Dispeople, *v.t.*, to deprive of inhabitants, *oioadoinim*, -*nead*.

Disperse, *v.t.*, (1) to scatter abroad, to distribute, diffuse or spread, (a) *rdaim*, -*ad*; (b) *eadairrdaim*, -*ad*; (c) *rdaoilim*, -*lead*; (d) *iomrdaoilim*, -*lead*; (e) *rdairim*, -*pead*; (f) *rdapaim*, -*ad*; *rdabaim* (*U.*); (g) *rppeirim*, *v.n.* *rppeirde*; (h) *rppeadaim*, -*ad*.

(2) To strive or contend about, to contest, (a) *impearaim*, *v.n.* *impear*; (b) *tiporoim*, *v.n.* *tiporo*: I disputed every inch of the ground with him, *tiporoear* *zac* *opotaac* *oen* *calam* *teip*.

Dispute, *n.*, (1) a verbal controversy, (a) *aignear*, *-nir*, *m.* (*cf.* *Gr. agōnía*, contest); (b) *iom-arbārō*, *-e*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (c) *conpōro*, *-e*, *f.*; (d) *iomarōar*, *-air*, *m.*; (e) *comarizam*, *-zne*, *f.*; (f) *comtinn*, *-e*, *f.*; (g) *taspaō*, *-zarēa*, *m.*

(2) A contest, struggle or quarrel, (a) *impear*, *-nir*, *m.*; (b) *impearān*, *-ām*, *m.*

Disqualification, *n.*, (1) the act of disqualifying, *anpotaō*, *-ita*, *m.*, from *potao*, qualification, and *an*, negative prefix.

(2) State of being disqualified, *neamoipearinaact*, *-a*, *f.*

Disqualified, *a.*, not qualified, *anpotaac*, *-aige* (*B.L.L.* II. 206).

Disqualify, *v.t.*, to render unfit, (1) *anpotaaim*, *-aō*; (2) *oēanaaim* *neamoipearinaac*.

Disquiet, *n.*, want of quiet, uneasiness, restlessness, disturbance, (1) *miciúinear*, *-nir*, *m.*; (2) *miofuaimear*, *-nir*, *m.*; (3) *neamfuaimear*, *-nir*, *m.*; (4) *pōbaipt*, *-arēa*, *f.*, also *puabairt*, *f.*

Disquiet, *v.t.*, to render unquiet, uneasy or restless, to disturb, (1) *buarōrim*, *-ōipt*, *-ream* and *-peaō*: why art thou disquieted, *chēaō* *pāt* *bpuit* *tú* *buarōearēa*; (2) *oōcpurigm*, *-uḡaō*.

Disregard, *v.t.*, to omit to take notice of, to pay no heed to, (1) *oībliḡim*, *-uḡaō*; (2) *tabpaim* *neamfuum*, *neimrpēir* *ann* *nō* *miočār* *ar*; (3) idiom: she dis-

regarded me, *nioi* *ēuḡ* *pí* *aon* *čorao* *opmra*.

Disregard, *n.*, intentional neglect, omission to notice, slight, (1) *neamfuum*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *neimrpēir*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *miočār*, *m.*; (4) *neam-čorao*, *-aō*, *m.*

Disrelish, *n.*, dislike, distaste, a certain degree of disgust, (1) *oēiptean*, *-tim*, *m.*; (2) *reanbliar*, *-air*, *m.*

Disreputable, *a.*, disgracing the reputation, dishonourable, *mio-člūmail*, *-mīa*.

Disrepute, *n.*, disesteem, discredit, (1) *oimear*, *-ta*, *m.*; (2) *mimear*, *-ta*, *m.*; (3) *miočlū*, *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.*; (4) *oioč-čāil*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *neamfuum*, *-e*, *f.*; (6) *čāipēim*, *-e*, *f.*

Disrespect, *n.*, want of respect; disesteem, discourtesy, incivility, (1) *neamfuum*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *ainmear*, *-ta*, *m.*; (3) *mimear*, *-pta*, *m.*; (4) *oimear*, *-pta*, *m.*; (5) *oioičmear*, *-pta*, *m.*; (6) *earomōro*, *-e*, *f.*; (7) *mio-mōrō*, *-a*, *m.*; (8) *earuppaim*, *-ama*, *f.*; (9) *anuppaim*, *-ama*, *f.*; (10) *earuppamaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (11) *mio-čomōr*, *-ōir*, *m.*

Disrespect, *v.t.*, to show disrespect to, *oībliḡim*, *-uḡaō*.

Disrespectful, *a.*, wanting in respect, uncivil, (1) *earomōroeaac*, *-oige*; (2) *mimear-mail*, *-mīa*; (3) *earuppamaac*, *-aige*; (4) *mio-čēaōpaac*, *-aige*; (5) *arannta*, *ind.*

Disrobe, *v.t.*, to unrobe, to undress, *fig.* to strip of covering, (1) *nočtaim*, *-aō*; (2) *banim* *oe*: I disrobed her, *banear* *a* *hēaō* *aig* *oi*.

Disroot, *v.t.*, to tear up by the roots, *ptpacaim* *ó* *na* *frēamāib*.

Disruption, *n.*, the act of rending
asunder, *ῥέσθαι*, -βῆδαι, *m.*

Dissatisfaction, *n.*, the state of being dissatisfied or discontented (1) *mīōpārām*, -*ām*, *m.*; (2) *mīōpārtaēt*, -*ā*, *f.*

Dissatisfied, *a.*, unsatisfied, dis-
contented, (1) *μιοῖσάρτα*, *ind.*; (2) *οἰομβουρεᾶς*, *-οῖσε*; (3)
οἰομβᾶς, *-αῖσε*.

Dissatisfy, *v.t.*, to make unsatisfied or discontented, (1) nearþár-uigim, -uḡað; (2) míoþár-uigim, -uḡað.

Dissect, *v.t.*, to cut in pieces for the purpose of examination, to anatomise, (1) *corpp̃naruiḡim*, -*rað*, *nó corpp̃naraim*, -*að* ; (2) *minḡeap̃raim*, -*að*.

Dissection, *n.*, the act of dissecting
an animal or plant, (1) κορ-
ψναρσθ, -ρτα, *m.*; (2) μιν-
ξεδρρσθ, -ρτα, *m.*; (3) ρναρ-
σθδρρεσθ, -α, *f.*

Disseise, Disseize, *v.t.*, to dispossess wrongfully, *διόκουρον*, -*ουν*.

Dissemble, *v.t.*, to hide under a false semblance, to disguise, to mask, (1) *ceŕtım*, -ıɾ; (2) *ʒnúr-meallım*, -að; (3) *rlurım*, -að; (4) *cealʒaomım*, -að.

Dissembler, *n.*, one who dissembles,
a hypocrite, (1) ζνύρημεαττῶρη,
-ῶρα, -ῆι, *m.*; (2) κλυδαριε,
g. id., pl. -ῆι, m.; (3) ρλυραριε,
g. id., pl. -ῆι, m.

Dissembling (act of), *n.*, (1) ʋlann-
 ʋaɲ, -aɲ, *m.*; (2) ɾɿʋaɲ, -ɾa, *m.*; (3) cealɬaomɬ, -mɬa, *m.*;
 (4) ɿeɬeɲ aɲ.

Disseminate, *v.t.*, to sow broadcast or scatter for growth and propagation like seed, (1) ριόλιμ, -αθ; (2) κυοβρῆσθαιμ, -λεαθ.

Dissemination, *n.*, the act of disseminating, *ρίοια*, *-ιτα*, *m.*

Dissension, *n.*, disagreement in opinion involving angry debates. (1) ἀμπερότερεός, -α, *f.*; (2) κομπόρο, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Dissent, *n.*, non-agreement, non-concurrence, ἐκφωνταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Dissertation, *n.*, a formal or argumentative discourse, oral or written, (1) τράδ̣ετ, -α, *m.*; (2) τράδ̣εταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Disserve, *v.t.*, to damage, hurt or harm, ὀφάρ το ὅεανάμ το ὅυμε.

Disservice, *n.*, injury, harm, mischief, (1) Ծօժար, -ար, *m.*; (2) Ծօցճան, -ան, *f.*; (3) Ժամեար, -ա, *m.*

Disserviceable, *a.*, calculated to do harm, injurious, (1) τοῦδραμας, -αιγε; (2) οἰοῦσθαίλας, -αιγε.

Dissident, *a.*, not agreeing; dissenting, εἰσακονταῖς, -αἰρε.

Dissimilar, *a.*, unlike, heterogeneous, (1) *éagramail*, -*m̃ta*; (2) *neamcormail*, -*m̃ta*; (3) *éagcormail*, -*ram̃ta*; (4) *neimionann*, -*ainne*.

Dissimilarity, *n.*, unlikeness, dissimilitude, variety, (1) *éaḡ-ramlaēct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neamcōp-mateaēct*, -a, *f.*; (3) *neim-ionanne*, *f.*

Dissimilitude, *n.*, unlikeness, dissimilarity, (1) *éagranlaəct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *neamcormáikeaəct*, -*a*, *f.*

Dissimulate, *v.i.*, to feign, to pretend, (1) $\tau\epsilon\gamma\iota\mu\ \sigma\iota\mu$; (2) $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\sigma\mu\delta\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\alpha\theta$.

Dissimulation, *n.*, hiding under a false appearance; concealment by feigning, hypocrisy, (1) *λεῖψις* *αρ*; (2) *κρυψις*, *-σις*, *f.*; (3) *βέλτιστος*, *-ος* and *-ιστος*, *m.*; (4) *βλασφημία*, *-α*, *f.*; (5) *βλαπτικός*, *-ος*, *m.*; (6) *κρυπτικός*, *-ος*, *f.*; (7) *πλῆθος*, *-ος*, *m.*; *κύβερτος*, *-ος*, *f.*

(2) A small distance, (a) παρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) πάναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; also ρεάναρ (*Spiddal*): she had long ugly teeth and a d. between each two, βί ριακτα ραοα ζράννα αζυρ πάναρ ροίρ ζαε ρίρ (*D. E.* 118).

(3) Remoteness of place, ιμκέμε, *g. id., f.*

(4) Interval of time, (a) ταμὰτ, -αίτ, *m.*: it is a good d. since then, τὰ ταμὰτ μαίτ ὁ ῥομ; (b) ρεατ, -α, *m.*; (c) ζαρ, *m.*: after a little d., ζαρ βεαζ ν-α ὀιαρὸ; (d) ιμκέμε, *g. id., f.*

Distant, *a.*, (1) separated, at a distance, ραο and ραοα, *comp. ραοε*, also ρια.

(2) Far separated, *cian, g.s.f. céme*: very far off, ιμκίαν, -céme; far from the hand in a distant land, ιρ ραοα ὄν τὰιμ ἀτά ι ζέμ.

(3) Withholding intimacy, coldness, reserve, (a) ριαὸτα, *ind.*; (b) ρυαπάναε, -αιγε; (c) ρυαπάνοα, *ind.*; (d) idiom: do not be intimate or distant with the clergy, να βί μόρ γ να βί βεαζ τερ αν ζετέρ.

Distaste, *n.*, aversion of the taste, dislike and hence alienation of affection, (1) ζράμ, -άναε, also -ε, *f.*; (2) μιοῦν, -ε, *f.*; (3) ρεανβλαρ, -αιρ, *m.*, corrupted into ραμβλαρ, -αιρ (*Or.*), and also into ραμναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (4) ὁροεβλαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Distasteful, *a.*, unpleasant to the senses or feelings, (1) νεαμτὰιτ-νεαμαε, -αιγε; (2) κρὰὸρζαλαε, -αιγε; (3) νεαμβλαρτα, *ind.*

Distastefulness, *n.*, quality of being distasteful, νεαμτὰιτνεαμαετ, -α, *f.*

Distemper, *n.*, indisposition, disorder, malady, (1) ρυρβ, -υιρβ, *m.*; (2) ζαλαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) λοβρα, *g. id., f.*; (4) λοβραετ, -α, *f.*; (5) ιαρρυρ, -ε, *f.*

Distend, *v.t.*, (1) to extend in some one direction, (a) to stretch, ρίμμ αμαε; (b) to widen, τεαε-αίμ, -αὸ and τεαετνιζίμ, -υζαὸ.

(2) To extend in all directions. to inflate, to swell, ρεαρραίμ, -αὸ.

Distended, *a.*, inflated, ρυίττε, *ind. (m. b.)*: a d. bladder, έαοτρομάν ρυίττε; ρυίττε= steep, tight (*Don.*).

Distending, *n.*, (1) act of inflating, also stretching the limbs, ρεαρρ-αὸ, -ρτα, *m.*; also ρεαρρυζαὸ, -υιγε, *m.*

(2) The act of extending or lengthening, ρίνεαὸ αμαε, -ντε, *m.*; τεαεαὸ, -ετα, *m.*; τεαετνιζαὸ, -υιγε, *m.*

Distensive, *a.*, capable of being distended, (1) ιντεριντε, *ind.*; (2) ιντερεαρρτα.

Distil, *v.i.*, to drop, to let fall in drops, to trickle, ρίμμ, -τεαὸ, also ριτ.

Distil, *v.t.*, (1) to send down in drops, (a) ρίμμ, -τεαὸ, also ριτ; (b) ρνιζίμ, *v.n. ρνιγε*.

(2) To obtain by or subject to distillation, ὁρίοζαίμ, -αὸ.

Distillation, *n. (Chem.)*, ὁρίοζαετ, -α, *f.*

Distiller, *n.*, one who distills, (1) ὁρίοζαίρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) ὁρίοζόίρ, -όρα, -όίρί, *m.*; (3) ριτεαεάν, -άμ, *m.*

Distilling, *n.*, the act of falling in drops, (1) ὁρίοζαὸ, -ζετα, *m.*; (2) ριτεαὸ, -ιτε, *m.*; (3) ρνιγε, *g. id., m.*

Distinct, *a.*, (1) not identical; different, εροίρὲαλβτα, *ind.*

(2) Well defined, clear, (a) *léir*, -e; (b) *gléimeac*, -nige; I had a d. view of it, *bí raðarc gléimeac agam air*.

Distinction, *n.*, (1) the act of distinguishing or denoting differences between objects, (a) *eroir-róealbhad*, -bha, *m.*; (b) *eroir-róealuḡad*, -uḡte, *m.*

(2) Conspicuous station, *céim*, -e, -eanna, *f.*: *roune céim-eamail*, a man of distinction.

Distinctive, *a.*, marking or expressing a difference, (1) *eroir-róealbhad*, -aige; (2) *roir-ḡteac*, -ḡte.

Distinctly, *ad.*, plainly, *rá reac*.

Distinctness, *n.*, the quality of being distinct, (1) *roir-ḡteac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *gléimeac*, -a, *f.*

Distinguish, *v.t.*, (1) to mark by some characteristic difference, *eroir-róealuḡim*, -uḡad.

(2) To recognise by marks or signs, *aicnim* (*aicnigim*) *tar a céile*.

(3) To set apart from others, *cuirim air leir*.

Distinguish, *v.i.*, to make distinctions or perceive differences, *eroir-róealuḡim*, -uḡad.

Distinguished, *a.*, (1) marked, *comairḡte*.

(2) Separated from others by a distinct difference, eminent, (a) *céimeamail*, -mha; (b) *uir-amac*, -aige.

Distort, *v.t.*, to twist out of natural or regular shape, *riaraim*, -ad.

Distortion, *n.*, (1) the act of twisting out of the natural shape, *riarad*, -rha, *m.*

(2) State of being distorted, *rieannc*, *f.*

Distract, *v.t.*, (1) to confuse, (a) *meairuḡim*, -uḡad; (b) *tuirbaim*, -ad (*P. O'C.*).

(2) To confound, to harass, *ruairnuḡim*, -uḡad.

(3) To unsettle the reason of, *cuirim air mipe nó ar buile*.

Distracted, *a.*, mentally affected, insane, (1) *ar buile*; (2) *ar mipe*; (3) *ar a meabair*.

Distraction, *n.*, (1) confusion, perplexity, (a) *meairuḡad*, -uḡte, *m.*; (b) *meairbhlaect*, -a, *f.*; (c) *meairball*, -aill (*prond. meair-aal*, *M.*).

(2) Mental derangement, (a) *buile*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (b) *mipe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Distrain, *v.t.*, to seize for rent, etc., *aḡadabaim*, -bail.

Distrainable, *a.*, liable to be distrained, *aḡadabailac*, -aige.

Distrain or Distress, *n.*, the act of seizing goods for rent, etc., *aḡadabail*, -aila, *f.*

Distress, *v.t.*, to afflict, to harass, to cause trouble to, (1) *buaró-ruḡim*, -óir, -óream and -óreac; (2) *criadaim*, *v.n. criad*.

Distress, *n.*, (1) painful situation, misfortune, want, (a) *criuadail*, -aila, *f.*; (b) *criuadóar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *boctameac*, -a, *f.*; (d) *criuadotan*, -am, *m.*: friends are known in d., *aicnigtear caparo i ḡcriuadotan*; (e) *ceacairac*, -a, *f.*, also *ceacair*, -chac, *f.*; (f) *roocar*, -air, *m.*: *rároocar*, great distress.

(2) State of danger as a ship in distress, (a) *amḡar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *anacair*, -cha, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (c) *ḡadad*, -ad, *m.*

(3) The act of seizing for debt, *aḡadabail*, -aila, *f.*

Distressed, *a.*, poor, (1) *boct*, -oicte; (2) *oiteac*, -ḡte.

Distressful, *a.*, causing distress, (1) *ronarac*, -aige; (2) *roir-ḡ*,

-e ; (3) *τριοβλίωθεαδ*, -οίγε ; (4) *εαυθαδ*, -αιγε ; *εαυθαίωθεαδ*, -οίγε (*Don.*).

Distressing, *a.*, painful, pitiful, unpleasant, (1) *τρίαιρωθεαδ*, -τίγε ; (2) *τρυαίγμέιθεαδ*, -ιίγε.

Distribute, *v.t.*, (1) to divide among several, (a) *μιαραιμ*, -αδ, and *μιαρ* ; (b) *ποιννιμ*, *v.n.* *ποινν* : *νί παυβ πέ τε παζάιλ νυαιρ α βί αν έιαιλ υά ποινν*, also *κομποιννιμ*, *v.n.* *κομποινν* ; (c) *πανναιμ*, -αδ.

(2) To dispense, to administer, (a) *υάιλιμ*, *v.n.* *υάιλ* ; (b) *υάιλιγίμ*, -ιυζαδ.

Distributed, *v.a.*, (1) divided, *ποινντε*, *ind.* ; (2) *μιαρτα*, *ind.*

Distribution, *n.*, the act of dividing, (1) *ποινντ*, -e, *f.*, also *ποινν*, -e, -οννα, *f.* (*cf.* *Bret. ran* ; *Corn. radn* ; *W. rhaniad*) ; (2) *μιαραδ*, -ρτα, *m.* ; (3) *μιαρυζαδ*, -ιιγτε ; (4) *υάιλ*, -άιλα, *f.* ; (5) *υάιλιυζαδ*, -ιγτε, *m.* ; (6) *υεαριλααδ*, -ετα, *m.*

Distributive, *a.*, serving to divide, (1) *ποιννθεαδ*, -τίγε ; (2) *πανναδ*, -αιγε ; (3) *μιαρταδ*, -αιγε.

Distributor, *n.*, one who distributes (1) *υάιτεαμ*, -αν, -αμ, *m.*, also *υάιλιωμάν*, -άμ, *m.* ; (2) *μιαρυζτεοιρ*, -ορμα, -ρί, *m.* ; also *πεαρμιαρτα* ; (3) *ποινντεοιρ*, -ορμα, -ρί, *m.* ; (4) *κομποινντεοιρ*, *m.*

District, *n.*, (1) a defined division of territory, (a) *εεαννταρ*, -αιρ, *m.* (*cf.* *L. centum*) ; (b) *τρίοχα* (*τρίοχα* *εέαυ*, a cantred or barony) ; (c) *τριάμ*, -α, *m.* (*lit.* a third) ; (d) *ιβ*, as *ιβ* *λαοζαίρε*, *ιβ* *λιεταμ* (*ιβ*, *dpl.* of *υα*, a descendant).

(2) An undefined territory, tract, region, (a) *υούταίγ*, -e, *f.* ; (b) *τυαιτ*, -e, -α, *f.* ; (c) *τίρ*, -e, -ιορτα, *f.* ; (d) *ερίοχ*, -ίχε, -α, *f.*

Distrust, *v.t.*, to doubt, not to rely on, (1) *μιόμυμγιμ*, -ιυζαδ : I distrust him, *νί'λ μυμγιμ* *αζαμ* *αρ*.

(2) I did not distrust you, *νί παυβ αον υποείκοννταοιυβ* *αζαμ* *αρατ*.

Distrust, *n.*, want of confidence, faith or reliance, (1) *αμπαρ*, -αιρ, *m.* ; (2) *μιόμυμγιμ*, -γνε, *f.* ; (3) *υποείκοννταοιυβ*, -e, *f.* ; (4) *εάραδ*, -ρτα, *m.* ; (5) *νεμίοετ*, -α, *m.*

Distrustful, *a.*, wanting in confidence or trust, *αμπαραδ*, -αιγε.

Distrustfulness, *n.*, quality of being distrustful, *αμπαραετ*, -α, *f.*

Disturb, *v.t.*, to disquiet, to upset the mind, *βυαρόμυμ*, -ρεαμ and -ρεαδ and -οιρτ.

Disturbance, *n.*, disquiet, perplexity, uneasiness, (1) *βυαρόιρτ*, -θεαρτα, *f.* ; (2) *ζαρυβυαιε*, -e, -εαχα, *f.* ; (3) *κορυβυαιρ*, -e, *f.*

Disturber, *n.*, one who disturbs or disquiets, a troubler, (1) *βυαυθεαρτεοιρ*, -ορμα, -ρί, *m.* ; (2) *μεαρζαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Disturbing, *n.*, the act of disquieting, *βυαρόρεαδ*, -θεαρτα, *m.*

Disturbing, *a.*, tending to disturb, *ζαρυβυαιεαδ*, -αιγε.

Disunion, *n.*, breach of concord, (1) *εαραονταρ*, -αιρ, *m.* ; (2) *εαραονταετ*, -α, *f.*

Disunite, *v.t.*, (1) to destroy the union of, to part, to sever, (a) *υεαλιγίμ*, -υζαδ ; (b) *κυριμ* *ο* *έείτε* ; (c) *ρζαραιμ*, -αδ ; (d) *εαυαρυζαραιμ*, -αδ.

(2) To alienate in spirit, *εαραοντιγίμ*, -υζαδ.

Disunited, *a.*, separated in spirit, *εαραονταδ*, -αιγε.

Disusage, } *n.*, cessation of prac-
Disuse, } tice, (1) *νεαμγναταμ*,
-αίμ, *m.* ; (2) *νεμίοεταεταδ*, *m.*

Disuse, *v.t.*, to discontinue the practice of, (1) neamhgnátcuigim, -uḡaḡ; (2) neimhleacṡaim, -aḡ.

Disvalue, *v.t.*, to disesteem, oímbpíḡim, *v.n.* oímbpíḡ.

Ditch, *n.*, (1) a trench, (a) oíos, *gen.* oíḡe, *pl.* oíḡeaḡa and oíocraḡa, *dat. pl.* oíogṡaib, *f.*; (b) claip, -e, -eanna, *f.*, also claip, *g.* -aḡ, *pl.* -a, *f.*

(2) A fence, claíḡe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aḡa and -aḡḡaḡa, *m.*

Dittander, *n.* (*Bot.*), kind of pepper grass (*Lepidium latifolium*), (1) bó cumeall; (2) ḡaípleḡs coitḡ.

Dittany, *n.* (*Bot.*), pepperwort (*Lepidium sativum*), tur an píbṡaip, *m.*

Ditty, *n.*, a poem intended to be sung, (1) amhán, -ám, *m.*; (2) pócán, -ám, *m.*; (3) loinneḡs, -oíḡe, -a, *f.*

Diuretic, *a.*, tending to increase the secretion of urine, fuatbhíorṡaḡ, -aíḡe.

Diurnal, *a.*, relating to daytime, daily, laeṡeamail, -mṡa; ḡaḡ lá.

Dive, *v.t.*, to plunge into the water, (1) buípnámam, -pnám; (2) toul paol uirḡe ceann ar aḡaíḡ; (3) tumam, -aḡ.

Diver, *n.*, (1) one who dives, buípnámurḡe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ḡḡe, *m.*

(2) Any bird of certain genera as urinator, colymbus or podiceps, (a) laḡaḡoḡip, -ḡpa, -pí, *m.*; (b) laḡaípe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (c) ḡaíḡḡéan, -éim, *m.*; (d) ḡaíḡḡípe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (e) lúmaípe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (f) tumáípe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (g) tumṡaḡoḡip, -ḡpa, -ḡpí, *m.*; (h) lapṡaḡán, -ám, *m.*

Divers, *a.*, several, sundry, various, (1) iliomṡo; (2) ilḡnéṡeaḡ, -ḡíḡe.

Diverse, *a.*, different, unlike, (1) éaḡramail, -mṡa; (2) éaḡcor-mail, -pamṡa.

Diversification, *n.*, state of diversity or variation, ilḡnéṡeaḡ, -a, *f.*

Diversify, *v.t.*, to make diverse or various in form, (1) ilḡnim, (2) éaḡramluigim, -uḡaḡ.

Diversion, *n.*, sport, play, pastime, (1) ḡreann, *gen.* ḡrimn, *m.*; (2) rúḡpaḡ, -ḡaíḡa, *m.*; (3) caíṡeam aimpípe, *m.*; (4) cleaíarḡeaḡ, -a, *f.*; (5) ruḡaḡaí, -aí, *m.*

Diversity, *n.*, (1) dissimilitude, unlikeness, (a) éaḡramlaḡ, -a, *f.*; (b) éaḡcormaíleaḡ, -a, *f.*, also éaḡcormaíleaḡ, -a, *f.*; (c) páime, *g. id.*, *f.*, also páimeḡ, -a, *f.*

(2) Multiplicity of differences, (a) ilṡeaḡ, -a, *f.*; (b) iolapṡaḡ, -a, *f.*

Divert, *v.t.*, (1) to amuse, (a) meallaim, -aḡ; (b) paḡḡaim, -aḡ; (c) bhéaḡaim, -aḡ; (d) oéanaim ḡreann.

(2) To turn aside, claonaim, -aḡ.

Diverting, *a.*, amusing, (1) ḡreannmaí, -aípe; (2) cleaípaḡ, -aíḡe.

Divest, *v.t.*, to unclothe and hence to strip or deprive, (1) noḡṡaim, -aḡ; (2) lomaim, -aḡ; (3) baímm oḡe.

Dividable, *a.*, capable of being divided, roíomnte.

Divide, *v.t.*, (1) to sever into two or more parts, íomnim, *v.n.* íomn (*cf.* W. rhannu; Bret. ranna; Corn. radna): d. the living child in two, íomnrḡ an leaḡb beḡ 'n-a ḡá curo (1 *Kings* 3, 25); he did not d. the birds, níor íomn ré na héim (*Gen.* 15, 10).

(2) To keep apart or cause to be separate: he divided the

light from the darkness, *uo* *romn* *ré* *roir* *an* *rolar* *7* *an* *uoréar* (*Gen.* 1, 18).

(3) To distribute or give in shares: ye shall d. the land by lot, *romnrö* *riö* *an* *feapann* *le* *crannéur* (*Num.* 33, 54).

(4) To disunite in opinion: if a kingdom be divided against itself that kingdom cannot stand, *7* *má* *bíonn* *riogáct* *romnte* *n-a* *haḡarö* *fém*, *ní* *féroi* *leir* *an* *riogáct* *rim* *fearam* (*Mark* 3, 24).

Divided, *a.*, (1) separated into parts or shares, *romnte*.

(2) Divided in opinion: the citizens are divided in opinion, *tá* *uaoine* *na* *caḡrac* *roir* *óá* *comairle*.

Dividend, *n.*, share of a sum divided, (1) *cíon*, *g.* *ceana*, *pl.* *-nta*, *m.*: he got a heavy dividend, *fuair* *ré* *cíon* *tróm*; (2) *pannac*, *-aig*, *m.*

Divider, *n.*, one or that which divides, (1) *romnteoir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *pannacóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *comromnteoir*, *m.*

Dividing, *a.*, tending to divide, *pannac*, *-aig*.

Divination, *n.*, the foretelling of future events, (1) *uaooréact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *fáirtmeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *earaplaréact*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *ḡeapaodíreact*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *réamairíur*, *-e*, *f.*; (6) by stars, *arrolaréact*, *-a*, *f.*; (7) *ḡeapróḡ*, *-óig*, *-a*, *f.*: *Hallow-e'en* *divinations*, *ḡeapróḡa* *ḡamna*; (8) by birds, *uoréanóireact*, *-a*, *f.*

Divine, *a.*, heavenly, godlike, (1) *uadä*, *ind.*; (2) *neamöa*; divine law, *naoiréact*, *-a*, *m.*

Divine, *v.t.*, foretell, (1) *réamairíur*, *-ur*; (2) *fáirtmíḡim*, *-uḡarö*.

Divine, *v.t.*, to foretell by divination, *fáirtmíḡim*, *-uḡarö*: and her prophets divined for money, *7* *fáirtmíḡro* *a* *bḡaröe* *ar* *airḡeao* (*Mic.* 3, 11).

Divine, *n.*, a theologian, (1) *uadö* *aire*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *raḡar*, *-air*, *m.* (priest).

Diviner, *n.*, one who professes to predict events, (1) *fáirtmeac*, *-ig*, *-ig*, *m.*; (2) *uoréanóir* (diviner by birds), *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *feap* *feapa*; (4) *ḡeapaodóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (5) *pl.* *luet* *píreöḡ* and *pírréöḡ*; (6) *réamairíreoir*, *m.*

Diving, *n.*, the act of plunging head foremost into water, (1) *uubḡnám*, *m.*; (2) *tumadö*, *-tä*, (3) *aḡ* *uol* *faoi* *uirḡe*.

Divinity, *n.*, (1) divine nature, (a) *uadäact*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *Uad*, *g.* *Ué*, *m.*

(2) Theology, *uadäact*, *-a*, *f.*

(3) Piety, sanctity, *uadöaireact*, *-a*, *f.*

Divisibility, *n.*, the quality of being divisible, *romnteact*, *-a*, *f.*

Divisible, *a.*, capable of being divided, *romnte*.

Division, *n.*, (1) the act of dividing, partition, (a) *romn* *nö* *pann*, *gen.* *romne*, *pl.* *ronna* *nö* *panna*, *f.* (*cf.* *Bret.* *ran*; *Corn.* *radn*; *W.* *rhanniad*); (b) *riar*, *g.* *réir*, *pl.* *-rta*, *m.*

(2) The portion separated by division, *comromn*, *-e*, *-onna*, *f.*

(3) Difference in opinion or feeling, discord, (a) *comróro*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*; (b) *riorma*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* *-ái*, *m.*

(4) *Math.*, the process of finding how often one number is contained in another, *romnt*, *-e*, *f.*

Divisor, *n.* (*Math.*), ρανντόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; ροινντεόρ, *m.*

Divorce, *n.*, (1) a legal dissolution of the marriage contract, ρεαζ-αιτ, -e, *f.*

(2) Separation or the disunion of things closely united, εαοαρ-ρζαπαθ, -ρτζα, *m.*

Divorce, *v.t.*, to dissolve a marriage contract, ρεαλνζιμ, -υζαθ.

Divorceable, *a.*, capable of being divorced, (a) ινοεαζατα; (b) ινοεζιτε.

Divorced, *v.a.*, separated, (1) ρεα-υιζτε: a divorced woman, βαν ρεαλνζτε (*Lev.* 21, 14); (2) εαοαρρζαρτζα.

Divorcee, *n.*, a person divorced, ρεζιτεαδ, *m.* or *f.*

Divorcement, *n.*, dissolution of the marriage tie, ρεαλνζαθ, -υιζτε, *m.*

Divulge, *v.t.*, to make public, to reveal as a secret, to disclose, (1) ροιλιρζιμ, -υζαθ; (2) νοετ-αιμ, -αθ; (3) ιομπαρόιμ, -ραθ; (4) ραοβρζαοιιμ, -λεαθ; (5) ρζεϊτιμ, *v.n.* ρζεϊτ.

Dizziness, *n.*, a whirling sensation in the head, (1) υμζαπαθ, -ρτζα, *m.*, also ιομζαπαθ; (2) μεαζαμ, -αιμ; (3) μεαριάν νό μιοριάν νό μεαθριάν, -άμ, *m.*; (4) μεαθ-άν, -άμ, *m.*; (5) μεαρθλάν, -άμ (*Don.*); (6) ριύριάν, -άμ, *m.*; (7) ραε-ροιιτεαζάν, -άμ, *m.* (from going round and round); (8) εαοτρυμε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (9) I felt a d., ζάμνζ bullabárin opm; (10) ceólán, -άμ, *m.*; there is a d. in my head, τά ceólán im ceann (*Tyr.*).

Dizzy, *a.*, having a sensation of whirling in the head and hence confused, (1) υμζαπαδ, -αιζε; (2) μεαριάναδ, -αιζε; (3) μεαθ-άναδ, -αιζε; (4) ζυαζαδ, -αιζε; (5) ουαοάναδ, -αιζε.

Do, *v.t.*, (1) to bring about, achieve, effect, perform, execute, (a) ρέαν-αιμ (ρoζνίμ), *v.n.* ρέαναμ, do as you would be done by, ρέαν μαρ βαθ μαιτ λεατ ζο ροέαν-παρθε λεατ; do it, ρέαν é; but what I do, that I will do, αετ αν νιθ ρoζνίμ, ρο ρέανπαθ ρόρ é (2 *Cor.* 11, 12); what have I to do with you? εαο τά αζαμ-ρα ιε ρέαναμ ιθ-ρε?; you will show them the work they must do, ταρβεάνπαρθ τύ ρόιθ αν οβαρ α εαιτφρ ριαθ ρο ρέαναμ; I will do so, ρέανπαρθ μέ μαρ ριμ; I will teach you what you shall do, μύμφρθ μέ ρίθ εαο ρο ρέανταοι; so will I do with you, ιρ μαρ ριμ ρο ρέανπαρθ μιρε ιθ-ρε; if you ask anything in my name that I will do, μά ιαρρτζαοι νιθ αρ βιτ ι μ'αμμ-ρε, ρο ρέανπαρθ μιρε é; what would you like me to do? εαο ροθ άιι λεατ ρο ρέανπαμν?; (b) idiom: do not let it go, ná λειζ υαιτ é.

(2) To have concern, business or intercourse with: do not meddle with him, ná βαν λειρ (νό na βαν ρό); I have nothing to do with him, νί'ι λον βαντ αζαμ λειρ.

Do, *v.i.*, (1) to fare, to be as regards health, etc., idiom, (a) cionnur ταοι; cionnur τάιρ; cionnur τά τύ (*M.*); (b) cé εαοι βρυιτ τύ (*Con.*); (c) ζοροέ μαρ τά τύ (*U.*).

(2) To suit: that does not do in an alehouse, εαν οιρεανν ριμ ι ρτεαδ αν όιι (*Or.*).

(3) To serve the purpose, as: it will do, ρέανπαρθ ρέ αν ζνό (*M.*; cúρ, *Con.*).

Doable, *a.*, capable of being done, ρορoεαντα.

Docible, } *a.*, teachable, tractable,
 Docile, } manageable, *romúnte*.
 Docility, *n.*, (1) teachableness, *romúnteacht*, -*a*, *f*.

(2) Willingness to be taught, *rogluairteacht*, -*a*, *f*.

Dock, *n.*, an artificial basin for shipping, (1) *longlann*, -*ainne*, -*a*, *f*.; (2) *longspóirt*, -*puirt*. *m*.

Dock, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus of plants (*Rumex*) some of which are well-known weeds, as (1) *cupóς rriároe*, *f*.; (2) *cupóς uirge*; (3) *builleóς rriároe*, *f*.

Dock-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*). See Nipplewort.

Dockyard, *n.*, a yard for naval stores, *cuancúláit*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f*.

Doctor (of medicine), *n.*, (1) *uaidh*, *g*. and *pl.* *leagha*, *m*.; (2) *doctúir*, -*úra*, -*rí*, *m*.; (3) *ollam le leigear*.

Doctor, *n.*, teacher or professor, (1) *ollam*, *gen.* -*man*, *pl.* -*man*, *m*.; (2) chief doctor or principal, *árdoollam*; (3) doctor of music or minstrel, *ollam le ceól*.

Doctress, *n.*, a female doctor of medicine, *bainuaidh*, -*leagha*, *f*.

Doctrinal, *a.*, pertaining to teaching, *deachtach*, -*aighe*.

Doctrine, *n.*, (1) teaching instruction, (*a*) *múineadh*, -*nte*; (*b*) *deachtadh*, -*adh*, *m*.; (*c*) *rogluim*, *gen.* -*lumta* and -*lama*, *pl.* -*luime*, *m*.

(2) That which is taught, (*a*) *teagairt*, -*airt*, *m*.: the Christian doctrine, *an teagairt Críostaisge*; (*b*) *oirceadhal*, -*ail*, *m*.

False doctrine, *n.*, *raoibéolair*, -*air*, *m*.

Document, *n.*, an original or official paper relied on as proof, (1) *ríribhinn*, -*nne*, *f*.; (2) *leachtán*, -*án*, *m*.

Documental, *a.*, *ríribhneach*, -*nighe*.

Dodder, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Cuscuta* which attaches itself to flax and other plants, (1) *clubán*, -*án*, *m*.; (2) *clubán deairt*, *m*.; (3) *cúnaic*, *m*. (*O'B.*).

Dodge, *n.*, a cunning trick or artifice, *conrtair*, -*e*, -*í*, *f*.

Dodge, *v.i.*, to evade by a sudden shift of place, (1) *pleamnuişim*, -*uşadh*: he dodged me, *ro pleamnuiş ré uaim*; (2) *beir ann 7 ar*.

Dodger, *n.*, one who uses tricky devices, (1) *cneamair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m*.; (2) *şiolta na şcor*; (3) *cúlair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óche*, *m*.; (4) *duine bíor ann 7 ar*.

Doe, *n.* (*Zool.*), a female deer, (1) *eirit*, -*ite*, *f*.; (2) *maoirach*, -*rige*, -*a*, *f*.

Doer, *n.*, one who performs, (1) *şníomtóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m*.; (2) *şníomuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óche*, *m*.

Does, 3rd *sing. pres.* of Do: when he does what is good and right, *nuaip óéanann ré an níó ip maic 7 ip ceairt*.

Doff, *v.t.*, to put off as dress, (1) *noctaim*, -*adh*; (2) *cuirim óiom*; (3) *bainim óiom*.

Dog, *n.*, a domestic animal (*Canis familiaris*), (1) *maoa*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m*.; (2) *maora*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m*.: a live dog is better than a dead lion, *ip fearp maoraó beó ná leóman marb*; (3) *şadhair*, -*air*, *dpl.* *şadhairb*, *m*.; keep a dog and bark myself, *şadhair aşam-ra 7 mé fém aş amairtpuig*; (4) *cú*, *gen. con.*, *dat. com. pl. cona*, *f*. (greyhound), (*cf.* \sqrt *cuon*; Gr. *κυων*; L. *canis*; Skr. *cva*, *gen. cunas*; *cf.* Eng. hound); (5) a chained or fierce dog, *árcú*, *f*.; (6) wild dog, *raoicú*, *f*.

- αιγε; (3) *τοιλγεαρ*αδ, -αιγε; (4) *κυμαδ*, -αιγε; (5) in music, *ριανραδ*, -αιγε.
- Dolefulness, *n.*, quality of exciting sorrow, (1) *τουδαετ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *τουβρον*(αετ), -α, *f.*; (3) *τοιλγεαρ*(αετ), *f.*
- Doll, *n.*, a child's plaything, (1) *μλεος*, -οιγε, -α, *f.*; (2) *βαβος*, -οιγε, -α, *f.*; (3) *αυλεαγαν*, -αιν, *m.*
- Dolmen, *n.*, a cromlech, *κρομλεαδ*, -λεις, -λεαα, *f.*
- Dolor, Dolour, *n.*, grief, distress, (1) *τοιλγεαρ*, -ζιρ, *m.*; (2) *τοδλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*
- Dolorous, *a.*, full of grief, (1) *τοδλαραδ*, -αιγε; (2) *τοιλγεαραδ*, -αιγε.
- Dolphin, *n.* (*Zool.*), a fish (*Coryphæna hippuris*), *οειρ*, -ε, *f.*; *τοιλπιν*, *m.*
- Dolt, *n.*, a heavy stupid fellow, a blockhead, dullard, dunce, ignoramus, numbskull, (1) *ζοιρι*-ιγε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ζι, *m.*; (2) *ταμ*-αναδ, -αιζ, -αιγε, *m.*; (3) *ταμ*αν, -αιν, *pl. id.*, and -ντα, *m.*; (4) *ρτυααιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.*; (5) *εαρι*α, *ζ. id.*, *pl.* -αι, *m.*; (6) *ρεαοαιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.*; in *N. Con.*, a brave man; a warrior; (7) *ρτραοιι*ε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ι, *m.*; (8) *βαρτυν*, -υν, *m.*; (9) *αμασαν*, -αιν, *m.*; (10) *αμλδιρ*, -ορ, -ρι, *m.*
- Doltish, *a.*, dull, stupid, *ταμ*αναδ, -αιγε.
- Doltishness, *n.*, quality of being doltish, *ταμ*αναετ, -α, *f.*
- Domain, *n.*, dominion or authority, *τιζεαρ*ναρ, -αιρ.
- Dome, *n.*, the cupola of a building, *βεαννκοβαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*
- Domestic, *a.*, belonging to a house, (1) *τιζεαραδ*, -αιγε; (2) *τιζεαμ*-αιλ, -μλα.
- Domestic, *n.*, a servant, (1) *ρειρβιρ*-εαδ, -ριζ, *m.*; (2) *τεαζλαδαν*, -αιν, *m.*
- Domesticate, *v.t.*, to tame or reclaim from a wild state, (1) *ταετλι*ιζιμ, -υζαδ; (2) *ceann*-ριζιμ, -υζαδ.
- Domestication, *n.*, the act of taming or reclaiming from a wild state, *ceann*ριζαδ, -υιζε, *m.*
- Domesticity, *n.*, the state of being domestic, *ταετ*λαετ.
- Domicile, *n.*, a place of permanent residence, (1) *βυ*ανιτ, -ε, *pl.* -εαννα, -εαα (*Don.*), *f.*; (2) *ιοναο κομνυροε*; (3) *αρ*ιρ, -υιρ, *m.*
- Domicile, *v.t.*, to establish in a fixed residence, *βυ*ανιτιζιμ, -ιυζαδ.
- Dominant, *a.*, ruling, governing, (1) *α*ιροεμιαδ, -μιγε; (2) *α*ιροεανναραδ, -αιγε.
- Domination, *n.*, supremacy, authority, *α*ιροεμιαετ, -α, *f.*
- Domineer, *v.t.*, to play the master, to rule with insolence, *μαι*ζιρ-τιριζιμ, -ιυζαδ.
- Domineering, *a.*, overbearing, (1) *μαι*ζιρτεαμαιλ, -μλα; (2) *τι*ζεαρναμαιλ, -μλα; (3) *μυρ*ραναδ, -αιγε, also *μυρ*ραντα, *ind.*
- Dominical, *a.*, relating to Sunday, *ραβοροεαδ*, -οιγε.
- Dominion, *n.*, (1) sovereignty, supremacy, (*a*) *α*ιροεμ, -ε, *f.*; (*b*) *α*ιροεανναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (*c*) *τι*ζεαρναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (*d*) *φ*λαιτεαμναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (*e*) *υ*αεταρμιαετ, -α, *f.*
(2) That which is governed, territory over which supremacy is exercised, *μιο*ζαετ, -α, *f.*
- Donation, *n.*, that which is given as a present, (1) *τοιρ*βεαρτ, -βειρτε, -α, *f.*; (2) *τα*βαρτεαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) *τιο*δλααδ, -λαιε, *m.*

m.; (4) *píntúr*, -úr, *m.*; (5) *pínteanaρ* (*lámne*); (6) *pínteaáρ*, *m.*

Donative, a., giving by donation, *τιοδλαίτσαδ*, -τίγε; *ταθαρίτσαδ*, -αίγε.

Done, v.a., performed, executed, finished, *οέαντα*.

Done for, dead (colloq.): he is d. for, (a) *τά α έναίρε οέαντα* (*U.*); (b) *τά α πορτ ρεinnτε* (*M.*); (c) *τά ρέ cπίoγτα* (*Con.*); (d) *τά οειρεαδ leiρ*; (e) *τάmυρο πέρο ανοιρ*, we are done for now (*Con.*).

Done up: he was d. up, (a) *βί ρέ τυγτα uαιρ*; (b) *βί ρέ cποιττε*; (c) *βυαίτε ρυαρ*.

Done with: I am d. with it now, *τάm πέρο leiρ ανοιρ*.

Donkey, n., (1) an ass, *απαλ*, -αι, *m.*; (2) a stupid or obstinate fellow, *τάmán*, -ám, *m.*

Donna, n., the title given to a lady in Spain and Italy, *βαν uαπαλ*, *gen. mná uαιρle*, *f.*

Donor, n., one who gives or bestows, (1) *ταθαρίτσίρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) *τιοδλατσίρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Doodle, n., a simpleton, *αμαοάν*, -ám, *m.*

Doom, n., judgment, fate, (1) *βπειτ*, -έ, *f.*; (2) *luan*, -am, *m.*: *lá an luam*, the day of d.; (3) *βπειτcamnαιρ*, -αιρ: *lá an βπειτcamnαιρ*, the day of d.; (4) to the day of d., *ζο βpuinn an βπάτα*.

Doom, v.t., to pass sentence on, to condemn, *οαοpam*, -αδ.

Doomsday, n., the day of final judgment, (1) *βπάτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *lá an luam*; (3) *lá an βπειτcamnαιρ*; (4) *lá pñib an cteite*; also St. Tibb's Eve; (5) *lá an τStéibe*; Doomsday book, *an teabar ουb*.

Door, n., (1) an entrance to a house or room, (a) *οοραρ*, *gen. -υιρ*, *pl. οοιρre*, *m.*, now also applied to the woodwork (*cf.* half-door, *ποοοραρ*; *cf.* √ *dhur*; Gr. *θύρα*); (b) *fig.*, *béal*, -éil, *m.*: wide is the cottage door, *ιρ φαίρρινγς béal an βοτám* (*H. M.* 616).

(2) The woodwork by which such entrance is closed, (a) *comla*, -an, -am, *f.*; (b) a kind of door made of sticks and wickerwork, *ργαlpán*, -ám, *m.*

Door-keeper, n., a porter, *οοιρ-ρεόιρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Door-keeping, n., the act of guarding the entrance to a house or room, *οοιρρεόιρεαδτ*, -α, *f.*

Door-post, n., the jamb of a doorway, *υρρα*, -an, -ana, *f.*

Door-latch, n., the instrument by which a door is closed but which anyone may open, as opposed to a lock or bolt, *clabín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Dormant, a., sleeping, (1) *οοταταδ*, -αίγε; (2) *μαρβάντα*, *ind.*; (3) *ι ζcρυτ μαρβ*.

Dormitory, n., a sleeping room, (1) *ρéompa teapτα*, *m.*; (2) *puam-lior*, -leapα, *m.*; (3) *puanaipm*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ρéompa cοοτατα*, *m.*; (5) *cúnpéompa*, *m.*; (6) *cúnteaδ*, -τίγε, -τίγτε, *m.*; (7) *puantann*, -ainne, -α, *f.*

Dormouse, n., a small rodent of the genus *myoxus*, (1) *ρeapγap-luc*, -uice, -α, *f.*; (2) *οallόγς*, -όίγε, -α, *f.*; (3) *ρeοτán*, -ám, *m.*

Dose, n., the quantity of medicine given at one time, *puim áιpτε οe leiγeap*.

Dot, n., a small point or spot, (1) *ζom*, -e, -ona, *f.*; (2) *ponnc*, *g. puinnc*, *m.*; (3) *ουbραοán*, -ám, *m.*

Dotage, *n.*, feebleness of mind through old age, (1) ζοζαιτεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (2) καίτεαέτ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) ιείμε, *gen. id., f.*; (4) μεαταλνγτεαέτ, -α, *f.* (*P. S.*); (5) λοίεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (6) ζοιργεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (7) λεανβαιρεαέτ, -α, *f.*

Dotard, *n.*, one in second childhood, ζοζαιτε, *g. id., pl. -ί, m.*

Dote, *v.i.*, to wander in talk, to drivel, (1) πάμαιλμ, -τεαθ (? πάθμαιλμ), also πάβαιλμ, -τεαθ; (2) βεϊτ ας βαστςαϊνντς

Doting, *n.*, the act of doting, (1) πάμαιτε, *g. id., f.*; (2) ζοζζαιτ, -ε, *f.*

Dotterel, *n.* (*Zool.*), a bird of the plover family (*Eudromias morinellus*), αν τ-αμαθάν μόμντεα, *m.*

Double, *a.*, (1) two-fold, (a) ούβαιτα, *ind.*; (b) οάβιλλτε.

(2) Cunning, deceitful, (a) λύβα, -α, -αιγε; (b) ούβαιτα, *ind.*; (c) cealga, -αιγε.

Double, *ad.*, twice, doubly, (1) πά οθ; (2) αρ α ούβαιτ.

Double, *v.t.*, to make twice as large, ούβλιγμ, -υγθ and -βαιτ.

Double-chin, *n.*, a fold under the chin, (1) ρρροζαιτε, *g. id., f.*; (2) γεολμάδάν, -άμ, *m.*: τά γεολμάδ ούβαιτα νό γεολμάδάν αιρ; (3) πρεϊεαλλ, -αλλε, *f.*; (4) τιοταρ, -αιρ, *m.* (*Der.*).

Double-chinned, *a.*, having a double chin, (1) ρρροζαιτεα, -ιγε; (2) πρεϊεα, -ιγε.

Doubled, *v.a.*, ούβαιτε and ούβ-ατα (*cf. L. duplex*).

Double-dealing, *n.*, deceitful dealing, (1) camaoza, -ε, *f.*; (2) ούβλιτ, -άτα, *f.*; (3) cealga, -εαέτ, -α, *f.*

Double-entendre, *n.*, a word or expression admitting of two

interpretations one of which is often indelicate, κορφοατ, -ατ, *m.*

Double-faced, *a.*, having two faces, οειλέαοαα, -αιγε.

Double-tree, *n.*, the bar or cross piece of a carriage or plough to which the single-trees are attached, αν εμνς μόρ; the single-tree is εμνς, -ε, *f.*

Doubling, *n.*, the act of making double, ούβλιτ, -βαιτα, *m.*; ούβλιτ, -άτα, *f.*

Doubt, *n.*, uncertainty, hesitation, suspicion, perplexity, indecision, (1) αμπαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) εϊγ-αϊνντεαέτ, -α; (3) μίεϊνντεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (4) κονταβαιρτ, -ε, -εα, *f.*; (5) εροϊμνγτεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (6) μεαρβαλλ, -αλλ, *m.*: ιρ βεαζ οά μεαρβαλλ ορμ; (7) οιλεαρ, -α, *m.*; also φοιλεαρ.

Doubt, *v.i.*, to waver in opinion, to be undetermined, οιλεαριμ, -αθ.

Doubt, *v.t.*, to question, to hesitate to believe, οειρεαριμ, -αθ; οιλεαριμ, -αθ.

Doubtful, *a.*, (1) admitting of doubt, αμπαρα, -αιγε.

(2) Of uncertain issue or event, κοταβαιρτεα, -τιγε.

(3) Undetermined, wavering, (a) μίεϊνντε, *ind.*; (b) εϊγ-αϊνντε, *ind.*; (c) εροϊμν, -μνε; (d) οιλεαρα, -αιγε.

Doubtful words, *n.*, ιομφοατ.

Doubtfulness, *n.*, state of being doubtful, (1) αμπαραέτ; (2) κοταβαιρτεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (3) μί-εϊνντεαέτ, -α, *f.*

Doubtless, *ad.*, without doubt, ιρ οόγ; ζαν αμπαρ.

Dough, *n.*, paste of bread kneaded but not baked, ταορ, -αορ, *m.*

Doughty, *n.*, valiant; redoubtable, (1) αλμα, *ind.*; (2) ερόθα, *ind.*

Doughy, *a.*, of the nature or consistence of dough, *ταοράς, -αίγε.*

Dove, *n.* (*Zool.*), a pigeon of the genus *Columba*, (1) *colum, -uim, m.*; (2) *πεαράν, -άιν, m.*; (3) *colmán, -άιν, m.*; (4) *colúir, -úir, m.*

Dove-cot, } *n.*, (1) *colmca, g. id.*,

Dove-cote, } *pl. -aí, f.*; (2) *colm-*

Dove-house, } *lann, -amne, -a, f.*

Dove-like, *a.*, mild as a dove, gentle, *colmamait, -mía.*

Dove's foot, *n.* (*Bot.*), a small species of geranium, (1) *creác-
-τác, -αίς, m.*; (2) *creasrać, -αίς, m.*; (3) *cpob colum, m.*; *cpob
ceaprać, m.*

Dowager, *n.*, a widow having a jointure or property in her own right, (1) *baintpeabac, -bairge, -baca, f.*, with *uapal*; (2) *peabob, -erobe, pl. -a, f.*

Dowdy, *a.*, slovenly, *petraoitteac, -uige.*

Dowdy, *n.*, an awkward vulgarly dressed woman, (1) *petraoitl, -e, f.*; (2) *puobóg, -óige, -a, f.*

Dowdyish, *a.*, like a dowdy, *petraoitteac, -uige.*

Dower, *n.*, provision made for a widow, *tionnrepa, gen. id., m.*

Dowerless, *a.*, having no marriage portion, (1) *san rppé*; (2) *san toćap*; (3) *san cpob.*

Down, *n.*, (1) the soft under-feathers of birds, (*a*) *clúm, -úm, m.*; (*b*) *mmeite, g. id., pl. -cí, f.*

(2) Soft hairy outgrowth (*a*) of plants, *cánac, -aíς, m.*; (*b*) of fruit, as the peach or quince, *meapcomn, -e, f. (gl. L. julus).*

(3) A bank or round hillocks of sand along or near the shore, *oabac, -aibce, -a, f. and m.*; also *oumác.*

(4) (*colloq.*), a state of depression, *béat ríor*: he is in the downs, *τá béat ríor air.*

Down, *ad.*, from a higher to a lower position *lit.* or *fig.*, *ríor*, motion downwards from here: he was going down, *bí ré as out ríor*; *anuar*, motion from above to here: that Moses delayed to come down from the mountain, *sur faoail Maoire ceacć anuar ón truać (Ex. 32, 1)*; up he goes, may he be bigger coming down (the baby), *riúo ruar é, sura mó anuar é*; *ćior*, at rest below.

Down, *prep.*, in a descending direction, *ríor*; down the hill, *ríor an cnoc*: hence towards the sea or the mouth of a river, sailing down the river, *as peólać an abann ríor.*

Downcast, *a.*, dejected, *oubac, -aíς.*

Downfall, *n.*, a sudden fall and hence a fall from rank, *tuicim, -cme, f.*

Downhearted, *a.*, low spirited, *mímeanmác, -aíς.*

Downheartedness, *n.*, state of being low spirited, *mímeanma, -an, dat. -ain, f.*

Downhill, *ad.*, towards the bottom of a hill, *te fánar.*

Downpour, *n.*, a pouring or streaming downwards, esp. of rain, (1) *clasap, -air, m.*; (2) *clasapnac, -aíς, f.*; (3) *báirceac, -cíς, f.*: frost is better than a continual d., *ir fearr ríoc na ríorbáirceac.*

Down-rain, *n.*, rain oozing through the thatch and dropping on the floor, *an bpaon anuar.*

Downright, *ad.*, straight down, perpendicularly, (1) *oianóirceac*: (2) idiom: in downright earnest, *oo cpoirce obáirpib.*

Downward, } *ad.*, from a higher
Downwards, } place or condition
to a lower, *ῥιόρ*, *τε πάναρὸ*.

Downy, *a.*, of the nature of down,
like down, *κλύμας*, *-αῖγε*.

Dowry, *n.*, a marriage portion,
(1) *ῥῥῥέ*, *-έριε*, *-έριεαῖνα*, *ῖ*;
(2) *εῖρὸς*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *τοῦαρ*,
-αῖρ, *m.*

Doxy, *n.*, a disreputable sweet-
heart, *τοῖτεαῖνάν*, *-άιν*, *m.*

Doze, *v.i.*, to sleep lightly, to be
drowsy, (1) *βεῖς* *αῖς* *τυῖτιμ*
ῖ *ῖσοῖαδ*; (2) *τυῖτιμ*, *-λεαδ*;
(3) *μῖοῖαῖναιῖμ*, *-νάς*; (4)
τιοννάβῖμ, *-αδ*.

Doze, *n.*, a light sleep, a drowse,
(1) *νέαλλ*, *-έιλλ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥάμάν*,
-άιν, *m.*; (3) *μύριπύν*, *-ύιν*, *m.*,
also *μύριπύμ*, *m.*

Dozen, *n.*, (1) *οῖρῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*,
m.; (2) *οῖρὸέας*; (3) *οῖρῶον*, *m.*

Dozing, *n.*, act of sleeping lightly,
(1) *μῖοῖαῖναιῖμ*, *-αῖγε*, *f.*; (2)
τιοννάβῖμ, *-βῖμ*, *m.*; (3)
νέαλλῖμ, *-αῖμ*, *f.*; (4) *νέαλλῖμ*,
-αῖμ, *f.*

Dozy, *a.*, drowsy, *τάμας*, *-αῖγε*.

Drab, *n.*, a low slovenly woman,
(1) *οῖρῶος*, *-όῖγε*, *-α*, *f.*; (2)
ῖτεόρο, *-ε*, *-ί*, *f.*

Drab, *n.*, a kind of thick woollen
cloth of dun, dull brown or
dull grey colour, *λαῖτνα*, *g. id.*, *m.*
(*cf. B.L.L. II. 146, 11*).

Drabbish, *a.*, having the character
of a drab or low wench, *ῖτεόρο-εαῖναι*,
-νίμ.

Draff, *n.*, lees, dregs, (1) *οῖρῶος*,
-αῖρ, *m.*; (2) *ῖρῶος*, *-άιν*, *m.*
(*Don.*); *οῖρῶος*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Draffy, *a.*, dreggy, worthless,
οῖρῶος, *-αῖγε*.

Draft, *n.*, (1) a plan in outline,
also the rough sketch of a
written composition, *οῖρῶος*,
-α, *m.*

(2) A current of air, draught,
(a) *ιοῖμῶος*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *οῖρῶος*,
-αῖρ, *m.*

Drag, *v.t.*, (1) to draw or pull
slowly or heavily along the
ground, to haul, to trail, (a)
οῖρῶος, *-ε*; *οῖρῶος* (*M.*);
(b) to trail, (i) *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*;
(ii) *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*.

(2) To pull or tear out, (a)
οῖρῶος, *-αδ*; *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*
(*U.*), also *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*, which
appears to have been the original
form; (b) *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*;
οῖρῶος, *-αδ*, and *οῖρῶος*,
-αδ; (c) *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*,
and *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*; (d) *οῖρῶος*,
-αδ.

(3) To wrest, snatch or pull,
οῖρῶος, *-αδ*.

Drag, *n.*, (1) a skid for retarding
the motion of wheels, *οῖρῶος*,
-αῖμ, *m.*

(2) The trail of an animal,
as the otter, the fox, etc., *οῖρῶος*,
g. οῖρῶος, *m.*: a stale drag,
οῖρῶος; whistling (to hounds)
on a stale drag .i. coming too
late, *αῖς* *οῖρῶος* *αῖς* *οῖρῶος*.

(3) A vehicle, *οῖρῶος*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-έιτεαῖνα, *m.*

Dragger, *n.*, one who or that
which pulls, (a) *οῖρῶος*, *g. id.*,
pl. -νί, *m.*; (b) *οῖρῶος*, *g.*
id., *pl. -νί*, *m.*

Dragging, *n.*, (1) the act of pulling
after, (a) *οῖρῶος*, *-ε*, *f.*; (b)
οῖρῶος, *-αῖμ*, *m.*

(2) Trailing after, (a) *οῖρῶος*,
-ίτε, *m.*; (b) *οῖρῶος*,
-βῖμ, *m.*; (c) *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*, *m.*

(3) Tearing or pulling out, (a)
οῖρῶος, *-αδ*, *m.*; *οῖρῶος*,
-α, *f.*; *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*, *m.*, and
οῖρῶος, *-αδ*, *m.*; (b) *οῖρῶος*,
-αδ, *m.*, and *οῖρῶος*, *-αδ*, *m.*

Draggle, *v.t.*, to wet and soil by dragging on the ground, *ῥτρωοιτιμ*, -*λεαθ*.

Draggled, *a.*, dirty, untidy, (1) *ῥτρωοιτλεαθ*, -*ιγε*; (2) *ῥτιοβαθ*, -*αιγε*: *μαροπίν* *βεαζ* *ῥτιοβαθ* *αῖσυρ* *έ* *αῖ* *ῥῥεαμμοι*, a little draggled cur and he yelping; (3) *ιάβάντα*, *ind.*

Draggle-tail, *n.*, a slattern who lets her gown trail in the mire, (1) *ῥτρωοιτλεος*, -*οιγε*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῥτιοβατ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*, also *ῥτιοβατ* (*vide* *Κύριτ* *αν* *ἱῆ*. *O.*), -*αιτ*, *m.* (= *εαῖβατ*).

Draggle-tailed, *a.*, untidy, slatternly, *ῥτιοβαθ*, -*αιγε*.

Drag-net, *n.*, a net to be drawn along the bottom in fishing, (1) *ῥῥωαβτιον*, -*τιν*, -*τιοντα*, *m.*; (2) *βῥεακτιον*, -*τιν*, -*τιοντα*, *m.*; (3) *εανῖαθ*, -*αιγε*, -*αθα*, *f.*

Dragon, *n.* (*Myth.*), a fabulous animal generally represented as a winged serpent or lizard, (1) *ῥιδασύν*, -*ύμ*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. draco*, -*onis*); (2) *ῥιδαις* *νό* *ῥιδις*; *cf.* *W. draig*.

Dragon-fly, *n.*, a summer insect (*Diplax elisa*), *ταῖθ-νακῖαθ*, *m.*

Dragon-like, *a.*, like a dragon, *ῥιδ(α)ῖεαμμοι*, -*μιτα*.

Dragoon, *n.*, a mounted soldier, (1) *μαῖκλαοθ*, -*αοιθ*. *pl.* -*κῖα*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιδασύν*, -*ύμ*, *m.*

Drain, *v.t.*, (1) to draw off by degrees, to cause to flow gradually out or off, *ταοῖζαμ*, -*αθ*.

(2) To exhaust of liquid contents, to make gradually dry, *τῖαζαμ*, -*αθ*; also *τῖαζιμ*, -*αζαθ*.

(3) To drink the last drop, to drain out, (a) *ῥιύζαμ*, -*αθ*.

Drain, *v.i.*, to flow off gradually, to become emptied, *τῖαζαμ*, -*αθ*: you never miss the water

till the well drains away (runs dry), *νί* *αιῖιςτεαρ* *αν* *τοβαρ* *ζο* *ῥτῖαζαμ* *ῖε*.

Drain, *n.*, a channel, trench or watercourse, (1) *ῥιοζ*, *gen.* *ῥιζε*, *pl.* *ῥιοκῖαθα*, *f.*; (2) *κλαῖρ*, -*εαμνα*, *f.*; (3) *κλαῖρ*, -*αθ*, -*ῖα*, *f.* (*U.*); (4) *ῖιμντεαθ*, -*τις*, *m.*; (5) *ῖιμντῖεαθ*, -*ῖις*, *m.*

A drain of drink, (a) *ῥιύῖνάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (b) *μόῖῖνάν*, -*άμ*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*).

Drainable, *a.*, capable of being drained, *ῖοθαοῖζα*.

Draining, *n.*, emptying, (1) *ταοῖζαθ* -*ζα*, *m.*; (2) *τῖαζαθ*, -*άιςτε*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιύζαθ*, -*ζα*, *m.*; (4) *ῥιύῖναθ*, -*ντα*, *m.*: *αῖ* *ῥιύῖναθ* *να* *ζσοῖάν* *ῖρ* *αῖ* *ῥεαῖζαθ* *αν* *ῖοῖοῖα* *ῖρ* *αῖ* *ῖεαζαθ* *να* *ῥῖιύετα* *ζο* *ματ* *ῖαν* *οῖοε* (*εαομε*, *Or.*); (5) *ῥιύζαιῖεαθ*, -*α*, *f.*

Drake, *n.*, the male duck, (1) *ῖάρῖατ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*; (2) *μάῖῖοατ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*

Dram, *n.*, a weight, *ῖμαεμα*.

Dram, *n.*, a measure for liquids, (1) *ῥιύοος* *νό* *ῥιύνός*, *f.*, *.i.* *βοῖζαμ* *νό* *ῖάν* *ῖεῖτ*; (2) *ῥιύοῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*

Drama, *n.*, a composition in prose or verse depicting human life and usually intended for representation on the stage, (1) *ῖῖάμα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αμνα*, *m.*; (2) *ῖῖεῖνιε*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Drank, *imp.* of Drink: he d., *ῖῖῖτ* *ῖε*.

Drape, *v.t.*, to cover with drapery, *κῖιῖοαμ*, -*αθ* and -*αθ*.

Draper, *n.*, one who sells cloths, *οῖῖαιῖε* (*οῖῖναιῖε*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῖῖ*, *m.* (*gl. lanarius*).

Draperied, *v.a.*, covered with drapery, (1) *κῖιῖοθα*; (2) *κῖιῖοῖςτε*.

Drapery, *n.*, decorative cloth hangings in a hall, room or about a

bed, (1) *clúoac*, -aig, *m.*; (2) *clúoac*, -oča, *m.*: the drapery of a bed, *clúoac leaptā*.

Draught, *n.*, (1) the act of pulling (a) *tapramas*, -e, *f.*; (b) *taprac*, -aic, *m.* (*M.*).

(2) The amount of drink drawn into the mouth, (a) *veoc*, *gen.* *oige*, *dat.* *oig*, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (b) *riog*, *g.* and *pl.* *riuig*, *m.*; also *riogōs*, -oige, -a, *f.*; (c) *greaoōs*, -oige, -a, *f.*: warm your heart with a d. of it, *cuir s. fā do éporōe dē* (*Carolan*).

(3) In fishing, *ḡabāil*, -āla, *f.*: let down your nets for a d., *leigro rior bap lionta cum ḡabāla* (*Luke 5, 4*), (*cf.* *tā ḡallac mōr éirg leat* (*Don.*)).

(4) A current of air. See Draft (2).

Draughtboard, *n.*, the board on which draughts are played, *clāp taplīre*.

Draughts (game of), *n.*, (1) *taplīr beas*, *f.*; (2) *frōceall*, *gen.* *frōcille*, *dat.* *frōcill*, *f.*

Draughtsman, *n.*, one who draws plans, sketches, etc., (1) *tapracōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (2) *linig-ōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (3) *oreacōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*

Draw, *v.t.*, (1) to pull along, to haul, to drag, *tapramasim*, -st; *taprac* (*M.*), *fut.* *tapramasēōcāo*; also *tapreōngao*.

(2) To delineate, *oreacaim*, -ao; *linigim*, -iuḡao.

(3) To trail after, (a) *riaoaim*, -ao; (b) *rtiaoillim*, -leao; (c) *riuobaim*, -ao.

(4) To draw asunder, *v.*, *do tapramas ó n-a céile*.

(5) To draw corn or hay into the haggard, *tārlōrōim*, -lōo.

(6) To draw lots, *cpanncūp do tapramas*.

(7) To draw out, *tapramasim amac*.

(8) To draw together, *do tapramas i ḡceann a céile*.

(9) To draw up in order, *inneallaim*, -eall.

(10) To draw down or introduce into conversation, *nīor cearp ouit é taprac anuar*.

(11) To suck dry, *veōlaim -ao*; *rūḡaim*, -ao.

(12) To suck in, as air, *tapramasim irteac*.

(13) To extend in length, to stretch, *rinim*, -neao.

(14) To extract, force out, derive, (a) *banim*, -n(τ), with *ar*: he drew money from it, *do ban ré aipeao ar*; that drew a sigh from my heart, *do ban rim orna ar mo éporōe*; I would like to draw him out, *ba mian liom camnt a bannt ar*; (b) to extract, as tea, *maoraim*, -ao: the tea is drawn, *tā an té tapramasce nō maorta*.

(15) To write in due form, *rsrīobaim* -ao.

Draw, *v.i.*, (1) to pull, *tapramasim*, -st; *taprac* (*M.*), (a) the horse draws well, *tā an capall as taprac ḡo maic*; (b) to draw water from the well, *uirge do taprac ón tobair*; (c) to have a draught, as a chimney, *tā an rimné as tapramas ḡo maic*; (d) to unsheath, as a sword: when you see him draw, *nuaip éipir é as tapramas*; (e) to draw, as a blister or poultice: that poultice is not drawing, *ní'l an céipín rim as tapramas*.

(2) To practise the art of delineation or drawing: he is clever at drawing, *tā ré clirte ar linuḡao*.

(3) To move, to come or go:

(a) to move near, (i) *ṭlúṭuigim*, -uṣaḅ; (ii) *ṭeapuiḡim*, -uṣaḅ. draw up near the fire, *ṭeapuiḡ aníor cum na temeaḅ*; (iii) *ṭpuroim ruar teir*; (b) to move away, *ṭpuroim ó*.

Drawbridge, *n.*, a bridge of which a part is designed to be lifted up, *ṭpoiceaḅ ṭóḡbála*.

Drawer, *n.*, (1) one who or that which draws, (a) one who draws liquor for guests, *ṭairramḡceoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (b) one who delineates, *líuḡceoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

(2) That which is drawn, as a drawer in a table, etc., *cóirpín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; *circeós ṭairramḡcead*.

(3) An under-garment, *ḡabafólaig*, *pl.*

Drawing, *n.*, (1) the act of pulling or hauling, (a) *ṭairramḡc*, -e, *f.*; (b) *ṭairpac*, -aic, *m.*; (c) drawing on one, as a dog or person, *aḡ ṭairramḡ oir*; (d) drawing lots, *aḡ ṭairramḡ cpann*.

(2) The act of drawing, as tea, (a) *maopaḅ*, -pta, *m.*; (b) *ṭairramḡc*, -e, *f.*; (c) *ṭairpac*, -aic, *m.*: the tea is drawing, *ṭá an té ar maop*, *ar ṭairramḡc*, *nó ar ṭairpac*.

(3) The act of drawing a person out, *aḡ bamc camnte ar*.

(4) The act of delineating, *líuḡaḅ*, -igḡe, *m.*; the figure or representation drawn, *ṭealb*, -eibbe and -ealba, -a, *f.*

(5) The act of drawing hay or corn into a haggard, *ṭaplóḅ*, -luigḡe, *m.*

(6) The act of sucking, *ṭeólaḅ*, -pta, *m.*; *aḡ ṭiúl*.

(7) The act of drawing near, (a) *ṭeannaḅ*, -nta: they are

drawing near us, *ṭá ruad aḡ ṭeannaḅ linn nó aḡ ṭpuroim ruar linn*; (b) *ionnpaigḡe*, *g. id., m.*

Drawing-room, *n.*, a room for the reception of company, *reómpa curoeaḡtan*, *m.*

Drawl, *v.t.*, to utter in a slow lengthened tone, (1) *ruaḡaim*, -aḅ; (2) *ruaḡaim*, -aḅ.

Drawl, *n.*, a slow monotonous utterance, (1) *ruaḡaḅ*, -ḡṭa, *m.*; (2) *ruaḡaḅ*, -ṭa, *m.*; (3) *ruarán*, -áin, *m.*

Drawler, *n.*, one who draws, (1) *ruaḡaire*, *m.*; (2) *ruaḡaire*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *ḡunḡaḅ*, -aig, *m.*

Drawling, *n.*, the act of speaking with a drawl, (1) *ruaḡaireaḡc*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ruaḡaireaḡc*, -a, *f.*; (3) *aḡ labairc ḡo caoc-ḡrónaḅ*.

Drawn, *a.* See Draw, *ṭairramḡce*: to be hanged, drawn and quartered, *ṭo érocaḅ*, *ṭo ṭairramḡ aḡur ṭo ḡeapmaḅ i ḡceaḡramnaib*; he had a drawn sword in his right hand, *ṭo bí claoeaim ar ṭairramḡ aigḡe 'n-a láim ṭeir*; drawn up in array, *ar n-inneall*; *cóirigḡe*.

Dray, *n.*, a kind of cart, *ṭopé*, *g. id., pl. ṭopéiceanna*, *m.*; *cairc leanna*.

Dread, *n.*, (1) great fear in view of impending evil, (a) *eaḡla*, *g. id., f.*; (b) *eaḡal*, -ḡla, *f.*: he has reason to d., *ir eaḡal ṭó*; (c) *imeaḡla*, *g. id., f.*; (d) *uimeaḡla*, *g. id., f.*; (e) *cirṭeaḡla*, *g. id., f.*

(2) A respectful fear, awe, (a) *uaiman*, -aim, *m.*: the fear of you and the d. of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, *berḅ ḅar n-eaḡla aḡur ḅar n-uaiman ar ḡaḅ uile ammirḅe ar an ṭotalam* (*Gen. 9, 2*); (b) *uaimnarḅe*, *g. id., f.*

- (3) An object of horror or terror, *υατῶδᾱρ*, -ᾱρ, *m.*
 Dread, *v.t.*, to fear greatly, to look forward to with terrified apprehension, (1) *ιμεαγλυγίμ*, -υγᾶθ̄ : I d. it, *ιμεαγλυγίμ* ἔ ; (2) *υαμνυγίμ*, -υγᾶθ̄.
 Dread, *v.i.*, to be in dread or in great fear : I am in d., *τά εαγλα* (νό *κυτῆαγλα*) *οἶμ*.
 Dreadful, *a.*, inspiring dread or great fear, (1) *εαγλας*, -αιγε, also *ιμεαγλας*, *υἱεαγλας* and *κυτῆαγλας* ; (2) *αὐὸβρεας*, -ριγε ; (3) *αὐὸυατῆμαρ*, -αιρε ; (4) *ἀιβέλ*, -ε ; (5) *υαίμνεας*, -νιγε, and *υαίμνας*, -αιγε ; (6) *υατῶδᾱρας*, -αιγε ; (7) *υατῆμαρ*, -αιρε.
 Dreadfulness, *n.*, the quality of being dreadful, (1) *υατῶδᾱρας*, -α, *f.* ; (2) *υαίμνεας*, -α, *f.*
 Dreadless, *a.*, free from dread, fearless, *νειμεαγλας*, -αιγε.
 Dream, *n.*, imaginary thoughts or happenings during sleep, (1) *αιρλινγ*, -γε, -γῆε, *f.* : I had a curious d. last night, *ιρ γρεαννῆμαρ* *αν* *αιρλινγ* *το* *ὀμεαθ̄* *αρείηρ* *το* *ο* *μῖσνεαρ* *αρείηρ* ; (2) *βρυονγλὸρο*, -ε, , -ί, *f.* ; (3) *βρυαδομαρ*, -αιρ, *m.* ; (4) *φίρ*, -ε, *f.* ; (5) *ταρὸβρεαμ̄*, -μ̄, *m.* : my dream is out, my dream is fulfilled, *τά* *μο* *ταρὸβρεαμ̄* *αμυιξ̄*, *τά* *μ'αιρλινγ* *κοιμλόντα*.
 Dream, *v.i.*, (1) *ταρὸβρυγίμ*, -ρεαθ̄ and -ρεαμ̄ : I dreamt, *ταρὸβρυγεαθ̄* *το* *ο* ; I dreamt about my friend last night, *ταρὸβρυγεαρ* *αρ* *μο* *ῆαρα* *αρείηρ* ; (2) *βρυαδομυμ*, -απαθ̄, with *αρ*.
 Dream, *v.t.*, (1) *αιρλινγίμ*, -υγᾶθ̄ ; (2) *ῆιμ* *αιρλινγε* : your old men shall d. dreams, *ῆιρὸ* *βαρ* *ρεαν-οαοιμ* *αιρλινγε* (*Acts* 2, 17) ; (3) *βρυονγλὸροιμ*, -οεαθ̄.

- Dreamer, *n.*, one who dreams, a visionary, (1) *αιρλινγεας*, -ῆις, -ῆιγε, *m.* ; (2) *ταρὸβρυγεοίηρ*, -οῖα, -ῖ, *m.*
 Dreaminess, *n.*, state of being dreamy, *αιρλινγεας*, -α, *f.*
 Dreamless, *a.*, free from dreams, *νεαμαιρλινγεας*, -ῆιγε.
 Dreamy, *a.*, given to dreaming, *αιρλινγεας*, -ῆιγε.
 Dreary, *a.*, comfortless, dismal, *υαίγνεας*, -νιγε.
 Dredge, *n.*, (1) a drag-net for taking up oysters, etc., *ργυαυλιον*, -λιν, -λιοντα, *m.*
 (2) A dredging machine, *οἱπερο-ιη*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.*
 Dredging, *n.*, the act of dredging, *οἱπεροεαπας*, -α, *f.* (*S. F.* 92, 4).
 Dree, *v.t.*, to endure, to suffer, *φυλινγίμ*, -λινγ.
 Dreggy, *a.*, containing dregs or lees, *οἱοσδαμας*, -αιγε ; *οεαργας*, -αιγε.
 Dregs, *n.*, sediment of liquids, lees, (1) *οἱοσδαμ*, -αιρ, *m.* ; (2) *μοιηρ*, -ε, *f.* ; (3) *οεαργας*, *g. id.*, *m.* ; (4) *οαοργαμ*, -αιρ, *m.* ; (5) *οεαργυμν*, -ε, *f.* ; (6) *οεαργασορὸ*, -ε, *f.* ; (7) *οἱοῆφυγεαλλ*, -γίλλ, *m.* ; (8) *οἱαῶφυγεαλλ*, -γίλλ, *m.* ; (9) *γῖοσῶαν*, -ᾱμ, *m.* (*Don.*).
 Drench, *v.t.*, to wet thoroughly, (1) *φλυῆαμ*, -αθ̄ ; (2) *βάρὸιμ* (*βάιῆιμ*), *v.n.* *βάρὸ*.
 Drenched, *v.a.*, wet through or thoroughly, (1) *βάρὸτε* ; (2) *καλλτε*.
 Dress, *v.t.*, (1) to clothe one's self or another person, (a) *ἑαυοιγίμ*, -υγᾶθ̄ ; (b) *κυμυμ* *οἶμ*.
 (2) To adjust, put in order, arrange, *κοίμυμ*, -υγᾶθ̄ : to dress a wound, *τοτ* *το* *ῆορυγᾶθ̄*, *νό* *το* *γῖαναθ̄*, *νό* *ο'φοβαηρ*.
 (3) To prepare, to get ready, *οεαρυγίμ*, -υγᾶθ̄ : to dress

victuals, *biað* *oo* *ðearuðað*, *oo* *córuðað*, *nó* *oo* *gléapað*.

(4) To dress a bed, *córuðim*, *-óruðað*, *-uðað*; with sow thistles I'll dress his bed, *córu-eóðað* *a* *leabaráð* *le* *þeoðanán* *mín*; as you dressed your own bed, lie on it, *map* *oo* *córuð* *tú* *oo* *leabaráð* *lurð* *urpí*.

(5) To dress, prepare or improve land, leather, etc., (a) *leapuðim*, *-uðað*; (b) *ðearpuðim*, *-uðað*: to dress it and to keep it, *oá* *ðearuðað* *7* *oá* *éumþað* (*Gen.* 2; 15).

Dress, *v.i.*, (1) *ðearpuðim*, *-uðað*: I dress to the right or the left, *ðearpuðim* *éum* *na* *lámme* *ðeire* *nó* *éum* *na* *lámme* *clé*.

(2) *Mil.*, to arrange one's self in position or line; the word of command to form up, *ceapruðim*, *-uðað*; right dress, *ðear ceapruð*.

Dress, *n.*, covering for the body, apparel, clothes, garments, (1) *éaðað*, *-arð*, *-arðe*, *m.*; (2) *cularáð*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-larðe*, *m.* and *f.*: a suit of clothes, *cularáð* *éaðarð*; (3) *maimte*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*U.*); (4) coarse and slight, *rcerpin*, *m.* (*gl. levidensa*).

Dressed, *gléapra*, *éaðurðe*, *éorðe*, *leapuðe*, *córuðe*.

Dresser, *n.*, (1) one who dresses, *éaðurðeóir*, *-ópa*, *-ópi*, *m.*

(2) A piece of kitchen furniture, *coimclár* (*Foley*); *clár* *leapa* (*O'Beg.*); *gléapán*, *-ám*, *m.*; *ðporúr*, *-úr*, *m.*

(3) An improver or preserver, *leapuðeóir*, *-ópa*, *-pi*, *m.*

Dressing, *n.*, (1) the act of putting on clothes, *éaðuðað*, *-urðe*, *m.* and *éoruðað*, *-urðe*, *m.*; *gléapað*, *-ra*, *m.*

(2) Dressing a wound, (a) *córuðað*, *-urðe*, *m.*; (b) *glanarð*, *-ra*; (c) *fabairt*, *-arð*, *m.*

(3) Dressing a bed, *córuðað*, *-urðe*, *m.*

(4) Dressing or improving land, leather, etc., *leapuðað*, *-urðe*, *m.*

(5) Ornamenting or improving, *ðearuðað*, *-urðe*, *m.*

(6) Dressing cloth, *cíormair-eaét*, *-a*, *f.*; the dressing or stiffening used by weavers, *cpoirðin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ni*, *m.*

Dressing-room, *n.*, *gléapram*, *-lamne*, *-a*, *f.*

Drew, *imp.* of Draw: he d., *oo* *ðarpmarð* *ré*.

Dribble, *v.i.*, to fall in drops, to slaver, as a child, *ritim*, *-leað*; also *rit*.

Dribble, *v.t.*, to let fall in drops, *ðríogam*, *-að*.

Dribblet, *n.*, a small part or quantity, (1) *blúipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-pi* and *-peaða*, *m.*; (2) *ðreim*, *-peama*, *-peamanna*, *m.*

Dried, *a.*, (1) made dry in any way, *cpormurðe*; (2) by withering, (a) *þeórðe*; (b) *þeóðta*; (c) *þeipðe*; (d) *þeapðta*; (3) by frost, *þeapurðe*; (4) kiln-dried, *cporðta*.

Drier, *n.*, one who or that which dries, (1) *cpormaétóir*, *-ópa*, *-pi*, *m.*; (2) *cpormurðeóir*, *m.*; (3) *cpormán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Drift, *n.*, (1) the act or motion of drifting, (a) *þiaðað*, *-ðta*, *m.*; *þiobað* (*U.*).

(2) That which is driven along or forced together in a heap, as a d. of snow, sand, ice, etc., (a) *þéroean*, *-ám*, *m.*: a d. of snow, *þéroean* *þneáctarð*; drift-snow, *þéroþneácta*, *m.*; *þneácta* *þéroce* and *þneácta*

féroeám; (b) a d. of rain, πορτάν, -ám, *m.*; (c) múρ, -úρe, *f.*: a d. of sand, múρ ξαμίμε.

(3) The tendency of an act, argument, etc., αμυρ, -υρ, *m.*: I know or understand the d. or aim of your discourse, αἰτιγίμ-ρε (νό τυγίμ-ρε) αμυρ το κομπάρο.

Drift, *v.i.*, to float or be driven along by, (1) ριόβαιμ, -αὐ: drifting with the wind, ας ριόβαὐ le ξαοίτ; (2) ἰμῆγίμ leρ an τρρυτ: drifting with a neap tide, ἰμῆαατ αρ ἡαλλῡμυρ; (3) τέρóιμ le φάναρó.; (4) idiom: he let his business d., .i. lost his custom or his appointment, leἰς ρé α ἡαροε leρ an τρρυτ.

Drill, *v.t.*, to bore, to pierce, (1) ρυτῑλίμ, -νεαατ; (2) τρεαξάμ, -αὐ; (3) πολλαίμ, -αὐ; (4) toll-αίμ, -αὐ.

Drill, *n.*, an instrument for boring or piercing, (1) ρυτῑλῑν, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) τρεαξαίρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) tollαδοίρ, *m.*; (4) tollαίρε, *m.*, tollóρ, *m.*

Drilling, *n.*, the act of boring, ρυτῑλίneaατ, -α, *f.*

Drink, *v.i.*, (1) to swallow anything liquid for quenching thirst, etc., (a) óλαίμ, *v.n.* óι: let me d., leἰς ὡαμ óι; when they came to d., νυαίρ το ἑἰγροίρ ὀ'όι; (b) ἰβίμ, *v.n.* ἰβε: they drank, ὀ'ἰβεαοαρ.

(2) To swallow intoxicating liquors, to carouse, to revel and hence to tittle, óλαίμ, *v.n.* óι: eat before you d., ἰτ ρυα n-óιπαρὸ τύ; what will you d.? ααὐ ἡρ μαίτ leατ le n-óι (νό le ἡόι)?; they had plenty to eat and to d., ὅι α νῶόταμ le n-ἰτε γ le n-óι αα; beímíο ας óι, ας óι ας óι; beímíο ας óι ἡρ ας ποξαὐ na mban (*E. R.*); to d.

to one, to d. one's health, κομ-όλαίμ, *v.n.* κομ-όι.

Drink, *v.t.*, (1) to swallow or imbibe liquids, (a) óλαίμ, *v.n.* óι: drink it down, óι ρίαρ é, óι ρίαρ ξο τóμ é [also ααίτ ρυαρ é]; dexterously d. your drop, 'tis better for you than water, óι το ὅμαον ξο αίρτε; ἡρ φεαρρ ὡυτ é ná υἡξε; who only drinks water will never be drunk, an té ná ἡ-όλαμν αατ υἡξε ní ὅερὸ ρé αρ μεἡξε, let me d. a little water, leἰς ὡαμ beαγάν υἡξε ὀ'όι; to d. soberly, ὅεοὀ ὀ'όι ξο ροίρὅ νό ξο μεαπαρὸα; to d. one's health, ρίαμτε ὡυμε ὀ'όι; I d. to you, (a) τάίμ ας óι ορτ-ρα (νό ρέο ἑυαίρμ); óλαίμ ορτ; (b) idiom, ρίὡο ορτ; (c) ἰβίμ, *v.n.* ἰβε: till I d. a d., ξο n-ἰβε μέ ὅεοὀ.

(2) To imbibe, to suck, ὅεόι-αίμ, -αὐ.

(3) To swallow quickly, ρτοξ-αίμ, -αὐ.

(4) To smoke, as tobacco, (a) óλαίμ, *v.n.* óι; (b) ααίτῑμ, -ἑααἡ.

Drink, *n.*, (1) liquid to be swallowed, ὅεοὀ, *gen.* οἡξε, *dat.* οἡξ. *pl.* ὅεοα, *f.*: a d. before a story, ἡρ τύρξε ὅεοὀ ná ρξέα; d. before resting, ná αυἡρ an ρξίτ ροίρ an οἡξ.

(2) Specifically intoxicating liquor, (a) βιοτάιτε and βιοτ-άιτε, *g. id., f.* .i. ὅεοὀ ἰάροιρ; strong d. is raging, ἡρ βυλεαἡαἡ an ὅεοὀ ἰάροιρ; (b) óι, *g.* and *pl.* óι, *m.*: it is the best of drinks, ρé an τ-όι ἡρ φεαρρ é; (c) drink as a habit, óλαάν, -ám, *m.*; (d) amount of intoxicating drink taken at a time, (i) ὅεοὀ, as above; (ii) μόρῡνάν, -ám, *m.* (*M.*): an mberò μόρῡνάν αςατ

uom-*pa*? berò 7 fáilte; he has had a d. already, *tós ré mórnán éana*; (iii) *meaósgán, -ám, m.*; (iv) *pteanncán, -ám, m.*; also *pteanncán*; (v) *oráam, -a, -anna, m.*: 1 nòiarò aitaé má'r mian leat-*pa* glac do oráam go p'rab do' láim (*C. Ímhc C.*); ní deoc go oráam; (vi) *braon oíge*; (vii) drink at the door, the stirrup-cup, *deoc an doiruir*; (viii) short drink, *pnasgán, -ám, m.*

Drinker, *n.*, one who drinks to excess, a drunkard, (1) *óitóir, -óira, -rí, m.*; (2) *pótaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *meirgeóir, -óira, -rí, m.*

Drinking, *n.*, (1) the act of drinking, *ól, gen. óil, m.*

(2) Drinking intoxicating liquors to excess, (a) *ólacán, -ám, m.*: d. is the brother of sloth, *dearb'rátair leaoránaéta ólacán*; (b) *íbe, g. id., f.*; (c) an *τ-ól*: d. continually, *ríor-ól, -óil, m.*; (d) *póit, -e, -eanna, f.* (*cf. L. potus, drunk*): the cure of d., drink again; take a hair of the dog that bit you, *teigear na póite, ól aríp.*

Drinking-cup, *n.*, (1) *coirn, gen. cuirn, pl. id., dpl. -aíð, m.*, drinking cups full of beer, *cuirn oíge bí lán de beóir*; (2) *meaóar, -eoir, pl. -óira, dat. -eoir, f., dim. meoirín, m.*, *líon an meaóar do'n átair p'eaóar*; (3) *cupán, -ám, m.*; (4) *cuaé, -aíce, -a, f.*; (5) *canna, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (6) *ptaó, -a, m.*; (7) *rsgála, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (8) *earsga, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (9) *earsgar, -aí, m.*; (10) *cruéir, -e, f.*; (11) *riteat, -eil, m.*

Drinking-song, *n.*, *amrán óil.*

Drip, *v.i.*, (1) to fall in drops, *ritim, -leao and ritc*: the water

drips from the eaves, *riteann an τ-uirge ó'n gcleitín.*

(2) To let fall drops of moisture, *braonaim, -ao*; the coat will drip and wet the floor, *braonfaó an éarós 7 fliucfaó rí an τ-uirlár.*

Drip, *v.t.*, to let fall in drops, (1) *rnigim, -ge*; (2) *ritim, -leao and ritc*; (3) *braonaim, -ao.*

Drip, *n.*, a falling or letting fall in drops, (1) *rit, -e, f.*; also *ritc, -e, f*; (2) *braon, -om, m.*

Dripping, *n.*, (1) a falling in drops, (a) *braonao, -nta, m.*; (b) *riteao, -lce, m.*; (c) *riolánaéct*; (d) *rnige, g. id., m.*

(2) That which falls in drops, as fat from meat while roasting, (a) *ruí, -a, m.*; also *ruíglac, -aí, m.*; (b) *máir, -aí, m.* (*A. M. C. 99, 19*); gravy, *olair, -aí, m.* (*ib. 33, 20*).

Drive, *v.t.*, (1) to impel or urge onward by force, to communicate motion to, (a) *tiomáim, -ám(τ)*: he drove them before him, *do tiomám réiao roime*; the smoke will d. us out, *tiomáimf'ro an deataé amaé rinn*, I will d. in that nail, *tiomáimfeao irteaé an táirnge rin nó buailf'ro mé irteaé í*; d. home the cows, *tiomám na ba abáile.*

(2) To urge on and direct the motion of, as horses drawing a carriage, (a) *tiomáim, -ám(τ)*; (b) *comáim, -ám(τ)*; (c) *reólaím, -ao.*

(3) To push forward, stab or thrust, *ráicim, -átaó.*

(4) To drive, as game, (a) *opearaim, -ao*; (b) *tafnaím, v.n. tafann.*

(5) To drive away, (a) *puasaim, -ao*; (b) *tafnaím, v.n. tafann*; (c) *oibrim, -birt*: I shall d.

them out, *οὐβρεόεσθαι* (also *οὐβρεόεσθαι*) *αμαρ* *ισθ*; (d) *οἰοτ-εὐριμ*, *-εὐρι*; (e) *ιονναρβαίμ*, *-αὐ*.

Drive, *v.i.*, (1) to be forced along, driven or impelled, (a) *τιομάμιμ*, *-άμ(τ)*: like smoke that is driven by the wind, *μαρ θεαταὶ τιομάμτεαρ* *τε* *ζαοιτ*; he shall be driven from light to darkness, *τιομάμτεαρ ὁ ῥοτὺρ* *ζο* *οορεαοαρ* *έ*; he was driven into the wilderness, *οο* *τιομάμ-εαὐ* *ῥά'η* *ὕῥαῥα* *έ*; (b) *οὐβριμ*, *-βιρτ*: like the chaff that is driven by a whirlwind, *μαρ* *αν* *ζαίτ* *οὐβεαρτεαρ* *τε* *αν* *ηζαοιτ* *ζουαρρεάμ*.

(2) To proceed by directing or urging, (a) *τιομάμιμ*, *-άμ(τ)*: he drives furiously, *τιομάμεανν* *ῥέ* *ζο* *οάραεοαὶ*; (b) *comámim*, *-άμ(τ)*: he drives with a strong hand, *comámeann* *ῥέ* *τε* *λάμ* *λάροι*; d. on, *comán* *τεατ*.

(3) To be forced or driven away, *μααζαίμ*, *-αὐ*: he was driven away, *οο* *μααζαὐ* *αρ* *ριυβαί* *έ*.

Drive, *n.*, (1) a trip or excursion in a carriage, *μαρκαίγεαὶ*, *-α*, *f.*

(2) A sudden rush, *ποζα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αννα*, *m.*

Drivel, *v.i.*, (1) to slaver or let spittle drop from the mouth like a child, idiot or dotard, *ρείμ*, *-εαὐ*.

(2) To dote or talk foolishly, *ῥάμμιμ*, *-εαὐ*.

Drivel, *n.*, (1) saliva flowing from the mouth, (a) *ρείτε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *πιορτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*

(2) Foolish talk, unmeaning or inarticulate utterance, *ῥάμ-αίτε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Driveller, *n.*, a slaverer, one who talks foolishly, (1) *ρείτεαὶ*, *-ιζ*,

-ιζ, *m.*; (2) *βρεαλλάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (3) *βριλλίμ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (4) *πιορταῖάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (5) *πλυ-υρὸε*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (6) *πλυαίτε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*

Drivelling, *n.*, the act of slavering, (1) *ρείτεαὐ*, *-ιτε*, *m.*; (2) *ρείτ*, *-ε*, *f.*

Driven, *v.a.* and *p.p.* of Drive, which see, *τιομάντα*.

Driver, *n.*, the person who drives beasts or a carriage, (1) *τιομά-νυρὸε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ὀτε*; (2) *cománυρὸε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ὀτε*, *m.*; (3) *ρείττοιρ*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (4) *ζιομάναὶ*, *-αί*, *-αί*, *m.*, also *ζεαμάναὶ*; (5) *ceannaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (6) *ζιολλα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*

Driving, *a.*, tending to force or urge along, *τιομάναὶ*, *-αί*, *m.*: the d. power, *αν* *εομάετ* *τιομάναὶ*.

Driving, *n.*, the act of forcing or urging something along, (1) *τιομάντ*, *-ε*; (2) *τιομάμ*, *-άνα*, *f.*; (3) *ιομάμ*, *-άνα*, *f.*; (4) *ρείλαὐ*, *-ιτα*, *m.*: d. the man to the bad, *αζ* *ρείλαὐ* *αν* *οομε* *αρ* *α* *αίμτεαρ*; (5) *comámτ*, *-ε*, *f.*: d. the cows after milking, *αζ* *comámτ* *να* *μβό* *ταίρειρ* *α* *ζερύροτε* (*P. O'L.*)

Driving-stick, *n.*, *ρείβτα*.

Drizzle, *n.*, fine rain, (1) *ceóbῥán*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (2) *ceóbῥaon*, *-om*, *m.*; (3) *minῥeartaimn*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *ῥιυῖάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥιυῖ-ῥάρτεαὶ*, *-τιζ*, *m.* (*Con.*); (6) *ταίρνεαὶ*, *-νιζ*, *m.*: it is drizzling, *τά* *ῥέ* *αζ* *cup* *ταίρνιζ*, also *τά* *ῥέ* *αζ* *ταίρῥιυῖαὐ* (*Or.*).

Drizzly, *a.*, (1) *ceóbῥánaὶ*, *-αί*, *m.*; (2) *ceóbῥaonaὶ*, *-αί*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιυῖ-ánaὶ*, *-αί*, *m.*: a drizzling day, *τά* *ῥαλα*.

Droit (*Fr.*), right, *ceart*, *gen. cirt*, *m.*

Droll, *a.*, queer and provocative of laughter, amusing and strange, (1) *ΔΙΤ*, -e; (2) *Σρεαννμαρ*, -αιρε; (3) *cleapad*, -αιγε.

Drollery, *n.*, the quality of being droll, (1) *ΔΙΤΕΑΡ*, -τιρ, *m.*; (2) *Σρεανν*, *g.* *Σρυνν*, *m.*; (3) *ρυαιρ-σεαρ*, -ειρ, *m.*

Dromedary, *n.*, the Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), (1) *ορομάν*, -άιν, *m.*; (2) *ορομ-εαοαρί*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Drone, *n.*, (1) a lazy idle fellow, a sluggard, (a) *τύταδ*, -αιζ, -αιγε, *m.*; (b) *λεαοράναδ*, -αιζ, -αιγε, *m.*; (c) *λειρζεάν*, -άιν, *m.*

(2) The male of bees, *ceir-neadbán*, -άιν, *m.*

(3) The drone of the bagpipes, *crann ceoil*.

Drone, *v.i.*, *crónánaim*, *v.n.* *crónán*.

Droning, *n.*, a monotonous humming, *crónán*, -άιν, *m.*: your droning in church would not be pleasant, *oo crónán 'ra gcill níor fám* (*Oss. IV. 52*).

Dronish, *a.*, indolent, *λεαοράναδ*, -αιγε.

Droop, *v.i.*, (1) to sink or hang down, as an animal or plant, from weakness, exhaustion, want of nourishment, etc., *crómam*, -αδ.

(2) To grow weak, to languish, (a) *meatam*, *v.n.* *meat*; (b) *peócam*, -αδ, also *peódam*, *v.n.* *peóδ*, and *peócam*, -αδ; (c) *lagam*, -αδ.

Drooping, *n.*, the act of growing weak or languishing, (1) *peócad*, -έτα, *m.*; (2) *meat*, -έτα, *m.*

Drop, *n.*, the quantity of liquid which falls in one globule, (1) *bpaon*, -om, *pl.* -a and -τα, *m.*: the good d., *an bpaon fóganta*; the bad d., *an opeóbpaon*; (2) *οριλ*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) *ριλ*, -e, *f.*;

(4) *ορίος*, -ίγε, *pl.* -a and -ίγεαδ*a.* *f.*; (5) *ρτιμος*, -a, -ái, *m.*; *ρτιμοζάν*, -άιν, *m.* (*Don.*); (6) *ρνις*: there is not a d. (of life) in him, *ní'l ρνις ann* (*Con.*); (7) a drop of sweat, (a) *cuirpín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (b) *τιοδ*, -a, *pl.* -ρα, *m.*, *dim.* *τιοδός*, *f.* (*pron.* *τιοφός*, *Don.*), *cf.* *ρτιοδ* (*Or.*): *ní'l ρτιοδ uirze 'ra tobair*, there is not a d. of water in the well; (8) *οεόρ*, -όιρ, *m.*: there is not a d. in it, *ní'l οεόρ ann*; the bad d. runs to the fifteenth generation, *térdeann an ohoicdeór go oti an reactmad slúm oéas*; *οιύιρ*, -e, *f.* (*Ker.*): the cows have not a d. of milk, *ní'l οιύιρ bainne as na buaid*; (9) *ριρ*, -e, *f.* (*Con.*); (10) *οριúctán*, -άιν, *m.*; (11) *ρμεαδán*, -άιν, *m.*: will you take a drink? yes, a d., *an óirpá oeoδ? reao. ρμεαδán*; also *ρμιοctán*, *m.*; (12) *οιúgán*, -άιν, *m.*

Drop, *v.t.*, (1) to pour out in drops, (a) *ριιμ*, -leaδ, and *ριιτ*; (b) *ρνιgim*, -ge.

(2) To let fall, as a line in fishing, *leigim uaim*.

(3) To lower, as a curtain or the muzzle of a gun, *leagam*, -αδ.

Drop, *v.i.*, (1) to fall in drops, to drop away, to fall as ripe grain or fruit, *ριιμ*, -leaδ, and *ριιτ*.

(2) To let drops fall, *bpaonaim*, -αδ.

(3) To fall down, to lower, as prices, *tuicim*, *v.n. id.*

(4) To come unexpectedly, with, in, into, etc., *buaitim*, -alaδ: I had not time to d. in to you, *ní raib uaim asam bualaδ irteac eugairb*.

Droplet, *n.*, a little drop, (a) *βραονάν*, -άν, *m.*; (b) *βραομίν*, *m.*; (c) *κυρπνίν*, *m.*; (d) *ορίος*, -ίσε, *pl. -α* and -ίσεα, *f.*

Dropping, *n.*, the action of causing to drop or letting fall in drops, (1) *ρίεαθ*, -τε, *m.*; (2) *ρμίγε*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *βραοναθ*, -ντα, *m.*; (4) *ρίτ*, -ε, *f.*; (5) *τνιτμ*, -τμε, *f.*; (6) *ριορταθ*, -τα, *m.*

Dropping, *a.*, falling in drops, (1) *ρίτεαθ*, -τίγε; (2) *ρμίγεαθ*, -σίγε; (3) *βραοναθ*, -αίγε.

Dropsical, *a.*, diseased with dropsy, *κομάτταθ*, -αίγε.

Dropsy, *n. (Med.)*, an abnormal collection of serous fluid in the body, (1) *ιαρπαρ*, -ε, *f.*; *ιορ-όπουρ*: a man who had the d, *ουινε ι ν-ιορ-όπουρ (Luke 14, 2)*; (2) *ποιρ-φρέοαθ*, -οτε, *m.*; (3) *κομάττε*, *g. id.*, *f. (T. P., II, 143 and 337)*; (4) *ριαταθ*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ζαλαρ νιρζεαμάν*; (6) d. in sheep, *λιατνιρζε*.

Dropwort, *n.*, a plant (*Spiræa filipendula*), (1) *ζρεαβάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *ιυρ βραοναθ*, *m.*; (3) water d. (*Cicuta virosa*), *τάταβα βάν*, *m.*, supposed to have furnished the poison drunk by Socrates.

Dross, *n.*, the scum on metals, (1) *ράλ*, -αί, *m.*; *τε ράλ αιρζο*; (2) *ρμύρ*, -ύρ, *m.*; (3) *ρμύραθ*, *m.*

Drought, *n.*, (1) dryness, want of rain, (a) *τιορμαθ*, -α, *f.*; (b) *τριομταθ*, -αί, *m. (Or.)*; (c) *ρτάλαθ*, -αί, *Don.*; (d) *ιαρ-αρτ*, -αίρτ, *m. (Con.)*.

(2) Thirst, want of drink, *ταρτ*, -αίρτ, and -α, *m.*

(3) Scarcity, lack, *τράζλαθ*, -αί, *m.*

Drove, *imp. of Drive*, *οο τιομάν* *ρέ αρ αζαίρ*, he drove ahead.

Drove, *n.*, a collection of oxen, sheep or swine driven or collected for driving, (1) *εαίτα*, *gen. -αν*, *pl. -αθ*, *f.*; (2) *τρέαθ*, -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3) *βυαίλαθ*, -α, *f. (of cows)*; (4) *ρτατα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (5) *τάιν*, *gen. τάνα*, *pl. τάιντε*, *f.*; (6) *ρπειλ*, -ε, -εαθ, *f. (of swine)*; (7) *αίλβ*, -ε, -εαθ, *f.*: *αίλβίν* *εαορμαθ*, a little drove of sheep; (8) *εαίλβ*, -α, -αί, *m.*, also *ρεαίλβ*, -είλβε, -α, *f.*, and *dim. ρεαίλβάν*, -άν, *m.*; *εαίλβάν*, *m.*; *εαίλβάν*, *m.*; *είλβίν* and *οείλβίν*, *m.*; (9) *μυαίλαθ*, -αί, *f. (of swine)*. See Flock.

Drover, *n.*, one who drives cattle, (1) *τιομάνυρ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οτε*, *m.*; (2) *ρεόιτόρ* *άιννέιρε*; (3) *pl.*, *αορ τιομάνα*.

Drow, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant resembling oats (*Avena fatua*), *κοίρτε* *φιαθ-αίν*.

Drown, *v.i.*, to be suffocated in water or other fluid, *βάταίμ* (*βάίτμ*, *Don.*), -αθ.

Drown, *v.t.*, (1) to deprive of life by immersion in water, *βάταίμ* (*βάίτμ*, *Don.*), -αθ.

(2) To inundate: the land is drowned, *τά αν* *ταταίμ* *βάίρτε*.

(3) To extinguish, to overpower, (a) *μύαίμ*, -αθ; (b) *βάταίμ*, -αθ.

Drowned, *v.a.*, from Drown, *βάίρτε*.

Drowning, *n.*, the act of drowning, *βάταθ*, -άρτε, *m.*

Drowning, *a.*, tending to drown, *βάίρτεαθ*, -τίγε.

Drowsiness, *n.*, state of being sleepy, (1) *κοδαίταθ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ρνανμάρτε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ρνανμάρτεαθ*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ρναντμάρ-εαθ*, -α, *f.*; (5) *τοίρμ*, -ε, *f.*; (6) *ποιρμ*, -ε, *f. (Con.)*; (7) *τπομαοαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; (8) *τπουμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Drowsy, *a.*, (1) inclined to sleep, heavy with sleep, (a) *puanað*, -*aiðe*; (b) *puanm̃ar*, -*aipe*; (c) *coðaltac*, -*aiðe*; (d) *toiñcimeac*, -*m̃iðe*; (e) *cpomac*, -*aiðe*; (f) *cpom*, *gsf.* *cpuime*.

(2) Disposing to sleep, soporific, *puantac*, -*aiðe*.

(3) Dull, stupid, (a) *ceann-cpom*, -*cpuime*; (b) *cám̃ac*, -*aiðe*.

Drub, *v.t.*, to beat with a stick, to cudgel, (1) *buaíim le maroe*, *nó le bat̃a*; (2) *ðab̃aim ðe m̃aroe ar*; (3) *rlaðaim*, -*að*; (4) *rpuaicim*, -*acac*; (5) *leangaim*, -*að*.

Drubbing, *n.*, the act of beating with a stick, (1) *buaíac le maroe*, *m.*; (2) *rlaðairt*, -*ar̃ta*, *f.*; (3) *ðneap̃ail*, -*áia*, *f.* (*ðniop̃ail*, *Don.*); (4) they gave them a drubbing, *cuðac̃ar buaíðar an t̃rleirne oóib*; (5) *leangac*, -*ðta*, *m.*

Drudge, *n.*, one who works hard in servile employment, a menial servant, (1) *rlab̃ur̃oe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*õte*, *m.*; (2) *opuðair̃e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*; (3) *oac̃or̃rlab̃ur̃oe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*õte*, *m.*

Drudgery, *n.*, the act of toiling hard at menial work, (1) *rlab̃ur̃oeac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *opuðair̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Drug, *n.*, any substance used in compounding medicines or in dyeing or chemical operations, (1) *coðuir̃*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.* (*cf.* *coðuir̃i ooc̃t̃ura*, 'doctor's medicine' (*Din.*); (2) *opuð*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*

Drugget, *n.*, a coarse woollen cloth, *opog̃oro*, -*e*, *f.*

Druid, *n.*, one of an order of priests among the Ancient Celts whose most secret and sacred rites were performed in oak forests, *opaoi*, *gen. id.*, and *opuac̃*, *pl.* *opaoite*, *gen. pl.* *opuac̃*, *m.*

Druidess, *n.*, a female druid, *ban-opaoi*, *f.*

Druid-altar, *n.*, *cpomteac*, *f.*; *p̃anteac*, -*lice*, -*a*, *f.*

Druidic, } *a.*, of or belonging to
Druidical, } druids, *opaoiteac*, -*tiðe*.

Druidism, *n.*, the beliefs or teaching of the druids, *opaoiteac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Druid-priest, *n.*, (1) *op̃ar̃oeac̃*, -*oið*, -*oiðe*, *m.*; (2) *cáir̃neac̃*, -*nið*, -*niðe*, *m.*

Drum, *n.*, (1) the common drum, *opoma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*

(2) The tympanum of the ear, *tiomp̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*

Drummer, *n.*, the person who beats a drum, *opomac̃oĩr̃*, -*ópa*, -*ri*, *m.*

Drumstick, *n.*, the stick with which a drum is beaten, *bat̃a opoma*.

Drunk, *a.*, intoxicated, *ar̃ meir̃ðe*: be not d. with wine, *ná bíð ar̃ meir̃ðe ó ðion* (*Eph.* 5, 18); he was d., *oo bí ré ar̃ meir̃ðe* (*Gen.* 9, 21); he who drinks only water will not be d., *an té ná hóíann ac̃t uir̃ðe ní beir̃ó ré ar̃ meir̃ðe*; blind d., *ar̃ ðear̃ðmeir̃ðe*; he is pretty d., *tá ré ðiuic̃ ðo leór̃* (*Ker.*); he is mad d., *tá re 'n-a r̃teallac̃ oú̃t̃mac̃ ar̃ meir̃ðe* (*Con.*); I hate to see a boy d., *ir̃ ðuac̃ tiom buac̃ail ar̃ meir̃ðe*; half-drunk, (a) *ar̃ boð-meir̃ðe*; (b) "maic̃ ðo leór̃"; (c) *ríðac̃*, -*aiðe*.

Drunkard, *n.*, one who is habitually drunk, a teper, (1) *meir̃ðeoir̃*, -*ópa*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *pó̃air̃e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *πότος*, drink); (3) *bãair̃e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*; (4) *cpaor̃ánac̃*, -*aið*, -*aiðe*, *m.*; (5) *rlaig̃in*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ni*, *m.*; (6) *ðear̃ ólac̃ám*, *m.*; (7) *ðear̃ meir̃ðe*, *m.*; (8) *rlóig̃in*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ni*, *m.*: beware of drunkards,

sluggards or immoral people, *reacáin luct meirge nó léirge nó tóruiré*; (9) *luct bóroéiré (pl.)*.

Drunken, *a.*, pertaining to or proceeding from intoxication, (1) *meirgeamail, -má*; (2) *meirgeac, -gíge*.

Drunkenness, *n.*, (1) the state of being intoxicated with alcoholic drink, (a) *meirgeoiréac, -a, f.*; *meirgeamla, -a, f.*; (b) *meirge, f.*; (c) *ólacán, -ám, m.*; (d) *pótaireac, -a, f.*; (e) *póitéir, -e, f.*, and *bóroéir, -e, f.*; (f) *bac, -a, m.*; (g) *bacaireac, -a, f.*: since *d.* is the mother of everything evil, step-mother of the virtues, loss of the time which should be spent in good works, shipwreck of chastity, beginning and end of every vice, *ór í meirge máchair na n-olc, learmáchair na rubáilce, caill na haimirre ba cóir a cáiteam le deirgshíomá, longbúireac na seanmnairéac, túr 7 deireac gac mígreann (P. L. 451)*.

(2) Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication, (a) *míobhán, -ám, m.*; (b) *meabhán, -ám, m.*.

Dry, *a.*, (1) free from moisture, deficient in the normal supply of moisture, as rain or any fluid, (a) of weather: free from rain or mist, *tírm, g.s.f. tíorma*; (b) of vegetable matter: free from juice or sap, (i) *cíon, -íne*; (ii) *rears, -eirge*; (iii) *ric (cf. L. siccus; cf. √ séikō, I dry)*; *ricféar*, dry or withered grass, hay; (iv) *plars, -e*; (c) of animals: not giving milk, (i) *óior, -irge*; (ii) *rears, -eirge*: *bó óior*, a cow that has run dry, *bó rears* is a cow that

never had a calf or that has ceased to have them for the time being; (d) of persons: thirsty, needing drink, *tarctmar, -aíre*; (e) of the eyes: not shedding tears, *tírm, g.s.f. tíorma*; (f) of food: without condiment, *túr, -uiré*.

(2) Having a character somewhat severe and hard, hence sharp, shrewd or quaint, *túr, -uiré*: he asked me dryly, *o'fiarpuig ré díom go túr*.

(3) Destitute of anything interesting or amusing, *íom, g.s.f. íume*.

Dry, *v.t.*, to make dry, to free from moisture, *tíormuigim, -uḡad (cf. Gr. τερομα, I dry up; Skr. tersh, to thirst; cf. tír, a country, and tíora, kiln-drying, from the same root, viz., √ térs, to gape from dryness; cf. L. terra); to dry up with thirst, tíormuigim, -uḡad*: and their multitude were dried up with thirst, *do cuadar a rluas ar o'tíormuḡad le tarct (Is. 5, 13)*.

Dry, *v.i.*, (1) to grow dry or become free from moisture, *tíormuigim, -uḡad*.

(2) To shrivel or wither, (a) *reirgim, -gead*; (b) *reódam, v.n. reó*; (c) *reódam, -ad*.

(3) To dry up, as a lake or river, (a) *tráḡdam, -ad*; (b) *tíormuigim, -uḡad*.

Dryad, *n.*, wood-nymph, *rídeós na gcoitce, -óige, -a, f.*

Dryas (white), *n.*, a plant of the genus *geum*, *macall móna*.

Drying, *n.*, the act of freeing from moisture, *tíormuḡad, -uirge, m.*
See Dry.

Dryness, *n.*, the state of being dry, (1) *tíorma, -a, f. (tíormac, -aig, m. Or.)*; (2) *óior, -irge*,

pl. -a, dat. -ir̥s, f.: the cow is running dry, τὰ ἀν βό αἷς οὐτ ἰ νοῖρ̥ς (νό ἐμ νοῖρ̥ς); the well ran dry, ἐμᾶρὸ ἀν τοῦδᾱ ἰ νοῖρ̥ς; also νοῖρ̥σαδ, -ῆα, *m.*

Dryshod, *a.*, without wetting the feet, κορὰ τιορ̥μα.

Dry-spot, *n.*, a hard or firm spot in a marsh, ρεαρ̥γᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*

Dry-wood, *n.*, (1) ροῦonnaδ, -αῖδ, *m.*; (2) ροῦnaδ, -αῖδ, *m.*; (3) connaδ, -αῖδ, *m.*

Dual, *a.*, expressing two, belonging to two, εἰμᾶντα, *ind.*

Duality, *n.*, dual character or usage, εἰμᾶνταετ, -α.

Dub, *v.t.*, to entitle, to call or invest with some new character, ῥαῖρ̥μῖμ, *v.n.* ῥαῖρ̥μ; also ῥοῖρ̥μ.

Dubbed, *v.a.*, ῥαῖρ̥μτε.

Dubiety, *n.*, doubtfulness, uncertainty, ἀμ̥ραρ, -αρ, *m.*

Dubious, *a.*, (1) being in doubt, wavering, ἀμ̥ραραδ, -αῖγε.

(2) Occasioning doubt, not clear, (a) νεῖμ̥εμ̥ντε, *ind.*; (b) ἐροεαρ̥δ, -α.

(3) Of uncertain event, conταδ-αῖρ̥τεαδ, -αῖγε.

Dubiousness, *n.*, state of being dubious, (1) ἀμ̥ραραετ, -α, *f.*; (2) conταδ-αῖρ̥τεαετ, -α, *f.*

Duchess, *n.*, the wife or widow of a duke, βαμ̥οῖυῖc, *f.*

Duck, *n.* (*Zool.*), any bird of the sub-family Anatinae, family Anatidae; the common duck (*Anas boschus*), (1) λαῖα, *gen.* λαῖαν, *pl.* λαῖαμ, *f.*; (2) tonnoṣ, -οῖγε, -α, *f.*; it was "wait awhile" or "time enough" that lost the ducks, ραν ῥο ρόυῖ νό ἀμ ῥο ιεόρ̥ α ἐαῖῖ na tonnoṣa, *Prov.*; (3) ῥαῖῖῖεαρ̥c, -εῖρ̥ce, -α, *f.*; (4) λαῖ, -α, *f.*

Crested d., λαῖα ρ̥sumáμ, *f.*

Wild d., ρῖαδ̥λαῖα, *f.*

For other kinds such as eider d., mallard, Muscovy d., teal, widgeon, etc., see under each name in the Vocabulary.

Duck, *v.t.*, to thrust or plunge under water and suddenly withdraw, tumam, -αδ.

Duck, *v.i.*, (1) to go under water and reappear immediately, to plunge the head in water, to dip, tumam, -αδ.

(2) To drop the head, to bow, epomam, -αδ.

Ducking, *n.*, the act of plunging suddenly in water and quickly withdrawing, tumad, -m̥ta, *m.*

Ducking-stool, *n.*, a stool by means of which common scolds were formerly plunged into water as a punishment, (1) ἀν ρ̥τόῖ οὐδ; (2) ἀν ρ̥τόῖ tum̥ta, *m.*

Duckmeat, *n.*, a genus (*Lemna*) of small plants growing on stagnant pools and said to furnish food for ducks, also called Duckweed, (1) ρορ̥ λαῖαν, *m.*; (2) δ̥ρ̥ᾶν tonnoṣ, *m.*; (3) ῥᾶν tonnoṣ, *f.*; (4) ῖρ̥ ῥᾶν ἀῖαῖρ̥ ῥᾶν μάῖαῖρ̥, *f.*; (5) ῥᾶν λαῖαν.

Duct, *n.*, (1) a canal for conveying water of fluids, οὐδαρ̥εῖαῖρ̥, -e, -εαμ̥α, *f.*

(2) A tube for the same purpose, ρεαῖᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*

Ductile, *a.*, capable of being drawn out, (1) ροῖαρ̥ραμ̥γε; (2) ροῖρ̥ῖντε.

Ductileness, } *n.*, the property of Ductility, } a metal which permits of its being drawn into wire, etc., (1) ροῖαρ̥ραμ̥γεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) ροῖρ̥ῖντεαετ, -α, *f.*

Dudgeon, *n.*, resentment, ill-will, (1) ο̥ρ̥οῖεμ̥εμ, -e, *f.*; (2) ῥᾶμ̥αμ̥, -α, *f.*

Due, *n.*, (1) that which is owed, (a) *φιάς*, -α, *pl. id., m.*; (b) *ὀλεάς*, -α, -αννα, *f.*

(2) Right, just claim or title, (a) *σεῖρε*, *g. cῖρε*, also *σεῖρε*, *m.*; (b) *ὀυαί*, -αί, *m.*; (c) *ὀυαίσαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*: render therefore to all men their dues, *ἀρ ἀν ἀὐθαίραν τάβηαὶ ἁ νοῦαίσαρ ὅο να ηυίτε ὀδομῖ* (*Rom. 13, 7*).

(3) Due or proper time for an event to take place, *μῖτρο*, -ε, *f.*: it is d. time for me to go, *ἢ μῖτρο ὅομ ἰμῖεας*; it is d. time you came, *ἢ μῖτρο ὅουτ τεας*.

Due, *a.*, (1) owed as a debt that ought to be legally paid, *ὀλεάσας*, -αίσε.

(2) Justly claimed as a right, *σεῖρε*, *g.s.f. cῖρε*.

(3) Such as a thing ought to be, *ὀυαί*, -αίε.

(4) Appointed to arrive or happen at a given time, *μῖτρο*, -ε.

(5) Fit, proper, *κόρη*, -όρη; *κόντε*, *ind.*

In due order, *ἀρ εαζαρ*.

Duel, *n.*, an arranged or agreed combat between two persons, (1) *σεῖρε*, -ε, *f.*; (2) *κομῖστε*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *κομῖας ἐνῖρη*, *m.*; (4) *κομῖαν*, -αἰν, *m.*; (5) *οἰαρέας*, -α, *m.* (*G. D.*).

Dueller, *n.*, one who engages in a duel, *στιαῖοαίρε*, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Duet, *n.*, a composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental, *πονν ὀά ζυτ*; *σεῖρε* *οἰρε*.

Duffer, *n.*, a stupid awkward person, *ceann maroe* (*colloq.*).

Dug, *imp.* of Dig, (1) as witness that I d. this well, *ἡ-α ὀφιαῖοαίρε ζυρ ὀόαἰ μέ ἀν ὀοαίρ ὀο*; (2) they d. another well, *ὀο ὀόαἰοαίρε*

ὀοαίρ εἰτε; (3) they d. the garden, *ὀο ὀόαίρ ὀαῖο ἀν ζαίρῖοα*.

Dug, *n.*, the teat, pap or nipple of a beast, (1) *βαῖλάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *ρῖνε*, *g. id., pl. -νί, f.*: to suck a dug, *ρῖνε ὀο ὀεῖρε*.

Duke, *n.*, one of the highest order of nobility, *οἰύκ*, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Dukedom, *n.*, the title or dignity of a duke, *οἰύκῖοεας*, -α, *f.*

Dulcet, *a.*, sweet to the ear, melodious, harmonious, *βῖνν*, *comp. βῖννε*.

Dulcify, *v.t.* (*Pharm.*), (1) to sweeten, *ὀεάαἰμ μῖληρ ὀό βλαῖτα*.

(2) To mollify, to please, *ὀεάαἰμ ταῖνεαἰμας*.

Dull, *a.*, (1) slow in understanding, stupid, (a) *ὀαῖαῖσεαντας*, -αίσε; (b) *μαῖαῖσεαντας* (c); (c) *ὀαῖ-ἰνντεαςτας*, -αίσε.

(2) Slow in action, sluggish, unready, awkward, (a) *τάμας*, -αίσε; (b) *ρραῖοάντας*, -αίσε; (c) *μῖρησεας*, -νίσε; (d) *μαῖρῖ-άντας*, *ind.*; (e) *ρῖαῖρα*, *ind.*

(3) Insensible, unfeeling, *οἰρη*, -οἰρη.

(4) Not keen in edge, (a) *μαῖο*, -οἰε; (b) *μαῖοῖραῖοῖρας*, -αίσε.

(5) Of weather: not bright or clear, foggy, obscure, dim, *σεῖρε-ας*, -αίσε.

(6) Not keen of hearing, (a) *εῖαῖροαῖ*, -αἰε; (b) *ρραῖο-εῖαῖρας*, -αίσε.

(7) Gross, heavy, inert, insensible, lifeless, *ρραῖοεαἰμαῖ*, -ἰμα.

(8) Furnishing little spirit or cheerfulness, tedious, *ὀόμα*, *ind.*; *opp.* of *ρῖομα*, sprightly.

Dull, *v.t.*, (1) to deprive of sharpness or point, *μαῖοῖρημ*, -υῖαῖο.

- (2) To make dull or stupid, *τἀμάμ, -αθ*.
- (3) To render dim or obscure, to sully or tarnish, (a) *ῥμύρομ, -οεαθ*; (b) *τεμλίγμ, -ιγθαθ*.
- (4) To deprive of liveliness or activity, to make heavy or inert, *ῥπαρομ, -οεαθ*: long sleep dulls a child, *κοῦλα φαθα ῥπαροεανν τεανθ* (*H. II. 399*).
- Dull, *v.i.*, to become dull or stupid, *τἀμάμ, -αθ*.
- Dullard, *n.*, a stupid person, a dunce, (1) *ἀμῥάν, -άν, m.*; (2) *ῥαοι, g. id., pl. -τε, m.*; (3) *ῥουαδάν, -άν, m.*; (4) *αῖδατάν, -άν, m.*; (5) *ῥπαθαίρε, g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (6) *ῥαλλοῖραμάν, -άν (Or.)*; (7) *ῥταacán, -άν, m. (Tip.)*.
- Dullness, Dulness, *n.*, state of being dull, bluntness, obtuseness, stupidity, (1) *ῥαλλαιγεανταέτ, -α, f.*; (2) *μαολαιγεανταέτ, -α, f.*; (3) *τεμμεατ, -μίτ, m.*; (4) *μείρῃε, g. id., f.*; (5) *τἀμαίγε, g. id., f.*; (6) *ῥπαδάνταέτ, -α, f.*; (7) *ῥπαδάνταρ, -αρ, m.*; (8) *ῥπαροεαμίταέτ, -α, f.*; (9) *ῥύίρε, g. id. f.*; (10) *ῥοέμα, g. id., m., opp. of ῥοέμα, sprightliness*; (11) *μαρῃάνταέτ, -α, f.*; (12) *μαλλ-αέαρ, -αρ, m.*
- Dull-sighted, *a.*, having poor eyesight, *ῥαλλῥαῖθαῖραέτ, -αίγε*.
- Dull-witted, *a.*, stupid, (1) *μαο-αιγεανταέτ, -αίγε*; (2) *ῥαλλ-αιγεαντα(έτ)*; (3) *ῥλαοῖαίλλαέτ, -αίγε*; (4) *ῥαλλιντιμνεαέτ, -νίγε*; (5) *ῥαλλιντιεαέτταέτ, -αίγε*.
- Dulse, *n.*, edible seaweed, *ῥουτ-εαῖς cloice*; *ῥουττεαῖς ῥταίμε*. See Dilisk.
- Duly, *a.*, in a fit and becoming manner, (1) *ῥο ceαρτ*; (2) *ῥο ῥίρεαέτ*; (3) *αρ cóιρ*.

- Dumb, *a.*, destitute of the power of speech, *βαῖθ, -αίθε*: d. dogs that bark not, *μαῖοῖαί βαῖθα ναέ ῥοέαν ταφανν* (*D. E. 80*).
- Dumb-mouthed, *a.*, *βεαίθαῖθ, -θαίθε*.
- Dumbness, *n.*, the state of being dumb, (1) *βαίθε, gen. id., f.*; (2) *βαίθεαέτ, -α, f.*
- Dummy, *n.*, one who is dumb, *βαῖθάν, -άν, m.*: a dummy tells no lies, *εά ῥοέανανν βαῖθάν ῃρέας*.
- Dump, *n.*, a dull gloomy state of mind, ill-humour, despondency, *ῥτuirτ, -ε, -εαέα, f.*: he is in the dumps, *τά ῥτuirτ αίρ*.
- Dumpy, *a.*, short and disproportionately stout, *τάρραέτ, -αίγε*.
A dumpy person, *τάρραέτάν, -άν, m.*
- Dun, *n.*, circular fort or mound, *ῥύν, -α, pl. id., m.*
- Dun, *v.t.*, to press for payment of a debt, *ῥρεαῖθαμ, -αθ*.
- Dun, *n.*, an importunate creditor, one who duns, (1) *ῥρεαῖθαῖοίρ, -οίρα, -οίρί, m.*; (2) *ῥῥροέαιρε, g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*
- Dun, *a.*, a darkish or dull brown colour, of a colour between brown and black, (1) *ῥονν, comp. ῥυννε*; (2) *οῖαρ, g.s.f. urōpe* (*cf. ῥεαῖαρ na hurōpe, the Book of the Dun Cow*; (*cf. Gr. ῡδωρ, water, the colour being "water-like," Thurn.*); (3) *ῥρόν, -όνε*; (4) *λαέτνα, ind.*
- Dunce, *n.*, one backward in learning, a dull fellow, (1) *ῥταίρε, g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) *βαοῖάν, -άν, m.*; (3) *ῃρεντιε, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (4) *τείρε, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (5) *τἀμαίρε, g. id., -ρί, m.*; (6) *ῥαοι, g. id., pl. -τε, m.*; (7) *ῥυνῥαῖράν, -άν, m. (Don.)*; (8) *ῥῥονναιρε, g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (9)

ὑαλλοπαμάν, -άν, *m.* (*Or.*); (10) ceann cruaid, *m.*; (11) cluaid, *g. id., pl. -óite, m.*; (12) ceann giúire.

Dung, *n.*, the excrement of animals, (1) doiteac, *gen. -iú, m.*, and miarlad, -aiú, *m.* (manure); (2) cac, -a, -anna, *m.*; (3) gíodair, -air, *m.*; (fíodair (*Con.*). In *M.* fíodair means thick milk when broken up); (4) oirac, -aiú, *m.* (horse-dung); (5) buaitac, also buaitrac, -aiú, *f.* (cow-d.); (6) cac muc (pig's-d.).
Dung, *v.i.*, to void excrement, cacaim, *v.n. cac.*

Dungeon, *n.*, a close dark prison usually under the tower, (1) damgean, -gim, *pl. id.*, and -gne, *m.*; (2) carcar, -air, *m.* (*cf. L. carcer*); (3) géibeann, -binn, *m.*; (4) daoibot, -oite, -a, *f.*; (5) in a cloister, déaríteac, *m.*

Dung-hill, *n.*, a heap of dung, cairn doilúg, *m.*

Dupe, *n.*, one who is easily duped, amaóán, -ám, *m.*

Dupe, *v.t.*, to deceive, to trick, (1) cluaim, -aó; (2) meallaim, -aó.

Duper, *n.*, one who dupes, (1) cluaimí, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) mealltóir, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Duplex, *a.*, double, twofold, dúbalt, *ind.*; also dúbaitte.

Duplicate, *v.t.*, (1) to double, to fold, dúbluigim, -uigim.

(2) To make a transcript or copy, aicéiríobaim, -aó.

Duplicate, *n.*, that which exactly resembles something else, a counterpart, (1) macramail, -mla, *m.*; (2) copair, -e, -i, *f.*

Duplication, *n.*, (1) the act of doubling or folding over, dúbluigim, -uigim. *m.*

(2) The act of transcribing, aicéiríobaim, -aó, *m.*

Duplicity, *n.*, bad faith, insincerity, (1) ceatú, -eig, *f.*; (2) calair, -e, *f.*

Durability, *n.*, the power of long continuance in any condition, (1) lastingness, (a) buanaict, -a, *f.*; (b) buaine, *gen. id., f.*; (2) firmness, (a) damgne, *g. id., f.*; (b) damgneact, -a, *f.*

Durable, *a.*, able to continue in a particular condition, lasting, (1) buan, -aine; (2) rearmaid, -aiú; (3) marcanad, -aiú.

Durableness, *n.*, power of lasting, (1) rearmaid, -a, *f.*; (2) buanair, -air, *m.*

Durance, *n.*, imprisonment, (1) príorúntaict, -a; (2) ráibíor, -e, *f.*

Duration, *n.*, (1) the state or quality of lasting, (a) buanair, -air, *m.*; (b) marcanad, -a, *f.*

(2) The period during which a thing exists, (a) fear, *m.*; (b) pé, *g. id., f.*

Duress, *n.*, imprisonment, restraint of liberty, bairíobair, -air, *m.*

During, *prep.*, in the time of, as long as the action or existence of, (1) ar fear: d. my life, ar f. mo fáigim; d. three days and nights, a. f. trí n-oróir ír trí lá; d. the night, a. f. na horóir; d. a month, a. f. míora; d. the day, a. f. an lae; (2) le, when it refers to past time: d. your life, le do linn; le do pé; (3) le linn: d. your life .i. the part of it that has passed, le linn do beata; (4) i rí: d. the week, i rí na fearctmaine; (5) i n-imteact: d. his run, i n-imteact a fear; (6) i scaiteam na fearctmaine, d. the week.

Durst, *imp.* of Dare, *v.i.*: I d. not go, ní lámáim imteacht, seldom used except in *cond.*, ní leómáinn.

Dusk, *n.*, (1) imperfect obscurity, doiréadar, -air, *m.*; (2) twilight, (a) comfeargar, -air, *m.*: at d., le c. na horóce (*U.*); (b) clap-íolar -air, *m.*; (c) duibeadán, -ám, *m.*: at d., le o. na horóce; (d) cñón-*trá*t, -a, *m.* (*Ker.*).

Dusky, *a.*, partially dark or obscure, tending to blackness in colour, doiréa, *ind.*

Dust, *n.*, fine dry particles of earth or other matter, (1) ceó, *g. id.*, *m.*: ceó bóchair, d. of the road; *fig.* merriment, scuffle or excitement which would "raise the d.": "what a d. I have raised," as the fly said behind the coach, nac mpre a éog an ceó; (2) luaitreád, -író, *m.*: for d. thou art and into d. thou shalt return, óir ir luaitreád tu 7 cum luaitíró filíear tú (*Gen.* 3, 19); (3) créarfós, -óige, -óga, *f.*; (4) luaitreán, -ám, *m.*; (5) luaitreabán: ní'l ionnainn áct luaitreán asur luait, we are but d. and ashes; (6) black d., ímúir, -úir, *m.*; ícúir (*Con.*); (7) ímúrac, -aig, *m.*; (8) ímúrabán, -ám, *m.*; (9) ímúro, -e, *f.*, *dim.* ímúoán, -ám, *m.*; (10) ímúoir, -air, *m.*; (11) mill d., deannaic, -aig, *m.*

Dust, *v.t.*, (1) to reduce to d., to pulverize, luaitíugim, -íugad.

(2) to remove dust, glanaim ó luaitreád.

Duster, *n.*, one who or that which dusts, cimliceán, -ám, *m.*

Dustiness, *n.*, the state of being dusty, luaitreacht, -a, *f.*

Dusty, *a.*, covered with dust, like dust, (1) luaitreamail, -míla; (2) luaitreánta, *ind.*; (3) luatac, -aig.

Dutch-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*), a kind of horsetail rush (*Equisetum hyemale*), bíorós, -óige, -a, *f.*

Duteous, *a.*, obedient, submissive, (1) úreamail, -míla; (2) umail, -aile; (3) úppamaic, -aig.

Dutiful, *a.*, respectful, deferential, (1) omórac, -aig; (2) íomórac, -aig.

Dutifulness, *n.*, quality of being dutiful, omórac, -a, *f.*

Duty, *n.*, (1) that which one is morally bound to do, (a) olear-danar, -air, *m.*; (b) duail, -ail, *m.*; (c) duailgar, -air, *m.*; (d) íeróm, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*: to teach princes is the poet's duty, ir íeróm íle teagar íla; (e) cumg, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*

(2) A tax, toll, or impost, (a) cáim, -ánac, -ánaca, *f.*; (b) cánaic, -air, *m.*

Dwale, *n.* (*Bot.*), the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*), (1) lur na oib móire; (2) lur na horóce.

Dwarf, *n.*, an animal much below the average size, esp. a diminutive person, (1) ábac, -aic, *m.*; (2) arcán, -ám, *m.*; (3) arc, *g.* airc, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) íoríóc, *f.* = ábac mna; (5) cnuiteacán, -ám, *m.*; (6) bíroic, -oig, *m.*; (7) acarraic, -air, *m.*; (8) daib, -e, -eaca, *f.*; (9) toiricín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (10) luóirpán, -ám, *m.*; (11) loáirpán, -ám, *m.*; (12) loáirpín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

A dwarfish sprite, cluáracán, -ám, *m.*

Dwarf-elder (see Danewort), (1) peic, -e, *f.*; (2) peicíoc, *gen.* peice buige, *f.*

Dwarf-tree, *n.*, cnam capáir.

Dwarfish, *a.*, of the nature of or like a dwarf, arcánac, -aig.

Dwarfishness, *n.*, the quality or condition of a dwarf, *arcánaict*, -a, *f.*

Dwell, *v.i.*, to abide, remain, continue, reside, (1) *comnúrōim*, -ōe; (2) *ionnuigim*, -uḡaḃ; (3) *aitigim*, -iuḡaḃ; (4) *aitreabaim*, -aḃ (*cf.* *adtreabaim*, *B.B.* 316a, 30, 34), *fut.* *aitreóbaḃ*.

Dweller, *n.*, an inhabitant, (1) *aitigíteoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *comnuigíteac*, -tíg, -tíge, *m.*; (3) *comnuigíteoir*, -óira, -óirí, *m.*

Dwelling, *n.*, habitation, abode, (1) *teac*, *gen.* *tíge*, *dat.* *tíg*, *pl.* *tígte*, *m.*, *nom.* also *tíg*; (2) *aitreab*, -eib, -a, *m.*, also *f.* (*cf.* *W. tref* and *Corn. trev*); (3) *áruir*, *áruir*, -air, *m.*; (4) *bunáit*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (5) *comnúrōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ōte, *m.*; (6) *conḡbáil*, -ála, *f.*; (7) *fáruir*, -air, *m.* (*U.*).

Dwelling, *n.*, living or inhabiting, (1) *'n-a comnúrōe*; (2) *aitreabbaḃ*, -bta, *m.*; (3) *ionnuḡaḃ*, -uigte, *m.*; (4) *aitiuḡaḃ*, -igte, *m.*; (5) *ionadact*, -a, *f.*

Dwindle, *v.i.*, to shrink to waste, to fall away, (1) *rearrḡaim*, -aḃ; (2) *out ar neimníḃ*.

Dye, *v.t.*, to give a new and permanent colour to, (1) *daḡaim*, -aḃ; (2) *daḡuigim*, -uḡaḃ.

Dye, *n.*, the colour produced by dyeing, *daḡ*, -a, -anna, *m.*

Dyed, *v.a.*, coloured, *daḡte*.

Dyeing, *n.*, the process of colouring fabrics permanently, (1) *daḡaḃ*, -aitte, *m.*; (2) *daḡuḡaḃ*, -uigte, *m.*; (3) *daḡadóirneact*, -a, *f.*

Dyer, *n.*, one who dyes, (1) *daḡadóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *daḡóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Dyer's lichen (purple), *n.* (*Roccella tinctoria*), *crotal*, -ail, *m.*

Dyer's weed, *n.* (*Bot.*), a species of mignonette used for dyeing yellow (*Reseda luteola*), *buirōe móir*.

Dying, *n.*, the act of expiring, (1) *as out n-éas*; (2) *as faḡbáil*, *báir*; (3) *as rtioḡaḃ* (*Don.*); (4) he looks like dying, *ta crot an báir air*.

Dyke, *n.*, a trench or drain, *óios*, -íge, -iocraca, *f.*

Dynamo, *n.*, an electric machine, *ruinneac*, -nig, -nige, *m.* (*T. Con.*).

Dynast, *n.*, a ruler or governor, *coḡnacé*, -aig, *m.*

Dynasty, *n.*, a race or succession of kings, (1) *coḡnacair*, -air, *m.*; (2) *ríogḡaḃ*, -arōe, *f.* (*coll.*); (3) *réimeair*, -mire, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (4) *árcómaḡta*; (5) *árcómaḡail*.

Dysentery, *n.*, a disease accompanied by griping pains, and a constant desire to evacuate the bowels, (1) *buinneac óearḡ*; (2) *rḡáirō*, -e, *f.*; *rit folá* (*T.P.* I., 498).

Dyspnœa, *n.*, difficulty of breathing, *múcaḃ*, -cta (*M.*); *plúcaḃ*, -cta (*Con.*).

E.

E, (1) *eaḃaḃ nó eaḃaḃ*, the aspen tree, the fifth letter of the Irish alphabet. Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i*, *a* and *o*, as shown by the changes in genitives. For instance, *cearc* becomes *cúrc*; *ceann*, *cinn*; *feair*, *fíir*; *eaḃ*, *eic*; *Seasán* = *Seóḡan*, John; *béat*, *beóil*; *ḡeairr*, *g.s.f.* *ḡiorra*; *fíal*, *g.s.f.* *féite*; *óian*, *g.s.f.* *óéime*; *cúe*, *cúiaḃ*; *Óia*, *Óé*. The letter *e* in Irish has two sounds, long and short. When long it is accented and

te héirteaçt; to give ear, ò'éirteaçt; a hungry belly has no ears, ní bíonn cluara as bolg ocraç.

(4) Anything that resembles an ear, a handle, as the handles of a pot, cluara an córcám, (óuirnín (*Con.*); the ears of a dish, cluara na méire; the ear or treadle of a spade, cluar páimainne.

(5) the head of any cereal containing grain, as oats, barley, rye, wheat, Indian corn, etc., óear, *gen.* óéire, *dat.* óéir, *pl.* óeara 7 óearaça, *f.*, also óiar, *g.* óéire, *pl.* -a, *f.*: for the sickle cut together the short ear, the medium ear and the tall ear, óir gearrað an corrán 1 n-aoimfeacht an óear gearr 7 an óear meadónaç 7 an óear áro (*K.*, *Tbb.* 73, 25). Ear-ache, *n.*, a pain in the ear, timnear cluair.

Ear-drop, *n.*, a pendant for the ear, cloigín, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Eared, *a.*, having ears, cluaraç, -aige.

Earl, *n.*, a nobleman, (1) iarla, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* = iarflait, a tributary lord; (2) earlam, -aim, *m.*

Ear-lap, *n.*, the lobe of the ear, (1) óúróg, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) bun nó bog nó óúro na cluair.

Earldom, *n.*, the dignity, status or title of an earl, iarlaçt, -a, *f.*

Earliness, *n.*, the state of being early, (1) tráçamlaçt, -a, *f.*; (2) moice, *g.* *id.*, *f.*

Early, *ad.*, in good time or season, (1) go moç; ó'eirigeaðar go moç ar marom; (2) go luat; (3) go tráçamail; (4) go roç.

Early, *a.*, in advance of the usual or fixed time, among or near

the first, *opp.* to late, (1) moç, -oice: e. rising, moiceirge and moçoirge; also roç, -oice: e. ripe, moçabro; (2) luat, -aite: he is oftener late than e., 17 mionca verðeannaç é ná luat; e. potatoes, práçai luata; (3) tráçamail, -míla: at an e. hour, 1 n-uair tráçamail; (4) matutinal, (a) mainneamail, -míla; (b) maroneaç, -nige.

Early and late, moç mail.

Earn, *v.t.*, (1) to merit, to deserve, as by labour, tuillim, -leað: you earned it very well, do tuillir go rómaic é; ourselves that have earned what has been done, 17 rinn féin do tuill gac níð atá véanta (*D. E.* 72).

(2) To gain or acquire, as by labour, (a) raotruigim, -uðað; (b) gnotruigim, -uðað.

Earned, *v.a.*, merited, deserved, (1) tuillte, *ind.*; (2) raotruigte.

Earnest, *n.*, reality, seriousness, fixed determination, píre, but only in the phrase óá pírib: are you in e.? an óá pírib atá tú .i. is that your fixed determination? are you serious? is it really true?; that is bad luck in e., rin é an donar óá pírib .i. that is indeed a misfortune; I am in e., táim 1 noáipírib .i. I am serious.

Earnest, *a.*, (1) ardent in the pursuit of an object, zealous with sincerity, (a) óútracraç, -aige; (b) óioçraç, -aige; (c) inneamail, -míla.

(2) Intent, (a) fumeamail, -míla; (b) prároneaç, -nige; (c) óian, *g.s.f.* óéine.

Earnest, *n.*, something paid beforehand to bind a bargain, a pledge or token of something to come, (1) éarlar, -air, *m.*; (2) éarlair,

-e, *f.*; (3) *ιαρταρ*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* Fr. *arrhes*; L. *arra*); (4) *ναρόμ*, -αρόμα, -αρόμαννα, *m.* (*O'D. Gram.* 98).

Earnest longing, *n.*, (1) *αντοιγεαέτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ρόφομ*, -φूम, *m.*

Earnestly, *ad.*, in an earnest manner, (1) *σο πμάρνεαέ*; (2) *σο ούτρεαέ*; (3) *σο οίτιρ*.

Earnestness, *n.*, the state or quality of being earnest, (1) *ούτρεαέ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *οέμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *οέμεαρ*, -μ, *m.*; (4) *οέμεαέ*, -α, *f.*

Earning, *n.*, (1) the act of gaining by labour, (a) *τuitteam*, -uim, *m.*: *e.* precedes wages, *η τύρζε τuitteam nā τυμαρταλ*; (b) *ραοτρυζαδ*, -υρζε, *m.*: *e.* their livelihood, *αζ ραοτρυζαδ α mbeaεαδ*.

(2) Wages gained by labour or service, (a) *τuitteam*, -uim, *m.*; (b) *τυμαρταλ*, -αλ, *m.*

Ear-ring, *n.*, an ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear with or without a pendant, (1) *κυαρφάμνε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *φάμνε* *κυαρε*, *m.*; (3) *αγίλιν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (4) *κυαρφάιλ*, -e, -í, *f.*; (5) *κυαρφρεόρο*, -e, *f.*

Earth, *n.*, (1) the earth as a celestial body and as distinguished from the sun, moon or stars, (a) *οομάν*, -αμ, *m.*; (b) *αν τιαέτ*, -αίέτ, -α, *m.*

(2) The dry land which makes up our globe, (a) *ταλαμ*, *gen. talman*, *dat. talman*, *pl. talta*, *f.* (*cf.* L. *tellus*, *earth*; Skr. *talas*, *level ground*), also *m.*, *gen.* and *pl. talam*: God called the dry land earth, *οο ζοιρ οια οον ύιρ έιμ, ταλαμ (Gen. 1, 10)*; (b) *οομάν*, -αμ, *m.*

(3) A part of the globe, country, land, (a) *τιρ*, -e, *pl. τιορτα*, *f.*; (b) *ρεαρμν*, -αμν, *m.*

(4) The soft matter composing the surface of the globe and favourable to the growth of plants, (a) *κρέ*, *g. κριαδ*, *dat. κριαδ*, *pl. κρέρδεαμνα*, *f.*; (b) *κρέαφός*, -όρζε, -α, *f.*: going under the earth *.i.* being buried, *αζ ουτ φά'ν ζκρέαφός*; (c) *ύιρ*, -e, *dat. ύιρ*, *f.*; (d) *ταλαμ*, *m.* and *f.* (*see* 2): to till the earth from which he was taken, *οο ραοτρυζαδ αν ταλαμ αρ αρ τυζαδ έ (Gen. 3, 23)*; (e) *ιτιρ*, -τρεαέ, *f.*

(5) A hole in the ground where an animal hides, as the earth of a fox, *φυαέαιρ*, -e, -í, *f.*, also *φυαέαιρ*, and *φυαέαιρ*, *f.*

Earthen, *a.*, made of earth, (1) *κριαδα*, *ind.*; (2) *κριαδαμναι*, -μναι, *m.*; (3) *κρέαφόςαέ*, -αίε.

Earthenware, *n.*, vessels made of clay, (1) *κρέρδεαμναδ*; (2) *κριαδα*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Earthiness, *n.*, containing earth, *κριαδαμναιέτ*, -α, *f.*

Earth-light, *n.*, light reflected from the earth, *ροταρ ταλμάν*, *m.*

Earthliness, *n.*, worldliness, (1) *ραοζατταέτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ταλμάρδεαέτ*, -α, *f.*

Earthly, *a.*, pertaining to the earth, worldly, (1) *ραοζατταέ*, -αίε; (2) *ταλμάντα*, *ind.*; (3) *ταλμάρδε*, *ind.*

Earthly-minded, *a.*, worldly-minded, *ραοζατμμαναέ*.

Earth-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Bunium flexuosum*), having an edible root, (1) *κορνάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *κνό ταλμάν*, *f.*; (3) *καορ ταλμάν*, *f.*; (4) *κυαταμικιν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (5) *πμιατα κυρφαέάν*.

E. fatigued, ποῦρητα.

E. formed, a., ро́сумѣа.

E. grasped, handled or taken,
roṣṭacā.

E. melted, ποιεῖται.

E. known or recognised, πο-
αιτνεαc, -niſe.

*E. moved to action, робор-
туйште.*

E. offended, ῥτυαῖαναι, -αιζε.

E. pardoned, a., ρολόγστα.

E. proved, a., τοιόδεσιν ὅτις.

E. startled, a., ποῖόντιες ἀέ, -τις.

E. taken, (a) roṣaḅāla; (b) roṣlacta.

E. wounded, a., ποιεόντα.

East, *n.*, (1) the point where the sun rises at the equinox, οἶρι (*cf.* L. oriens): facing this point we have the west (ἰαρι) at our back, the north (τειαρι) at our left hand, and the south (θεαρι) at our right hand; (*a*) οἶρι; (*b*) ἂν ἄριον τοῖρι: as far as the East is from the West, ὁμῆαο γὰρ τὰ ἂν ἄριον τοῖρι ὅτι ἄριον τοῖαρι; motion to the east, τοῖρι; at rest in the east, τοῖρι; motion from the east to here, ἀνοῖρι.

(2) The eastern parts of the earth, (a) *an oip̄ceap̄*, -čip̄, *m.* (*cf.* L. *ortus*); (b) *an ɽaoḃ čoir̄*; from the west to the east, from the south to the north, *ó iarčear̄ ʒo noip̄ceap̄*, *ó ɔeip̄ceap̄ ʒo tuar̄ceap̄*; the East, the Orient, *an ɔoman čoir̄*.

East, *a.*, towards the rising sun,
(1) ροιρ; (2) τοιρ: the east
side, an τὰ τοιρ.

East, *ad.* See Eastward.

Easter, *n.*, the Festival of the Resurrection of Our Lord, *ᾠάρε*, *gen.* *ᾠάρεα*, *f.* (*cf.* *pascha*, with the interchange of *c* for *p*, as in *ep*=*eć*=*eać*, a horse; *cf.*

Epona, the goddess of horses, and Epone, a small town on the Seine, where the boats were left and horses taken for Paris).

Eastern, *a.*, (1) situated or dwelling
in the East, oriental, $\epsilon\omicron\iota\eta$: the
eastern world, $\alpha\eta\ \theta\omicron\mu\alpha\eta\ \epsilon\omicron\iota\eta$.

(2) Going towards or in the direction of the east, पश्चिम.

Eastward, } *ad.*, towards the east,

Eastwards, (1) $\rho\omicron\iota\tau$: I turned e.,
 $\tau\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\rho\ m'\alpha\varsigma\alpha\theta\ \rho\omicron\iota\tau$; look e.,
 $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\varsigma}\ \rho\omicron\iota\tau$; (2) $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\omicron\iota\tau$: the
 soles of his feet e., the crown
 of his head westwards, and a
 cairn of stones overhead, bonn
 $\Delta\ \acute{\epsilon}\omicron\rho\ \lambda\epsilon\iota\rho\ \text{an}\ \acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron\ \rho\omicron\iota\tau$, $\Delta\ \text{b}\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho$
 $\lambda\epsilon\iota\rho\ \text{an}\ \acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron\ \rho\iota\alpha\rho\ \gamma\ \text{c}\alpha\rho\eta\ \text{c}\iota\omicron\acute{\epsilon}\ \tau\omicron$
 $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho\ \acute{\omicron}\rho\ \Delta\ \acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\eta\eta\eta\ (\text{K.}, \text{Tbb. 161, 16})$;
 (3) $\tau\omicron\iota\tau$ (*ib.*, 6, 1).

Easy, *a.*, (1) at ease, (*a*) free from distress, exertion, pain or toil, (i) *ῥυαῖμνεαδ*, -*νῖγε*; (ii) *ῥοαῖη*, -*εῖα*; (iii) *ῥόζαδ*, -*αιγε*; (iv) *ῥάμ*, -*άιμε*; (v) *ῥόαμῃαι*, -*ῖτα* and *ῥόαμῖαδ*, -*αιγε*; (*b*) free from care or discontent, satisfied, tranquil, (i) *ῥάρετα*, *ind.*; (ii) *ῥεαρῤαῖη*, -*ε*; (iii) *ῥοιρῶ*, -*ε*; (*c*) unconstrained, smooth, free from constraint or formality, *ῥερό*, -*ε*.

(2) Not accompanied by or causing pain or much exertion, giving rest, բօժար, -բար : an e. death in Ireland, Ե՛՛՛՛՛ բօժար Ի ՆՇԻՐԱՆՆ ; there is not an easier way, ո՛՛՛՛ ընդ ի բօժար.

(3) Not difficult, not necessitating much labour or exertion, (a) פֻּרָא and פֻּרְיִיט , *comp.* פֻּרָא and פֻּרְאֵרֶה : it is e. to knead (bake, *Don.*) beside the meal, יִרְפֹּרָא פֻּמְעָא יִנְדִּיעַ נָא מִמֶּה ; it is easier to fall than to rise, יִרְפֹּרָא טוּטִים נָא עִירְגֵה ; it is easier to give advice than

to take it, *ir fura comairle* a tabairt ná a glacad; it is easier to get advice than help, *ir fura comairle* o'fagáil ná cabair; (b) *rócamail*, -míla, *opp.* to *oócamaíl*, difficult; (c) *roisig*, -isge, *opp.* to *ooisig*, hard, difficult; (d) *bog*, *g.s.f.* buíge: however easy or difficult the business, pé bog nó cruaidh an gnó.

(4) Furnishing comfort, causing ease, *bog*, *g.s.f.* buíge: he has an easy place or situation, tá áit bog aige.

(5) Not making resistance or showing unwillingness, (a) *ceóchtanta*, *ind.* (*Con.*); (b) *rómaíl*, -e (*U.*); (c) *ráimhrídeac*, -oíge.

(6) In commerce, not straitened with regard to money, *opp.* to tight, *raopároeac*, -oíge: the market is easy, tá an margadh go raopároeac.

Easy-chair, *n.*, an arm chair for rest, (1) *caṭaoirí* *íocairí*, *f.*; (2) *caṭaoirí* *uileann*; (3) *caṭaoirí* *íócamlac*, *f.*; (4) *caṭaoirí* an *trómaí*.

Easy-going, *a.*, moving easily and hence ease-loving, mild-tempered, (1) *ráim*, -áime (*M.*); (2) *rómarac*, -aíge (*Don.*); (3) *rómaíl*, -e (*Con.*); (4) *rao-araónac*, -aíge; (5) *íorhánaac*, -aíge.

Paddy-go-easy, *ḡiolla ḡan aipe* (*Or.*).

Eat, *v.t.*, (1) to chew and swallow as food, to devour, (a) *icim*, *v.n.* *íte*, *fut.* *íoradh* remnant of an S. future (*cf.* *√ édō*, I eat; Gr. *ἔδομαι*, Att. fut. of *εσθίω*; L. *edo*; Sk. *ad*, Eng. *etch* and *edible*; *cf.* W. *yssy*, to eat = *íoradh*): when he ate that hurtful and poisonous mouthful, an tan do it pé an ḡreim upcórroeac neim-

eamail úo (*K.*, *Tbb.* 66, 68, 1); earth shalt thou eat all the days of thy life, *íoradh* tú an talamh ḡac don lá ar fearo do beata (*ib.* 38, 10); the lion did not eat the dead body, *níor* it an leóman an corp; I shall eat my dinner, *íoradh* mo dhinear; he would eat the world, o'íoradh pé an raogal; (b) *caitim*, -ceám, *pp.* -ette, *fut.* *caithead*: to those who should eat that bread, don *orpung* do *caithead* an t-arán úo (*K.*, *Tbb.* 79, 14); (c) *longaim*, -adh; (d) *comlaím*, -ailt (*cf.* *K.*, *Tbb.* 28, 26); (e) *tiomlaím*, -ailt; (f) to eat greedily or voraciously, (i) *alpaím*, -adh; (ii) *pmalcáim*, -adh, also *pmalcim*, -ceadh; (iii) *rlamraím*, -adh; (iv) *ḡlámaím*, -adh and *ḡḡlámaím*, -adh; (g) *ruaróim*, *v.n.* *ruadh*.

(2) To corrode as metal by rust, eat away as the flesh by cancer or gangrene, to waste away gradually, *cnaoírim*, *v.n.* *cnaoi*.

To eat of: whoever eats of this bread shall live for ever, *cibé itear* oen arán-ro, *beró* pé beó go *ríorpuíde*.

Eat, *v.i.*, to take food, to feed, *icim*, *v.n.* *íte*, *fut.* *íoradh*: he who takes longest to eat will live the longest, an té *ir fúíde* a *bíonn* *as* *íte*, *pé* *ir fúíde* a *beró* beó.

Eatable, *a.*, fit to be eaten, capable of being eaten, *imíte*.

Eatable, *n.*, something fit to be eaten, (1) *ioncaitim*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ioncaitime*; (2) *tomaitar*, -air, *m.*

Eaten, *v.a.*, consumed, *icite*.

Eater, *n.*, one who eats, (1) *tomaitóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *tomaitac*, -aíge, *m.*

Eating, *n.*, the act of taking food, (1) *íte*, *gen. ítte*, *f.*; (2) *τομάιτ*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *ιονῖαθ*, *-ῖτα*, *m.*

Eating-house, *n.*, a house where cooked food is sold and consumed on the premises, (1) *ιорт*, *g id.*, *m.*; (2) *πρὸμντεαδ*, *-τιῖε*, *-τιῖτε*, *m.*; (3) *τεαδ* *íteτεαδ*, *-ám*, *m.*

Eau de vie, *n.*, aqua vitæ, *uirῖe* *beaṭa*.

Eave, *n.*, the edge or lower border of the slate tiles or thatch which overhangs the walls, (1) *cleitín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (2) *cleiteán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *ῖῖibeal*, *-ble*, *pl. -ιτα*, *f.*, also *ῖῖeimeal*, *f.*; (4) *buanodalán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (5) *buanodalárde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -òte*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (6) *upla*, *-lan*, *-laí*, *f.*

Eavesdrop, *v.i.*, to listen secretly to what is said privately, *cúit-éirtim*, *-teadt*.

Eavesdropper, *n.*, one who listens secretly, (1) *cúitéirtigṭeóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *Idiom*, there is an eavesdropper about, *τὰ πολλὰρ ἀν τῖῖ*.

Eavesdropping, *n.*, the act of listening secretly, *cúitéirteadt*, *-a*, *f.*

Ebb, *n.*, the return of the tidal wave to the sea, *opp.* to flood, (1) *τράῖαθ*, *-áῖῖte*, *m.*, also *τράῖῖeámt*, *-e*, *f.*, and *τράῖῖeámt*, *-ámt*, *m.*; (2) *τράοcáθ*, *-cṭa*, *m.* (*U.*); (3) *mallmuir*, *-mápa*, *f.*; (4) *capaθ na mapa*, *m.*; (5) *áitṭé* (*T.P., II., 24*).

Ebb and flow, *τράῖαθ ἡ líonaθ na mapa*; *imṭeadt ἡ teadt na mapa*.

Ebb, *v.i.*, to flow back as the tide to the sea, *τράῖáim*, *-aθ*: every flood ebbs but the flood of grace, *τράῖῖeánn ῖaṭ tuile* (*nó*, *ní'ṭ tuile ná τράῖánn*) *adt tuile na nῖῖápta*.

Ebbed, *v.a.*, *τράῖῖte*.

Ebbing, *n.*, the act of flowing back, (1) *τράῖαθ*, *-áῖῖte*, *m.*; (2) *τράῖῖeámt*, *-e*, *f.*

Ebon, Ebony, *a.*, consisting of ebony or like ebony, *eabonac*, *-aῖῖe*.

Ebony, *n.*, a hard heavy wood admitting of a fine polish usually black but sometimes red and green, *eabonn*, *-omn*, *m.* (*cf. L. ebonus*); *cṛánn eabonn*, the ebony tree.

Ebriety, *n.*, drunkenness, *meirῖeámtadt*, *-a*, *f.*

Ebulliency, *n.*, a boiling up or over, effervescence, (1) *ῖiucáipeadt*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *ῖiuleadt*, *-a*, *f.*

Ebullient, *a.*, boiling up or over and hence manifesting excitement, (1) *ῖiucṭa*, *ind.*; (2) *ῖiucámáil*, *-mṭa*; (3) *ῖiuleac*, *-liῖe*.

Ebullition, *n.*, boiling or bubbling, (1) *ῖiucṭáil*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *ῖiucáθ*, *-cṭa*, *m.*; (3) *ῖiul*, *-e*, *f.*

Eburnean, *a.*, made of or relating to ivory, *eaburṭa*, *ind.*

Eccentric, *a.*, deviating from established rules or methods, (1) *neimῖiaḡaltac*, *-aῖῖe*; (2) *iompollac*, *-aῖῖe*.

Eccentricity, *n.*, deviation from customary rules or methods, (1) *leicliῖe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *neimῖiaḡaltar*, *-aῖῖ*, *m.*; (3) *iompolladt*, *-a*, *f.*

Ecclesiastic, *n.*, a clergyman, *easṭaῖpeac*, *-ῖῖḡ*, *-ῖῖḡe*, *m.*

Ecclesiastical, *a.*, of or relating to the Church, (1) *easṭaῖpeámáil*, *-mṭa*; (2) *easṭaῖṭa*, *ind.*

Echinus, *n.* (*Zool.*), a hedgehog, *ῖiṛáinneóḡ*, *-óῖḡe*, *-a*, *f.*

Echo, *n.*, the reflection and repetition of sound, (1) *mac álla*, *m.*; (2) *comóḡ*, *-óῖḡe*, *a*, *f.*; (3) *allaṭ*

ap, -bap̃ta, *f.*; (4) ačfuaim, -ama, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*

Eclipse, *n.*, an obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body, (1) ap̃pa, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *f.*; (2) b̃átaim, -aim, *m.*; (3) up̃oũbão, -oũb̃te, *m.*; (4) up̃oũib̃eãc̃t, -a, *f.*; (5) tim̃cẽo, -cẽoí̃g, *m.*; (6) im̃ál, -ál, *m.*; (7) im̃ól, -ól, *m.*; (8) uop̃cũgão, -uig̃te, *m.*; (9) éic̃lip̃r *m.*: tá éic̃lip̃r ap̃ an ñgr̃eim; (10) eclipse of the sun, g̃riañ-b̃átão, -b̃ár̃ote, *m.*; (11) eclipse of the moon, tuañcão, -aio, *m.*

Eclipse, *v.t.*, to darken, to hide, (1) up̃oũib̃im, -ũbão; (2) b̃átaim, -ão: and the face of the sun eclipsed, ãg̃ur g̃núir na g̃ríme b̃ár̃ote (*D. D.* 8).

Eclipsed, *v.a.*, obscured, up̃oũb̃ta.

Eclipsis, *n.* (*Gram.*), up̃oũbão, -ũb̃te, *m.*

Ecliptic, *n.*, a great circle marking the apparent path of the sun, g̃riañc̃p̃uor, -peara, *m.*

Eclogue, *n.*, a pastoral poem, ouañ tr̃éãuoir̃eãc̃ta.

Economic, } *a.*, (1) pertaining to
Economical, } the household, domestic, cig̃ear̃ãc̃, -aig̃e.

(2) Managing with frugality, (a) coig̃il̃teãc̃, -cig̃e; (b) téãg̃arãc̃, -aig̃e (*M. B.*); (c) tionñr̃gãlãc̃, -aig̃e.

Economise, *v.t.*, to manage with frugality and prudence, coig̃im, -g̃il̃t.

Economy, *n.*, thrifty and frugal housekeeping, (1) cig̃ear, -g̃ir; also tiõg̃mãr, -air, *m.* (*M. B.*); (2) fear̃ãcãr, -air, *m.*; (3) fear̃air̃cig̃e, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) téãgãr, -air, *m.* (*M. B.*).

Ecstasy, *n.*, a state in which sensibility and voluntary motion are suspended and the mind

wholly or partially inactive, (1) tãim̃néãll, -éil̃; (2) tõméãll, -éil̃, *m.*; (3) tãm̃ruan, -ain, *m.*; (4) néãll, -éil̃, *m.*

Ecstatic, *a.*, delightful beyond measure, mõ-aoib̃imn, -b̃ne.

Eczema, *n.*, an inflammatory disease of the skin, (1) cap̃pa, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) of the hands and feet caused by wet and cold, (a) oiõpeãc̃, -rig̃, *m.*; (b) oig̃ear, -g̃ir, *m.*; (c) éãõarãc̃, -aig̃, *m.* (*Don*).

Edacious, *a.*, voracious, ravenous, cioc̃pãc̃, -aig̃e.

Edacity, *n.*, voracity, ravenousness, cioc̃pãc̃t, -a, *f.*

Eddy, *n.*, (1) a current of water having a circular motion, (a) uir̃ge g̃uaip̃néim, g̃uaip̃oéim nó tuaĩt̃bil̃ (*pron.* tuaĩt̃p̃il̃) .i. an tañ teang̃mãr tãlãm̃ nó coip̃néãl leir̃ an r̃pũt ionñtuig̃-eann cuiõ deñ t̃r̃pũt tap̃ air̃ i ñ-ãgão na tuile gõ õcig̃ air̃ir̃ a ñg̃uaip̃neán leir̃ tim̃cẽãll, ãg̃ur̃ õe im̃ goip̃teãr poll̃ g̃uaip̃néim [whirlpool], (*O' Beg.*); (b) cuil̃it̃ g̃uaip̃néim; (c) r̃pũt̃rãõbão, *m.*

(2) A current of wind moving in a circular direction, (a) gãõt̃ g̃uaip̃néim nó g̃uaip̃oéim; (b) gãoĩt̃rẽõg̃, -õig̃e, -a, *f.*; (c) uoileann, -l̃imn, *m.*; (d) r̃iõ-g̃ãoĩte.

Eden, *n.*, the garden where Adam and Eve dwelt before the fall, pá̃r̃cãr, -air, *m.*

Edentate, *a.*, without the front teeth, mañtãc̃.

Edge, *n.*, (1) the sharp side of a cutting instrument, béãt, -éil̃, *m.*: the e. of a scythe, béãt r̃p̃ente; the e. of a turf-spade, b. r̃leãg̃ám.

(2) A border, brink, margin or verge, (a) of anything, (i)

bruač, -ač, -a, *m.*, bruač an t-*trpoča*; (ii) ciúmair, -e, -eáca, *f.*, ciúmair na habann; (iii) imeall, -mill, *m.*: water at the e., uirge imill; (iv) eochar, -char, -chara, *f.*: the e. of his hand, eochar a láime; (v) feoir, -orach, -oracha, *f.*; (vi) beirreoir, -e, -eáca, *f.*; (vii) imfeáctar, -air, *m.*; (viii) colba, *g. id.*, *m.*; (b) specifically, (i) of a garment, fáirim, -e, *f.*; (ii) the rim of a basket, bumne, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (iii) of a lake or river when sedgy and marshy, fuarlac, -aig, *m.*

(3) Sharpness, keenness, faobar, -air, *m.*: congúis an faobar air ir congúócar an faobar tura.

Edge-stone, or curb-stone, cloch círbe.

Edge, v.t., (1) to furnish with an edge, to sharpen, faobruigim, -uig: it is well edged, it is sharp, tá faobar maic air; he is well able to edge, tá faobar maic aige.

(2) To furnish with a fringe or border, déanam ciúmair, bruač no imeall.

Edged, v.a., made sharp, faobruigte; fachara.

Edgeless, a., not sharp, neam-faobrac, -aige; maol, -oile.

Edgewise, ad., in the direction of the edge, ar faobar: cuir ar a faobar é, put it e.

Edging, n., (1) that which forms the edge, bumne, *gen. id.*, *m.*

(2) The operation of sharpening, faobruigad, -uigte, *m.*

Edgy, a., sharp, easily irritated, faobrac, -aige.

Edible, a., fit to be eaten, michte, *ind.*; rocharme, *ind.*

Edible alga, n., a kind of seaweed, (1) muirpeann, -rinn, *m.*; (2) muirpín, *g. id.*, *m.*

Edibleness, n., quality of being eatable, michteac, -a, *f.*

Edict, n., a decree or ordinance by an absolute authority, (1) bulla, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) forban, -am, *m.*; (3) fuasra, -sarta, *m.*; (4) oruigad, -uigte, *m.*; (5) rtaoóro, -e, -í, *f.*

Edification, n., instruction, esp. in a moral or spiritual sense, teasara, -air, *m.*

Edifice, n. See Building.

Edify, v.t., to instruct and improve, esp. morally or spiritually, (1) múim, -nead; (2) teasaraim, -sara; (3) follamnuigim, -uigad.

Edifying, n., instructing, improving, (1) follamnuigad, -uigte, *m.*; (2) follamam, -mna, *f.*; (3) múmead, -nte, *m.*

Edit, v.t., to superintend, revise or prepare for publication, (1) easraim, -sairt; (2) cuirim i n-easara.

Edition, n., a literary work edited and published, (1) cló, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -a and -anna, *m.*; (2) cur amad.

Editor, n., one who edits, esp. a newspaper, (1) easaróir, -óra, -óirí, *m.*; (2) acúgar, -air, *m.*

Editorial, a., of or pertaining to an editor, easarac, -aige.

Educate, v.t., to develop and cultivate mentally, morally or physically, esp. mentally, (1) múim, -nead; (2) oim, -leamam (*cf. L. alo*).

Educated, a., developed by education, (1) foglamta, *ind.*; (2) múinte, *ind.*; (3) deasmúinte, *ind.*; (4) eolac, -aige; (5) léiganta.

Education, *n.*, the knowledge, skill or discipline acquired by teaching, (1) *αδαιρε*, *-αρετα*, *f.*; (2) *ρογλαίμ*, *-αμα* and *-λουτα*, *f.*; (3) *μύμεαδ*, *-ντε*, *m.*; (4) *οίτεσμαιν*, *-μνα*, *f.*; (5) *ταδαιρε* *ρυσ*: *νί* *ραιο* *αον* *βρετ* *αιγε* *α* *ταδαιρε* *ρυσ* *ο'φασζα*; (6) *οιρεαρ*, *-οιρ*, *m.*; (7) *οιρεαδαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*

Educator, *n.*, one who educates, a teacher, (1) *μύντεοιρ*, *-ορμ*, *-οιρί*, *m.*; (2) *οιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οί*, *m.*

Educe. *v.i.*, to bring or draw out, to extract, (1) *ταρραμζιμ*, *-ραμζ*; *ταρραε* (*M.*), with *αρ*; (2) *βαιμ*, *v.n. βαιμ(τ)*, with *αρ*.

Educible, *a.*, capable of being educated, *ροταρραμζτε*.

Eel, *n.*, a long fish of many species; the common eel is the *Anguilla vulgaris*, *εαρκού*, *gen. εαρcon*, *pl. εαρcom*, *f.*; the grip of an eel's tail is a slippery hold, *ζρεμ* *ρλεσμαιν*, *ζρεμ* *α* *εαρβαλλ* *εαρcon*; *nom.* also *εαρcon*; a small eel, *λυβόζ*, *-όιζε*, *-α*, *f.*

Eelpout, *n.*, a freshwater fish, *ριομαδ*, *-αιζ*, an eel-like trout with a large head, or ? *πίοβαίρε*, another kind of eel different from the common species.

Eerie, *a.*, inspiring fear, esp. of ghosts and fairies, *wierd*, *αεραδ*, *-αιγε*: *Seán* *αεραδ*, Eerie John (*P. O'L.*).

Efface, *v.t.*, to erase, to cause to disappear, *ρζμιορμ* *αμαδ*; *ουβαιμ* *αμαδ*.

Effect, *n.*, (1) execution, operation, performance, (a) *είρεαδτ*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *βρίζ*, *g. -e* and *-ιοζ*, *pl. -ιοζα*, *g. pl. -ιοζ*, *f.*: *νιό* *ζαν* *βρίζ*, a thing of no e.; (c) *ερίοδ*, *-ίσε*, *-α*, *f.*: *οο* *ου* *ι* *ζερύδ*, to take

e.; (d) *περόμ*, *-e* and *-εαδμα* *pl. -εαμμα*, *f.*: to carry into e. *οο* *επ* *ι* *βπερόμ*.

(2) Expression, manifestation, sign, (a) *μian*, *g. πέμ*, *m.*: you show the effect of your [bad] conduct or actions, (i) *τά* *μian* *οο* *ζνότα* *ορτ*; (ii) *τά* *κορμαλαδτ* *οο* *ζνότα* *ορτ* (*Con.*); (iii) *τά* *ρλιοδτ* *οο* *ζνότα* *ορτ* (*N. Con.* and *U.*); (b) *κορμαλαδτ*, *-α*, *f.*; (c) *ρλιοδτ*, *g. ρλεαδτα*, *m.*

(3) Consequence, outcome or result of some cause, (a) *ρζυιλτί* (*pl.*): he was under the effects of it for a year, *βί* *ρε* *φαοι* *να* *ρζυιλτί* *α* *ρεαδ* *βλιαδνα* (*Con.*); (b) *οεανμαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*

(4) Purpose, meaning, general intent: they spoke to her to that e., *λαδραδαρ* *λέι* *α* *α* *α* *μοδ* *ρμ* (2 *Chron.* 34, 22).

Effect, *v.t.*, to bring to pass, accomplish, achieve or execute, (1) *ταδραμ* *εμ* *ερίσε*; (2) *ιμρμ*, *v.n. ιμιρτ*: to e. his purpose on you, *α* *εοι* *ο'ιμιρτ* *ορτ*.

Effected, *a.*, accomplished, executed, *ιμεαρετα*, *ind.*

Effective, *a.*, having power to produce an effect, *είρεαδταδ*, *-αιγε*; *ροζαιντεαδ*, *-τιζε*.

Effectless, *a.*, without effect, *νεμ* *είρεαδταδ*, *-αιγε*; *ζαν* *είρεαδτ*.

Effects, *n.*, goods, moveables (*coll.*), *εαρραοε*, *g. id.*, *m., pl. τιορζάν*, *-άν*, *m.*

Effectual, *a.*, having power to produce a certain effect, (1) *τάδαδταδ*, *-αιγε*; (2) *τάδαδταδ* *αμ* *αιλ*, *-μλα*; (3) *βρίοζμαρ*, *-αιρε*; (4) *είρεαδταμ* *αιλ*, *-μλα*; (5) *είρουμεαμ* *αιλ*, *-μλα*; (6) *ζνιόμ* *εμ* *αμαρ* *αδ*, *-αιγε*; (7) *ζνιόμ* *εμ* *αδταδ*, *-αιγε*.

Effectuate, *v.t.*, to bring to pass, achieve, accomplish, effect, *cum cum cinn*; *comitionaim*, -aθ.

Effeminacy, *n.*, womanish delicacy or softness, (1) *banamlaect*, -a, *f.*; (2) *georpataect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *baotántaect*, -a, *f.*; (4) *piteántaect*, -a, *f.*.

Effeminate, *a.*, (1) womanish, weak, *banamlaec*, -aige; (2) *baotánta*, *ind.*; (3) *piteánta*, *ind.*; (4) *bameannoa*, *ind.*; (5) *caiteannoa*, *ind.*.

Effeminateness, *n.* See Effeminacy.

Effervesce, *v.i.*, to be in a state of natural ebullition, *pucaim*, -aθ; *guim*, *v.n.* *guil*.

Effervescence, *n.*, natural ebullition, (1) *pucaθ*, -eta, *m.*; (2) *pučgaill*, -e, *f.*; (3) *guil*, -e, *f.*.

Effervescent, *a.*, bubbling caused by the escape of gas, *pucamail*, -mta; *guileac*, -uige.

Effete, *a.*, exhausted of energy, incapable of efficient action, *caicte*, *ind.*.

Efficacious, *a.*, powerful to produce a particular effect, (1) *cumapaec*, -aige; (2) *neapcmap*, -aipe; (3) *bpiočmap*, -aipe.

Efficacy, *n.*, power to produce effects, (1) *cumap*, -aip, *m.*; (2) *cačbaect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *bpič*, -e, *f.*; (4) *bpiočaipeaect*, -a, *f.*; (5) *bpiočmaipeaect*, -a, *f.*; (6) *neapcmaipeaect*, -a, *f.*.

Efficiency, *n.*, the quality of producing effects, (1) *cumaect*, -a, *f.*; (2) *gnioamaect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *veanapap*, -aip, *m.*.

Efficient, *a.*, causing effects or producing results, (1) *cumaectac*, -aige; (2) *eipeaectamail*, -mta; (3) *veanapac*, -aige; (4) *veanapac*, -aige.

Effigy, *n.*, the image or repre-

sentation of a person, (1) *vealb*, *gen.* -eilde and -ealba, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) *bpuinnvealb*, -eilde, -a, *f.*; (3) *copmalaect*, -a, *f.*: to hang in e., *copamlaect* *duine* *oo* *epocaθ*.

Effloresce, *v.i.*, to blossom forth, *blacaim*, -aθ.

Efflorescence, *n.*, flowering, *blacac*, -a, *f.*.

Efflux, *n.*, outflow, *rgaoiteaθ*, *Effluxion*, -ite, *m.*.

Effort, *n.*, an exertion of mental or physical power, (1) *iappac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *perom*, -e and -eaθma, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*: a mighty e., *trémperom*; (3) *rpreaθ*, -eta, *m.*; (4) *pac*, -a, -ai, *m.*; (5) *oieall*, -eill, *m.*; (6) *rppaic*, -e, *f.*; (7) *rpange*, -aingce, *f.*; (8) *rtange*, *f.*; (9) *tolg*, *g.* *tuitg*, *m.*.

Effortless, *a.*, making no effort, *neimappacac*.

Effrontery, *n.*, impudent or shameless boldness, barefaced assurance, (1) *oánaect*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neamnáipeaect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *mionáipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

Effulge, *v.i.*, to shine forth, to beam, *veallpuigim*, -ušaθ; *lonnpaim*, -aθ.

Effulgence, *n.*, extreme brilliancy, (1) *veallparoeaect*, -a, *f.* and *veallpac*; (2) *lonnpaθ*, *g.* *lonnapeta*, *m.*.

Effulgent, *a.*, diffusing or shedding great light, (1) *veallpac*, -aige; (2) *glapoa*, *ind.*; (3) *lonnpac*, -aige.

Effuse, *v.t.*, to pour out like a stream, *oipctim*, -oipcaθ.

Effusion, *n.*, the act of pouring out, *oipcaθ*, -oipce, *m.*.

Effusive, *a.*, pouring out, (1) *oipceac*, -aige; (2) *oipcac*, -aige.

Eft, *n.*, a lizard of the genus
Seps, (1) *αιρε ιυαδρα*, *f.*; (2)
αιρε ριέιβε, *f.*; (3) *αιρ ιυαδρα*,
f., also *αιρε* and *εαιρε ιυαδρα*;
(4) *αιριν ιυαδρα* (*Ker.*).

Egg, *n.*, the oval body laid by
birds, (1) *υβ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *υιβε*,
pl. also *υιβεαδ* (*Don.*), *f.*, *g.* and
pl. *υιβ*, *m.* (*cf.* L. ovum; Gr.
ὄβρον); (2) *υς*, *g.* and *pl.* *υιζε*,
f. (*cf.* W. wy; Corn. uy, oy).

Childish name for egg, (a) *ζος*,
g. *ζυις*, *m.*; (b) *ζοζαροε*, *g.* *id.*, *f.*

Glair of an egg, (a) *ζεαλάν*,
-άν, *m.*; (b) *ζεαλαάν*, *-άν*, *m.*

Rotten egg, *ζλυζαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*;
ζλυοζαρ, also the noise from it.

Shell of an egg, *πλαορς* *νό*
βλαορς, *-οιρζε*, *-α*, *f.*, *gen.* also
-οιρς, *m.*

Soft egg, (a) *βοζάν*, *-άν*, *m.*;
βοζός, *-όιζε*, *-α*, *f.* (*Sligo, Mayo*).

Yolk of an egg, (a) *βυρδεαάν*,
-αίν, *m.*; (b) *βυρδεάν*, *-άν*, *m.*

Egg, *v.t.*, to urge on, instigate or
incite, (1) *γλυαιρμ*, *-ρεαδτ*; (2)
ραιζοιμ, *-οεαδ*.

EGGING, *n.*, the act of inciting or
egging on, *ραιζοεαδ*, *-οιρ*, *m.*;
ορεαραδ, *-ρτα*, *m.* (*Don.*); *ορεαρ*-
υζαδ, *-υιζτε*, *m.* (*Don.*): *ας*
ραιζοεαδ αν μαοαρο ορμ.

Eglantine, *n.* (*Bot.*), the sweet
brier (*Rosa rubiginosa*), (1) *ροιρ*-
ορμ, *-ε*, *f.*; (2) *ρζεαδ κυμρα*, *g.*
ρζειχε κυμρα, *f.*

Egotism, *n.*, self-praise; self-
exaltation, *φειν-μολαδ*, *-ιτα*, *m.*

Egotist, *n.*, one who speaks much
of and magnifies himself, *φειν*-
μολτορ, *-ορα*, *-ρι*, *m.*

Egotistical, *a.*, given to egotism,
φειν-μολταδ, *-αιζε*.

Egregious, *a.*, extraordinary in a
bad sense, *αιβειρεαδ*, *-ριζε*.

Egregiousness, *n.*, state of being
egregious, *αιβειρεαδτ*, *-α*, *f.*

Egress, *n.*, the act or power of
going out, *ουτ αμαδ*.

Egypt, *pr. n.*, name of a country
in Africa, *Ειγυπτ*, *-ε*, *f.*

Egyptian, *a.*, pertaining to Egypt,
Ειγυπτεαδ, *-τιζε*.

Egyptian, *n.*, a native of Egypt,
Ειγυπτεαδ, *-τις*, *m.*, and *-τιζε*, *f.*

Eider, *n.* (*Zool.*), a sea-duck
(*Somateria mollissima*), *ιαδα*
ιοελαμμαδ, *f.*

Eight, *a.*, *οετ*: eight years, *οετ*
μβυαδνα (*cf.* L. octo; Gr. *ὀκτώ*;
W. wyth; Corn. eath; Bret.
eith, *eiz* √ *οετο*).

Eighteen, *a.*, *οετ οεας* (*cf.* L. octo-
decem).

Eighteenth, *a.*, *οετμαδ οεας*.

Eight persons, *n.*, *οεταρ*, *m.*

Eighth, *a.*, *οετμαδ*.

Eighthly, *ad.*, as the eighth in order,
ραν οετμαδ αιτ.

Eightieth, *a.*, *οετμοζαοαδ*, *ceitpe*
φiceαομαδ.

Eighty, *a.*, (1) *οετμοζαο*; (2)
ceitpe φicro.

Either, *pr.*, (1) one of two, the one
or the other, properly used of
two things but often of a larger
number, (a) *ceαdταρ* (positive):
the three faults we mentioned or
e. of them, *να τρι τοετα οο ιυαδ*-
εαμαρ νό c. οιοβ (*K.*, *Tabb.* 250,
30); e. of two things, *ceαdταρ οο*
οα μιο; (b) *neαdταρ* (negative):
it does not belong to e. of them,
νι τε n. οιοβ ε; e. of them would
not give his own share for the
other two shares, *νι τιυβραδ n.*
οιοβ-ρο α κυρο φειν αρ αν οα
κυρο ειτε (*cf. P. H.* 7590); also
ceαdταρ (*neαdταρ*) + *ας*: *beio*
ceαdταρ αζαιβ ανη; *νι εαμης*
neαdταρ αα; the form of
neαdταρ with double *ας* is some-

times used, but seldom: neaóτ-peaca aca, n. aḡaimn, n. aḡaib, etc.

Ir rpealaóóir ceapτ m'ainmpe
le ceapḡ nó o'réir an aca,
'Sníor b'feapḡa liom neaóτ-
peaca aca,

Ná mo páó 1 n-aḡaib 'n lae.

Sean-ainmḡan.

(2) Each of two, both, (a) ḡac: on e. cheek, ar ḡac leacam; on e. side (=both sides) . . . was the tree of life, ar ḡac taoó . . . do bí cḡann na beaóa (Rev. 22, 2).

Either, conj., correlative to or, (1) aóτ cōm beaḡ: or any other person e., ná don oune eile aóτ cōm beaḡ; (2) aóτ an oipeao (Con. and M.), aóτ a oipeao, U.): or to forget him e., nó a óeapmao aóτ an oipeao; (3) nó: ask it e. in the depth below or the height above, iarḡ é 'ran doimne óíor nó 'ran áipoe tuar; take it in e. silver or gold, tōḡ é 1 n-óir nó 1 n-áirḡeao; (4) ḡan óir ḡan áirḡeao, without e. silver or gold.

Eject, v.t., to cast forth, to thrust or drive out, (1) caíτim amaó, v.n. caíteam; (2) uirceitḡim, -ḡean; (3) urḡarḡaim, -aó (K.); (4) vomit, (a) rḡéitḡim, -óeao and rḡéit; (b) áirḡaḡaim, v.n. áirḡaḡ; (c) urḡacaim, -aó; (5) to dispossess, cuirḡim ar reib.

Ejection, n., the act of casting out, discharging, (1) caíteam, -óce, m., with amaó; (2) rḡéit, -óce, m.; (3) urḡarḡaó, -óca, m.

Ejectment, n., the act of putting out of possession, cuirḡim ar reib.

Eke, v.t., to add to, augment or increase, usually with out, bamim, v.n. bam(τ), with amaó.

Eke, ad., in addition to, likewise (obs.), mar an ḡcéaona.

Elaborate, a., wrought with painstaking labour, finished with great care, (1) ouaóamail, -míla; (2) oeaḡmaipeao, -rḡe; (3) rḡarao, -aḡe.

Elaboration, n., refinement or improvement by painstaking labour (1) rḡarao, -a, f.; (2) oeaḡmaipeao, -a, f.

Elate, v.i., to pass away, usually applied to time; the time that has elapsed, an áirḡear a óuaró óarτ, o'imóḡ óarτ, nó a ḡaó óarτ.

Elastic, a., having the power of returning to its former state after being bent, pressed, drawn, etc., plairḡ, -e.

Elate, v.t., to fill with confidence or exultation, lánmeanmnuḡim, -uḡaó.

Elated, a., having the spirits raised with confidence or success, (1) lúḡáipeao, -rḡe; (2) buaoao, -aḡe; (3) lánmeanmnaó, -aḡe.

Elation, n., exaltation caused by success or the hope of succeeding, (1) lúḡáir, -e, f.; (2) lánmeanmnaó, -a, f.

Elbow, n., the joint or bend of the arm, uille, gen. -eann, dat. inn, pl. -eanna, f.: my coat is out at elbow, tá mo óarós bḡirte aḡ an uillinn (cf. W. and Corn. elin; Bret. elin, ilin; L. ulna; Gr. ώλην).

Elbow angle, ante-cubital fossa (a) bacán na láime (f. l.); (b) iorḡao na cuirḡinne (f. l.).

Elbow, v.t., to push with the elbow, uilleanam, -aó.

Elbow-chair, *n.*, a chair with arms to support the elbows, an arm-chair, *caṭṭaṭṭi* *uṭṭeann*.

Elbow-room, *n.*, ample room for motion and action, *ṛiṭṭe* *ṭaṭṭim*.

Elbowing, *n.*, the act of pushing with the elbows, *uṭṭeanaṭṭe*, -*a*, *f*.

Elder, *a.*, (1) older, more aged, (*a*) *nīṭṭe* *ṛime*; (*b*) *nīṭṭe* *ṭaṭṭa*; (*c*) *bā* *ṛime*; (*d*) *nīṭṭe* *ṭṛiṇa*.

(2) Born before another, senior, *ṛimṇeap*: the elder shall serve the younger, *ṛiṭṭeṇurō* *an* *ṛimṇeap* *ṭon* *ṭṛōṛaṇ* (*Gen.* 25, 23).

Elder, *n.*, (1) one who is older, a senior, (*a*) *ṛeānōṭṭe*, -*ōṭṭa*, *pl.* -*e*, *m.*: the false judgment of the elders, *ṭaṭṭeṇurō* *na* *ṛeānōṭṭe* (*K.*, *Ṭbb.* 113, 24); (*b*) *ṛaṭṭan*, -*am*, -*a*, *m.*

(2) An aged person, a predecessor; an officer in a church, *ṛimṇeap*, -*ṛiṇ*, *pl. id.*, *dpl.* -*ṛaṭṭ*, *m.*: *ṛeāṇō* *an* *ṭṛimṇeap*, original sin; *ṛuāṛṭṭaṭṭe* *ṭo* *ṭaṭṭaṭṭe* *an* *a* *ṛimṇeapṛaṭṭe*, to give deliverance [from purgatory] to their elders (*K.*, *Ṭbb.* 128, 5).

Elder, *n.* (*Bot.*), a genus of shrubs (*Sambucus*), with white flowers, and black (*S. nigra*) or red berries (*S. rubens*), (1) *ṛeapṇ*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *ṛeapṇōṭṭe*, -*ōṭṭe*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ṭṛom*, -*a*, *m.*; (4) *ṭṛomān*, -*ām*, *m.*; (5) *ṛuṛ*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *būāṭṭaṭṭe*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Dwarf elder. See Danewort.

Marsh or water elder (*Viburnum opulus*), *ceṛiṇōṭṭe*, -*am*, *m.*

Elder tree, same as Elder.

Eldership, *n.*, state of being older, seniority, *ṛimṇeapṭaṭṭe*, -*a*, *f.*

Eldest, *a.*, (1) oldest, longest in duration, *ṛi* *ṭaṭṭa*.

(2) Born first, *ṛi* *ṛime*; *bā* *ṛime*: the eldest man amongst us said to the youngest, *ṭuṭṭaṭṭe* *an* *ṛeap* *bā* *ṛime* *ṭṛamṇ* *ṭeṛ* *an* *ṛeap* *ṭob* *ōṭṭe*.

Elecampane, *n.* (*Bot.*), a large herb (*Inula Helenium*) with yellow flowers, the roots of which were formerly much used medicinally, (1) *āṭṭeān*, -*ṭim*, *m.*; (2) *meāṭṭeān* *āṭṭim*.

Elect, *v.t.*, to pick out, select or choose, *ṭoṭṭam*, -*āṭ*.

Elect, *n.*, one chosen, (1) *ṛoṭṭa*, -*an*, *dat.* -*am*, *pl.* -*ṭṇa* and -*ṭiṭṭe*, *f.*: my e. in whom my soul delighteth, *mo* *ṛoṭṭa* *ann* *a* *bṛuṭ* *ṭūṭ* *m'anna* (*Is.* 42, 1); (2) *ṭoṭṭa*, *g. id.*, and -*ṭṭa*, *f.*: and will not God revenge his e. who cry to him day and night? *an* *ē* *naṭ* *ṭeāṇṭaṭṭe* *ṭiā* *ṭiōṭṭaṭṭe* *an* *ṛon* *a* *ṭaṭṭe* *ṭoṭṭa* *ṛēm*, *ēṭṭeap* *an* *ṭo* *ṭā* *ṭ* *ṭ'orōṭṭe*? (*Luke* 18, 7); (3) the elect, the righteous, *na* *ṛiṛēm*.

Elect, *a.*, chosen from among two or more, *ṭoṭṭa*, *ind.*: *an* *ṭiṭṭeapṇa* *mēapṇa* *ṭoṭṭa*, the Lord Mayor-elect (*O' Beg.*); before the elect angels, *i* *bṛiāṭṭaṭṭe* *na* *n-āṇṭeap* *ṭoṭṭa* (*1 Tim.* 5, 21).

Election, *n.*, the act of election, choice or selection, (1) *ṭoṭṭa*, *g. id.*, and -*ṭṭa*, *f.*; (2) *ṛoṭṭaṭṭe*, -*ṭiṭṭe*, *f.* (*Din.*).

Elective, *a.*, using the power of choice, choosing, *ṭoṭṭaṭṭe*, -*ṭiṭṭe*; *ṛoṭṭeapṇaṭṭe*, -*ṭiṭṭe*.

Elector, *n.*, one who elects or has the right of choice, (1) *ṛoṭṭeapṇaṭṭe*, -*ōṭṭa*, -*ṛi*, *m.*; (2) *ṛoṭṭeapṇaṭṭe*, -*ōṭṭa*, -*ṛi*, *m.*; (3) *ṭoṭṭeṭṭe*, *m.*

Electoral, *a.*, pertaining to an election or electors, *ṭoṭṭeapṇaṭṭe*, -*ṛiṭṭa*.

Electric, Electrical, *a.*, pertaining to electricity, *τεμντρεαδ*, -*ριζε*; *αοιβλεαδ*, -*ιζε*.

Electrician, *n.*, one versed in the science of electricity, *τεμντρεαδάν*, -*άν*, *m.*

Electricity, *n.*, (1) a certain power or energy in nature accompanied in the case of atmospheric electricity by vivid flashes of lightning followed by thunder, (*a*) *τεμε κρεαφα*, *f.*; (*b*) *θεαλάν*, -*άν*, *m.* (*cf.* *κλοδ θεαλάν*, lightning stone); (*c*) *αοιβε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*d*) *αοιβιερ*, -*e*, *f.*; (*e*) *αοιβεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) The science of electricity, *τεμντρεαρ*, -*ριρ*, *m.*

Electrify, *v.t.*, to communicate electricity, to charge with electricity, to give an electric shock, (1) *τεμντριζιμ*, -*ιυζαδ*; (2) *θεαλάναιμ*, -*αδ*.

Electron, } *n.*, amber, *ομπρα νό*
Electrum, } *ομπρα*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Elegance, } *n.*, refinement charac-
Elegancy, } terised by grace, beauty and the absence of anything offensive to good taste; said of form, language, manners, style, etc., (1) *θεαζμαιρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *φινεάλταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ριαρ*, -*α*, *m.*; (4) *μαριε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *μαριεαμιταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (6) *αιτνε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Elegant, *a.*, graceful, refined and free from everything offensive to good taste, (1) *θεαζμαιρεαδ*, -*ριζε*; (2) *μαριεαμιαν*, -*μιτα*; (3) *οιρινεάλτα*, *ind.*; (4) *ριαρμιαρ*, -*αριε*; (5) *ριαρτα*, *ind.*; (6) *ριαραδ*, -*αριζε*; (7) *φινεάλτα*, *ind.*

Elegy, *n.*, a poem of lamentation, a funeral song, (1) *αοιμεαδ*, -*ντε*, *m.*; (2) *τοιρεαμ*, -*ριμ*, *m.*; (3) *ουαν αοιμτε νό κυμαδ*; (4) *μαριβνα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*; (5)

μαριβδάν, -*άν*, *m.*; (6) *τοριδάν*, -*άν*, *m.*: is there no elegy or lament on that side at a wake? *ναδ μβιονν τοιρεαμ νό αοιμεαδ ανηρα ταοδ ριμ αρ εδριαμ* (*D. D.* 119).

Element, *n.*, (1) one of the essential parts or principles of which anything consists, (*a*) *αεαοτυρ*, -*υιρ*, *m.*; (*b*) *αεαο τοραδ*, -*αριζ*, *m.*; (*c*) *αεαοαδδβαρ*, -*αριρ*, *m.*

(2) One of the four elements of the ancient philosophers, viz., earth, air, water and fire, *ουιτ*, -*e*, *pl. id.*, *gpl.* *ουιτ*, *f.*

(3) *pl.*, the first principles or rudiments of any science or system of philosophy, (*a*) *φορ-οριεαρ*, -*οιρ*, *m.*; (*b*) *φορι-εαζαριζ*, -*αριζ*, *m.*

Elemental, *a.*, pertaining to the elements, *ουιτεαδ*, -*ιζε* (*R.A.M.*)

Elephant, *n.* (*Zool.*), a mammal of the order Proboscidea, of which two species exist, viz., *Elephas Indicus* and *E. Africanus*, the largest animals living, (1) *τροο*, -*ορο*, *m.*: *τροο το θεαનાμ το ουιτ .i. μοριάν το θεαναμ το νιδ ριυααδ*; (2) *βοιρ* (*O'B.*); *ελεα-ραιμτ* (*Pass. and Hom.* 375).

Elevate, *v.t.*, (1) to bring from a lower place to a higher, to lift up, to raise, and hence to raise to a higher station, to raise from a depressed state, to raise to a higher pitch of loudness, to exalt as the mind, (*a*) *αριουιζιμ*, -*υζαδ*; (*b*) *τοζαμ*, -*αιτ* and -*αμτ*, with *ριαρ*.

(2) To make slightly drunk (*colloq.*), (*a*) *θεαનાμ ριζαδ*: (*b*) he is a little elevated, *τα ρε βεαζάν ριζαδ*.

Elevated, *a.*, (1) uplifted, (*a*) *αριουιζε*, *ind.*; (*b*) *τοζτα ριαρ*.

(2) High, lofty, ἀρτο, *g.s.f.* ἀρτοε.

(3) Spirited, noble, ἀρτοαισεαν-
τας, -αισε.

(4) Slightly drunk, ρύζας,
-αισε.

Elevation, n., (1) the act of raising from a lower place, condition or quality to a higher, ἀρτουζαδ, -αιζε, *m.*

(2) The condition or dignity of being elevated, céim, -e, -eanna, *gpl.* -eann, *m.* and *f.*

Eleven, a., δον οέας.

Eleventh, a., δονμάδ οέας.

Elf, n., (1) a little sprite or goblin like a fairy delighting in mischievous tricks, (a) ριαδρα, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *f.*; (b) πύκα, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; (c) δβας, -αίς, *m.*; (d) λεαρραδάν, -άμ, *m.*; (e) οίύς, -α, -αννα, *m.*

(2) A mannikin or very diminutive person, ριρίν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.* .ι. ουμε ριρβας. See Dwarf.

Elfin, Elfish, a., of or relating to elves, impish, weird, mischievous, hardly human, ριαδραμαί, -μί.

Elicit, v.t., (1) to draw out or bring to light, τερηαμζιμ, -αμζ, (-ρας *M.*), with αρ.

(2) To bring out against the will of, βαμim, *v.n.* βαμ(τ), with αρ.

Eligibility, n., the quality of being eligible, ιοντοζταδτ, -α, *f.*

Elide, v.t. (*Gram.*), to cut off, as a vowel or a syllable, ζιαναιμ, -αδ.

Eligible, a., proper or fit to be chosen, ιοντοζτα, *ind.*

Eliminate, v.t., to expel, as to eliminate poison from the system, καίτιμ αμαδ.

Elision, n., the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, ζιαναδ, -ντα, *m.*

Elk, n., an extinct species or Irish deer (*Cervus giganteus*) which was very large and with widely spreading antlers, (1) ριαδ μόρ να mbeann bíoδ ι n-Éirinn ραδδ; (2) οαm αλλαδ, *m.*; (3) οαm αλτα.

Ellipsis, n. (*Gram.*), the omission of one or more words which are obviously understood, εαρέρα, *g. id.*, *m.* (*J. P. H.*).

Elm, n. (*Bot.*), a tree of the genus *Ulmus*; the common Irish elm *U. campestris*, (1) λεαmán, -άμ, *m.*: a wedge of the elm best splits itself, οmζ οen λεαmán ιρ ρεαρρ α ρζοιτρεαρ é ρém; (2) ρλεαmán, *m.*; (3) λεαm, -α, -αννα, *m.* (*cf.* ιmρ λεαmcoιι, one of the islands in Clew Bay).

Elocution, n., oratorical or expressive delivery, (1) οεαρλαδρα, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) οεαζλαδαιρτ, -αρτα, *f.*; (3) οεαζcamnt, -e, *f.*

Elocutionary, a., pertaining to elocution, οεαρλαδραδ, -αισε.

Elongate, v.t., to lengthen, extend or stretch out, ρimim, -νεαδ.

Elongation, n., the act of lengthening, ρineαδ, -ντε, *m.*

Elope, v.t., to run away stealthily esp. with a sweetheart, married or single, (1) éατιζιμ, *v.n.* éαλόδ and -υζαδ; (2) τέατιζιμ, *v.n.* τέαλόδ and -υζαδ: she asked him to elope with her. ο'ιαρρ ρί αιρ í ρém οο bpeic αρ éαλόδ.

Elopement, n., the act of eloping, éαλόδ, *gen.* and *pl.* -υζτε, *m.*

Eloquence, n., fluent, expressive, appropriate and emotional language, (1) bimnbéαλαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2)

սոնոնրիւտրա, *g. id., f.*; (3) տեօճ-
լածալրտ, -արժա, *f.*; (4) տեօր-
լածրա, *g. id., f.*

Eloquent, *a.*, having the power of expressing strong emotion in fluent and appropriate language, (1) *veaḡlabarac*, -*aḡe*; (2) *binn-béalač*, -*aḡe*; (3) *binnöbarac*, -*aḡe*; (4) *urlabarac*, -*aḡe*; (5) *miliröbarac*, -*aḡe*; (6) *vearlabarac*, -*aḡe*.

Else, *a.* and *pron.*, eite, *ind.*, and always following noun or interrogative pron.: did you expect anything else, an maib rúit aḡat le haon ruo eite?; what else, cao eite; but sometimes it does not immediately follow, as anybody else, ruine ar bič eite; something else, ruo éisint eite.

Else, *ad.* and *conj.*, (1) besides, in addition, (a) eite: they were nowhere e., ní μαῦτοαυ 1 n-δον αἰτ eite; there is no one e. there, ní'λ δον ουμε eite ann; (b) φόρ: or else excusing them, νό φόρ αἰ ἡδῶαι α ~~λε~~εργέν; (c) τὰὸ ἀμυῖς: there is nothing e. but that, ní'λ δον πυτ τὰὸ ἀμυῖς οε ριν; there is no one else besides me, ní'λ δον τὰὸ ἀμυῖς οῖον (*Isa.* 7, 8).

(2) Otherwise, *nó* : repent or e. I will come unto thee quickly. *ἵκαν αἰτήσε νό τινα με οἷ* *σο ἡαίτησεν (Rev. 2, 16)*; you did not ask me for money e. I would have given it to you, *νίον ιαην τῷ αἰτήσῃ οἷμ νό ὅ* *ταβήσανν οἷτ ε*; give it me e. I shall die, *ταβαίρ ὅμ ε νό* *ξῆσῃ με βάρ*.

Elsewhere, *ad.*, in any other place,
 ἢ ἄλλοις τόποις.

Elucidate, *v.t.*, to make clear or manifest, (1) քողարկիմ, -սցած ; (2) արարկիմ, -սցած.

Elucidation, *n.*, making clear, (1) բուրլուցած, -իցե, *m.*; (2) մմ-
լուցած, -իցե, *m.*

Elucidative, *a.*, tending to make clear, ποικιλιτικός, -τικός.

Elucidator, *n.*, one who explains,
 (1) բուրդեօր, -օրս, -րի, *m.* ;
 (2) մոյցեօր, -օրս, -րի, *m.*

Elude, *v.t.*, to escape from in a covert manner, to avoid slyly or cunningly, (1) κυπννν εαπννν νν γννννν; (2) πννννννν, -νννννν and -εαπννν.

Elysian, *u.*, pertaining to Elysium, exceedingly delightful, (1) *ῥότ-ἀρα*, *-arē*; (2) *μελτοα*, *ind.*; (3) *μελτοα*, *-arē*.

Elysian fields, *n.*, μακάρι ἀν
 τρώλει το πέρι να βράδῳ ἀν
 (*O' Beg.*).

Elysium, *n.*, the seat of future happiness, (1) τῖρ ἀν τρώλειρ; (2) τῖρ να ν-ὄς; (3) 𐤔𐤓𐤁𐤏𐤐𐤓𐤐𐤔, *g.* -𐤏𐤓𐤐𐤔, *m.* (*Æn.* 1199)

Emaciate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make lean or to become lean, (1) ԵԱՄԱՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԺ; (2) ԲԵԱՄԱՅԻՄ, -Ժ; (3) ԲՅԱՄԱՅԻՄ, -ԱՅԺ (*Con.*): an emaciated person, (a) ԲՅԱՄԱՅԻՄ, *g. id., pl. -ՅԻՄ, m. (Con.)*; (b) ԵԱՄԱՅԻՄ, -Ե, -Ի, *f. (W. Ker.)*.

Emaciated, *a.*, lean, (1) τρυαῖς, -e; (2) ταναρόε, *ind.*; (3) πεοράοε, *ind.* (m. b.); (4) ρσυτ-
ρυῖςτε.

Emaciation, *n.*, excessive leanness,
 ταναριόεαζτ, -α, *f.*

Emanation, *n.*, the act of flowing
or proceeding from, ἡ ἐκπο
ἀμαδὶ (*O' Beg.*).

Emancipate, *v.t.*, to free, to set
at liberty, ῥαδιμαίμ, -αῶ.

Emancipated, *v.a.*, set free, ραοιῦται.

Emancipation, *n.*, the act of free-
ing, ῥαοῖα, -ητις, *m.*

Emasculate, *v.t.*, to castrate, to geld, (1) *coillim*, -leas; (2) *baimim* ar (*O'D. Gram.* 299); (3) *ppočaim*, -as; (4) *ppočaim*, -as (*Don.*).

Emasculated, *v.a.*, castrated, gelded, (1) *coillte*, *ind.*; (2) *ppoitce*, *ind.*; (3) *ppočta*, *ind.*

Emasculation, *n.*, castration, (1) *coilleas*, -ilte, *m.*; (2) *ppočas*, -oitce, *m.*; (3) *ppočas*, -čta, *m.*

Embalm, *v.t.*, to anoint all over with balm, to preserve from decay by means of balm and other spices, (1) *balmuigim*, -uśas; (2) *icim*, -ceas and *ic*; and *iocaim*, -as and *ioc*; also I pay.

Embalmed, *v.a.*, anointed or preserved with balm, etc., (1) *balmuigte*, *ind.*; (2) *icce* and *iocčta*; also paid.

Embalming, *n.*, the act of embalming, (1) *balmuśas*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *ice*, *gen. id.*, *f.*, and *iocas*, -čta, *m.*; also paying.

Embank, *v.t.*, to throw up a bank, *pořtuigim*, -uśas.

Embankment, *n.*, (1) the act of raising a bank, *pořtuśas*, -uigte; (2) the structure raised, *pořt*, -uipř, *m.*

Embargo, *n.*, an order of the government prohibiting the sailing of ships, *longśac*, -aic, *m.*

Embargo, *v.t.*, to prohibit from leaving port, *longśacaim*, -śac.

Embark, *v.t.*, (1) to put on board ship, (a) *barcaim*, -as; (b) *cuipim* ar bōřo lunge.

(2) To invest as money, *cuipim* aipśeas: you never embarked money to better advantage, *řin é an t-aipśeas ip řearř to cuipř řuam.*

Embark, *v.i.*, to go on board a vessel for a voyage, *imčigim* ar

bōřo lunge; *čérōim* i nō ar lunge.

Embarkation, *n.*, the act of putting or going on board of a ship, (1) *barcas*, -čta, *m.*; (2) *imčeasč* ar bōřo lunge; (3) *oul* i lunge; (4) *barcasč*, -a, *f.*

Embarrass, *v.t.*, (1) to confuse, discompose, disconcert or perplex, (a) *śeanaim* řrioblōřo, *ceasčaiře* nō buarōřeam; (b) *aim* řérōčigim, -čeasč.

(2) To impede, to obstruct, (a) *śacaim*, *v.n.* śac; (b) *čoirp* mearśaim, -mearś.

Embarrassed, *v.a.*, perplexed, *buarōřearčta*, *ind.*

Embarrassment, *n.*, (1) perplexity, entanglement, (a) *řrioblōřo*, -e, -i, *f.*; (b) *buarōřeam*, -řim, *m.*

(2) Hindrance, (a) śac, -aic, *m.*; (b) *čoirp* mearś, -mipś, *m.*; (c) *asřann*, -ainn, *m.*

Embassy, *n.*, the charge or business entrusted to an ambassador, *řiś* čeasčaiřeasč, -a, *f.*

Embattle, *v.t.*, to arrange in order of battle, *cōřuigim* čum casča.

Embattled, *v.a.*, arranged for battle, *cōřuigte* čum casča.

Embed, *v.t.*, (1) to lay in a bed, (a) *leasbuigim*, -uśas; (b) *cuipim* i leasbarō.

(2) To lay in surrounding matter, *leascuigim*, -uśas.

Embedded, *v.a.*, (1) *leasbuigte*, *ind.*; (2) *leascuigte*, *ind.*

Embellish, *v.t.*, to make beautiful, to decorate, (1) *ōřnuigim*, -uśas; (2) *řśiamuigim*, -uśas; (3) *řuait* nigim, -uśas; (4) *śeasřmairigim*, -uśas.

Embellishment, *n.*, the act of adorning, (1) *ōřnuśas*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *řśiamuśas*, -uigte, *m.*; (3) *řuaitnuśas*, -igte, *m.*

Ember, *n.*, a live coal smouldering among ashes, (1) ὑρίορα, -αῖγε, *f.* (*coll.*); (2) ὑαῖτεὑρίορα(α), *f.*; (3) ῥμέαροο, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (4) εἰβλεός, -όῖγε, -α, *f.*

Ember-days, *n.*, days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons, *τρογιδά* *να* *νάτε*.

Ember-week, *n.*, the week in which the ember days fall, *ρεακτῆριον ἀν λυαίτηρὸ*; *ρεακτῆριον ἀν λυαίτηρεαμάδιον* (*Foley*); *ρεακτῆριον ἀν τρεάδωναιρ*.

Ember-geese, *n.*, the loon or great northern diver, τόμα, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί, m.*

Embezzle, *v.t.*, to appropriate trust property to one's own use, *μιο-
κόμω*, *ἐκ* *ἀλλοτρίου*, *-αδ*.

Embezzlement, *n.*, *μιοκοιγή* αλλοῦ, -της, *m.*

Embitter, *v.t.*, to make bitter or
sad, *բարձրացիմ*, -*ւնձօ*.

Emblazon, *v.t.*, to decorate, рудит-
нишм, -иушдѠ.

Emblazonry, *n.*, heraldic or ornamental decoration, *русские*, *-ия, m.*

Emblem, *n.*, a visible sign of an idea, a symbol or object representing another object or idea, (1) κοῤῡμαδεῦτ, -α, *f.*; (2) μακ-ραμαδεῦτ, -ε, -εαδεῦα, *f.*; (3) ραμ-αδεῦτ, -αμ, *m.*

Emblematic, Emblematical, *a.*,
symbolic, typically representa-
tive, (1) κομμαίτις, -μίτις; (2)
μακρομαμίτις, -τίς; (3) παμ-
λας, -ας.

Embodied, *v.a.*, united in a body,
copposite.

Embodiment, *n.*, the state of being embodied, κορμωδεδε, -α, *f.*

Embody, *v.t.*, to form into a body,
 corpuzım, -uŷad.

Embolden, *v.t.*, to encourage, (1) Երթորտւցիմ, -ւսցած; (2) Ճրթորտւցիմ; (3) Թրթորտւցիմ, -ւսցած.

Embosom, *v.t.*, to place in the
bosom, to cherish, $\upsilon\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\alpha\upsilon$.

Emboss, *v.t.*, to ornament by raised work, $\tau\eta\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\mu$, -αὐ.

Embossed, *v.a.*, ornamented with raised work, $\zeta\eta\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha$.

Embossment, *n.*, the act of embossing, ὑπεανταρθεᾶς, -α, *f.*

Embouchure, *n.*, the mouth of a river, *imbəʃʁ*, -bɪʁ, *m.*

Embowel, *v.t.*, to disembowel, *οἰ-
νννρὸιμ*, -*ὀε*.

Embowered, *v.a.*, sheltered, made
sunny, ἡμερανόουσα, *ind.*

Embrace, *v.t.*, (1) to clasp in the arms with affection, (a) umḫáirṡim, -áirṡað̃; (b) ḫáirṡim, -áirṡað̃: and embracing him, said, 7 ar n-a ḫáirṡað̃ leir (nó cúirge) do, doṡubairt ré (*Acts* 20, 10); (c) teannaim, -að̃: his right hand doth e. me, teannarð a lám̃ òear leir (nó cúirge) mé (*Cant.* 2, 6).

(2) To seize eagerly or with alacrity or cordiality, *ḡlacam*, -að, with *cuḡam*: they embraced the shelter of the rock, *ḡlacaðar cuca forṡað na cairr-aise*.

Embrace, *n.*, an intimate or close encircling with the arms, (1) $\text{um}\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}$, $-\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{e}}$, *m.*; (2) $\text{f}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{s}}-\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}$, $-\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{e}}$, *m.*; (3) $\text{b}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{s}}$, $-\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $-\bar{\text{a}}$, *f.*; (4) $\text{te}\bar{\text{a}}\text{nn}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}$, $-\text{n}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{a}}$, *m.*

Embroider, *v.t.*, to ornament with needlework, (1) $\text{b}\rho\acute{o}\sigma\alpha\iota\iota\mu$, $-\sigma\alpha\iota$: thou shalt e. the coat, $\text{c}\mu\iota\text{p}\rho\acute{o}\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \text{t}\acute{\alpha}\ \text{b}\rho\acute{o}\sigma\alpha\iota\ \iota\epsilon\iota\gamma\ \alpha\eta\ \zeta\sigma\acute{o}\tau\alpha$ (*Ex.* 28, 39); (2) $\text{b}\rho\acute{o}\sigma\eta\sigma\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$; (3) $\sigma\mu\iota\mu$, $-\eta\sigma\acute{o}$; (4) $\text{b}\rho\epsilon\sigma\text{--}\mu\iota\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\mu\zeta\acute{o}$; (5) $\acute{o}\mu\iota\zeta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\sigma\acute{o}$.

Embroiderer, *n.*, one who embroiders, (1) *ορυμεαδ*, -*νις*, *m.*, -*νις*, -*α*, *f.* (*Æn.* 1031); (2) *βαντορυμεαδ*, *f.* (*K.*); (3) *βρόροινειρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*έσρα*, *m.*: an *e.* in blue, *βρόροινειρ* *ι* *νγορμ* (*Ex.* 38, 23); (4) *ουαλα-οόιρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (5) *ζηρέαρ-αοόιρ*, *m.*; (6) *βρεακαοόιρ*, *m.*

Embroidery, *n.*, the art of embroidering and the work produced, (1) *βρόροιλ*, -*αλα*, *f.*; (2) *βρόροινέαλακτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *βρόρο-ινείρεακτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *βρεακαίρεακτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *ορυμ*, *gen.* -*e*, *f.*; (6) *ορυμεαδαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (7) *ζηρέαρ*, -*έιρ*, *m.*, and -*έιρε*, *f.*; (8) *όιρζηρέαρ*, gold embroidery; (9) embroidery of all kinds, (a) *οβαιρ ζηρέιρ*, *f.*; (b) *ιζηρέαρ*, -*έιρ*, *m.* and -*έιρε*, *f.*

Embroid, *v.t.*, to confuse, distract or entangle in difficulties or discord, *βuarόpυμ*, -*ρεαμ* and -*ρεαθ*.

Embroidment, *n.*, the act of embroiding, *βuarόpεαμ*, -*pυμ*, *m.*

Embryo, *n.*, the first rudiments of an organism whether animal or plant, (1) *οιμνέαρ*, -*έιρ*, *m.* (*O' R.*); (2) *meatl*, *g. mill*, *pl. id.*, *m.* *.i.* *ναοιόεαν* *ι* *μβροιν* *α* *μάταρ* *ρul* *οο* *ζαδάρ* *ρuiρμ* *αιρ* (*O' Beg.*); (3) *zem*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *βραδσθ*, -*έτα*, *m.* (*Foley*).

Emend, *v.t.*, to purge of faults, to make better, to correct, (1) *εαρτυζιμ*, -*υζαθ*; (2) *λεαρ-υζιμ*, -*υζαθ*.

Emendation, *n.*, the act of making better by correction and improvement, (1) *εαρτυζαθ*, -*υιζτε*, *m.*; (2) *λεαρυζαθ*, -*υιζτε*, *m.*

Emendator, *n.*, one who amends or critically edits, (1) *εαρτυζ-*

τεόιρ, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *λεαρ-υιζτεόιρ*, *m.*

Emendatory, *a.*, corrective, (1) *εαρτυιζτεαδ*, -*τις*; (2) *λεαρ-υιζτεαδ*, -*τις*.

Emerald, *n.*, a precious stone of a fine green colour, (1) *ρμαραζ*, -*αις*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. smaragdus*); (2) *ρμαραζαο*, -*e* and -*αο*, *pl. -αοα*, *f.*: that was like an *e.*, *βα* *οορμαλ* *le* *cloc* *ρμαραζαο* (*Rev.* 4, 3).

Emerge, *v.i.*, to rise out of or come forth from that in which anything has been plunged, enveloped or concealed, as water, poverty, obscurity, etc., *ειρζιμ*, *v.n.* *ειρς*, with *αρ*.

Emergence, *n.*, the act of rising out of or coming forth from, *ειρς*, *g. id.*, *f.*, with *αρ*.

Emergency, *n.*, (1) a sudden occasion or unforeseen occurrence, *τεαζμυρ*, -*υιρ*, *m.*

(2) A pressing necessity or state of things calling for prompt action, *οιονταρακτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Emergent, *a.*, (1) rising out of anything that covers or conceals, *ειριζτεαδ*, -*τις*.

(2) Arising unexpectedly, *τεαζμυραδ*, -*αις*.

Emerods, } *n.*, hemorrhoids, piles,
Emeroids, } tumours, *ναορume*,
g. id., *f.*

Emersion, *n.*, the act of emerging or rising out of anything, *έιρς*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Emery, *n.* (*Min.*), corundum in the form of grains or powder, *cloc* *ρμιορ*, *f.*

Emetic, *n.*, a medicine which causes vomiting, *υρλαcán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Emigrant, *a.*, pertaining to an emigrant, *ιμipεαδ*, -*τις*.

Employment, *n.*, (1) the act of employing or using, *as* cup 1 bperom.

(2) The state of being employed, *readomanar*, -air, *m.*: he is in Lord Mayo's e., *ta ré 1 bpeadomanar an Tigearna Muigeo.*

(3) That which engages or occupies one's time and attention, (a) business, (i) *gnó*, -óta, *pl. id., m.*; (ii) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*; (iii) *rpero*, -e, *f.*; (b) office or post of business, (i) *oiris*, -e, -í, *f.*; (ii) *port*, *g. purt* (*porta, Don.*), *pl. id., m.*

Emporium, *n.*, a large trading establishment, *riopa móir*; *riol-tacán*, -áin, *m.*

Empower, *v.t.*, (1) to delegate power to, *cumactaim*, -aó.

(2) To authorise, *úsdaraim*, -aó.

(3) To commission, *barántaim*, -aó.

(4) To give moral or physical power to, *foirneartuigim*, -uḡaó.

Empress, *n.*, the consort of an emperor, *bam impire, f.*

Emprise, *n.*, an adventure or enterprise, *eactrá*, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Emptied, *v.a.*, deprived of its contents, *folmuigte*, *ind.*

Emptiness, *n.*, the state of being empty, void of contents, (1) *folmaect*, -a, *f.*; (2) *folme*, *gen. id., f.*; (3) *folmar*, -air, *m.*

Emption, *n.*, the act of buying, *ceannaic*, -ais, *m.*

Empty, *a.*, (1) containing nothing, having nothing within, (a) *folam*, *g.s.f. folme*; also *folma* (*prond. folú*): an e. vessel makes most sound, *foigteaic folam ip mó tóramn nó fuaim*; (b) *dealb*, -a: an e. purse, *rparán dealb*;

(c) *taímaic*, -ais: the full stomach does not understand the e. one, *ca tuiḡeann bpo páiteaic, bpo támaic (Or. prov.)*.

(2) Having nothing to carry, *folam*, -oime: you would send me away e., *do cuirpeá ar riubal folam mé*.

(3) Producing nothing, unfruitful, (a) *folam*, -oime: the seven e. ears, *na readt noiaia folma*; (b) *caoc*, -oice: an e. nut, *cnó caoc*.

(4) Destitute of sense, said of words, (a) *paon*, -ome; (b) *riomaom*, -e: e. words, *ḡlór riomaom*.

Empty, *n.*, *folam*, -aim, *m.*

Empty, *v.t.*, to deprive of contents, to pour out, to discharge, to exhaust or make void, (1) *folmuigim*, -uḡaó: I will e. his bottle, *folmeoicá a buioeal*; (2) *taorḡaim*, -aó; (3) *tráḡaim*, -aó; (4) *taomaim*, -aó: emptying the sea with a basket, *as taomaó na mara le cléib*.

Emptying, *n.*, the act of making empty, (1) *folmuḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *tráḡaó*, -aisge, *m.*; (3) *taorḡaó*, -ḡta, *m.*; (4) *taomaó*, -mta, *m.*

Empurple, *v.t.*, to tinge or dye purple, *corcraim*, -aó.

Empyrean, Empyrean, *a.*, pertaining to the highest region in heaven, *po-ápo nó ip po-áipoe*: the empyreal heavens, *na flaitir ip po-áipoe*.

Emulate, *v.t.*, to strive to equal or excel, to vie with, to rival, (1) *comóram*, -aó; (2) *oréimim*, *v.n. oréim*; (3) *riobluigim*, -uḡaó (*G. D.*).

Emulation, *n.*, (1) assiduous endeavour to equal or excel another (a) *comórtar*, -air, *m.*;

(b) ὀρέϊμ, -ε, *f.*; (c) ἰομαρτοαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; ἰομαρτοαρό, -ε, *f.*

(2) Jealous rivalry, envious contention, φορμασ, -ατο, *m.*, with ιε.

Emulator, *n.*, one who strives to equal or surpass, ἰομῆνύδοιρ, -όρᾱ, -όρι, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Enable, *v.t.*, to make able (to do or to be something), to empower, ὀεάναιμ cumαρᾶς.

Enact, *v.t.*, to make into a law, ὀιγε τοο κύμαθ νό τοο ὀεάναιμ.

Enamel, *n.*, a variety of glass used in decoration, κυαν, -αιμ, *m.* (*K. M.*).

Enamel, *v.t.*, to decorate with enamel, ἐαμάταιμ, -μάιτ.

Enamelling, *n.*, the act of decorating with enamel, ἐαμάιτ, -άιᾱ, *f.*

Enameller, *n.*, one who enamels, βρεαατοόιρ, -όρᾱ, -ρί, *m.*

Enamour, *v.t.*, to inflame with love, ουμε τοο κύρ ι νῆρᾶθ ιεατ πέμ.

Encamp, *v.i.*, to form and occupy a camp, (1) campuγίμ, -υῖαθ; (2) ὀεάναιμ campα no φορlongφορτ: where he encamped, μαρ α νοεάρᾱ πέ φορlongφορτ; they encamped by the sea, τοο ριnnεαδοαρ campα coir na φαίρηγε; (3) ρυρόιμ campα; (4) φοραιμ, -αθ: they encamped by the Red Sea, τοο φοραδοαρ αῖ an ἡμυρ Ruαρό (*Numb.* 33, 10); also τοο κύρεαδοαρ ρύτα.

Encamp, *v.t.*, to form into a camp, ρυρόιμ, -θε: he encamped his army in the open fields, τοο ρυρόρὸ πέ α ρλυαῖ annρ na μαααιρῶ πέρθε.

Encampment, *n.*, (1) the act of forming a camp, πῖτching tents, etc., (a) campuγᾶθ, -υιῖτε; (b) φοραθ, -αθ, *m.*

(2) A camp, the place where an army or company is encamped, (a) campα, *g. id.*, *m.*: here shall my e. be, annρᾱ n-άιτ ρεο βερό mo campα (2 *Kings* 6, 8); (b) longφορτ, -ρῦιρτ, *m.*; (c) φορlongφορτ, *m.*

Enceinte, *a.*, pregnant, with child, (1) τορραδ, -αιγε; (2) βρῦμντεαδ, -τιγε; (3) κομᾱιτεαδ, -ιγε; (4) μοτᾶδ, -αιγε.

Enchain, *v.t.*, (1) to bind with a chain, ρλαδρῦιγίμ, -υῖαθ.

(2) To link together, to connect, ναρῖταιμ, -αθ.

Enchainment, *n.*, the act of enchaining, (1) ρλαδρῦγᾶθ, -υιῖτε; (2) ναρῖαθ, -ῖτᾱ, *m.*

Enchant, *v.t.*, (1) to charm by sorcery, enchantment or by magical words and rites, (a) κυίρῦμ ραοι, πέ no ρά ὀραοιρ-εαδτ; (b) κυίρῦμ ρά ῖεραρῶ.

(2) To delight ραοθαίμ, -αθ.

Enchanted, *a.*, under a magical spell, ρά ὀραοιρ-εαδτ.

Enchanter, *n.*, a sorcerer or magician, (1) ὀραοι, *gen. id.* and ὀρῦαθ, *pl.* ὀραοιτε, *m.*; (2) ὀραοιρ-εαδοόιρ, -όρᾱ, -ρί, *m.*; (3) ῖρῦαῖαδ, -αιῖ, -αιγε, *m.*; (4) ὑρῖτᾱιρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (5) ῖεραρῶοιρ, -όρᾱ, -ρί, *m.*

Enchanter's nightshade, *n.*, (*Bot.*), a species (*Circæa*) of perennial plants, (a) τυρ na ἡόρῖ; (b) τυρ na n-ἡῖean.

Enchantment, *n.*, the act of enchanting by the use of charms, spells and magic arts, (1) ὀραοιρ-εαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) πῖρεδῖ, -όρῖ. -α, *f.* (*cf. LL.B.* I. 180, 24); also πῖρρεδῖ; (3) ῖεαθ, -α, *m.* (*Der.*); (4) ὑρῖτᾶδτ, -α, *f.*; (5) ὀοιτβεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Enchantress, *n.*, a woman versed in magic arts, βανὀραοι, *f.*

Encircle, *v.t.*, inclose within a circle, to surround, (1) *τιμῆσαι*, -αῶ; (2) *υμῶπιον*; (3) *ἐπιόρ-
τιζω*, -υῖα.

Enclitic, *a.*, subjoined, said of a word which leans back upon the word to which it is affixed, thereby altering its accent and losing its own proper accent, *ἐνκλίτικα*, -αῖς. The enclitic accent, *ἐνκλίτικα*, -αῖς, *m.*

Enclose, *v.n.*, *id.* See Inclose.

Enclosing. See Inclosing.

Enclosure. See Inclosure.

Encomiast, *n.*, one who praises, *ἐπαινετής*, -ῶς, -αῖς, *m.*

Encomiastic, } *a.*, bestowing
Encomiastical, } praise, eulogis-
tic, *ἐπαινετικός*, -αῖς.

Encomium, *n.*, praise, strong commendation, *ἐπαινή*, -α, *m.*

Encompass, *v.t.*, to encircle, enclose or circumscribe, (1) *τιμῆσαι*, -υῖα; also *τιμῆσαι*, -αῶ; (2) *υμῶπιον*, *v.n.*, *id.*; (3) *υμῶπιον*, -αῶ.

Encompassment, *n.*, the act of surrounding or the state of being surrounded, (1) *τιμῆσις*, -α, *m.*; (2) *ἐπιόρτις*.

Encore, *ad.*, once more, again, *ἄρτι*.

Encounter, *v.t.*, (1) to meet face to face accidentally, (a) *ἐπὶ*, defective verb *pret.* 3rd *sing.*, with *τε*: a troop of them encountered the corpse of the same man, *ἐπὶ* *corp* *an* *ἑν* *ἐαυτῶν* *τε* *ὅρου* *ὅτι* (K., Tbb. 15, 29); *pl.*, he encountered thieves or plunderers, *ἐπὶ* *ἑαυτῶν* *λατῶν* *νό* *ὕψ* *ῥογ* *πῦρ* (ib. 42, 2); (b) *καρῶν*, -αῶ, with *αἶ*; also with *τε* and *σμετ*. *το*: I encountered him in the street, *το* *καρῶ* *οἶον* *αἶ*

an *τῆρας* *εἶ*; *το* *καρῶν* *τε* *ὕψ* *ῥογ* *πῦρ* *umam* or *liom*.

(2) To confront with a hostile intent, *ἐπιόρτις*, -αῖς.

Encounter, *v.i.*, to meet face to face, *καρῶν* *νό* *καρῶν*, *v.n.* *καρῶν*: often fighting and encountering with his enemies, *αἶ* *τοῦ* *γ* *αἶ* *καρῶν* *το* *μῖν* *τε* *α* *ὅτι* *ὅτι* (K., Tbb. 76, 30).

Encounter, *n.*, (1) a running against, a chance meeting, *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *m.*; also *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *f.*

(2) A conflict, (a) *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *m.*; (b) *τοῦ*, *gen.* *τοῦ*, *f.*

Encourage, *v.t.*, to inspire with courage, spirit, hope or confidence, to animate, to incite, (1) *ἐπιόρτις*, -υῖα; (2) *ἐπιόρτις*, -αῶ; (3) *ἐπιόρτις*, -υῖα; (4) *καρῶν*, -αῶ; (5) *καρῶν*, -υῖα.

Encouragement, *n.*, the act of encouraging, incitement to action, (1) *ἐπιόρτις*, -αἶς, *m.*; (2) *ἐπιόρτις* and *ἐπιόρτις*, -αἶς, *m.*; (3) *ἐπιόρτις*, -αἶς, *m.*; (4) *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *m.*; (5) *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *m.*

Encourager, *n.*, one who incites or helps forward, (1) *ἐπιόρτις*, -οἶς, -αἶς, *m.*; (2) *ἐπιόρτις*, -αἶς, *m.*; (3) *ἐπιόρτις*, *m.*

Encroach, *v.i.*, to enter, trespass by gradual steps on the rights or property of another, (1) *καρῶν* *αἶ*; (2) *καρῶν* *το* *ὅτι* *αἶ*.

Encroaching (act of), *n.*, (1) *αἶ* *ὅτι* *καρῶν* *αἶ*; (2) *αἶ* *καρῶν* *αἶ*.

Encroachment, *n.*, unlawful intrusion on the rights or property of another, *καρῶν*, -αἶς, *m.*

Encumber, *v.t.*, to impede motion or action as with a burden, *uatuigim*, -*uḡaḡo*.

Encumbrance, *n.*, a burden which impedes action, a clog or impediment, *uatac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (2) *iaplar*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: I am tied to a wife who is an *e.* to me, *táim ceanḡaitte le hiaplar mna*; (3) *iomar*, -*a*, -*ái*, *m.*

Encyclical, *a.*, intended for many, general, *tiomcúairteac*, -*tiḡe*: an *e.* letter, *litir tiomcúairteac*.

Encyclopædia, *n.*, the circle of arts and sciences and esp. a work thereon, *compár iomlán na fogluma nó tiomcúairt na n-ealaḡán*.

End, *n.*, (1) the extreme or last point or part of anything, close, conclusion, termination, limit, (*a*) *veireac*, *gen.*, -*pr*, *m.*; *torac lunge cláir*; *torac áta cloca*; *torac flaḡa fáilte*; *torac pláinte coḡla*; *veireac lunge, bátao*; *veireac áta, lorḡaḡo*; *veireac flaḡa, cámeaḡo*; *veireac pláinte, orna*: at the end of the month, *i nveireac na míora*; the beginning of a wood and the end of a bog, *torac coille ir veireac móna*; but the end is not yet, *acḡ ní'l veireac ann fóir* (*Mat.* 24, 6); I am the beginning and the end, *ir míre an torac ḡ an veireac* (*Rev.* 21, 6); the end of the world, *veireac an domam*; (*b*) *críoc*, -*íce*, -*a*, *f.*: the end of the story, *críoc an rḡeit*; there is no end at all to it, *ní'l críoc ar bit air*; let us hear the end of the whole matter, *clummir críoc na cúire uile* (*cf.* 2 post); (*c*) *bárr*, -*árr*, *m.* (*lit.* top): he put forth the

end of the rod which he had in his hand, *ro rin ré bárr na pláite bí 'n-a láim* (1 *Kings* 14, 27); the two ends of the stick, *ḡa bárr an bata*; I have it at the end of my tongue, *tá ré ar bárr mo ceanḡan aḡam*; (*d*) *ceann*, *g.* *cinn*, *pl. id.*, *dat.* *cionn*, *m.* (*lit.* head): he has the two ends of the rope and leave to pull, *tá ḡa ceann na téroe aḡe ḡ ceao cum tapraic*; he burns his candle at both ends, *loirḡeann ré a cōinneall 'ra ḡa ceann* (*H. M.* 1020); at the end of a week, *i ḡcinn* (*nó fá ceann*) *reacḡmame*; to make both ends meet, *an ḡa ceann ro ḡabairt ar a céile nó le céile*; the further end of the street, *an ceann ir ría uait ven trráro*; (*e*) *foirceann* -*cinn*, *m.*: the end of the law *foirceann na reacḡa* (*Rom.* 10, 4); I am alone to the end, *am donar atáim ḡo foirceann* (*S. Mac C.*); (*f*) *teḡra*, -*nn*, -*na* and -*nta*, *f.* (*lit.* limit or boundary): the ends of the earth, *teḡramna an domam* (*Job* 38, 13).

(2) Termination of being, death, destruction, *críoc*, -*íce*, -*a*, *f.*: for the end of them is death, *óir ir é ir críoc roib bárr*; may you have a happy end *i. death*, *críoc fóḡanta cūḡat nó orḡ*; the end of all flesh is come, *táimḡ críoc an uile feḡla*; good end, *veir-críoc*; bad end (death) to you, *roir críoc orḡ*.

(3) The object aimed at or end to be gained, (*a*) *fác*, -*a*, *m.*: to what end was man created, *créao fác ar cruḡ-uḡeao an domme*; (*b*) *cor*, *g.* *cuir*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: to the end that

he might prolong his life, *ar cor go bparoeoðað ré a læte.*

(4) That which is left, a fragment, remnant, scrap, (a) *earball, -all, pl. id., m. (lit. tail):* in the end of my life, *i n-earball mo fadoðail;* at the very end of summer, *i n-earball an tram-paro ðiar;* there is a gold end to every sermon, *tá iorbal óir ar ðeireað gac reanmóire (Or.),* also *irp, -e, -eada, f.; earp, -a, dat. iorp, m.;* (b) *cúl, -úl, pl. -a, m.:* the end of the loaf, *cúl na bulóige;* the end of the house, *cúl (nó beann) an tige;* back of the house, *orom an tige;* (c) *rnab, -ab, pl. id., m.;* (d) *fum, -e, f.:* the end of a feast is better than the beginning of a shindy, *ir fearp fum fteroe na túr gioraic (Con.);* (e) *fuaðós, f. (thrums);* (f) *rðir-teós, f. (Or.),* a bit or end of a cake; (g) *lor, g. lur, pl. id., m.*

At the end of, fá ceann.

In the end, fá ðeórò; fá ðeireað; i nðeireað na dála.

On end: it made my hair stand on end, *oo cuir ré mo ðruais n-a fearam oim.*

To the end: for ever, *go ðeo.*

End, v.t., (1) to bring to an end, to conclude or finish, *críoc-nuigim, -uðað:* on the seventh day God ended his work, *ann-ra reactmado lá oo críocnuig ðia a obair (Gen. 2, 2);* make an end of it, *críocnuig é;* when I begin I will also make an end, *an uair ðoireoðar mé ðéanparó mé críocnuðað mar an gceadna (1 Sam. 3, 12).*

(2) To destroy, to put to death, *cuirim ðeireað te,* put an end to him, *cuir ðeireað*

teir; from morning even to night thou wilt make an end of me, *ón lá gur an oroe cuirpear tú ðeireað liom (Isa. 38, 12).*

End, v.i., to come to an end, to cease, close or terminate, *críoc-nuigim, -uðað:* the summer is nearly ended, *ní móir nac bfuil an ramparó críocnuigte.*

Endable, a., that can be ended, *roicríocnuigte.*

Endamage, v.t., to harm, to injure, (1) *loitim, v.n. lot;* (2) *ðéanam ðioðbál oo.*

Endanger, v.t., to put in danger or peril, to expose to hazard or loss, *cuirim i nguair (nó i gcon-taðairt).*

Endangering, n., the act of putting in danger, *baogluðað, -uigte, m.*

Endearment, n., that which manifests, excites or increases affection, (1) *báir, gen. -e, f.;* (2) *muirnéir, -e, f.*

Terms of *endearment* are very numerous in Irish. The following are some of them:—My love, my dear, *m'anam tú* (life and soul); *mo catós tú* (curly head); *mo époroe 'rtis tú* (my heart within); *mo éuro ðen traoðal* (share of life); *mo cumann* (love); *a máðair na gcumann 'r a máðair na páirte (Or.);* *m'eite eite-óige* (feather wing), (Or.); *mo ðmaróm époroe tu* (delight of my heart); *mo leanbán;* *mo leim-bín* (little child); *mo laos tú;* *a laos* (fawn, calf, *Ker*); *mo babós* (pet); *mo muirnin;* *a muirnin* (little dear); *mo pún nó púnac, a pún* (secret); *a pún mo époroe;* in my arms I infolded my love, *puðar am*

Endure, *v.t.*, (1) to bear with patience, to suffer without sinking, to put up with or bear up under, to tolerate, (a) *fulam̃sim*, -aŋs, also *fulim̃sim*, -im̃s: how can I endure the evil? *cionnur f̃easaim-pe an t-olc o'fulam̃s?* (*Esth.* 8, 6); (b) *iom̃c̃p̃aim* (*iom̃c̃p̃aim*), -c̃ap: therefore I endure all things, *uime fm̃ iom̃c̃p̃aim na huile neite* (2 *Tim.* 2, 10); (c) *cupim̃ ruar leir*; I cannot e. him, *ñi f̃easaim cup ruar leir*.

(2) To remain firm under, to support without breaking, to sustain, *reap̃aim* (*reap̃ur̃sim*), *v.n.* *reap̃am̃* and *reap̃*: it will not endure that strain long, *ñi f̃eap̃oc̃ar̃o* (also *f̃eap̃f̃ar̃o*) *f̃e ab̃f̃as an teannað fm̃*.

Endurer, *n.*, one who endures or suffers patiently, *fulam̃sac̃*, -aŋs, *m.*

Enduring, *a.*, (1) long suffering, patient, *fulam̃sac̃*, -sŋs; *fulim̃sac̃*, -sŋs.

(2) Durable, lasting, (a) *reap̃m̃ac̃*, -aŋs; (b) *buan*, -ame; (c) *buañt̃reap̃m̃ac̃*, -aŋs.

Endways, } *ad.*, (1) on end, erectly,
Endwise, } 'n-ãf̃eap̃am̃; (2) with the end forward, *ap̃ bioir̃ c̃im̃*; i *noiar̃o ðeireas̃o*.

Enema, *n.*, an instrument for pouring injections into the rectum, *r̃teallaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -r̃i, *m.*

Enemy, *n.*, one hostile to another who desires or seeks to harm him, a foe, (1) *ñam̃ar̃o*, *gen. ñam̃as̃o*, *dat. ñam̃ar̃o*, *pl. ñam̃rõe*, *dat. pl. ñam̃rõib̃*, *m.* and *f.*, *nom.* also *ñama* (*cf. Gr νομάω*, foe, enemy): *ip̃ ñam̃ar̃o oð f̃eim̃ ē*, he is an enemy to himself; a mortal enemy, (a) *ðeap̃s-*
m.

ñam̃ar̃o; (b) *ðub̃nam̃ar̃o*; (2) *eap̃c̃apa*, -as̃o, -c̃ãip̃rõe, *f.*; (3) *bioð̃ba*, *g. id.* -ðan, -ðas̃o and -ðar̃o, *pl. -ðai*, *m.*, also *bioð̃-b̃añac̃*, -aŋs, *pl. id. m.* (*cf. bĩt̃eam̃nac̃*, a thief).

Energetic, Energetical, *a.*, (1) having energy, active, powerful, (a) *neap̃t̃mar̃*, -aŋs; (b) *l̃ar̃oir̃*, -rõe.

(2) Exhibiting energy, effective, forcible, vigorous, (a) *b̃p̃iõs̃-mar̃*, -aŋs; (b) *f̃er̃omeac̃*, -m̃is̃e; (c) *f̃er̃omeam̃ail*, -m̃ila.

Energy, *n.*, (1) capacity of acting whether exercised or not, *b̃p̃is̃*, -e, *f.*: the old man's energy was declining and his strength and vigour had departed, *b̃i an reañroume as̃ ðul i ñ-ir̃le b̃p̃is̃ as̃ur̃ ñioir̃ f̃an neap̃t̃ ña r̃p̃reac̃ ann* (*O'Gal.*).

(2) Power forcibly exerted, (a) *fuim̃eam̃*, -nim̃, *m.*; (b) *fuas̃ar̃*, -aŋs, *m.*; (c) *b̃p̃ũit̃eam̃*, -tim̃, *m.*; (d) *r̃p̃am̃s̃*, -e, *f.*

Enervate, *v.t.*, to deprive of nerve or strength, to make feeble or impotent, *meir̃ib̃im*, -ðeas̃o.

Enervated, *a.*, without strength or force, *meir̃ib̃*, -e: a while enervated and a while strong, *real̃ so meir̃ib̃ 7 real̃ so l̃ar̃oir̃* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 47, 14).

Enervation, *n.*, the state of being weakened, (1) *meir̃ib̃e*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *meir̃ib̃eac̃t̃*, -a, *f.*

Enfeeble, *v.t.*, to make feeble, to debilitate, to weaken, (1) *añ-b̃p̃anñur̃sim*, -us̃as̃o; (2) *õineap̃t̃ur̃sim*, -us̃as̃o; (3) *b̃p̃eð̃õaim*, -as̃o, and *b̃p̃eð̃õ*.

Enfeeblement, *n.*, the act of weakening, enervation, (1) *añ-b̃p̃anñ-us̃as̃o*, -ũis̃t̃e; (2) *b̃p̃eð̃õas̃o*, -õrõt̃e, *m.*; (3) *õineap̃t̃us̃as̃o*, -ũis̃t̃e, *m.*; (4) *las̃us̃as̃o*, -ũis̃t̃e,

Enforce, *v.t.*, (1) to force, to constrain, to compel, *éignígm*, -*uḡaḡ*.

(2) To make or gain by force, *ṛṛaṛṛaim*, -*aḡ*.

(3) To urge with energy, as an agreement, *ṛurḡim*, -*ḡe*.

(4) To put in force, to give effect to, *cuirim* i *bḡerḡm*.

Enfranchise, *v.t.*, (1) to set free, to liberate from slavery, *ṛaoraim*, -*aḡ*.

(2) To endow with a franchise, *caḡṛaim* *ṛeaḡṛaorṛeaḡṛ* *ḡo*.

Enfranchisement, *n.*, (1) releasing from slavery or custody, (a) *ṛaorṛaḡ*, -*ṛḡa*, *m.*; (b) *ṛaorḡaíl*, -*áí*, *f.*

(c) Admission to the freedom of a city or corporation *ṛeaḡṛaorṛeaḡṛ*, -*a*, *f.*

Engage, *v.t.*, (1) to pledge: who is this that engaged his heart, *cía hé ṛo ḡo cūir a ḡṛorḡe i nḡeall?* (*Isa.* 30, 21).

(2) To hire for service, (a) *ṛoṛṡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (b) *cuirim* *aṛṛṛṛ* *aṛ*; (c) *ṛerḡḡim* *le*.

(3) To enter into contest or conflict with, *comṛaḡḡim*, *v.n.* *comṛaḡ*.

Engage, *v.i.*, to promise or pledge one's self, to become bound, *ḡaḡaim* *oṛm*; whether the horse is sound or faulty I will not engage, *cíaca a bḡuit an capaíí ṛollám nó loḡḡaḡ ní ḡeaḡarḡ mé oṛm*.

Engaged, *a.*, (1) occupied, busy, (a) *ḡnḡḡaḡ*, -*aḡḡe*; (b) *cūṛamaḡ*, -*aḡḡe*.

(2) Promised in marriage be trothed, *ṡaḡḡe*: they were engaged, *bḡoḡar ṡaḡḡe le ḡeíle* = *bí ṛé i ḡceirṡ ḡo ṛaḡaḡar le ṛḡṛaḡ*.

Engagement, *n.*, (1) a promise to take someone as husband or

wife, *ṡaḡḡe*, -*aḡḡe*, *m.*; e. ring, *ṛáíííe* *cumáííí*.

(2) A battle, *caḡ*, -*a*, *m.*

(3) A bond or obligation, (a) *banna*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (b) *ṡeannṡa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (c) *ḡeall*, *g. ḡííí*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Engaging, *a.*, winning by pleasing ways, attractive, *ṡaḡḡeannáḡ*, -*aḡḡe*.

Engender, *v.t.*, to beget, to generate

(1) *ḡemim*, -*neamám*; (2) *ṡoṛṛcūirḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

Engine, *n.*, (1) anything used to effect a purpose; any device, contrivance or apparatus, (a) *ṛáṛ*, -*áṛ*, *pl. id.* and -*a*, *dpl. ṛáṛaḡ*, *m.*; (b) *úṛṛṛ*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (c) *ḡṛnéir*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*: *ḡṛnéir* *cum na ṡeííeḡ ḡo mṡḡaḡ*, a fire-engine; (d) *ṛḡṛumḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡí*, *f.*; (e) *íííeall*, -*íííí*, *m.*; (f) *ḡléar*, -*éir*, *pl. id.* and -*éiréanna*, *m.*

(2) An instrument of war, *aḡṛaṛ*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*

Engineer, *n.*, (1) a person skilled in any branch of engineering, (a) *íííeallḡṛ*, -*ḡṛa*, -*ṛí*, *m.*; (b) *ṛáṛaṛe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ṛí*, *m.*

(2) One who manages an engine, *ḡléarṡḡṛ*, -*ḡṛa*, -*ṛí*, *m.*

Engineering, *n.*, the science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized, *ṛáṛaṛeḡṛ*, -*a*, *f.*

England, *n. pr.*, *Saṛana*, *g. id.*, *f.*

English, (1) *a.*, *Saṛannaḡ*, -*aḡḡe*; (2) *ḡallḡa*, *íííí*: one who apes English manners and fashions, *ṛeḡmín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; the apeing of English manners, (a) *ḡallḡaḡṛ*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ṛeḡmíííeḡṛ*, -*a*, *f.*

English, *n.*, the language of England, (1) *béaṛṡa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *Saḡṛ-béaṛṡa*, *m.*

Englishman, *n.*, Ἑλλ, -αι, *m.* ;
Σαραννάς, -αῖς, *m.* ; Ἑλληπός,
-ῖν, *m.*

Englishwoman, *n.*, Ἑλληπρεάς, -ῖς,
-ρεάς, *f.*

Engraft. See Ingraft.

Engrave, *v.t.*, to cut with a graving
instrument and form letters or
figures, (1) ἑλεναῖν, -αὖ ; (2)
ἑλεναῖν, -αὖ ; (3) ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν ; (4) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν.

Engraved, *v.a.*, made by or orna-
mented with engraving, (1)
ἑλεναῖν, *ind.* ; (2) ἑλεναῖν,
ind.

Engraver, *n.*, one who engraves,
(1) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ;
ἑλεναῖν, *g. id., pl.* -ῖν, *m.* ;
(3) ἑλεναῖν, *gen. and pl.* -ῖν
m. ; (4) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ;
(5) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

Engraving, *n.*, (1) the act of en-
graving, (a) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ;
(b) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ; (c)
ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *f.* ; (d) ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν, *f.*

(2) That which is engraved,
ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν, *f.*

Engulf, *v.t.*, to swallow up as in
a gulf, (1) ἑλεναῖν, -αὖ ; (2)
ἑλεναῖν, -αὖ.

Enhance, *v.t.*, to heighten, aug-
ment or increase, (1) ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν ; (2) ἑλεναῖν, -ῖν ;
(3) to enhance price, ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν.

Enhancement, *n.*, the act of in-
creasing, augmentation, (1) ἑλε-
ναῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ; (2) ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν, *m.* ; (3) of price, ἑλεναῖν,
-ῖν, *m.*

Enigma, *n.*, a dark or obscure
saying, a riddle, (1) ναῖ, -α, *m.* :
I do not speak in enigmas, νῖ
ναῖ δεαῖν (D. K. 79) ; οὐ-
ῖν, -αῖ, *m.* ; (2) οὐ-
ῖν, -αῖ, *f.* ; (3) τὸμαρ,

-αῖ, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.* ; also
τὸμαρ, -αῖ, *pl.* ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν,
ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν,
g. id., m.

Enigmatic, } *a.*, obscure, puzzling
Enigmatical, } (1) ῖν, *ind.* ;
(2) ῖν, -αῖ ; (3) ῖν, -αῖ,
-αῖ ; (4) ῖν, -αῖ.

Enigmatist, *n.*, one who makes
or talks in enigmas, (1) οὐ-
ῖν, -ῖν, -ῖν, *m.* ; (2)
τὸμαρ, *gen. id., pl.*
-ῖν, *m.*

Enjoin, *v.t.*, to lay upon as an
order, injunction, command or
charge, (1) ῖν, -ῖν, -ῖν ;
(2) ῖν, *v.u.* ῖν ; (3) ναῖ-
ῖν, *v.n.* ναῖ, with αῖ.

Enjoy, *v.t.*, to use with satisfaction,
(a) ῖν, -αὖ : enjoying my
ale, ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν (LL.
64a, 26) ; (b) ῖν, -ῖν :
ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν (Or.).
(2) To have, possess or hold,
ῖν, -αὖ.

Enjoying, *n.*, possessing, having
or holding, ῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

Enjoyment, *n.*, (1) pleasure or
satisfaction, (a) ῖν, -ῖν,
m. ; (b) ῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

(2) Possession and use, ῖν,
-ῖν, *m.*

(3) That which gives pleasure
or satisfaction, ῖν, ῖν, ῖν,
ῖν.

Enjoyments, pleasures or
vanities of life, αῖν : he went
with the vanities and e. of
life, ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν ῖν
ῖν (P. O'L.).

Enkindle, *v.t.*, to set on fire, to
kindle, (1) ῖν, -ῖν, -ῖν ;
(2) ῖν, -αὖ ; (3) ῖν, -αὖ.

Enkindling, *n.*, the act of setting
on fire, (1) ῖν, *g.* ῖν, *m.* ;
(2) ῖν, -ῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

բառսձած շեմե քէ Լօժ,
 Կալեամ լօժ Լե Կան,
 Կոմալիւ լծաճալիւ Ծօ մնաօլ
 Եօլիւ,
 Ո՞ր ԵւլԼե Եւ քիւԵ Եր Լարան
 քար.

Enkindled, *a.*, set on fire, բօր-
 Լօրշէ, *ind.*

Enlarge, *v.t.*, (1) to make large,
 to increase in quantity or dimen-
 sions, (a) մեծօւցիմ, -սձած ; (b)
 բօրԼեաճնիցիմ, -սձած.

(2) To increase the capacity
 of, to give free scope to, (a)
 բարբրնցիցիմ, -սձած, ո՞ր Եւանալ
 բարբրնց : our heart is enlarged,
 աճ Եր չքօրօԵ Եր ռ-Ե Եւանալ
 բարբրնց (2 *Cor.* 6, 11); my
 mouth is enlarged, Ծօ բար-
 բրնցեա՞ծ մօ Եւալ (1 *Kings* 2, 1);
 when thou shalt e. my heart,
 մար բարբրեօնցալ մօ իրօրօԵ (*Ps.*
 119, 32); (b) Լեցիմ, -ջեան(ւ),
 with Լե : I e. a coat, Լեցիմ Լե
 Կարօց.

Enlargement, *n.*, (1) the act of
 increasing in size or bulk, (a)
 Լեաճնսձած, -սիշէ, *m.*; (b) մեծ-
 սձած, -սիշէ, *m.*; (c) բօր-
 Լեաճնսձած, -սիշէ, *m.*; (d) բօր-
 Լեռնե, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) Expansion or extension,
 (a) բարբրնց, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b)
 Լեջեան, -ցիմ, *m.*, with Լե.

(3) Setting free or at large,
 releasing from confinement, etc.,
 քարջալիւ, -Ե, *f.*

Enlighten, *v.t.*, (1) to supply with
 light, to illuminate, բօլԼիցիմ.
 -սձած : his lightning en-
 lightened the world. Ծ'բօլԼից
 Ե լեմնԼքեա՞ծ Եր Ծօմալ (*Ps.*
 97, 4); enlightening the eyes
 of your heart, Եջ բօլԼիսձած
 քիւլ Եար չքօրօԵ ; for those who

were once enlightened, օր Եր
 Ծքեալ աճ Եր ռ-Ե բօլԼիսձած
 Եր սար Եմալ (*Heb.* 6, 4).

(2) To furnish with the light
 of knowledge, Կարիմ Եր Եօլար ;
 to enlighten the people, ռ
 Ծաօմե Ծօ իւր Եր Եր Եօլար.
 Enlightened, *v.a.*, (1) illuminated,
 բօլԼիցէ, *ind.*

(2) Highly civilised, (a) բօջ
 ԼումԵ, *ind.*; (b) ԼեջեանԵ, *ind.*
 Enlink, *v.t.*, to chain together,
 (1) բԼաճքիցիմ, -սձած ; (2) ռարջ-
 Ելիմ, -Եծ.

Enlist, *v.i.*, to enrol one's self
 for military service, ԼիօրԼալիմ,
 -Լալ.

Enlistment, *n.*, enrolment for
 military service, ԼիօրԼալ, -Լալ, *f.*

Enliven, *v.t.*, to give life, action
 or motion to, to give spirit or
 vigour to, (1) եօծօւցիմ, -սձած ;
 (2) բքքեալիմ, -Եծ.

Enmity, *n.*, the state of being an
 enemy, hostility, (1) ռալմօար,
 -Եր ; (2) ռալմօեար, -Եր, *m.*; (3)
 ռալմօեանար, -Եր, *m.*; (4) Եար-
 լալմօեար, -Եր, *m.*; (5) մի-
 լալմօեար, -Եր, *m.*; (6) Երցիօ-
 Եաճ, -Ե, *f.*; (7) եօծԵԵանար, -Եր,
m.; (8) բալԵանար, -Եր, *m.*

Ennoble, *v.t.*, to make noble, to
 elevate in rank or qualities, (1)
 սարԼիցիմ, -սձած ; (2) օլրԵար-
 Կալիմ, -Եծ ; (3) Եալցալիմ, -Եծ.

Ennobled, *v.a.*, made noble, սար-
 Լիցէ.

Ennoblement, *n.*, the act of making
 noble, սարԼիսձած, -իշէ, *m.*

Ennui, *n.*, a feeling of weariness
 and disgust, tedium, (1) Լարբե,
gen. id., *f.*; (2) ԿալալմԼաճ, -Ե,
f.; (3) ԿալալմԼար, -Եր, *m.* (*cf.*
Se Կալալար ; he is homesick. ԼԵ
 Կ. Եր.

Enormity, *n.*, that which is mon-
 strous, outrageous or atrocious,

(1) ἀνξράμεαμλαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ἀὐφραῖτμαραῖτ, -α, *f.*; (3) ἀρὸ-βέιλεαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Enormous, *a.*, (1) exceeding the usual measure or rule, huge, (*a*) ἀνμόρ, -μόριε; (*b*) ἀρὸβέιλεαῖ, -ιγε.

(2) Exceedingly wicked, atrocious, monstrous, outrageous, (*a*) ἀὐφραῖτμαρ, -αριε; (*b*) ἀνξράμ-εαμλ, -μλα.

Enough, *a.*, satisfying desire, sufficient to meet the want, (1) τεόρ and λόρ, *ind.*: the hill is not e. for us, ní τεορ an enoc túmn; (2) σο τεόρ and σο λόρ: you will have goats' milk e., berò bamne ḡabap σο τεόρ Ἀḡατ; he will get poverty e., ḡeòbarò ré boḡtame σο τεόρ.

Enough, *ad.*, sufficiently, (1) σο τεόρ and σο λόρ: the road is wide e., τὰ an bóḡap φαίριγ σο τεόρ; the song was well e., bí an τ-αμήρᾱν μαίτ σο τεόρ; scarce e., ḡann σο τεόρ; ḡann α ὀόιτᾱ; bad e., oic σο τεόρ; (2) ní beas: I think it soon e., ní beas tiom α tuatḡaḡt (*P. O' L.*); the old case [disease] and that sorrowful e., an peanḡalap ι ḡcomnuirò ιr ní beas túmn α ḡrònarḡe (*B. F.*); (3) he is rich e., τὰ ré φαρόḡιρ α ὀόιτᾱ.

Enough, *n.*, sufficiency, (1) (*a*) τεόρ and λόρ, *ind.*: it is e., ιr τεόρ ρᾱ; it is e. for him, ιr λόρ ὀό é; he deems it e., ιr λόρ leiρ é; (*b*) σο τεόρ; σο λόρ: I have e., τὰ σο λόρ Ἀḡαμ-ρα; (2) ὀόιτᾱ, *gen. id., f.*, (*a*) I have e., τὰ mo ὀόιτᾱ Ἀḡαμ; a long summer's day is e. for a mower, ὀόιτᾱ ρpealavòpa lá φαḡα ραμήρᾱ; (*b*) lán, -ám, *m.*: I got e. of it, φαμᾱρ lán mo builḡ ὀe; he has e. to do, τὰ lán α málα

aiḡe le ὀéanam; (3) ρáit, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. sat, enough): they can never get e., ní ḡeavann ρiav ḡoròce α ρáit ὀ'φαḡáil; fearing we should not have e. for ourselves, ap eaḡla ná beavò ár ρáit Ἀḡamn ḡém; (4) ρiap, *g. réipe, dat. réip, f.*: I have e. to get on with, τὰ ρiap mo éáir Ἀḡαμ (*m. B.*); (5) e. and to spare, iomapcarò, -e, *f.*; (6) ὀlup, -up, *m.*; (7) idiom, ní beas (ὀe): that was e. for him, níop beas ὀó ρᾱ (*P. O' L.*), *lit.* he did not think it little; it is my opinion that you both have had e. of the wrong, ré mo túaiρᾱm naḡ beas liò apavon ὀe, map éasḡóip (*Eiript 17*); we have had e. of its softness (the weather), ní beas tiinn α buḡe (*B. F.*); I° would think it e., níop beas tiom é.

Enow. *Same as* Enough.

Enquire. *See* Inquire.

Enrage, *v.t.*, to make mad or furious, cuipᾱm ap buile, nó ap mipe.

Enraged, *a.*, in a rage, mad, furious, (1) ap buile; (2) ap mipe; (3) ρᾱonmāp, -αριε.

Enrapture, *v.t.*, to delight greatly tonnuḡim, -uḡavò.

Enrich, *v.t.*, (1) to make rich with any wealth, φαρόḡuḡim, -uḡavò.

(2) To make soil rich with manure, leapᾱuḡim, -uḡavò.

Enrichment, *n.*, the act of making rich, φαρόḡuḡavò, -uḡḡe, *m.*

Enrobe, *v.t.*, to attire, éavuiḡim, -uḡavò.

Enroll, *v.t.*, to enter on a list, catalogue or register, clápuḡim, -uḡavò.

Enrolment, *n.*, the act of enrolling or registering, clápuḡavò, -uḡḡe, *m.*

En route [Fr.], *ap* ταιρτεαλ ; *ap* an mbôçap.

Ensample, *n.*, a sample, a pattern, *pompta*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

Ensanguine, *v.t.*, to stain or cover with blood, *puitôeapçam*, -aô.

Ensconce, *v.t.*, to cover or shelter securely, *clûôam*, -aô.

Enshrine, *v.t.*, to enclose in a shrine and hence to keep or preserve, *cumôuigim*, -oac.

Ensign, *n.*, a flag, banner, standard or a sign or signal displayed like a standard, (1) *bpatac*, -aig, *m.* : he shall lift up a sign to the nations afar off, *tôçparô ré bpatac ruar* *oo na cmeaôacaiû* *i n-imcían* (*Isa. 5, 26*) ; as an e. on a hill, *amail bpatac ap ênoc* (*Isa. 30, 17*) ; (2) *ruait-eantap*, -aip, *m.* ; (3) *ipôll*, -ôll, *m.* ; (4) *meipçe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Enslave, *v.t.*, to reduce to slavery, *oaoçam*, -aô.

Enslavement, *n.*, the act of reducing to slavery, bondage, servitude, (1) *oaoçao*, -pça, *m.* ; (2) *oaoçpmaçt*, -a, *m.*

Ensnare, *v.t.*, to catch in a snare, (1) *çabam* *i noul* [this is the common word in *N. Sligo* for catching hares and rabbits with a wire loop] ; (2) *çabam* *i çairte*, *çairtim*, -teaô : *cf.* from him who would e. him, *ô'n té oo çuipçeo* *i nçairte é* (*P.s. 12, 5*) ; (3) *çabam* *i bpaamntéap* ; lest the people be ensnared, *o'eagla oo ço ngeaôçaoi na oaoime* *i bpaamntéip* (*Job 34, 30*).

Ensue, *v.i.*, to follow as a consequence, (1) *leanam*, -amam(ç) : nothing will e. from that, *ní leanparô don puo ap im* ; (2) bad work will e. from it, *tiocparô opoc-obair ap*.

Ensure. *See* Insure.

Entangle, *v.t.*, (1) to twist or interweave so as not to be easily separated, (a) *cuiçim* and *térôim* *i n-acçann* ; getting entangled, *aç oul* *i n-acçann* ; entangled like a brier in clothes, *i n-acçann map a beaô opur* *i n-éaoac* ; (b) *çpuaôçapam*, -aô ; entangled like thread, *çpuaôçapça map ipnâç*.

(2) To involve in complications rendering extrication difficult, and hence to ensnare, *çpeapçaim*, -aô and *çpeapçuigim*, -uçaô : his feet were entangled in a net, *bí a çopa çpeapçalta* *i lion*.

Entangled, *v.a.*, (1) *acçannça*, *ind.* ; (2) *çpuaôçapça* ; (3) *çpeapçalta* ; (4) *capça*, *ind* ; (5) *i n-acçann* ; (6) *aimpéro*, -e.

Entangling (act of), *n.* *çpeapçao*, -alta.

Entanglement, *n.*, the state of being entangled, (1) *çpeapçall*, -all, *m.* ; (2) *acçann*, -ann, *m.*

Enter, *v.i.*, to go or come in, (1) *térôim*, *v.n.* *oul*, with *pçeo* : e. not into the house of mourning, *ná téro ipçeo* *i otig na cumao* (*Jer. 16, 5*) ; after entering, *ap noul ipçeo* *oôû* ; that entered into thy house, *oo çuao ipçeo* *ann oo çig* (*Josh. 2, 3*) ; seeing that some will e., *oe bpiç ço paçao* *opeam á pçeo ipçeo* ; (2) *çigim*, *v.n.* *teaçt*, with *pçeo* : on entering, *ap teaçt ipçeo* *oô* ; (3) *çabam*, *v.n.* *çabail*, with *pçeo* : enter, *çab ipçeo* ; (4) idiom, *buaçim*, -ataô, with *pçeo* : who should e. to us but, *cé bua ipçeo ipçeo çuçann açt* ; (5) idiom : he went towards it [a light] and nothing put him astray until he entered the house, *çpual ré aip*

ḡsur meapḡall ar biṡ nior ḡam
ḡo sur ḡeannuiṡ ré irṡeáṡ ra
ṡeáṡ (M. B.).

Entering, *n.*, the act of going or
coming in, *ḡul irṡeáṡ, ṡeáṡ*
irṡeáṡ: e. an action against a
person, éileam ḡo cur i n-aṡarò
ḡume; e. a room, *ḡul irṡeáṡ i*
reompṡa; e. a thing in a book,
nirò ḡo cur rior i leabḡar.

Enterprise, *n.*, a bold, difficult or
hazardous expedition or under-
taking, (1) *eáṡṡṡa, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*;
(2) *ṡuarḡeapṡ, -ḡeirṡe,*
-ḡa, f.

Enterprising, *a.*, eager to engage in
hazardous undertakings, *ṡuarḡ-*
ḡeapṡáṡ, -áiṡe; *áiṡleóṡáṡ, -áiṡe.*

Entertain, *v.t.*, (1) to give a hos-
pitable reception to, *ḡorḡeáṡṡ*;
cuirm nó féapṡa ḡo ṡabairṡ;
some have entertained angels
unawares, *ṡuṡḡar ḡreap áirṡe*
ḡorḡeáṡṡ ḡ'ainṡliḡ i ṡan fíor
ḡóirḡ féim.

(2) To amuse, to divert, *cait-*
eam áimṡṡe (ṡulṡ, ṡreann, etc.),
ḡo ḡéanam ḡo ḡume nó ḡo
ḡoaimḡ.

(3) To receive and consider
favourably anything proposed
or suggested, *ṡlacaim, -áḡ*: he
was not apt to e. any doubt
whatever of his friends, *ní raib*
fé ollam cum áimṡar, ar biṡ ḡo
ṡlacáḡ ar á áirṡoirḡ.

Entertainer, *n.*, one who enter-
tains, *caoirṡeáṡán, -ám, m.*

Entertainment, *n.*, (1) hospitable
reception and maintenance, (a)
ḡorḡeáṡṡ, -ḡa, f.: *ḡorḡeáṡṡ ḡo*
ṡabairṡ ḡon ḡeóṡurḡe; (b) *ṡeirṡ-*
ear, -ṡir, m.; (c) *iorṡar, -ṡair,*
m.; (d) *caoirṡeáṡar, -áir, m.*; (e)
óṡṡarḡeáṡṡ, -ḡa, f.

(2) That which entertains, as
a feast or formal repast, (a)

ṡeir, -e, -eanna, f.; (b) *féapṡa,*
g. id., pl. -ái, m.; (c) *ṡeirṡe,*
g. id., f.; (d) *uirṡnam, -ám, m.*

Enthroned, *v.t.*, to seat on a throne,
cuirm ar áṡṡoirṡ ríóṡḡa.

Enthusiasm, *n.*, ardent zeal, joy
or interest, (1) *caonḡúṡṡáṡṡ,*
-ḡa, f.; (2) *rṡlónḡar, -áir, m.*

Enthusiast, *n.*, one who is in-
flamed with great zeal for what
he is engaged in, *caonḡúṡṡáṡṡ-*
uirḡe, m.

Enthusiastic, } *a.*, filled with en-
Enthusiastical, } thusiasm, *caon-*
ḡúṡṡáṡṡáṡ, -áiṡe.

Entice, *v.t.*, (1) to allure, to attract,
(a) *rámḡṡioṡṡaim, -áḡ*; (b) *rámḡ-*
ṡríorám, -áḡ; (c) *ḡréaṡaim,*
-áḡ; (d) *ḡiorṡuṡṡim, -uṡḡḡ.*

(2) To lead astray, (a) *meall-*
aim, -áḡ; (b) *ceallṡaim, -áḡ*; (c)
idiom, *ṡabairim, -bairṡ, with ar* :
e. your husband, *ṡabair ar*
ḡ'féar.

Enticement, *n.*, the act of alluring,
leading astray or tempting, (1)
rámḡṡioṡṡáḡ, -áḡ, m.; (2) *rámḡ-*
ṡríoráḡ, -ṡṡa, m.; (3) *ḡréaṡáḡ,*
-ṡṡa, m.; (4) *mealláḡ, -ṡṡa, m.*

Entire, *a.*, (1) complete in all parts,
full and perfect, *iomlán, comp.*
-áme (= iom-rlán).

(2) Whole, undivided, un-
diminished, *uirṡ*: the e. city,
an áṡṡair uirṡ; to the e.
congregation, *ḡon ṡobal uirṡ*.
Sometimes corrupted into *uirḡ*
and pron. *uirṡṡ*.

Entirely, *ad.*, completely, fully,
wholly, (1) *ṡo momlán*; (2) *ṡo*
uirṡe; (3) *ṡo uirṡḡe*; (4) *ṡo*
léir is used with reference to the
parts of which a thing is made
up; *na ḡaime ṡo léir*; *bí an*
ḡúṡṡáṡṡ ṡo léir ann; (5) *ar raḡ* is
applied to the whole as opposed
to its parts; the farm entirely

(the whole farm) is often under water, *bionn an fheirm ar fao faoi uirge go minic*; (6) that is not it e., *ní hé rín ar fao é*.

Entireness, } *n.*, the state or con-
Entirety, } dition of being en-
tire, *iomláine, g. id., f.*

Entitle, *v.t.*, to give a title or claim to, *tiobalaighim, -uḡaḡ*.

Entity, *n.*, being, existence, (1) *biteimnteacht, -a, f.*; (2) *biteoir-teacht, -a, f.*

Entomb, *v.t.*, to bury, inter or deposit in a tomb, *aḡlacaim, -aḡ*.

Entomology, *n.*, the part of zoology treating of insects, *míteólar, -air, m.*

Entourage, *n.*, surroundings, *com-ḡar(air), m.*

Entrail, } *n.*, the internal parts of
Entrails, } animal bodies, the bowels, (1) *inne, g. id., pl. inní, f.* .i. *na neirte bíor irḡis ran ḡcorp*; (2) *ionaḡar, -ḡair, m.*; (3) *creatlaḡ, -airḡ, m.*; (4) *ruipleaḡ, -airḡ, m.*; (5) *meanaḡ, -airḡ, m. (U.)*; (6) *rḡarḡaḡ, -airḡ, m.*; (7) *rḡairḡ, -e, pl. -eaḡa, g.pl. rḡairḡ, f.*; (8) *rḡérḡḡeaḡa, pl. f.*; (9) *ḡpólaḡna, pl. f.*

Entrance, *n.*, (1) act of entering, *ḡul irḡeaḡ*.

(2) The passage, door or gate for entering, (a) *ruḡe ḡo rḡis ḡ ḡorair an rḡis*; (b) *eaḡnaḡán gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (3) *ḡul irḡeaḡ*: it served as an e. to the house, *bí re mar ḡul irḡeaḡ cum an rḡis*.

Entrance', *v.t.*, to put into a trance, to make insensible to surrounding objects, *cuirim i ḡḡáimnéall*.

Entrancement, *n.*, state of trance *ḡáimnéall, -éall, pl. -uḡa, m.*

Entrap, *v.t.*, to catch in a trap, to insnare, *ḡaḡaim i n-inneall i n-ḡool*

nó i nḡairḡe. I have heard the expression in various parts of Sligo in English, I “*dulled*” him, meaning snared, .i. a hare or rabbit.

Entreat, *v.t.*, to ask earnestly, to beseech, (1) *aḡcumḡim, -ḡe*, (2) *aḡḡim*; (3) *impróim, -ḡe*; (4) *rḡim, -reáḡ*; (5) *áilim*; (6) *uiriaḡaim, -aḡ* (humbly entreat).

Entreaty, *n.*, the act of beseeching, an urgent prayer, petition or solicitation, (1) *aḡcumḡe, gen. id., pl. -ḡí, f.*; (2) *impróe, gen. and pl. -eaḡa, f.*

Entrench. See Intrench.

Entrust. See Intrust.

Entry, *n.*, a passage leading to a house or room, (1) *póirre, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *orair, -air, m. (gl. vestibulum)*.

Entry, *n.*, to make an entry in a book, *ruḡo ḡo cur ríor i leabair*.

Entwine, *v.t.*, to twine, twist or wreath together, *caraim timḡeall, nó caraim le céile*.

Entwist, *v.t.*, to twist or wreath together, to entwine, *caraim timḡeall, nó le céile*.

Enumerate, *v.t.*, to count, number or reckon up, (1) *áiríim, v.n. áiream, to emunerate*; (2) *ríomaim, -aḡ*.

Enumeration, *n.*, the act of enumerating or recounting, (1) *áiream, -rim, m.*; (2) *comairream, -rim, m.*; (3) *áireamḡaḡ, -a, f.*; (4) *ríomairḡaḡ, -a, f.*; (5) *ríomáḡ, -mḡa, m.*

Enumerator, *n.*, one who enumerates, *ríomairre, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Envelop, *v.t.*, to wrap up or in, to inclose within a case, (1) *cumḡuighim, -ḡaḡ*; (2) *clúro-uighim, -ḡaḡ*.

Envelope, *n.*, a wrapper or enclosing cover, (1) *cumhóac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (2) *clúóac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *folac na uirne* (*Feenachty*).

Envelopment, *n.*, the act of enveloping or wrapping, (1) *cumhóac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (2) *clúóac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Envenom, *v.t.*, *nimníḡim*, -*iuḡad*.

Envenomed, *a.*, poisonous, (1) *nimneac*, -*niḡe*; (2) *nimeamail*, -*míla*.

Envable, *a.*, fitted to excite envy, *iontrannuighe*.

Envier, *n.*, one who envies, *cnútóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*

Envious, *a.*, (1) feeling or exhibiting envy, (a) *cnútac*, -*aiḡe*; (b) *iomēcnútac*, -*aiḡe*.

(2) Malicious grudging, (a) *formaóac*, -*aiḡe*, also *fearmaóac*, -*aiḡe*; (b) *doóporóe*, *ind.*

Enviousness, *n.*, the state or condition of being envious, (1) *cnútacét*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *iomēcnútacét*, -*a*, *f.*

Environment, *n.*, that which environs or surrounds, (1) *comḡaraét*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *comḡar(ar)*, *m.*; *comarpanaét*, -*a*, *f.*

Envoy, *n.*, (1) one sent on an errand or mission, a messenger, *teac-taire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*

(2) An explanatory postscript to a poem, *ceangal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Envy, *n.*, pain or mortification at the sight of another's good fortune or good qualities, (1) *cnút*, -*a*, *m.*: it is better to be an object of e. than an object of pity, *ir fearr bóil cnúta ná bóil truaighe*; (2) *iomēcnút*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *formaó*, -*aro*, *m.*, and *fearmaó*, -*aro*, *m.*; (4) *iomairó*, -*e*, *f.*

Envy, *v.*, to feel pain or mortification at the good fortune or

good qualities of another, *cnút-uigim*, *v.n.* *cnút*.

Envy, *v.i.*, to be filled with envious feelings, *cnútaim* and *cnútuigim*, *v.n.* *cnút*.

Enwrap. See Inwrap.

Ephemeral, *a.*, short-lived, *ductam*, -*e* (*opp.* of *ructam*, everlasting).

Epic, *a.*, narrated in a grand style, *móiróda*, *ind.*

Epic, *n.*, a heroic poem, *duan móiróda* (*O' Beg.*); *óán eacéir*.

Epicene, *a.*, common to both sexes, *bamfiruirgneac*, -*niḡe*: the epicene gender, *bamfiruirgne*.

Epicure, *n.*, one devoted to the luxuries of the table, (1) *beadóán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *duime uailimíanaac do beir é rém do ḡac uile pólar*; (3) *craoraire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (4) *ḡeócaire*, *m.*; (5) *duime leanar rém Epicúir* (*O' Beg.*)

Epicurean, *a.*, given to luxury, (1) *beadóánaac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *uailimíanaac*, -*aiḡe*.

Epicurism, *n.*, an epicurean mode of living, (1) *beadóántaét*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *uailimíanaacét*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *beadóaróeaét*, -*a*, *f.*

Epidemic, *n.*, a disease which spreads widely, (1) *aicíó coit-ceann ḡabáitac*; (2) *ḡalar tóḡ-báitac*.

Epidermal, } *a.*, of or pertaining
Epidermic, } to the epidermis,
forépoicneac, -*niḡe*

Epidermis, *n.*, the outer layer of the skin, *forépoiceann*, -*cinn*, *m.*

Epiglottis, *n.*, *rḡóirncailbe*, *gen. id.*, *f.* (*O' R.*); *clabán an rḡoirmaḡ*.

Epigram, *n.*, (1) a short poem treating of a single thought or event, (a) *ḡann*, -*áinn*, *m.*; (b) *duan ḡearr ḡreannmáir* (*O' Beg.*); (c) *ḡearraóán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (d) *ḡoirpán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A witty thought brightly expressed, *veirmiread̃t*, -*a*, *f*.

Epigrammatic, *a*., belonging to or like an epigram, (1) *veirmiread̃*, -*riſe*; (2) *ſeapraõad̃ad̃*, -*aiſe*.

Epilepsy, *n*., the "falling sickness"; characterised by falling to the ground, loss of consciousness and spasmodic fits, (1) *an timnear m̃or̃*; (2) *timnear na talman*; (3) *an timnear beann-uis̃te*; (4) *timnear p̃eadoir 7 p̃õil*.

Epilogue, *n*., a conclusion, (1) *iar-lad̃raõ*, -*bard̃a*, *m*.; (2) *veiread̃ leadoir no raod̃air (O' Beg.)*

Epiphany, *n*., (1) *p̃eile na Riſ̃*; (2) *l̃a nõolais̃ beas̃*; (3) *p̃eile an tairbeant̃a*; (4) *p̃earta na Riſ̃*; (5) *an d̃ara l̃a d̃eas̃ iar nõolais̃*; (6) *nõolais̃ beas̃*; (7) *nõolais̃ na mban*; *l̃a cinn an d̃a l̃a d̃eas̃*.

Episcopacy, *n*., government of the Church by bishops, (1) *earbog-ar̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f*.; (2) *earpur̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f*.

Episcopal, *a*., *earbog-ar̃eac̃*, -*õiſe*.

Episode, *n*., an incidental narrative, (1) *mẽad̃oñr̃ſ̃eal*, -*r̃ſ̃eal*, -*r̃ſ̃eala*, *m*. (*Foley*); (2) *r̃ſ̃eal tair̃ur*, *m*.; (3) *miñr̃ſ̃eal*, *m*.

Epistle, *n*., a letter or writing sent to a person, (1) *eip̃it̃il*, -*tie*, -*ti*, *f*.; (2) *ut̃ir*, -*tre*, -*treac̃a*, *f*.

Epistolary, *a*., pertaining or suitable to an epistle, *ut̃reac̃*, -*riſe*.

Epitaph, *n*., (1) an inscription on a tomb or grave, (a) *p̃eart̃laor̃õ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*te*, *f*.; (b) *p̃eart̃molãõ*, -*ita*, *m*.; (c) *iarſ̃caoine*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ñte*, *m*.

(2) A brief writing as for a tomb or grave, *mnr̃õ*, -*e*, *f*. (*D. D.* 314).

Epithalamium, *n*., a nuptial song, *ouan p̃or̃ta*, *m*.

Epithet, *n*., an adjective defining some attribute or relation appropriate to a person or thing, *buãõfocal*, -*ail*, *pl. id.*, *m*.

Epithetic(al), *a*., pertaining to or abounding with epithets, *buãõfoclãc̃*, -*aiſe*.

Epitome, *n*., an abridgement or summary, (1) *aĩt̃ſ̃ioir̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f*.; (2) *ãt̃cumair̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f*. (*O' Beg.*); (3) *ſ̃ioir̃rõan*, -*ain*, *m*.; (4) *taipe (T. P., I., 95)*.

Epitomise, *v.t.*, to abridge, *ãt̃ſ̃ioir̃nam*, -*ãõ*.

Epoch, *n*., a fixed and memorable period of time, (1) *unn*, -*e*, -*te*, *f*.; (2) *p̃e (nõ r̃ae)*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ite*, *f*.; (3) *ur̃ur*, -*e*, *pl.* *ur̃ur̃õ*, *f*. (*O' B.*); (4) *ceannaim̃reap̃*, -*ripe*, *f*.

Equal, *a*., (1) agreeing in size, quality, quantity, value, etc., (a) *ionann*, -*ainne*: they are e., *ir ionann le c̃eile iaõ*; (b) *com̃ionann*, -*ainne*; (c) *ram*, -*e*: not e. a whale and a minnow, *ñi ram blaoc̃ ir maſ̃air (D. K. 85)*.

(2) Bearing a suitable relation to, (a) *com̃rõeap̃*, -*õeire*; (b) *com̃coir̃mãil*, -*ram̃la*.

(3) Not variable, uniform, even, evenly balanced, (a) *cõt̃rom*, -*t̃ruime*: are not my ways e.? *nãc cõt̃rom mo r̃iſ̃te-re?*

(4) Of the same interest or concern, indifferent, *cuma*, *ind.*: it is e. to me which of them, *ir cuma tiom cib̃e õiõb̃*.

Equal degree or dignity, *com̃c̃eim*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f*.

Equal quantity or number, *oir̃eaõ*, *m*.

Equal right, εροηδέαρτ, -έιρτ, *m.*

Equal to the occasion, βα μάιτ αν μάιρε θυιτ é.

Equal weight, coτpuime, *g. id., f.*

Equal, v.t., (1) to be or become equal to or commensurate with, commópaím, -αθ : gold or crystal cannot e. it, ní féαoann an τ-óρ nó an cnuoptal a commópaó (*Job* 18, 17).

(2) To make equal to, to equalize, (a) coτpomaim, -αθ ; (b) cooτpomaim, -αθ.

Equal, n., a person or thing neither inferior nor superior to another, (1) macpaíait, -mía, *f.*; (2) leitéro, -e, *f.* (léitro, *Or.*): his e. is not to be found, ní'le a leitéro le paśáil.

Equality, n., the quality or condition of being equal, (1) coτpuime, *g. id., f.*; (2) cooτpom, -puim, *m.*; (3) cooτpamačt, -a, *f.*; (4) ionannap, -aíp, *m.*; (5) coimeap, -τα, *m.*

Sign of equality (Math.), =, com.

Equalization, n., the act of equalizing or the state of being equalized coτpomαó, -mča, *m.*

Equalize, v.t., to make equal, coτpomaim, -αθ.

Equally, ad., in an equal manner, degree or proportion, com : e. high, com nápo ; e. bad, com notc ; e. quick or soon, com tuač ; e. good, com máitč, followed by te, and aśur with a verb: he is equally good as he ever was, τá pé com máitč anoip aśur bí pé puam.

Equanimity, n., evenness of mind which prevents over-elation or undue depression, (1) oerģintimn,

-e, *f.*; (2) rámmntimn, -e, *f.* : e. of mind, compuaimneap intimne.

Equate, v.t., (1) to make equal, cooτpomaim, -αθ.

(2) To reduce to a common standard of comparison, ion-τpaíluģim, -uģαó.

(3) To adjust in value, com-ápuuģim, -uģαó.

Euated, v.a., reduced to a common standard of comparison, ionτpaíluģče.

Equation, n., an expression of the equality between two algebraic quantities, cormalačt, -a, *f.*

Equator, n., the imaginary line on the earth's surface equally distant from the two Poles, (1) boľśán, -ám, *m.*; (2) meaoón, -óm, *m.*; (3) cnuet na cpuimne (*P. O'L.*).

Equestrian, n., one who rides on horseback, mapcač, -aģ, *pl. id., m.*

Equiangular, a., having equal angles, comutleanac, -aģe.

Equilateral, a., having all the sides equal, (1) comčaoβac, -aģe ; (2) comípleapac, -aģe.

Equilibrate, v.t., to balance two scales, sides or ends, coτpom-aim, -αθ.

Equilibrium, n., (1) equality of weight or force, coτpom, -puim, *m.*

(2) A level position or poise, as of the body, comípeapam, -ám, *m.*

Equinal, } *a.*, of or pertaining
Equine, } to a horse, eacamaít, -mía.

Equinoctial, a., pertaining to an equinox, ġpuanřtaoamait, -mía.

Equinox, n., the time when the days and nights are equal .i. about the 21st March and 22nd

Eraser, *n.*, an instrument to erase writing. *cimleacán*, -áin,

Ere, *ad.*, before, sooner than, *put*, *put má, rapa (M.)*, only used before verbs; *prep.*, *roim*.

Erect, *a.*, upright, not leaning or bent, (1) *óipeac*, -rige; (2) *uétamail*, -mála.

Erect, *v.t.*, (1) to raise or place in an upright position, as to erect a pole, *cuirim n-a fearaí*.

(2) To build, (a) *cuirim ruar*; (b) *tógaim*, -áil, -aint; (c) *foirgníaim*, -nead.

Erection, *n.*, the act of erecting, lifting up or building, (a) *tógáil*, -ála, *f.*; (b) *foirgneam*, -nín, *m.*

Erectly, *ad.*, in an erect manner or posture, (a) *go óipeac*; (b) *i n-a cuilgfearaí*.

Erectness, *n.*, uprightness of posture or form, *óipeact*, -a, *f.*

Erelong, *ad.*, soon, (1) *put aḃao*; *put naḃ faḃa*; (2) *rapa ḃao*; (3) *gan moill*.

Eremite. *See* Hermit.

Ere now, *ad.*, before this, *roime po.*

Erewhile, *ad.*, (1) some time ago, *ó éianab*.

(2) Long ago, (a) *i n-attó*; (b) *faḃó*.

Ere-yesterday, *n.*, the day before yesterday, *aḃpuḃaḃ inóé*.

Ergo, *ad.*, therefore, consequently, *uime rim*; *ar an áḃḃar rim*.

Eric, *n.*, a ransom or fine paid by the murderer to the relatives of a murdered man in Ireland, *éirc*, -e, -í, *f.*

Erica, *n. (Bot.)*, a genus of shrubby plants, including the heaths (Erica), *ppaoḃ*, -aoiḡ, *m.*

Ericaceous, *a.*, resembling or consisting of heaths, *ppaoḃamail*, -mála.

Erin, *n.*, Ireland, *Éire*, *g.* -*peann*, *dat.* -*rimn*, *f.*

Eringo. *See* Eryngo.

Erode, *v.t.*, to eat into or away, (1) *cnaoróim*, *v.n.* *cnaoi*; (2) *cpeimim*, -meaḃ; (3) *cpinnim*, -neaḃ.

Erosion, *n.*, the act of corroding or eating away, (1) *cpeimead*, -mte, *m.*; (2) *cpinnead*, -nte, *m.*; (3) *cnaoi*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Err, *v.i.*, (1) to deviate from the true course, to stray, (a) *téróim amuḃa*, *v.n.* *oul*; (b) *táim ar meapḃall nó ar meapaḃal*; (c) *meapuiḡim*, -uḡaḃ; (d) *peaḃ-óroim*, -oeaḃ; (e) *iomptollaim*, -aḃ; (f) *peaḃpánaim*, -pán.

(2) To fall into error, to be mistaken, *téróim i n-eapḃáir*, *v.n.* *oul*.

Errand, *n.*, a special business intrusted to a messenger, *teaḃt-aipeact*, -a, *f.*

Errant, *a.*, wandering, roving, *peaḃpánaḃ*, -aiḡe.

Errantry, *n.*, a wandering, a roving, *peaḃpánaḃt*, -a.

Erratic, } *a.*, (1) having no cer-
Erratical, } tain course, *pánaḃ*,
-aiḡe; (2) irregular, *neamḃuaḡ-
atcaḃ*, -aiḡe.

Erratum, *n.*, an error in writing or printing, (1) *loḃt*, -a, *m.*; (2) *eapḃáir*, -e, -eaḃa, *f.*

Erring, *a.*, deviating from the true course, (1) *peaḃpánaḃ*, -aiḡe; (2) *oipeimeac*, -mige.

Erroneous, *a.*, false, incorrect, mistaken, (1) *eapḃároeac*, -oiḡe; (2) *neimḃearp*; (3) *paḃḃ*, -aoiḃe.

Error, *n.*, (1) a wandering or deviation from the right course or standard, (a) *peaḃpán*, -áin, *m.*: you are in e., *tá peaḃpán ort*, also *peaḃpánaḃt*, -a, *f.*; (b) *meapḃall*, -aill, *m.*: she [the

Church] was not in e. and will never be, *ní maib rí ar meapbail ir ní berò zo òeo (B. H.)*; (c) *meapugadh, -uirge, m.*

(2) A mistake, inaccuracy or misapprehension, (a) *eapráro, -e, pl. -í and -eada, f.*; (b) *reabhóro, -e, -eada, f.*; (c) *meap- aròeact, -a, f.*; (d) *meapbòlaact, -a, f.*; (e) *tuairpír, -e, -í, f.*; (f) *iompoil, -a, m.*: mistaken identity, *iompoil aítne.*

Erst, *ad.*, (1) first, *ar òtúr*; (2) formerly, *í n-allóro.*

Erubescence, *a.*, reddish, blushing, *oeapí, g.s.f. oeiríge.*

Eruca, *n.*, a caterpillar or insect in the larval state, *òuillmíol, -míl, -míolca, m.*

Eruet, *v.t.*, to belch, *bpuéctaim, -adh.*

Eructation, *n.*, the act of belching, *bpuéctadh, -ctá, m.*

Erudite, *a.*, well instructed, learned (1) *eólaic, -aige*; (2) *foḡlumca, ind.*; (3) *léigeanca, ind.*; (4) *eólaic, -aige.*

Eruditeness, *n.*, the state of being erudite, (1) *foḡlumcaic, -a, f.*; (2) *léigeancaic, -a, f.*

Erudition, *n.*, scholarship or the acquisitions gained by wide reading and study, (1) *eólar, -air, m.*; (2) *léigeanm, -ḡimn, m.*; (3) *foḡluim, -uma, f.*

Eruginous, *a.*, of the nature of copper. the rust of copper, *umac, -aige.*

Eruption, *n.*, (1) the act of breaking out or bursting forth, (a) as a volcano, *maíom, gen. maóma, dat. maómamn, pl. maómann, m.*; (b) a sudden hostile movement, *bpuéadh amac zo hobamn.*

(2) The breaking out of pimples, (a) *ḡpír, -e, f.*; (b) *bpoč, -a, m.*

(3) A violent commotion, (a) *moiccar, -air, m.*; (b) *caadh, -aic, m.*

Eruptive, *a.*, (1) breaking out or bursting forth, *maómac, -aige.*

(2) *Med.*, characterised by pimples, *bpočac, -aige.*

Eryngo, *n. (Bot.)*, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*, (1) *cuileann tráḡa*; (2) *cuileann òaoiçe*, otherwise sea holly (*E. maritimus*).

Erysipelas, *n.*, St. Anthony's fire, a febrile disease accompanied by inflammation of the skin, (1) *ruaròe, gen. id., f. (ruadh, Don.)*; (2) *teme òé, f.*

Escalop. See Scallop.

Escape, *v.i.*, to flee from danger, (1) *teicim, -ceadh, also teicim, -ceadh*: e. to the mountain, *teic fá'n trliadh*; e. for your life, *teic le ò'anam*; (2) *teiròim, v.n.* *òul*, with *ar nó ó*: you cannot e., *ní'l don òul ar aḡat*; he escaped, *cuarò ré ar*; they could not e. him, *ní maib don òul uarò aca*; (3) *teapnam, -òb and -am*; (4) *éaluiḡim, -lòb*, idiom, (a) if he escapes from them, *mā beireann ré na cora uada*; (b) he has escaped, *ta ter*; (c) do not let them e., *ná ter uait iao*; (d) you will e., *pučprò leat*; e. ! fly ! *puč leat rém*; (e) it escaped his memory, *cuarò ré ar òearmao air.*

Escape, *n.*, (1) the act of fleeing from danger, *teiceadh, -cté, m.*

(2) Deliverance from any danger or evil, *òul ar.*

Eschew, *v.t.*, to shun, to avoid, *reacnam, -adh, and -camt.*

Escort, *n.*, a guard for a person of distinction or a prisoner, *comburòean, -òne, f.*

Establishment, *n.*, the act of establishing, (1) *bunáitíuḡaḡ*, -*tíḡce*, *m.*; (2) *rocpuḡaḡ*, -*uḡce*, *m.*; (3) *ḡamḡuḡaḡ*, -*tíḡce*, *m.*; (4) *bunuḡaḡ*, -*uḡce*, *m.*

Estate, *n.*, (1) landed property, fortune or possessions, (a) *mme*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -mí*, *f.*; (b) *ḡalam ḡíple*, *f.*; (c) *reilb ḡíple*, *f.*

(2) Settled condition, state or circumstances, (a) *beaḡa*, *g. -aḡ*, *dat. -aḡ*, *f.*; (b) *ruḡe beaḡaḡ*; (c) *ḡaḡt*, -*áit*, *m.*

Esteem, *n.*, high estimation or regard, (1) *meap*, -*a* and -*ḡa*, *m.*: I have great esteem for him, *ḡá meap móp aḡam aip*; (2) *ḡraḡam*, -*am*, *m.*: the neighbours esteem him, *ḡa ḡraḡam na ḡcomapḡan aip*; (3) *beann*, *gen. binn nó beinn*, *m.*:

An báille má tíḡeann ip róbeaḡ mo binn aip,
Muna ḡḡoḡḡarḡ ré an leaḡ ní'l eaḡal an tíḡe oḡm.

(4) *ḡún*, -*úm*, *m.*: love, *e.* and regard, *reapc*, *ḡún ip ceaḡ*; (5) *ḡpéip*, -*e*, *f.*: I have no *e.* for the clerics, *amḡa ḡḡléip ní'l mo ḡpéip* (*Oss. IV. 2, 7*).

Esteem, *v.t.*, (1) to set a value on, to appreciate the worth of, *meapam*, *v.n. meap*.

(2) To set a high value on, to prize; idiom, (a) will he *e.* thy riches? *an mberḡ beann aḡce aip ḡo ḡarḡḡḡear?*; (b) idiom, without *e.* or respect for anything, *ḡan reaḡ ḡan ruim i n-aon ruḡ*; (c) idiom, he is much esteemed, *ip móp le ḡáḡ é*; (d) I *e.* him highly, *ḡá meap móp aḡam aip*; (e) idiom, and what I esteemed more than that, *aḡur níḡ ba meap a liom 'ná ḡim*

(*Oss. IV. 44, 14*); (f) idiom, I esteem you highly, *ip móp liom tú*; and that he was highly esteemed by God, *ḡ ḡo ḡaib ré mópḡ aḡ ḡia*.

Estimable, *a.*, (1) capable of being valued, (a) *romearḡa*.

(2) Worthy of respect, (a) *mmeapḡa*; (b) *ḡeḡmeapḡa*; (c) *meapamail*, -*mila*; (d) *ḡraḡamaḡ*, -*aḡe*.

Estimate, *v.t.*, to form an opinion as to value or number from imperfect data, (1) *meapam*, *v.n. meap*; (2) *léipmeapam*, *v.n. -meap*; (3) *cuipim luac aip*.

Estimate, *n.*, a rough or approximate valuation or calculation, *meap*, -*a* and -*ḡa*, *m.*

Estimation, *n.*, (1) the act of estimating, *meap*, -*a* and -*ḡa*, *m.*

(2) An opinion on value, extent or quantity, (a) *meip-eamnaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*

(3) A supposition or conjecture, (a) *ḡapamail*, -*mila*, *f.*; (b) *ḡuapim*, -*e*, *f.*

(4) A favourable opinion, esteem, regard, (a) *ruim*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *ḡpéip*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *áipmeap*, -*a* and -*ḡa*, *m.*; (d) *léipmeap*, -*a* and -*ḡa*, *m.*

Estrange, *v.t.*, to alienate the affections or confidence of, *ḡeaḡ-uḡim*, with *ó céite*.

Estrangement, *n.*, the act of estranging or the state of being estranged, *ḡeaḡuḡaḡ*, -*uḡce*, with *ó céite*.

Estuary, *n.*, (1) the mouth of a river, *mbeap*, -*bip*, *m.* (*W. ynfer*).

(2) An arm of the sea, *ḡaḡal mḡa*, *f.*

Et cetera, and the rest, and so on, others of the like kind, *aḡur apante*; *ḡil*.

Etch, *v.t.*, to draw upon and bite with acid, *ῥυμνιμ*, -*νεαῶ* : with *le huiŕge neap̄tmar* .i. aqua-fortis.

Etcher, *n.*, one who etches, *ῥυμνεαῶ*, -*νιḡ*, *pl.* -*νιḡ*, *m.*

Etching, *n.*, (1) the act of engraving by means of acid, *ῥυμνεαῶ*, -*ντε*, *m.*

(2) A design effected by this process, *ῥυμνεαῶ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Eternal, *a.*, (1) without beginning or end, always existing, (*a*) *ρίορρurōe*, *ind.* : the eternal God is thy refuge, *ρέ αν Ὅια ρ. ὁ'αιτ οἶom* ; (*b*) *βιτ̄βεῶ* ; (*c*) *βιοτ̄βuan*, -*ame*.

(2) Without end, everlasting, endless, immortal, (*a*) *μαρ̄tanaῶ*, -*αιḡe* ; (*b*) *ρučam*, -*e*, *opp.* to *oučam*, ephemeral ; (*c*) *οοι-ερίocnuḡte* ; *ρίορρurōe* ; *e.* hap-piness, *ronar* *ρίορρurōe*.

Eternally, *ad.*, *οο ρίορ* ; *ῑο βρ̄άτ*.

Eternity, *n.*, (1) infinite duration, without beginning or end. (*a*) *ρίορρurōeac̄t*, -*a*, *f.* ; (*b*) *βιοτ̄buame*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) A condition which begins at death, immortality, (*a*) *ρučameac̄t*, -*a*, *f.* ; (*b*) *μαρ̄tanaῶ*, -*a*, *f.* ; (*c*) *ρίορ̄ōac̄t*, -*a*, *f.* ; (*d*) *ρίορρurōeac̄t*, -*a*, *f.*

Eternize, *v.t.*, to make for ever famous, to immortalize, *οέαν-aim* *μαρ̄tanaῶ*.

Ether, *n.*, the air, *αερ*, -*ειρ*, *m.*

Ethereal, *a.*, (1) celestial, *neam̄ōa*.

(2) Pertaining to the regions beyond the earth, *ρ̄p̄eipeam̄ail*, -*m̄la*.

Ethic, Ethical, *a.*, of or belonging to morals, (1) *βεap̄ac̄*, -*αιḡe* ; (2) *nōpam̄ail*, -*m̄la* ; (3) *mōōam̄ail*, -*m̄la* ; (4) *mōp̄aita*, *ind.*

Ethics, *n.*, the science of human duty, *mōp̄aitac̄t*, -*a*, *f.*

Ethnic, Ethnical, *a.*, (1) belonging to races or nations, *cmeaῶac̄*, -*αιḡe*.

(2) Heathen, pagan, *ρ̄āḡānta*.

Ethnological, *a.*, pertaining to ethnology, *cmeaῶeōlac̄*, -*αιḡe*.

Ethnologist, *n.*, one versed in ethnology, *cmeaῶeōlurōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.*

Ethnology, *n.*, the science which treats of the various races of mankind, *τρ̄άct* *αρ* *αν ῑcme* *oanna* .i. *cmeaῶeōlar*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Etiquette, *n.*, the forms required by good breeding, (1) *βεap̄eōlar*, -*αιρ*, *m.* ; (2) *οeap̄ḡnāc̄*, -*a*, *m.*

Etymological, *a.*, pertaining to etymology, *panap̄ānac̄*, -*αιḡe*.

Etymologicon, *n.*, an etymological dictionary or manual, (1) *ρopar* *ρocal*, *m.* ; (2) *panap̄ān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Etymologist, *n.*, one who investigates the derivation of words, (1) *panap̄ānurōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.* ; *ρocalp̄p̄eām̄urōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.*

Etymology, *n.*, that branch of philology which treats of the origin and changes undergone by words both in form and meaning, (1) *panp̄ior*, *gen.* -*ḡeap̄a*, *m.* ; (2) *ρocalp̄p̄eām̄ac̄t*, -*a*, *f.* ; (3) *panar* *na* *β̄pocal* ; (4) *ρopar* *ρocal*, *m.*

Etymon, *n.*, a primitive verb, a root, *p̄p̄eām̄pocal*, -*ail*, *dat. pl.* *ρoctaib*, *m.*

Eucharist, *n.*, the Sacrament of Holy Communion, (1) *Śac̄ram̄int* *naom̄ta* *Čuip̄r* *Ch̄p̄ior̄t* ; (2) *αν* *αῶlann* *naom̄coip̄p̄eap̄ḡta*, *f.*

Eulogize, *v.t.*, to extol in speech or writing, *ρop̄m̄olaim*, -*αῶ*.

Eulogist, *n.*, one who eulogizes or praises, *ρop̄m̄olctōip̄*, -*ōp̄a*, -*ōip̄i*, *m.*

Eve, *n.*, the evening before a holiday, (1) oròce lae fêile ; (2) an lá roim lá raoipe.

Even, *a.*, (1) level, smooth or equal in surface, (a) pérò, -e ; (b) mín, -e ; (c) coṭrom, -ṭruime ; (d) cuṭroma, *ind.*

(2) Equable, not easily ruffled or disturbed, (a) pérò, -e : an e.-tempered man, fear pérò ; (b) cóir, -óira ; (c) córaḥ, -aige.

(3) Balanced, adjusted, owing nothing on either side, (a) pérò, -e : I shall be e. with him yet, berò mé pérò no cúiteaḥ leir fôr ; (b) cúiteaḥ, -aige ; (c) meað ar meað.

(4) Uniform in motion or action, (a) pérò, -e ; (b) rocair, -cra.

(5) Not odd, capable of division by two without a remainder, coṭrom, -ṭruime : to play at odd or e., imirt ar cúpla ir ar cor (nó ar cor ir commlín).

Even, *v.t.*, (1) to make even or level, (a) coṭromaim, -að ; (b) véanam pérò.

(2) To make quits, cúitigim, -iugaḥ and -team.

Even, *ad.*, (1) mar rim fém ; (2) ṭar céann rim ; (3) amám : there is not e. demand for a slip of a pig, ní'l éileam amám ar céir muice ; (4) riú : he has not e. the shoes, ní'l riú na mbróḡ air ; also riú amám ; (5) fém : if I had e. a knife, oá mbeaḥ rḡian fém aḡam ; e. that length seems long to us, ir faḡa linn an faḡo rim fém ; do it e. now, véan anoir fém é ; I would not go behind a hill with him [even] at noonday, ní raḥaimn ḡo cúl énuic leir 'ran meaðón lae [fém], where fém is understood ; (6) amail : e.

as Nimrod the hunter, amail mar Nimrod an realḡaire (Gen. 10, 9).

Even, } *n.*, the latter part or Evening, } close of the day, (1) ṭráḥnóna, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -nta, *m.* ; (2) comfearḡar, -air, *m.* : má'r faḡa an lá tiocfaḡo an comfearḡar (Or.) ; fearḡar, -air, *m.* (*cf.* L. vespera) : ó marom ḡo fearḡar, from morn to even ; nóim, *gen. nóna*, *f.* ; the evening and the morning were the fourth day, buḡ i an nóim ḡ an marom an ceaṭramáḡ lá (Gen. 1. 19).

Evening-star, *n.*, the bright star of the evening, the planet Venus, (1) nóimpealt, neóimpealt ; (2) péalt nóna ; (3) fearḡarán, -áim, *m.*

Evenness, *n.*, state of being even, (1) coṭruime, *g. id.*, *f.* ; (2) coṭromaaḥt, -a, *f.*

Event, *n.*, (1) that which comes, arrives or happens, cúrra, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* : the events of the night, cúrraí na horòce.

(2) An affair in hand, níò, *g. id.*, *pl.* neice, *m.*

(3) The consequence or result of anything, cinneamain, -ríma, *f.*

Eventide, *n.*, the time of evening, (1) ṭráḥnóna, *gen. id.*, *m.* ; (2) fearḡarṭráḥt, -a, *m.* ; (3) cṑn-ṭráḥt, -a, *m.* (Ker.).

Eventual, *a.*, coming or happening as a consequence, (1) cinneam-naḥ, -aige ; (2) leanmáimteaḥ, -aige.

Eventually, *ad.*, finally, fá veirpeaḡo.

Ever, *ad.*, (1) at any time, (a) in the past, riam ; ariam : for no man e. hated his own flesh, óir ní ḥuḡ donoume riam ruaḥ o'a feóil fém (Eph. 5, 29) ; (b) in the future, coròce : it will be e. so, berò pé coròce mar rim.

(2) At all times, through all time, always, for ever, (a) *so bṛáct*: if you e. do that again, *má ḡnrò tú rīm so bṛáct arír*; your daughter is your daughter for e., *ir í o'mḡean o'mḡean so bṛáct*; every year for e., *ḡac bliadom so bṛáct* (l. na ḡC. 62); (b) *so deó*: it was always like that and e. will be, *bí ré ruam mar rīm 7 berò so deó*.

(3) Without cessation, continually, *oo ríor*; *so ríor*.

Ever and always, *ruam ir coròce*.

Ever and ever, *le raogal na raogal*; *tre raogal na raogal*; *coròce ir so deó nó so bṛáct*; *so bioṭbuan*; *so deó na noeór*.

Ever since, *ó rom a leic*; *ó rīm amac*.

Ever-destructive, *a.*, always noxious, *bitnūneac*, *-nīḡe*.

Ever-during, *a.*, everlasting, *bioṭbuan*, *-ame*.

Ever-faithful or loyal, *a.*, *bitōitir*, *-lre*.

Ever-fierce, *a.*, *ríorḡarḡ*, *-ḡarḡe*.

Ever-fluctuating, *a.* *ríoracarrac*, *-aḡe*.

Ever-fruitful, *a.*, *buantorṭac*, *-aḡe*.

Ever-green, *a.*, remaining unwithered through the winter, as the holly, etc., (1) *ríorḡlar*, *-aire*; *ríorḡorm*, *-ḡurme*; (2) *ḡnátḡlar*, *-aire*.

Everlasting, *a.*, (1) lasting for ever, immortal, eternal, (2) *bitbeó*, *ind.*; (3) *bioṭbuan*, *-ame*; (4) *marṭanac*, *-aḡe*; (5) *ríorpuròe*; (6) *ruṭam*, *-e*, *opp.* of *duṭam*, transitory; (7) *doiṭpíocnuḡe*; (8) *rír nó ríor*, mostly as a prefix, as *ríormarṭanac*, *e.*, immortal; (9) *bitríorpuròe*.

Everlastingness, *n.*, endless duration, *bioṭbuame*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Ever-lively or sprightly, *a.*, *rír-beoṭa*, *ind.*

Ever-living, *a.*, *bitbeó*, *ind.*

Ever-growth, *n.*, *ríorḡar*, *-ár*, *m.*

Evermore, *ad.*, always, for ever, (1) *so bioṭbuan* (for ever and ever); (2) *feartac*, *ind.*

Ever-shaking, *a.*, constantly shaking, *bioṭluarḡac*, *-aḡe*.

Ever-shifting, *a.*, incessant changing or shifting, *ríoracarrac*, *-aḡe*.

Every, *a.* and *pr.*, all taken separately, one by one, (1) *ḡac*: together with e. other part of it, *mar don le ḡac mball eile oí* (K.); (2) *uile* (when it precedes the noun it aspirates its initial when aspirable): that original sin was on e. man from Adam, *so raib peacaṭ an trīm-rír ar an uile òume ó Áṭam* (K., Tbb. 88, 4); (3) *ḡac uile*: e. winged fowl, *ḡac uile éan rḡiaṭánac*; e. man child, *ḡac uile ḡem míc*.

Every day, *ḡac lá*.

Every other day, (a) *ḡac le lá*; (b) *ḡac re lá*; (c) *ḡac oara lá*; *ḡac oarna lá*.

Every second time, (a) *ḡac le tamall*; (b) *ḡac re otamall*; *ḡac re ecljpses*.

Every second word, (a) *ḡac le focat*; (b) *ḡac re read*.

Every time, *ḡac am*: a sage is not wise e. time, *ḡac am ní heaḡnac raoi* (Hard. 2, 402).

Everybody, *n.*, every person, (1) *các*, *g. cáic*, *m.*: march with e. or without them, *tríall le cáic nó ḡan iad* (Oss. III. 232); (2) *ḡac uile òume*; (3) *ḡac don òume*.

Everyday, *a.*, used or fit for every day, common, *coitceam*, *-cīme*.

Everyone, *n.*, every person, (1) *các*, *g. cáic, m.*; (2) *ḡac don* (vume): his hand against e., *ḡ lām 1 n-ḡḡarō ḡac don vume*; Solomon says that e. should be mindful of death, *ḡveir Solām ḡo nōlḡeann ḡac don veit cuim-neac ar an mbár (K., Tob. 3, 29)*; (3) (a) *ḡac éinne*; (b) *ḡac don neac*; (4) idiom: e. understood, (a) *ḡo tuis an vútaiḡ*; (b) *ḡo tuis an vōman*.

Everything, *ad.*, whatever pertains to the subject in hand, all things, (1) *ḡac nīō*; (2) *ḡac uite nīō*; (3) *ḡac ruo*: do not express e. you would wish to, *nā habair ḡac nīō ḡo b'áil leat*; e. should face the south, *ḡḡarō ḡac nīō fá vear (U.)*.

Everywhere, *ad.*, in every place, in all places, (1) *1 nḡac don áit*; (2) *1 nḡac don bál*; (3) *ḡan uite bál*; (4) *ḡan uite áit*.

Evict, *v.t.*, to dispossess to eject (1) *cuirim ar reitb*; (2) *vīt-ḡealbuiḡim, -uḡarō*.

Eviction, *n.*, ejectment, *vītḡealb-uḡarō, -uḡḡe*.

Evidence, *n.*, (1) that which makes evident or manifest, any mode of proof or ground of belief, (a) *cruḡuḡarō, -uḡḡe, m.*; (b) *cruḡ-amnar, -air, m.*; (c) *foillruḡarō veairbḡa*: faith is the e. of things not seen, *ḡré an cḡerveam foillruḡarō veairbḡa ar na neitb nac bḡeicḡear (Heb. 11, 1)*; (d) *leirre, g. id., f.*; (e) *leirreacḡ, -a, f.*

(2) (*Law*), means of making proof, (a) *ḡarōnaire, g. id., pl. -rí, f.*; (b) *ḡrōnérō, -e, -ḡe, f. (M.)*; (c) *ḡarōam, -e, f.*; (d) *ḡarōame, g. id., f.*

Evidence, *v.t.*, to render evident or clear, to prove, (1) *cruḡuiḡim,*

-uḡarō; (2) *foillruḡim, -uḡarō*, (3) *ḡarōnuḡim, -uḡarō*.

Evident, *a.*, clear to the understanding or vision, (1) *foitéir, -e*; (2) *leir, -e*; (3) *foilar, gsf. foillre*; (4) *foilarac, -aiḡe*. Evidently, *ad.*, clearly, obviously, plainly, (1) *ḡan amnar*; (2) *ḡo foitéir*; (3) *ḡo foilarac*.

Evil, *a.*, having qualities tending to harm and mischief, having a nature tending to wickedness, (1) *otc, comp. meara*; that every thought of his heart was e. at all times, *ḡac ḡmuameam ḡ cḡorōe ḡurab otc é 1 ḡcomnurōe*; (2) *vōro*: the e. man out of an e. treasure bringeth forth e. things, *ḡo veir an vōroḡvume, vōroḡneite ar vōroḡ-cḡroē (Mat. 12, 35)*; ye who put away the e. day, *ḡv-re cuirear ḡvrao uarō an vōroḡlá (Amos 6, 3)*; *vōro* is used as a prefix; (3) *vōna, ind.*; (4) *amḡrōe, ind.*

Evil, *n.*, (1) harm, mischief, wickedness, *otc, g. uile, pl. id., m.*, the *opp.* of *mair*, good: the tree of knowledge of good and e., *cḡann ḡeara maiteara 7 uile (Gen. 2, 17)*; be sure that e. was determined by him, *bioḡ ḡ veimn ḡḡat ḡur cmnearō otc leir (1 Sam. 20, 7)*.

(2) A malady or disease, esp. king's evil or scrofula, (1) *ear-barō (vḡarḡarō), f.*; (2) *cuit vḡarḡarō (Don. and Or.)*.

Evil, *ad.*, in an evil manner, ill, badly, *ḡo notc*.

Evil-consequence, *n.*, *amiarḡma, gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Evil-deed, *n.*, (1) *amḡniom* and *mḡniom, -a, pl. id.* and *-arḡa, m.*; (2) *amḡearḡ, -eirḡe, pl. -a, f.*, and *mḡearḡ, f.*; also *vōirḡearḡ, f.*

Evil-desire, *n.*, ἀμμίαν, *g.* -μέμε, *pl.* -α and -τα, *f.*

Evil disposition, *n.*, μίμιαν, -έμε, *pl.* -α and -τα, *f.*

Evil-doer, *n.*, μῖςνιόμτῶρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Evil eye, *n.*, an eye which inflicts injury in some occult way, (1) ὀποῦρῦλ, -e, *pl. id., g.pl. rúl*; (2) ρυλ ἔρωμ: eat thou not the bread of him that hath an evil eye, *νά ηἰτ-ρε ἀράν να ὀποῦρῦλ* (*Prov.* 23, 6); (3) ὀποῦαμαρε, -αιρε, *m.*: the evil eye was cast on him, *μινεαὸ ὀποῦαμαρε αἶρε*; (4) βέιμ ρύλ; (5) may the evil eye not fall on him, *νάρ φεῖρὸ ρύλ ὀποῦομε ε.*

Evil-minded, *a.*, disposed to mischief, malicious, (1) ὀποιόμῖαναδ, -αιγε; (2) ὀποῦαῖγεαντα, *ind.*; (3) ὀποιόμτῖννεαδ, -νῖγε.

Evilness, *n.*, badness, viciousness, vileness, οἰσαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Evil-omen, *n.*, μῖοῦταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Evil person, *n.*, ὀοῦομε, *m.*

Evil-plight, *n.*, ἀμρῖοῦτ, -α, *m.*

Evil-report, *n.*, ὀποῦαμαρεγῶαἰλ, -αἰα, *f.*; ὀποῦαμαρεγ, -e, *f.*

Evil-speaking, *a.*, calumnious, censorious, μῖλαῦαρετα, *ind.*:

Ὅα μβεαὸ ἀγάμπα Conán
φear mῖλαῦαρετα na fémne,
Ὅo ὀμρῖφear ῥé ὀo ḡeann-ῥa
ἡρεῖς ἡμεαῖς ὀo ḡléipe.

(*Oss. Soc.* IV. 38, 1.)

Evil-speaking, *n.*, μῖλαῦαρετ, -ῶαρετα, *f.*

Evince, *v.t.*, to show in a clear manner, to prove beyond any reasonable doubt, (1) φῖορῖρῦτ-υῖγῖμ, -υῖγῶ; (2) ταιρβεάν-αῖμ, -αὸ; (3) ὀέαναιμ ροῖλέρ.

Evincible, *a.*, capable of being proved or clearly brought to light, (1) ρῶταρβεάντα, *ind.*; (2) ροῖοεαῖβῶτα.

Evincing, *ad.*, tending to prove, indicative, ταιρβεάνταδ, -αιγε.

Eviscerate, *v.t.*, to take out the entrails, ὀῖτῖννῖοῖμ, -ὀε.

Evitable, *a.*, avoidable, ἡτρεαδ-αντα, *ind.*

Evocation, *n.*, the act of calling out or forth, ῥαῖρῖμ νό ῥλαοῦαδ αμαδ.

Evolution, *n.*, the state of unfolding or unrolling, (1) ρῶτλαδ, -αὸ, *m.*; (2) ῥῥαοῖλεαδ, -ἡτε; (3) ῥεαῖαδ, -ῖτα, *m.*

Evulsion, *n.*, the act of plucking or rooting out, ταιρραῖγ αμαδ.

Ewe, *n.*, the female of the sheep, ῥῶῖρῥ, -e, -ἡ, and ὀῖρῥ, *f.*; *molc* = wether.

Ewer, *n.*, a wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, ḡῖῖρῥα, *g. id., pl. -αἡ, m.*

Exact, *a.*, (1) precisely conforming, neither exceeding nor falling short, correct, precise, (a) beaδτ, -eἡτε; (b) ἡeceanτα, *ind.*

(2) Habitually careful to agree with a rule or promise, punctual, (a) ὀῖρεαδ, -ῖῖγε; (b) ὀῖτῖνντε, *ind.*; (c) ροῖνναδ, -αιγε.

(3) Precisely or definitely stated, accurate; (a) ḡῖμν, -e: your story is not very e., *ní'ḡ ὀo ῥῥéat ρῶḡῖμν*; he had no e. account, *ní ῥaἰḡ ḡon ταῖῖρῖρῥ ḡῖμν αἡγε*; (b) ḡῖνντε, *ind.*; (c) ρaἡτεανντα, *ind. (m. b.)*; (d) ḡaῖaῖννεαδ, -ῖῖγε; (e) ροῖν-ῥaḡαδ, -αιγε.

Exact, *v.t.*, to enforce payment, to compel to yield or to furnish, to wrest from, (1) ḡaḡḡḡ, *v.n.* ḡaḡ(τ), with ὀe or αμαδ: the money you exacted from them, *an τ-αἡῖῥεαδ ὀo ḡaḡeαḡaἡρ ὀἰὀḡ*;

the exorbitant interest they exacted, an b̄neip̄oiol̄ oo bam̄ r̄iav̄ amac̄ (*K.*); (2) com̄-ét̄gn̄is̄m, -ūḡav̄: you e. every-one usury of his brother, com̄-eis̄gn̄is̄c̄i ḡac̄ don̄ vumē aḡav̄ ualac̄ ap̄ a v̄ear̄b̄r̄á̄c̄air̄ (*Neh.* 5, 7).

Exacting, *a.*, oppressive or unreasonably severe in making demands, (1) c̄puav̄á̄lac̄, -āḡe.

Exaction, *n.*, the act of compelling to pay or yield, levying by force, (1) com̄ét̄gn̄is̄ūḡav̄, -īḡce, *m.*: exacting money and corn from them, aḡ com̄ét̄gn̄is̄ūḡav̄ āir̄ḡo ir̄ ap̄b̄air̄ uac̄a; the e. of every debt, c. ḡac̄ uilē f̄iav̄; (2) bam̄c̄, -e, *m.*, with v̄e n̄o amac̄; (3) tab̄ac̄, -āḡ: exacting his rents, aḡ tab̄ac̄ a c̄iopā (*D. E.* 113; cf. 2 *Kings* 15, 20).

Exactitude, *n.*, the quality of being exact, (1) c̄pum̄near̄, -n̄ir̄, *m.*; (2) c̄pum̄ne, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) b̄ap̄aim̄, -e, *f.* (*Con.*).

Exactly, *ad.*, in an exact manner, (1) ḡo beac̄t̄; (2) ḡo v̄ipeac̄; (3) ḡo rom̄p̄á̄v̄ac̄; (4) ap̄ v̄oḡis̄ (*Or.*).

Exactness, *n.*, the condition of being exact, accuracy, c̄pum̄near̄, -ir̄, *m.*; beac̄t̄ac̄t̄, -a, *f.*; cuim̄pe, *gen. id.*, *f.*; pom̄cam̄lac̄t̄, -a, *f.*

Exactor, *n.*, one who exacts or demands with authority and hence an extortioner, ceannair̄e, *g. id.*, *pl.* -r̄í, *m.* (*Job* 39, 7).

Exaggerate, *v.t.*, to amplify, to magnify, to enlarge beyond the bounds of truth, (1) foir̄-leac̄nuis̄m, -ūḡav̄; (2) cuim̄le.

Exaggeration, *n.*, the act of exaggerating, going beyond the bounds of truth, over-statement, (1) aḡ cup̄ leir̄ an̄ r̄ḡeal̄; (2) árov̄éil̄, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*: there

are often lies and exaggerations in it, b̄ionn̄ b̄r̄eáḡa aḡur̄ árov̄éile ann̄ ḡo mim̄ic̄; (3) iom̄air̄b̄r̄eáḡ, -éḡe, -a, *f.*; (4) f̄av̄ób̄os̄ (also f̄av̄ób̄os̄), -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (5) can̄-céipeac̄t̄, -a, *f.*: without e., ḡan̄ foc̄al̄ f̄aoi n̄o c̄air̄ir̄ (the exact truth).

Exaggerator, *n.*, one who tries to make fun by exaggeration, can̄ic̄-éir̄, -éara, -r̄í, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Exalt, *v.t.*, to raise high, to elevate, to lift up, árv̄ouis̄m, -ūḡav̄, *fut.* árv̄oóc̄av̄o and árv̄roeóc̄av̄o: I will e. my throne above the stars of God, árv̄roeóc̄av̄o mé mō c̄ac̄aoir̄ ór̄ c̄ionn̄ r̄eal̄tā v̄é (*Isa.* 14, 13).

(2) To elevate in rank, to dignify, (a) oir̄céim̄nuis̄m, -ūḡav̄; (b) oir̄v̄ear̄cam̄, -av̄; (c) árv̄ouis̄m, -ūḡav̄: justice exalts a nation, árv̄ouis̄ḡeann̄ an̄ f̄ipeant̄-ac̄t̄ c̄meav̄o (*Prov.* 14, 34).

(3) To elevate by praise, to magnify, (a) árv̄ouis̄m, -ūḡav̄: whoever shall e. himself shall be humbled, c̄ib̄é árv̄roeóc̄ar̄ é̄ f̄ém̄ ír̄leóc̄c̄ar̄ é̄ (*Mat.* 23, 12); (b) m̄órv̄uis̄m, -ūḡav̄.

(4) To elevate the tone, as of the voice or a musical instrument, árv̄ouis̄m, -ūḡav̄: against whom hast thou exalted thy voice? ciā i n̄-aḡav̄o ap̄ árv̄ouis̄ t̄ú oō ḡūc̄? (*Isa.* 37, 23).

(5) To lift up with pride, joy or success, árv̄ouis̄m, -ūḡav̄: they were filled and their heart was exalted, oō lion̄av̄o iav̄o aḡur̄ oō b̄i a ḡc̄por̄v̄e ap̄ n̄-a árv̄ouis̄av̄o.

Exaltation, *n.*, the act of exalting or the state of being exalted, (1) árv̄ouis̄av̄o, -ūḡce, *m.*; (2) oir̄céim̄nuis̄av̄o, -īḡce, *m.*; (3) oir̄v̄ear̄cam̄, -c̄ta, *m.*; (4) m̄órv̄uis̄av̄o, -ūḡce, *m.*

méroeócarò mé tú go hanmór ;
(2) go hiomaóamail ; (3) go
hiomarcac ; (4) ró, ráir, ráir,
ur and uir as intensive pre-
fixes.

E. confident, róóócarac, -aige.

E. courtéous, róóáiróeamail,
-mla.

E. envenomed, ráirnuíneac,
-nige.

E. good, ráirmait, -e.

E. full, róíonmar, -aire.

E. joyful, uróáiróeac, -oige.

E. low, uiríreac, -irle.

E. white, rógeac, -gile : e.
white, like snow, rógeac, mar
an rneacra.

Excel, v.t., to go beyond, to
surpass, (1) ráiruigim, -uóac : as
light excels darkness, mar íár-
uigeac rólar an doiréacac (*Eccles.*
2, 13) ; wisdom excels all riches,
ráiruigeann eagna óac raróóreac ;
you excelled them all, óo íáiruig
tura íao uile (*cf. Prov.* 31, 29) ;
(2) beirim bárr ar nó buaró ar,
v.n. óo breic : that excelled
everything I ever heard, ruó
rim bárr ar a ócuacac riam ; (3)
oiróeacacuirim, -uóac : unstable
as water thou shalt not e., neam-
foruig mar uirge ní oiróeacacuir
tú (*Gen.* 49, 4).

Excelled, v.a., surpassed, ráiruigte
(pron. ráruirte in *U.*, like many
other words ending in igte).

Excellence, n., (1) the state of
possessing good qualities in an
eminent degree, (a) óeacacuir-
eacac, -a, *f.* ; (b) lóómaríeacac,
-a, *f.* ; (c) oiróeacacacac, -a, *f.*

(2) An excellent or valuable
quality, a virtue, (a) rubáilce,
g. id., *pl.* -cí, *f.* ; (b) reabac,
-air and -bpa, *m.*

Excellency, n., excellence, dignity,
worth, superiority, also a title
of honour, oiróeacacac, -air, *m.*

Excellent, a., excelling or sur-
passing in some good quality,
superior, (1) ráirmait ; (2) an-
mait ; (3) oiróeacac, -a ; (4)
rómait ; (5) róóreacac, -a and
-ta ; (6) lóómar, -aire ; (7) ar
reabac ; (8) óacéste (*Don.*) ; (9)
tar ciam ; (10) tar bárr ; (11)
óeacacuirigte ; (12) ruó, as ruó-
reac, an e. man.

Excellently, ad., in an excellent
manner, in a high degree, go
rómait ; go hanmait.

Excelsior, a., more lofty, still
higher, ever upward, níor áiróe,
níor óoiróe (*M.*).

Except, v.t., to exclude or omit,
(1) cuirim ar, *v.n.* cur ; (2)
eirigim, -geac.

Except, prep., save only, with the
exclusion of, excepting, (1) acac,
acac amám : his like was not
seen e. one King of Munster,
ní facacac a iontrámail rim acac
ruó amám óo'n íllumam (*F. M.*
823, n. 9) ; (2) óacó amuig ; (3)
cé ir móite óe (*Con.*).

Except, conj., unless, if it be not
so that, (1) muna ; (2) muna
beic ; (3) mara (*M.*) ; (4) acac
amám.

Exception, n., (1) the act of ex-
cluding, eirgeacac, -a, *f.*

(2) Dissent (a) óiúacac, -cac,
m. ; (b) leiceacac, -air, *m.*

Exceptional, a., forming an excep-
tion, eirgeacac, -gige.

Excess, n., (1) that which exceeds
what is usual and proper, (a)
iomarcacac, -e, *f.* ; (b) bárraró
eacac, -a, *f.* ; (c) iomaó *m.* ;
iomaó airigro, too much money
(*M. and Or.*).

(2) An undue indulgence of the appetites, intemperance, dissipation, (a) ἀμμεαραρῶδᾶς, -α, *f.*; (b) νεμμεαραρῶδᾶς, -α, *f.*

(3) The degree or amount by which one thing exceeds another, the difference or remainder. κομάρῶδᾶς, -α, *f.*: the e. over £20, an c. ἀσυρ πῖςε punt.

Excessive, *a.*, immoderate, overmuch, (1) ἀμμεαραρῶδᾶς, *ind.*, nō neμμεαραρῶδᾶς, *ind.*; (2) ιομαρ-
καῶς, -αῖςε; (3) μιοῦμμεαραρῶδᾶς, -αῖςε; (4) νεαμῦμμεαραρῶδᾶς, -αῖςε; (5) ἀρ κυμπε; (6) ἑαρ μεαῶν; (7) ἑαγμαρρεαῶς, -αῖςε: e. love, ἑαῶν ἑαγμαρρεαῶς; (8) τοῦρεαῶς, -αῖςε (*Tyr.*).

Excessively, *ad.*, in an excessive manner, ἑο nanmōp.

E. worldly, ἀνῦμαμαῶς, -αῖςε.

Exchange, *n.* (1) the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as equivalent, (a) μάλαρτ, -e and -αρτα, *pl.* -εαῶα, *f.*: e. is no robbery, nī ποῶαν an μάλαρτ; what shall a man give in e. for his soul? κρεῶν ἰ an μάλαρτ τοῦ βεῶρρεαῶν δομμε ἀρ pon α anμα πέμ (*Mark* 8, 37); (b) ἀρπορέμ, -e, *f.*: to accept a bill of e., биллe ἀρπορέμ τοῦ ἑλαῶν; (c) ιομλαοῦ, -e, *f.*; (d) mutual e. of labour, κομαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*: the first e. is the best, πέ an ἑεῶν κομαρ an κομαρ ηρ φεαρρ; (e) ἀρπεαῶς, -ῑςα, *m.*: they exchanged cloaks, πumεαῶν ἀρπεαῶν bpuic le n-a cēte (*D. E.* 48).

(2) the place where brokers, merchants, &c., meet to transact business, μάλαρτάν, -άν, *m.*

Exchange, *v.t.*, to part with, give or transfer something for an equivalent, μάλαρταμ, -αῖρτ,

pp. μάλαρτα, also μάλαρτῑςμ, *v.n.* μάλαρτ.

Exchangeable, *a.*, capable of being exchanged, πομάλαρτα.

Exchanger, *n.*, one who exchanges, μάλαρτῶρ, -ῶρα, -ῑ, *m.*

Exchequer, *n.*, the department of State having charge of the collection and management of the royal revenue, the Treasury, πῑςῑρτε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *m.*

Excise, *n.*, an inland duty on goods grown or manufactured in the country, as tobacco, ale, spirits, etc., μάτ, -άτ, *m.*

Exciseman, *n.*, an excise officer, μάτμαορ, -οῖρ, *m.*

Excision, *n.*, the act of cutting out or off, ἑεαρραῶν αμαῶ.

Excitability, *n.*, proneness to be affected by exciting causes, (1) ποῑςπῑορταῶς, -α, *f.*; (2) ποῑ-αῶνταῶς, -α, *f.*

Excitable, *a.*, susceptible of excitement, easily stirred up or stimulated, (1) ποῑςπῑορτα, *ind.*; (2) πο-αῶντα, *ind.*; (3) μεαῶς, -αῖςε; (4) ρεῶναμῑτ, -ῑτα.

Excitation, *n.*, the act of exciting, the act of rousing up, (1) ἑπῑορῑςαῶ, -αῖςε; (2) ἑπῑορῑςαῶ, -ῑτα, *m.*; (3) αῶνταῶ, -ῑντα, *m.*

Excitative, *a.*, having the power or tendency to excite, (1) ἑπῑορταῶς, -αῖςε; (2) αῶνταῶς, -αῖςε.

Excite, *v.t.*, to call to activity in any way, to rouse to feeling or passionate emotion, (1) ἑρεαρ-
αῖςμ, -αῖςαῶ, and ἑπῑορταῖςμ; (2) bpoρταῖςμ, -αῖςαῶ; (3) αῶ-
nam, -αῶ; (4) κορταῖςμ, -ῑςε; (5) ρπῑοναῖςμ, -αῶ.

Excited, *v.a.*, in a state of excitement, (1) ἑρεαρταῖςε, *ind.*, also ἑρεαρτα and ἑπῑορτα; (2) αῶντα, *ind.*

Excitement, *n.*, (1) the act of exciting, agitation, (a) *corruige*, *gen. id., f.*; (b) *ḡrīorad*, *-rta, m.*, also *ḡrīoruḡad*, *-uigē, m.*; (c) *rḡionad*, *-nta, m.*

(2) That which excites, rouses or stirs up, (a) *lomne, g. id., f.*, and *lomneacē, -a, f.*: the intoxication of e. and the intoxication of ale, *meirge lomne 7 meirge leamma*; (b) *meapacē, -a, f.*; (c) *mūriom (Con.)*; (d) *iomḡluair-eacē, -a, f.*

Exciter, *n.*, one who or that which excites, (a) *ḡréaruiḡeōir, -ōra, -rī, m.*; *corruigēōir, m.*; (c) *rḡionadōir, m.*

Exciting. See Excitement (1).

Exclaim, *v.i.*, to cry out from earnestness or passion, to call out or declare loudly, *rḡreaoim, -ad* and *rḡreao*; (2) *éigim, -ḡeam*; (3) *ḡéanam ḡáirō.*

Exclamation, *n.*, a loud calling or crying out, loud utterance, (1) *ḡáirō, -e, -i, f.*; (2) *éigme, g. id., f.*; (3) exclamation of disgust, *roit.*

Exclamative, } *a.*, containing, ex-
Exclamatory, } pressing or using
exclamations, *ḡáirōeac, -oigē.*

Exclude, *v.t.*, to shut out, to hinder from entrance, to debar from participation or enjoyment, (1) *cuirim amac, v.n. cuir*; (2) *comeadóim amac, v.n. comeáo*; (3) *eirgim, -ḡeao*; (4) *ōibrim, -bir.*

Exclusion, *n.*, the act of excluding whether by thrusting out or preventing admission, (1) *ōibir, -e* and *-earē, f.*; (2) *ōiúēad, -ēta, m.*

Exclusive, *a.*, not taking into account, excluding from consideration, *eirgeac, -ḡigē.*

Exclusively, *ad.*, in an exclusive manner; purposely, (1) *ḡ'adon corḡ*: the Bactrians used to keep young pups exclusively for the purpose of gnawing and greedily devouring the bodies of the dead, *ḡoḡnōir na Bactri conēim óḡa ḡó ḡeacūḡad ḡ'adon corḡ 1 ḡcomair corḡ na marḡ ḡo cōḡnam ḡsur ḡo cḡarlonḡad (K., Tbb. 160, 2).*

Exclusiveness, *n.*, quality of being exclusive, *eirgeacē, -a, f.*

Excommunicate, *v.t.*, (1) to put out of a communion, *ōiōcomann-uigim, -uḡad.*

(2) To lay under a ban of the church, *comnealbācāim, -ad.*

Excommunication, *n.*, an ecclesiastical ban cutting a person off from the Church, (1) *comnealbācā, -bāirōte, m.*

(2) The act of excluding from a communion, *ōiōcomannuḡad, -uigē.*

Excommunicated, *a.*, cut off from the Church, *comnealbāirōte.*

Excoriate, *v.t.*, to strip or wear off the skin, (1) *ruirgim, -urḡad*; (2) *ōiōcḡoicnigim, -uḡad.*

Excoriation, *n.*, the act of stripping off the skin, abrasion, (1) *ruirḡad, -ḡēta, m.*; (2) *ōiōcḡoicneao, -ceanta, m.*

Excrement, *n.*, ordure, *cac, -a, -anna, m. (cf. L. caco; Gr. κακη; Skr. ḡāka).*

Excrescence, *n.*, anything growing out unnaturally from anything else, as a wart, (1) *cearb, -eirbe, -acā, f. (ḡ. l.)*; (2) *ḡadōb, -arōbe, -a, f.*; (3) *club, -e, -eacā, f.*; (4) *ḡoc, -uic, pl. id., m.*; (5) *ḡairēne, g. id., pl. -nī, m. (wart).*

Excruciate, *v.t.*, to inflict agonising pain upon, to torture, to torment, *céaraim, -ad.*

Excruciation, *n.*, the act of inflicting agonising pain, torture, *céapadó, -rta, m.*

Exculpate, *v.t.*, to clear from alleged fault or guilt, to relieve of blame, (1) *raoiam, -adó*; (2) *glanaim ó mílteán.*

Exculpation, *n.*, that which exculpates, *taicteas, -uig, m.*

Excursion, *n.*, a pleasure trip, a brief tour, (1) *airtear, -tir, m.*; (2) *riublóro, -e, f.*; (3) *turpar, -air, m.*; (4) *cuairt, -e, -eanna, f.*

Excursive, *a.*, prone to make excursions, roving, (1) *airtearac, -aige*; (2) *riublóroac, -oige*; (3) *reabaireac, -rige.*

Excusatory, *a.*, apologetical, *leitirgéalac, -aige.*

Excuse, *v.t.*, (1) to pardon, as a fault, *leitirgéalaim, -adó.*

(2) To make an apology, *gabaim leitirgéal*; *iairpaim mo leitirgéal do gabáil*; *e. me, gab mo leitirgéal*; they should have excused you, *ba dóir doib do leitirgéal a glacaó*; giving excuses, *as gabáil leitirgéal.*

Excuse, *n.*, an apology, *leitirgéal, -éil, m.*

Execrable, *a.*, detestable, abominable, (1) *adófuactmar, -aire*; (2) *gráimeamail, -míla.*

Execrate, *v.t.*, (1) to imprecate evil upon, (a) *malluigim, -uigadó*; (b) *eairgaimigim, -nróe.*

(2) To abhor, *fuačaim, -adó.*

Execration, *n.*, (1) the act of cursing, (a) *malluigadó, -uigte*; (b) *eairgaimróe, g. id., f.*

(2) A curse dictated by hatred, *mallac, -aim and -a, pl. -a, f.*

Execute, *v.t.*, (1) to complete, to finish, to perform, *coimlíonaim, -adó.*

(2) Put to death, (a) *cuirim cum báir*; (b) *marbaim, -adó.*

Execution, *n.*, (1) performance, *coimlíonadó, -nta, m.*

(2) Putting to death as a legal penalty, (a) *báruigadó, -uigte, m.*; (b) beheading, *oíceannaadó, -nta, m.*; (c) hanging, *crocadó, -cta, m.*

Executioner, *n.*, one who puts to death by legal warrant, (1) *crocaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *báraire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *céartúna, -aig, m.*

Executive, *a.*, designed or fitted for carrying into effect, *gnóctac, -aige.*

Executor, *n.*, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, (1) *reiceadóir, -óir, -rí, m.*; also *reicriúir, -úir, -rí, m.*

(2) *gníomhóir, g. id., pl. -óir, m.*

Executorship, *n.*, *reiceadóiríeac, -a, f.*

Executrix, *n.*, a woman exercising the functions of an executor, *reiceadóir, -óir, -a, f.*; *bam-reiceadóir, f.*

Exemplar, *n.*, a model or pattern to be copied, *eirompláir, -e, -i, f.*

Exemplary, *a.*, serving as a pattern, deserving of imitation, (1) *deagromplac, -aige*; (2) *deigbéarac, -aige.*

Exemplify, *v.t.*, to show or illustrate by example, (1) *foilluigim le rompla*; (2) *soluio a tabairt ar.*

Exempt, *v.t.*, to release or deliver from some liability, *raoiam, -adó.*

Exempt, *a.*, free or released from some liability to which others are subject, *rao, -oir.*

Exemption, *n.*, (1) the act of exempting, *raoiaó, -rta, m.*

(2) State of being exempt, (a) *ῥαοίρρε*, *gen. id., m.*; (b) *ῥαοίρρεαῖ*, *-α, f.*; (c) *ῥαοίρρου*, *m.*

Exercise, *n.*, habitual activity for training, (1) *κλεαῖτα*, *-ττα, m.*; (2) *ἡνάτουσα*, *-ουσα, m.*; (3) *ἡνάτου*, *-ε, f.*

Frequent e., *ῥιόρκεαῖτα*.

E. green or ground, *ῥαίττε*, *g. id., pl. -αῖτα, f.*

Exercise, *v.t.*, to exert for the sake of training, to practise, to use, (1) *κλεαῖταίμ*, *-αῖ*; (2) *ἡνάτουσίμ*, *-ουσαῖ*.

Exert, *v.t.*, to put forth, as strength, force, ability, *κυρίμ ἀμαῖ*: to e. his strength, *α νεαίτ το κύρ ἀμαῖ*.

Exertion, *n.*, the active exercise of any power or faculty, (1) *ῥαοῖταρ*, *-αίρ, m.*: she was exerting herself to the utmost, *βί ῥαοῖταρ ἀν τομάμ ῥύίτε*; (2) extreme exertion, *ιόμῥαοῖταρ*, *-αίρ, m.*; (3) *ῥεάναοαρ*, *-αίρ, m.*; (4) *ῥῥεαῖσα*, *-ῖτα, m.*; (5) *ῥεῖομ*, *-εαῖμα, pl. -μεαῖμα, f.*

Exhalation, *n.*, that which is exhaled or which rises in the form of vapour, steam or fume, (1) *ῖα*, *-αί, m.*; also *gen. -αίτε, f.*; (2) *κεῖ*, *gen. κιαῖ* and *κεῖῖ*, *m.*; (3) *ῥεαῖταῖ*, *-αῖῖ*.

Exhaust, *v.t.*, (1) to drain off completely, *ῥαῖσαίμ*, *-αῖ*.

(2) To empty by drawing or letting out the contents, *ῥοῖμυῖσίμ*, *-ουσαῖ*.

(3) To drain metaphorically, (a) by using or expending wholly, *καίτμ*, *-τέαμ*; (b) by depriving wholly of strength, *ῥαοῖταίμ*, *-αῖ*.

Exhausted, *v.a.*, deprived wholly of strength, used up, (1) *ῥαοῖτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥαῖῖτε*, *ind.*; (3) *ῥεῖῖταῖ*, *-αῖῖ*; (4) *ῥεῖῖτε*,

ind.; (5) *ῥεῖῖτε* (blown); (6) *κναῖῖτε*, *ind.* (wasted, weak); (7) *ῥεῖῖτα*: he was so exhausted (a) *βί ῥε κοῖμ ῥεῖῖτα ῖμ*; (b) *βί ῥε κοῖμ ῥεῖῖτα ἡαῖ* (*m. b.*); (8) *ῥαῖῖτε ἀμαῖ* (*P. O'L.*); (9) *ῥοῖῖτε*, *ind.*; (10) *καίῖτε*, *ind.*

Exhaustion, *n.*, (1) the act of drawing out or draining off, *ῥαῖσαῖ*, *-αῖῖτε, m.*

(2) The act of emptying of contents, *ῥοῖμυῖσαῖ*, *-ουῖῖτε, m.*

(3) The state of being deprived of strength, (a) *ῥαοῖταῖ*, *-έτα, m.*; (b) from hunger chiefly, *ῥεῖῖτεάν*, *m.*

Exhibit, *v.t.*, to present to view, to show in order to attract notice, *ῥαῖῖεάναίμ*, *-αῖ*.

Exhibiter, } *n.* one who exhibits,
Exhibitor, } *ῥαῖῖεάναῖῖ*, *m.*

Exhibition, *n.*, (1) *ῥαῖῖεάναῖταρ*, *-αῖταρ, m.*; (2) *ῥαῖῖεάναῖ*, *-ντα, m.*; *ῥαῖῖεάναῖ ῥῖαῖμαῖ ἄῖῖ* *ῥεαῖῖαν ῥαῖῖε*, a fine e. but of little good.

Exhibited, *a.*, shown, *ῥαῖῖεάναῖτα*.

Exhibitory, *a.*, publicly showing, *ῥαῖῖεάναῖ*, *-αῖῖ*.

Exhilarate, *v.t.*, to gladden greatly, to cheer, *ῥεῖῖαίμ*, *-ῖαίμ*.

Exhilaration, *n.*, a gladdening, (1) *μεαῖῖαν*, *-άμ, m.*; (2) *ῥεῖῖαίμ*, *-ε, f.*; (3) *ῥοῖῖεαῖταρ*, *-α, m.*; (4) *ῥοῖῖεαῖ*, *-α, f.*

Exhort, *v.t.*, to incite by words of advice, to animate by arguments to a good deed or good conduct, (1) *μεαῖῖμυῖσίμ*, *-ουσαῖ*; (2) *ῥεαῖῖμυῖσίμ*, *-ουσαῖ*; (3) *κοῖῖμυῖσίμ*, *-ῖε* (with *ῥαῖ*); (4) *ῥοῖῖμυῖσίμ*, *-ουσαῖ*.

Exigence, } *n.*, (1) pressing neces-
Exigency, } sity or distress, (a) *ῥαῖῖαῖ*, *-αῖ, f.*; (b) *ῥαῖῖεάναῖ*, *-άμ, m.*

(2) An urgent want, *υπερβαρό*, -e, *f.*

(3) Need, *μιάκταναρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

Exigent, *a.*, requiring immediate aid or action, *μιάκτανας*, -αιγε.

Exile, *v.t.*, to banish or expel from one's own country and hence to drive away, (1) *οίβριμ*, -βιπτ, *pp.* *οίβεαρις*, *fut.* *-βρεόξας*, also *-βεόρας*; (2) *οίοκυριμ*, -κυρ; (3) *ιοναριβαιμ*, -ας.

Exile, *n.*, (1) expulsion or forced banishment from one's native country, (a) *οίβριτ*, *g.* -e and *-εαρις*, *f.*; also *οίβεαρις*, -ας, *f.*; (b) *οεόρας*, -ας, *f.*

(2) The person banished, (a) *οίβεαρις*, -αις, -αιγε, *m.*; (b) *οεόρις*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-οτε*, *m.*

Exist, *v.i.*, (1) to be as a fact, to have an actual or real being material or spiritual, *βειτ*.

(2) To live, *μαριμ*, -ρεακταμ, and *-αριταμ*.

Existence, *n.*, (1) the date of existence or being, *βιτ*, *g.* *βεατα*, *pl.* *βιοτα*, *m.*

(2) Continuance in being, living, (a) *μαρεακταμ(τ)*, *g. id.*, and *-ανα*, *f.*; (b) idiom: it's like is not in e., *νίλ ε τετέρο ανν*.

Existent, *a.*, having being or existence, existing, being, *βεό*, *ind.*

Exit, *n.*, any departure, esp. the departure of a player from the stage when he has finished his part, *ιμτεας*, -ας, *f.*

Ex-nun, *n.*, *ατχαιτεας*, -ιγε, -ας, *f.*

Exodus, *n.*, (1) going out, *ουτ* *αμας*.

(2) The second book of the Old Testament, *αν οαρα τεδαρι οε τεδαριαθ ιλλοιρε*.

Exonerate, *v.t.*, to relieve in a moral sense, as from an obligation or blame, (1) *ραοριμ*, -ας; (2) *ρυαρισταμ*, -ας.

Exoneration, *n.*, the act of disburdening or freeing morally from a charge or imputation, (1) *ραοριαθ*, -ρις, *m.*; (2) *ρυαρισταθ*, -στατα, *m.*

Exonerative, *a.*, tending to exonerate, *εαοτρυμυριστεας*, -τιγε.

Exorable, *a.*, pitiful, *τρυαριστημειτεας*, -ιγε.

Exorbitance, } *n.*, a going out of
Exorbitancy, } or beyond the
usual or due limit, (1) *ιωμαρις*, -ας, *f.*; (2) *νεαμειμυρεας*, -ας, *f.*

Exorbitant, *a.*, excessive, *ιωμαρις*, -αιγε.

Exorbitantly, *ad.*, in an excessive manner, *σο ιωμαρις*.

Exorcise, *v.t.*, to cast out, as a devil or demon, *οιαθαλ νο οεαμιν οο οίβριτ*, *νο οο κυρ αμας*.

Exorcism, *n.*, (1) the driving out of evil spirits from persons or places by conjuration, *ρυοριαο-ρυαζαθ*, -ζτα, *m.*

(2) The form of conjuration used, *οιυρεαν (O'R.)*

Exordium, *n.*, an introduction, esp. of a discourse, (1) *τυρ κομριαθ*; (2) *βρολλας*, -αις, -αιγε, *m.*; (3) *ρεαμριαθ*, -αριθ, -αριτε, *m.*

Exoteric, *a.*, public, *opp.* to esoteric or secret, *πυθιρις*, *ind.*

Exotic, *a.*, introduced from a foreign country, not native, (1) *αλλυμριαθ*, *ind.*; (2) *κομυριστεας*, -τιγε.

Expand, *v.t.*, (1) to lay open by extending, *ρομυρεατρυριμ*, -υζαθ.

(2) To spread out, *ρυαριμ* *αμας*.

(3) To open wide, *(ρ)ορισταμ*.

(4) To distend, *τεαταμ*, -ας: to e. itself, *ε ρειμ οο τεαταθ*.

Expand, *v.i.*, to become dilated, distended, enlarged or spread

apart, *leatam*, -að: iron expands with heat, *leatann iarrann le tear*.

Expanse, *n.*, a wide extent of space, *foirleiteað*, -tíro, *m.*

Expansibility, *n.*, the capacity of being expanded, *foirleatantact*, -a, *f.*: the e. of air, *f. aer*.

Expansible, *a.*, capable of being expanded, *foirleatantact*, -aige.

Expansion, *n.*, the act of expanding or spreading out, (1) *foirleatnuðað*, -uigste, *m.*; (2) *comþineað*, -nte, *m.*

Expansive, *a.*, having a tendency to expand, *foirleatadað*, -aige.

(2) Wide-extending, *imleatan*, -leite.

Ex parte, upon or from one side only, one-sided, partial, (1) *leatdað*, -aige; (2) *ar don daðð amám*.

Expatriate, *v.i.*, to enlarge in discourse, to be copious in argument or discussion, *laðraim mór-tilmceall ar níð*.

Expatriate, *v.t.*, to banish from one's own country, *oibrim*, -bir.

Expatriation, *n.*, the act of banishing, *oibir*, -beara, *f.*

(2) The state of being banished, *oeðraðeact*, -a, *f.*

Expect, *v.t.*, to look for mentally, to look forward to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; as, (1) I do not e. it, *ní'l rún ašam leir*; it will come to you if you only e. it, *berð ré eušat act rún a beir ašat leir*; he gave up expecting me, *ðam ré rún oiom*; (2) I expected that you would come with us, *oo faonleap go otioapá umn*; it is not as expected that things are finished, *can map a faonleap a epiochnuigteap*; (3) I was expecting you, *bí mé aš*

panmamt ort; (4) I was expecting them to help, *bioar aš bpað ortð cum conšnam oo ðaðair*; what would you e. out of the barrels but what is in them, *carðe þpaðrá ar na baðailli act an lán atá ionnta?*; (5) I would not e. it of him, *ca ramtðcamn leir é (Or.)*; (6) I e. him, *tá comne ašam leir = tá rún ašam leir*; I met him without expecting it, *oo car ré oim šan comne leir*; (7) *meapam, v.n. meap*: it is not likely that you would e. that I would yield to you, *ní oðca go meaprá go ngéitrimn ouit-re*; (8) that is not all you are expecting to lose, *ní aš daðð leir an méro rim a cauleamam atá tú*.

Expectant, *a.*, waiting in expectation, looking for, *rúnroeað*, -oige.

Expectation, *n.*, (1) the act or state of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen, (a) *aš fuirpað le*; (b) *aš tnuð le*; (c) *rúnroeað*, -a, *f.*

(2) The prospect of something good to come, (a) *rún*, -e, *f.*: in the e. that it would be possible, *le rún go þféaðpaðe*; (b) *oðcar*, -air, *m.*, and *rároðcar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *fuirpaðcar*, -air, *m.*; (d) *ioncar*, -air, *m.*: in the e. that, *le hioncar go*.

Expectorant, *a.*, tending to facilitate expectoration, *reitigteað*, -tíge.

Expectorate, *v.t.* and *intr.*, to discharge phlegm or other matter, to spit, *reitigim*, -iuðað, and *reitum*, -leað and -it: *reite oo cup nó oo caiteam amac*.

Expense, *n.*, cost, outlay, charge,
(1) κοταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) οἰοῖσθαί,
-άια, *f.* (*lit.* damage).

Expenseless, *a.*, without cost, (1) *neam̃cōrtapač*, -aige; (2) *neam̃cōrtapamail*, -m̃la.

Expensive, *a.*, costly, dear, (1) *cōrtapamail*, -m̃la; (2) *ṛaoṛ*, -oipe.

Expensiveness, *n.*, the quality of being costly, *ṛaoipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Experience, *n.*, (1) personal and direct impressions, actual enjoyment or suffering, (a) *taic̃ige* and *tač̃aige*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *ṛnom̃aṛ*, -m̃ta, *m.*; (c) *ciall ceannuis̃* (*lit.* bought sense).

(2) Knowledge by which general truths are ascertained, (a) *ṣñáteólar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *ṣñátar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *ṛioṛ ṛnom̃ta*.

Experience, *v.t.*, to try personally, *ṛnom̃aim*, -aṛ.

Experienced, *a.*, (1) taught by practice or repeated observations, *ṛnom̃ta*.

(2) Wise through trials, use or observation, (a) *cṛionna*; (b) *ṛíneólač*.

Experiment, *n.*, a trial or special observation, (1) *cuap̃cuṣaṛ*, -uis̃te, *m.*; (2) *ṛéč̃aim̃t*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ṛéč̃aim*, -ana, *f.*

Experimenting, *n.*, the act of making trials, *ṛioṛéap̃baṛ*, -b̃ta, *m.* (*T. Con.*).

Expert, *a.*, taught by use, practice or experience, knowing and ready from much practice, clever, skilful, (1) *ṣar̃ta*, *ind.*; (2) *ṣuc*, -e; (3) *c̃ur̃te*; (4) *abar̃*, -e; *apar̃* (*Don.*); (5) *eóṣač*, -aige; (6) *ṛioṛač*, -aige; (7) *eas̃nar̃e*, *ind.*; (8) *ṛeap̃ṛṣna*, *comp. ṛeip̃ṛṣne*: they were the most *e.* druids in Ireland in their day, *ṛob̃ iad̃ ṛiñ na ṛpaos̃te buṛṛ ṛeip̃ṛṣne i ñéip̃unñ le ñ-ã um̃n* (*E. O. A. 203*).

Expert, *n.*, one who has skill, experience or extensive knowledge in his calling, a specialist, *eóṣač*, -aig̃, *m.*: an abbreviation or sign is sufficient for an *e.*, *ní beas̃ noṛṛ ṛoñ eóṣač*.

Expertly, *ad.*, in a skilful or dexterous manner, adroitly, (1) *ṣo ṣuc*; (2) *ṣo naic̃l̃r̃e*.

Expertness, *n.*, skill derived from practice, (1) *ṣiuc̃ar̃*, -air, *m.*; (2) *aic̃l̃r̃eas̃t*, -a, *f.*; (3) *im̃eal̃l̃tas̃t*, -a, *f.*

Expiable, *a.*, capable of being expiated or atoned for, *ioñt̃ar̃ta*, *ind.*

Expiate, *v.t.*, to make complete satisfaction for, to atone for, to make amends for, *ṛar̃am̃ ñó c̃ur̃team̃ ṛo č̃ab̃air̃t i ñiṛ*.

Expiation, *n.*, the act of making satisfaction or atonement for a fault, *ṛar̃am̃*, -aim̃, *m.*

Expiration, *n.*, end, termination, (1) *cṛiōč*, -ice, -a, *f.*; (2) *ṛeip̃eas̃*, *gen. -r̃o, m.*

Expire, *v.i.*, (1) to emit the last breath, to die, *éas̃aim̃*, -aṛ.

(2) To become extinct: do not let it *e.* (as a fire), *ñá leig̃ ar̃ é*.

Explain, *v.t.*, to make plain, manifest or intelligible, (1) *miñig̃im̃* (somet. *miñig̃im̃*), -iuṣaṛ; (2) *ṛoiṛmiñig̃im̃*, -iuṣaṛ; (3) *ṛéanam̃* *ṛoiéir̃*; (4) *ṛoiṛṛig̃im̃*, -iuṣaṛ; (5) *ṛuar̃ṣlam̃*, -aṛ and -ṣail̃t, *imp. ṛuar̃ṣail̃*: *e.* this question, *ṛuar̃ṣail̃ añ č̃eip̃t̃ ṛeo*.

Explainable, *a.*, capable of being interpreted, *ṛomiñig̃te*.

Explained, *v.a.*, interpreted, made clear, *miñig̃te*.

Explanation, *n.*, (1) the act of explaining, expounding or interpreting, (a) *miñiuṣaṛ*, -ig̃te, *m.*; (b) *ṛoiṛṛiuṣaṛ*, -ṛig̃te, *m.*

Expound, *v.t.*, to explain, to interpret, (1) *miniſim*, -*uſað*; (2) *foitlriſim*, -*uſað*: there was no one that could expound their meaning, *ní faib don òume o'foitlreócað a mbriſ*.

Expounded, *v.a.*, interpreted, *miniſce*.

Expounding, *n.*, the act of interpreting, *miniugað*, -*iſce*, *m.*

Express, *a.*, directly and distinctly stated, clear, not dubious, *foitléir*, -*e*.

Express, *v.t.*, to declare what is in one's mind, (1) *laðraim*, -*ðairc*; (2) *ðeirum*, *v.n.* *ráð*; (3) *abraim*, *v.n.* *ráð*; *abraim* is the dependent form of *aðeirum*.

Express, *n.*, a messenger sent on a special errand, (1) *ðianteaðc-airne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*

(2) Mounted express, *luað-marpað*, -*aig*, *m.*

Expressed, *v.a.*, stated, declared, *ráðce*.

Expressible, *a.*, fit to be uttered, *ionráðce*.

Expression, *n.*, (1) the act of declaring, signifying or uttering, (a) *laðairc*, -*ðairca*, *f.*; (b) *ráð*, -*árð*, *pl.* -*árðce*, *m.*

(2) A declaration or utterance, (a) *comráð*, -*árð*, *pl.* -*árðce*, *m.*; (b) *comfocal*, -*aíl*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Expressive, *a.*, emphatic, *briógmar*, -*aíre*.

Expressively, *ad.*, in an emphatic manner, *so briógmar*.

Expressly, *ad.*, in direct, clear terms, (1) *so foitléir*: if I say e. to the boy, *má ðeirum so foitléir leir an mbuaðail*; (2) *so follar*.

Expulsion, *n.*, the act of expelling, driving or forcing out, banishing, (1) *ðibirt*, -*bearca*, *f.*; (2) *ðioct-*

cup, -*cuir*, *m.*; (3) *aðcup*, -*cuir*, *m.*; (4) *ionnaipbað*, -*bca*, *m.*

Expunction, *n.*, the act of erasing, *rſuopað*, -*rca*, *m.*, with *amað*. See Expunge.

Expunge, *v.t.*, to blot out, rub out, strike out, *rſuopaim amað*.

Expurgate, *v.t.*, to clear from anything noxious, offensive or erroneous, to cleanse, to purge, (1) *ſlanaim*, -*að*; (2) *rſaſaim*, -*að*: as it was expurgated by Patrick and the holy priests of Ireland, *mar do rſaſað le páðruis 7 le naomléir éireann é .i. an Seancair (K. Hist.)*.

Expurgation, *n.*, the act of cleansing or purifying, (1) *ſlanað*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *rſaſað*, -*ſca*, *m.*

Expurgator, *n.*, one who purifies, *ſlantóir*, -*óira*, -*rí*, *m.*

Expurgatory, *a.*, purifying, cleansing, *ſlantað*, -*aig*.

Exquisite, *a.*, exceedingly nice, giving rare satisfaction, (1) *pó-marpað*, -*riſe*; (2) *caitneamað*, -*aig*; (3) *ſleóróce*, *ind.*; (4) *pomeamaíl*, -*mía*.

Exquisitely, *ad.*, in an exquisite manner, *so ſleóróce*.

Exquisiteness, *n.*, the quality of being exquisite, *ſleóróceaðc*, -*a*, *f.*

Exsanguine, }
Exsanguineous, } *a.*, destitute of
Exsanguinous, } blood, *ſan fuil*.
Exsanguious, }

Exsiccant, *a.*, causing to dry up, *tiopmuigſceað*, -*ciſe*.

Exsicate, *v.t.*, to dry up, *tiopmuigim*, -*uſað*.

Exsiccation, *n.*, the act of drying, *tiopmuſað*, -*uigſce*, *m.*

Extant, *a.*, still existing, (1) *beó*; (2) *do laðair*; (3) *ar paſáil*; (4) *le paſáil (paſáil, Don.)*.

Extemporaneous, } *a.*, composed,
 uttered on the spur of the
 moment, unpremeditated, off-
 hand, (1) obann, -anne; (2) an
 uair; (3) san moitl; (4) san
 ullamugad.

Extempore verses, *n.*, pitearig,
 -eige, -a, *f.*

Extend, *v.t.*, (1) to stretch out,
 to continue in length, pinim,
 -nead.

(2) To enlarge, expand or
 amplify, meaurigim, -ugad.

(3) To enlarge, to widen,
 leatnugim, -ugad.

(4) To bestow, to offer, pinim,
 -nead: may there be none
 that would e. generosity to him,
 na raib don dume do pinnead
 omead eige.

(5) To extend or stretch the
 limbs, rearraim, -ad.

Extended, *a.*, (1) lengthened, pinte,
ind.; (2) made wide, leat-
 nugite, *ind.*; (3) wide, leat-
 adac, -aige.

Extendible, } *a.*, capable of being
 Extensible, } extended, poipinte.

Extensibility, *n.*, the quality of
 being extensible, pinteact, -a, *f.*

Extension, *n.*, the act of extending
 or the state of being extended,
 (1) pinead, -nte, *m.*; (2) com-
 pinead, -nte, *m.*; (3) leatnugad,
 -uigte, *m.*

Extensive, *a.*, having a wide ex-
 tent, poipleatan, -leirne.

Extensively, *ad.*, widely, to a great
 extent, so poipleatan.

Extensiveness, *n.*, the state of
 being extensive, poipleirne, *g.*
id., *f.*

Extent, *n.*, (1) the space to which
 a thing is extended, leatad,
 -aro, *m.*

(2) Hence the bulk or size, (*a*)
 méro, -e, *m.*; (*b*) toirt, -e,
 -eanna, *f.*

Extenuate, *v.t.*, to lessen, to pal-
 liate, lagourigim, -ugad.

Extenuation, *n.*, the act of pal-
 liating, diminishing or lessen-
 ing, lagourad, -uigte, *m.*

Exterior, *a.*, external, on the
 outside, outside the limits of,
 (1) taob amug; (2) reactrac,
 -aige; reactraoe, *ind.*

Exterminate, *v.t.*, to destroy ut-
 terly, leirriguoraim, -riguor and
 -ad.

Extirmination, *n.*, the act of
 destroying utterly, leirriguor,
 -rta.

Extirminator, *n.*, one who exter-
 minates, riguoradoir, -oir, -ri,
m.

Extirminatory, *a.*, tending to ex-
 terminate, leirriguorac.

Extern, } *a.*, outward, relating to
 External, } the outside, (1) leir-
 imeallac, -aige; (2) poirimeall-
 ac, -aige; (3) coirgrioc, -ice.

Externally, *ad.*, on the outside,
 don taob amug.

Extinct, *a.*, (1) put out, quenched,
 múcta (múcta, *Don.*).

(2) Dead, marb, -airbe.

Extinction, *n.*, (1) the act of ex-
 tinguishing or putting out, as
 a light, múcad, -cta, *m.*

(2) The state of ceasing to be,
 éas, -a, *m.*

Extinguish, *v.t.*, to quench, to put
 out, múcain, -ad.

Extinguishable, *a.*, capable of being
 quenched, romúcta.

Extinguisher, *n.*, one who or that
 which extinguishes, múctoir,
 -oir, -ri, *m.*

Extinguished, *v.a.*, quenched,
 múcta.

(2) Exceeding the common measure, degree or condition and hence uncommon, or wonderful, (a) *ιονξαντας*, -αιγε; (b) *εξγραμτας*, -αιγε: you are a most extraordinary man, *ιρ εξγραμτας αν ουμε τυ*; *εξγραμτα* (U.); (c) *εακτας*, -αιγε.

Extravagance, } *n.*, superfluous
Extravagancy, } expense, prodigality, (1) *καιττεακτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ριορκαϊτεαμ*, -καϊττε, *m.*; (3) *ρτρο*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (4) *ρτροδαμτακτ*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ουοβλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (6) *ουρζουεακτ*, -α, *f.*

Extravagant, *a.*, exceeding due bounds; excessive, esp. in expenditure, (1) *καιττεακ*, -τιγε; (2) *ρζαϊρτεακ*, -τιγε; (3) *ουρζουρτεακ*, -αιγε; (4) *ρτροδαμτακτ*, -α, *f.*

Extravagantly, *ad.*, excessively, profusely, *σο ιουμαρκακ*.

Extravagant man, *n.*, (1) *αμρριανακ*, -αιγ, *m.*; (2) *ρζαϊρπει* (*ρζαβαιρει*, *Don.*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.*; (3) *ραβαιρει*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.*

Extreme, *a.*, (1) at the utmost point or border, (a) *ροιμμεαλλακ*, -αιγε; (b) *ρεακτρκακ*, -αιγε.

(2) The best or worst, the greatest, *ουτρο*: the tightest possible grip, (a) *ζρειμ ουτροε* (P. O'L.); (b) *ουοκρακ*, -αιγε.

Extreme, *n.*, the utmost point or verge, (1) *ιμεαλλ*, -μιλλ, *m.*: to keep the mean between two extremes, *αν μεαδον ροιρ αν οα ιμεαλλ οο κονγβαϊλ*; (2) *ουειρεαδ*, -ρτρο, *m.*

Extremely, *ad.*, exceedingly, (1) *σο ρομωρ*; (2) *σο ηανμωρ*.

Extreme unction, *n.*, the last Sacrament, anointing before death, *αν οτα οειρθεαμμακ*.

Extremity, *n.*, (1) the utmost limit or part, *ροιμμεαλλ*, -μιλλ *m.*

(2) The utmost point, *κριοκ*, -ικε, -α, *f.*: to bring things to sad extremities, *νειτε οο ταβαιρτ cum ομοκ-κρικε*.

(3) That part which terminates a body, *ρρομπα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αι, *m.*, *dim.* *ρρομπιν* .i. the "parson's" or "pope's nose" of a fowl.

Extricable, *a.*, capable of being extricated, (1) *ροιρζαοιτε*; (2) *ροιρερωτιζτε*.

Extricate, *v.t.*, to free as from difficulties or embarrassments, (1) *ρζαοιμ*, -λεαδ; (2) *ρερωτιζμ*, -τεακ.

Extrication, *n.*, freeing from difficulties, *ρζαοιτεαδ*, -ιτε, *m.*; *ρερωτεακ*, -τιγ, -τιγε, *m.*

Extrinsic, *a.*, external, outward, *ροιμμεαλλακ*, -αιγε.

Extrude, *v.t.*, to thrust out, *κυρμ* *αμακ*, *v.n.* *κυρ*.

Extrusion, *n.*, the act of thrusting out, *κυρ αμακ*.

Extuberance, *n.*, a swelling or rising, *ατ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *αιτ*, *m.*

Extuberant, *a.*, swollen out, *αρ η-ατ*.

Exuberance, superabundance, an overflowing quantity, (1) *ιουμαμτακτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *λιονμαρπειακτ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *λιονμαρει*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Exuberant, *a.*, characterised by abundance or superabundance, (1) *λιονμαρ*, -αιρει; (2) *ιουμαδακ*, -αιγε.

Exude, } *v.t.* and *i.*, to discharge
Exudate, } from the body through the pores, as perspiration, *κυρμ* *αλλυρ*.

Exulcerated, *a.*, ulcerated, *ρτεμτιζτε*, *ind.*

Exulceration, *n.*, *ρτεμτιζαδ*, -ιζτε, *m.*

Exult, *v.i., fig.*, to leap for joy, to rejoice in triumph, to be in high spirits, (1) κοῖνῆς αἰσθητικῆς, -ιουδαῖος; (2) αἰσθητικῆς, -ιουδαῖος; (3) παρρησιαστικῆς, -ιουδαῖος; (4) ὁρμητικῆς, -ιουδαῖος; (5) κομμοδικῆς, -μαρτυρικῆς.

Exultant, *a.*, rejoicing in triumph, ἡδονικῆς, -ριζῆς.

Exultation, *n.*, great joy at success or victory, ἡδονικῆς, -ε, *f.*: cheers of e., ἡδονικῆς μαρτυρικῆς (Oss. IV. 114, 6).

Eyas, *n.* (Zool.), a young hawk, ἡδονικῆς ὄψ.

Eye, *n.*, (1) the organ of sight, (a) ὄφθαλμος, -ε, *pl. id.*, *g.pl.* ὄφθαλμοι, *f.*; (b) ὄφθαλμος, *g.* ὄφθαλμοι, *pl. id.* and -ῶς, *m.*; (c) ὄφθαλμος, -α, *pl. id.*, *g.pl.* ὄφθαλμοι, *m.*

(2) That which resembles the organ of sight, ὄφθαλμος, -ε, *pl. id.*, *f.*, as: (a) spots on a feather, as of a peacock; (b) the bud or sprout of a plant or tuber, as the eye of a potato; (c) the centre of a target, the bull's-eye; (d) the small loop to receive a hook, as a hook and eye; (e) a loop or hole to receive a rope, pin or shaft; (f) the hole through the upper millstone; (g) the arch of a bridge; (h) but the hole through the head of a needle is ὄφθαλμος, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶς, *m.*

Black, blue, green or brown eyes, ὄφθαλμος ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Evil eye, (a) ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*; (b) ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.* and ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*

A large, full eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*; a large prominent eye, (a) ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*; (b) ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*

Pearl on the eye or nebula of the corona, ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν, *m.*

Pink or small eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*

Sharp eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Soft or bleary eyes, ὀφθαλμῶν.

A person with soft or bleary eyes, ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν, *m.* (cf. Gr. γλαυχόω, to weaken the sight and γλαυχῶμα, a disease of the eyes).

A wild, staring mad-looking eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*

White of the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Eye-ball, *n.*, the ball or globe of the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Eyebright, *n.* (Bot.), a plant (Euphrasia officinalis), (1) ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (2) ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*; (3) ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (4) ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (5) ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (6) ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (7) ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; (8) ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Eyebrow, *n.*, the hairy arch above the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αἷν, *m.* (μαλλῶν, *pl.* μαλλῶν, *Don.*).

Eyed, *a.*, having eyes, ὀφθαλμῶν, used in composition as one-eyed, ὀφθαλμῶν; moon-eyed, ὀφθαλμῶν; wall-eyed, ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν.

Eyeful, *a.*, filling or satisfying the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν.

Eye-glance, *n.*, a glance of the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, *m.*; ὀφθαλμῶν, -ῶς, *m.* (Tyr.).

Eyeglass, *n.*, a lens of glass to assist the sight, ὀφθαλμῶν, ὀφθαλμῶν, *f.*

Eyelash, *n.*, the fringe of hair that edges the eyelid, also the eyelid itself ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν, *pl.* -ῶς, *m.*

Eyelet, *n.*, a small hole to receive a cord or fastener, ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν, *m.*

Eyelid, *n.*, the movable skin which covers the eye, ὀφθαλμῶν, -αἷν, -ῶς, *m.*

Eye servant, *n.*, a servant who attends to his duty only when watched, (1) ὀφθαλμῶν, -ῶς, *m.*; (2) ὀφθαλμῶν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶς, *m.*

Eye-service, *n.*, service performed only under inspection, *rút-
 ϕ eipóir, -e, f.*

Eye-shade, *n.*, a shade for protecting or hiding a sore eye, *clupéao, -éio, m.*

Eyesight, *n.*, sight of the eyes, the sense of seeing, *amapc na rút nó mapc na rút.*

Eyesore, *n.*, something offensive to the eye, a blemish, *ropb, -oirb, m.*

Eye-tooth, *n.*, a canine tooth of the upper jaw, (1) *rút ϕ iacat, -ait, m.*; (2) *eipín, -e, -í, f.*

Eye-witness, *n.*, one who sees a thing done, *rút ϕ iaónaire, m.*

Eyre, *n.*, a journey in circuit of certain judges, *airceap, -tir, m.*

Eyrie, } *n.*, the nest of the eagle,

Eyry, } *neao ϕ iolair, f.*, *nó neao iolair, m. (Don.).*

F.

F, *peapn*, the elder tree, the sixth letter of the Irish alphabet. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *b* and *p*, the former of which eclipses it in certain conditions.

Fable, *n.*, (1) a fictitious apologue or story to instruct or amuse, *fabal, -ait, pl. -aitle, m.*; *for ϕ all.*

(2) A Fenian tale or fabulous romance, (a) *finir ϕ éat, -éit, -ta, m.*; (b) *bpair ϕ éat, -éit, -ta, m.*

(3) Falsehood, fiction, untruth, (a) *faoir ϕ éat, -a, -ta, m.*; (b) *oir ϕ éat, m.*; (c) *faóbbós (M.), -óige, -a, f. (faóbbós (C. and U.).*

Fabled, *a.*, *bpair ϕ éat ϕ ac, -aige*; *faballac, -aige.*

Fabler, *n.*, *bpair ϕ éatuir, g. id., pl. -óce, m.*

Fabric, *n.*, edifice, *for ϕ neam, -nim, m.*

Fabricate, *v.t.*, to build, *for ϕ nuigm, -neam, .i. for ϕ neam oo có ϕ áit nó oo óéanam.*

Fabrication, *n.*, (1) the act of building or constructing, (a) *có ϕ áit, -áit*; (b) *for ϕ neam, -im, m.*

(2) That which is fabricated, *óéantúr, -úr, m.*

Fabricator, *n.*, *for ϕ nuig ϕ éoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; *óéantóir, m.*; *cumadóir, m.*

Fabulist, *n.*, one who writes fables, (1) *bpair ϕ éatuir, -óce, m.*; (2) *comadóir (comadóir ϕ ea ϕ t, the recital of fables or romances).*

Façade, *n.*, the front of a building, *éaoan, -am, m.*

Fabulous, *a.*, (1) *fablac, -aige*; (2) *namá ϕ ac, -aige (Con.).*

Face, *n.*, (1) (a) that part of anything which specially presents itself to view; (b) countenance, visage, *a ϕ aró, gen. and pl. aig ϕ e, f.*: *out i n-a ϕ aró na namao, to face the enemy; face to face, a ϕ aró i n-a ϕ aró, also i n-a ϕ aró a céile and a ϕ aró ar a ϕ aró (cf. *lám ar lám, hand to hand*); in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread, *i n-ailur o'aig ϕ e ior ϕ aró tú arán (Gen. 3, 19)*; the whole face of the ground, *a ϕ aró na tatman uite (Gen. 2, 6)*; on the face of the waters, *ar a ϕ aró na n-uir ϕ eaóa (Gen. 1, 2)*; the face of everything to the south, *a ϕ aró ϕ ac níó fá óear (U.)*; put the best face on it, *cuir an a ϕ aró ir ϕ earr air.**

(2) Countenance, look, appearance, *ϕ núir, -e, pl. id. and*

-rí, *f.*: *gnúir ár oṭigeapna*, the face of our Lord.

(3) Face, forehead, *éadan*, -ain, *m.*: *ní lámhann ré a éadan* *do tairbeánao*, he dared not show his face.

(4) Face, features, *cionnaḡaró*, *g. ceannarḡte*, *pl. id., f.*

(5) Idiom: he said it to my face, *ṡubairt ré le mo béal é*.

Face, *v.t.*, to resist, confront, encounter, *reapam i n-aḡaró*; *cuirim i n-aḡaró*: she faced him, *ṡus rí a naḡaró air*; she was facing him (opposite him), *bí rí ar a aḡaró amac*; facing them, *ar a n-aḡaró amac*.

Facetiæ, *n.*, witticisms, *ḡpeann*, -rimn, *m.*

Facetious, *a.*, merry, sportive, jocular, (1) *ḡpeannmar*, -aire; (2) *ruairc*, -e; (3) *meróreac*, -ruḡe; (4) *bpuóctráiróteac*, -tiḡe; (5) *ḡrimn*, -e.

Facetiously, *ad.*, wittily, jocularly, (1) *ḡo ḡpeannmar*; (2) *ḡo ḡrimn*.

Facetiousness, *n.*, (1) *ḡpeannmar-eac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡpeann*, *gen. ḡrimn*, *m.*; (3) *ruaircear*, -cir, *m.*; (4) *rutcmairc(eac)*, *f.*

Facial, *a.*, of or belonging to the face, *ḡnúireac*, -riḡe.

Facile, *a.*, easy to be done, *roiróeanta*; *rupar*, *comp. rupa*.

Facileness, *n.*, the quality of being easily done, *ruirurteac*, -a, *f.*

Facilitate, *v.t.*, to make easy to do, *rocpuḡim*, -uḡao.

Facilitation, *n.*, the act of making easy to do, *rocpuḡao*, -uḡte, *m.*

Facility, *n.*, the quality of being easily performed, (1) *rupuraec*, -a, *f.*; (2) *uraec*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rocpaec*, -a, *f.*; (4) *rocamlaec*, -a, *f.*; (5) *roitḡe*, *g. id., f.*
N.B.—The prefix *ro* indicates facility in doing anything.

Facsimile, *n.*, an exact copy or likeness, (1) *macramail*, -míla, *pl. id., m.*; (2) *eirḡe*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Fact, *n.*, (1) anything done, an act, *ḡníom*, -a, and *ḡnīm*, *pl., id.* and -arṡa, *m.*; as a matter of fact, *mar áobair an ḡnīm*.

(2) Actuality, reality, truth, (a) *ruo*, *g. rooa*, *pl. id.*, and *ruoaí*, *m.*: if it is a fact, *má'r ruo é*; (b) *réao*, -a, *m.*, the older and stressed form of *ruo*; (c) *níó*, *g. id., pl. neirte, m.*: if it is a fact, *má'r níó é*.

Faction, *n.*, a combination of partisans of any kind, (1) *buróean*, *gen. and pl. -óne, f.*: a dangerous f., *buróean upcóróeac*; (2) *oiréac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *camṡa*, *g. id., pl. -í, m.*

Faction-fight, *n.*, *bpuiróean*, -óne, *pl. -ta and -óneac*, *f.*

Factionist, *n.*, one who promotes faction, *bpuiróeantóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Factionous, *a.*, turbulent, given to faction, (1) *bpuiróean(t)ac*, -aiḡe; (2) *aimpéróteac*, -tiḡe; (3) *earaontaac*, -aiḡe.

Factionously, *ad.*, in a turbulent manner, *ḡo bpuiróean(t)ac*.

Factionousness, *n.*, turbulence, (1) *bpuiróean(t)ac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *leirreac*, -air, *m.*

Factitious, *a.*, made by art, *ropcumṡac*, -aiḡe (*T. P. II.*, 82).

Factor, *n.*, an agent, esp. a mercantile agent, (1) *ḡníomairc*, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *ḡníomaóóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Factory, *n.*, a place where things are made, (1) *óeantapán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *monarṡa*, -an, *dat. -ain, f.* (*monar*=*obair*. O'Cl. with -ca as in *ceárhoca*).

Factotum, *n.*, a person who does all kinds of work for another, *ἡτοῖα ἰοῖσνότατος*.

Faculty, *n.*, (1) power to act, capacity to perform any natural function, (a) *ἀκρῆμν*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (b) *κυμᾶετ*, -a, *f.*; (c) *κυμαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

(2) Capacity for mental activity, *κέαρφαρ*, -αρ, *m.*

(3) Special mental endowment, *καλλάν*, -άν, *m.*

Faculty of speaking, *υπὸλαβρα*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Faculties of the soul, *κυβάντῃ na hanama*.

Fade, *v.i.*, (1) to lose colour or brightness, *τρέψιμ*, -ῆαν. This is the word used when a colour fades.

(2) To decay, to wither, (a) in *Or.* they say for "it faded," *οὐ ἐλῆς ρέ*; *μεαταίμ*, -αὐ, *pp. meatta* (*meatte*) (*Don.* and *Tyr.*), when a tree or plant fades and dies; (b) *ρεαρῆαίμ*, -αὐ: the grass withereth, the flower fadeth, *ἐρίονιμὸν ἀν φευρ*, *ρεαρῆαίμὸν ἀν βλάτ* (*Isa.* 40, 7); so the rich man shall fade away, *ἢ ἀντιμὸν ῥιμ ῥεαρῆαίμ* *ἀν οὐμῃ ῥαυδῶν* (*Jas.* 1, 11), also *τέρωιμ* ἢ *ρείηγε*; (c) *ἐναορῶιμ*, *v.n. ἐναοι*: thou shalt fade away, *ἐναοίηγε τὴν ἀρ* (*Ex.* 18, 18); (d) *ἐρίοναίμ*, -αὐ: the strangers shall fade away, *ἐρίονφουρὸν na κομῆτις* (2 *Sam.* 22, 46); ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth, *βεῖτῃ μαρ ὀδρῆις ἀρ ἐρίον a οὐμῇ* (*Isa.* 1, 30); (e) *μεαταίμ*, *v.n. meat*: the earth languisheth and fadeth away, *ἀν-βῆαννῆις ἀν οὐμῇ ἢ meataρὸν ρέ* (*Isa.* 24, 4).

Fadeless, *a.*, not liable to fade, *μαρῆανᾶς*, -αῖγε (1 *Pet.* 5, 4).

Fading, *a.*, perishable, transient, *οἰομβυαν*, -υανῃ.

Faery. See Fairy.

Fag, *n.*, one who performs menial services for another, esp. in schools, *ορυζαίη*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*

Fagged, *a.*, tired, exhausted, (1) *ῥυαίητε*, *ind.*; (2) *τηνᾶίητε*, *ind.*; (3) *κυαῖητε*, *ind.*; (4) *ἐρῶίητε*, *ind.*; (5) *κορῆτε*.

Fagot, *n.*, (1) a bundle of sticks or branches used for fuel, (a) *βρορῆα* *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (b) *ῥῥῥῖμ*; (c) *κυαί*, -αί, *m.*, *dim. κυαίλῖν*, *m.*, and *κυαίλῶς*, *f.*; (d) *ῥαζόρὸν νό ῥιοζόρὸν*, -e, -εαῖα, *f.*

(2) A person hired to appear at the muster of a company, *κορῶς*, -ῶίη, -a, *f.*

Fail, *v.i.*, (1) to decay, to decline, to fall away, to deteriorate, (a) *μεαταίμ*, -αὐ, also *μεατῆιμῆις*: the year of the failure, *βυαῖδᾶν ἀν μεατῆιμῆις*; the grass faileth *οὐ μεατ ἀν φευρ* (*Isa.* 15, 6); (b) *τοαίμ*, -αὐ: the potatoes failed, *οὐ τοc na ῥαταί* (*Con.*); (c) *τείημ*, -εαῖ.

(2) Not to come up to expectation, to miss, (a) *κυίημ*, -ρεαῖ: he failed me, *οὐ ἐλῆς ρέ ορῆμ*; if you fail, *μᾶ ἐλῆρεανν ορῆ*; (b) *τείημ* (*νό τείημ*), -ρεαῖ, with *αρ*: I never failed yet, *νῖον τείη μῆρῃ ῥῶρ ῥυαῖν* (*Oss.* IV. 70).

(3) To be baffled or frustrated, (a) *ῥᾶρῆιμῆις*, -υῖα, *fut. ῥᾶρ-εῖα*: I failed to do it, *οὐ ῥᾶρῆις ορῆμ ἔ ὀεανᾶν*; (b) I shall fail you, *κατῆρεαῖ ορῆ*; (c) my heart or my strength fails me, *τά μο ἐρῶρὸν νό μο νεαρῆ αῖ κατῆρεανν ορῆμ*; (d) *κυνῆμ*, *v.n. κυνῆ*, with *αρ*: I hope that I did not fail entirely in the attempt, *τά ὀεαῖ αῖγᾶν nᾶρ*

ḥinn oṣm ar ƣaṑ 'ƣan iapƣaṣṭ (m. b.); I am failing in doing it, τὰ ƣé aṣ ḥinnt oṣm (m. b.); (e) ƣeaṭṭaim, -aṑ: he will not f. thee, ní ƣeaṭṭa ƣé oṣṭ (*Deut.* 31, 6); it failed me, o'ƣeaṭṭ ƣé oṣm; (f) oṑ ḥuaṑ oḗ.

(4) To be wanting, to fall short, (a) ƣaṭṭiṣim, -iuṣaṑ; if money f., má o'ƣaṭṭiṑ an ṭ-aṭṭ-ṣeaṑ oṣuṑ (*Gen.* 47, 16); (b) ṭṣaṑḥaim, -aṑ: when money failed, an ṭan oṑ ṭṣaṑṭ (ṭṣaṑḥ) an ṭ-aṭṭṣeaṑ (*Gen.* 47, 15); (c) ḥaṭṭim, -leaṑ, -leaṃam(ṭ), ḥaṭṭ: his wisdom faileth him, ḥaṭṭiṑ a eaṣna aṭṭ (*Eccles.* 10, 3).

(5) To omit, neglect or be found wanting in any act or duty to be done, ƣaṭṭiṣim, -iuṣaṑ: to fail to do a thing, ƣaṭṭiṣe oṑ oḗanam aṭ (nó i) ṣuṑ; to fail in one's duty, ƣaṭṭiṣe oṑ oḗanam i ṣḥuṣam éiṣim; I will not f. thee, ní ƣaṭṭeṑḥa mé oṣṭ (*Josh.* 1, 5); my kinsfolk have failed, o'ƣaṭṭiṣeaṑar mo luṣṭ ṣaṑil (*Job* 19, 14).

Fail, *n.*, miscarriage, ḥaṭṭ (nó coll), -aṭṭ, *m.*: without f. (a) ṣan coll (l. na ṣḥeaṣṭ, 62); (b) ṣan ḥontaḥaṣṭ (1 *Sam.* 30, 8); (c) ṣan ƣaṭṭiṣe (*Josh.* 3, 10).

Failing, *n.*, (1) declining, (a) meaṣaṑ, -ṭṭa, *m.*; (b) ṭeṣṭeaṑ, -ṭṭe, *m.*

(2) Fault, loṣṭ, -a, *m.*: bear with one another's failings, ḥuṣṭ le loṣṭaṑ a ḥéle.

Failure, *n.*, (1) omission, non-performance, (a) ƣaṭṭiṣe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aḥa, *f.*; (b) ḥaṭṭeaṃamṭ, -mna, *f.*: asking her not to fail him, 'ṣá iapƣaṑ uṣṭi ṣan c. aṣ.

(2) One who fails, ƣleaṣṣaḥ, -aṣṣ.

Fain, *a.*, well-pleased, apt, inclined, (1) ƣonnmaṣ, -aṣe; (2) ṭoṭleaṃaṭṭ, -mṭa: he was f., ba mian leṣṭ (*Job*, 27 22; *Luke*, 15, 16).

Fain, *ad.*, ṣo ƣonnmaṣ; ṣo ṭoṭleaṃaṭṭ; ba maṭ leṣṭ; oṑ b'aṭ leṣṭ; I would follow the deer through the glen and would f. lay hold of his leg, oṑ leaṣṣam an ƣiaṑ ƣó'n nṣleaṃ/'r ba mian liom bṣeṭ aṣ a ḥoṣ (*Oss.* IV. 8).

Faint, *a.*, weak, languid, inclined to swoon, (1) ƣann, -aṃne; (2) anḥṣann, -aṃne: the people were f., oṑ ḥuaṑ an ƣobaṭ a n-anḥṣaṃne (1 *Sam.* 14, 28); he giveth power to the f., oṑ bṣeṣ ƣé cumaḥṑa oṑ'n anḥṣann (*Isa.* 40, 29); (3) ƣannṭaṣeaḥ, -ṣiṣe; (4) ṭṣeṭ, -e; (5) ṭṣeṭ-laṣ, -laṣe; (6) ṭṭaṭ, -e (*S. R.* 2479); (7) ṭámṭaṣ, -laṣe; (8) laṣ, -aṣe: my heart is f. in me, ṭá mo ḥṣoṑe laṣ ionnam (*Jer.* 8, 18); for my sighs are many and my heart is f., oṣi ṣi iomaṑaṃaṭṭ m'oṣnaḥa ṣi ṣi laṣ mo ḥṣoṑe (*Lam.* 1, 22); the people were very f., b'aṑar (b'oṑar) na ṑaṑme ƣólaṣ (1 *Sam.* 14, 31).

Faint, *n.*, a swoon, (1) ƣannṭaṣ, -e, *f.*: she fell in a f., ṭuṭ ṣi i bṣannṭaṣ; (2) ṭámnéaṭṭ, -néṭṭ, *m.*; (3) ṭaṃnéaṭṭ, -néṭṭ, *m.*; (4) anḥṣaṃne, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (5) meṣṑṭean, -ṭm, *m.* (ƣ an l.)

Faint, *v.i.*, (1) to swoon, (a) ṭámnéaṭṭaim, -aṑ; (b) if I let them go fasting . . . they will f., má leṣṣeṑ mé 'n-a ṑṭṣoṣṣaṑ . . . iṑa ƣaḥaṑ i n-anḥṣaṃne (*Mark* 8, 3); (c) ṭuṭim i laṣe (nó i bṣannṭaṣ); (d) he fainted, ṭaṃṣ laṣe aṣ.

(2) To lose courage or spirit, anḥṣannuṣim, -uṣaṑ: if thou

f. in the day of adversity thy strength is small, *má anbhann-uigeann tú i ló na hanbóire* *ir beas do neart* (*Prov. 24, 10*).

Faint-hearted, *a.*, easily discouraged or frightened, timorous, (1) *laschoróeac*, -óige: faint heart never won fair lady, *níor buairó choróe las bean uasal álainn riam*; fear not, nor be faint-hearted, *ná bíoró easla ort* *γ ná bí laschoróeac* (*Isa. 7, 4*); (2) *beaschoróeac*, -óige (mean-spirited).

Faint-heartedness, *n.*, *laschoróeac*, -a, *f.*

Faintish, *a.*, slightly faint, *táim-néallac*, -aige; (2) *fanntaireac*, -rige.

Faintly, *ad.*, in a weak or timid manner, *so las*; *so hanbhann*.

Faintness, *n.*, loss of strength, consciousness or self-control, (1) *anbhaimne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *laige*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *éigilóeac*, -a, *f.*; (4) *meirbeac*, -a, *f.*; (5) *táim-áilteac*, -a, *f.*

Fair, *a.*, (1) handsome, beautiful, (a) *álainn*, *g.s.f. áilne*: *ir leac de'n rppré éadan álainn*, a f. face is half the fortune; (b) *rgiamac*, -aige: that they saw the daughters of men that they were f., *so bhacabair ingeana na noadome so rababair r.* (*Gen. 6, 2*); (c) *rognúireac*.

(2) Light, clear, without a dark hue, (a) *řionn*, *g.s.f. řinne*; (b) *bán*, -áine; (c) *bpeář*, -ča and -a: because she was f. to look upon, *do čionn so řaib ři bpeář řé řeacumn uirre* (*Gen. 26, 7*); the maid was f. and beautiful, *do bí an řaig'čion bpeář řsur řřiamac* (*Esth. 2, 7*); (d) *deasřmaireac*, -rige: she was a woman of a f. countenance,

buró bean řó-deasřmaireac i (2 *Sam. 14, 27*).

(3) Pleasant, propitious, favourable, (a) *cám*, -e; (b) *caom*, -oime.

(4) Free from spots or imperfections, clean, pure, (a) *řléir*, -é; (b) *řeal*, *g.s.f. řile*: there is nothing fairer than virginity, *ní'ł nřó ir řile ná an řeannnaróeac*; maid of the fairest hand, *óř ir řile lám*.

(5) Average, middling, *cuib-eapac*, -aige; *meapapóa*, *ind.*

(6) Not overcast, cloudless, *bpeář*, -ča and -a: f. weather cometh out of the north, *čis řimpeap bpeadóřa o'n áiró čuairó* (*Job 37, 22*).

(7) Equitable, just, open, upright, (a) *cóřac*, -aige; (b) *ionnřaic*, -e; *cočřom*, -řume.

(8) Inspiring hope and confidence, as words, promises, etc., (a) *bpeář*, -a and -ča: though they speak f. words unto thee, *bíoró so laibéorairóir břiacřa bpeářa leac* (*Jer. 12, 6*); when he speaketh f. believe him not, *nuař labřann řé so bpeář ná čřero é* (*Prov. 26, 5*); (b) *blarča*, *ind.*: with much fair talk, *le móřan do čainnt blarča* (*Prov. 7, 21*); (c) *milř*, -łre: they deceive by f. words, *meallaro le břiacřaib milře*.

Fair and easy goes far, *čéro řuairneac ir ročřac a břao*.

Fair hair, *n.*, *řřuair řionn řřuair řoluir*.

Fair one, handsome woman, (1) *cúlřionn*, -inne, *f.*; (2) *řčuaróbean*; (3) *řpéirbean*; (4) *řčuarie*.

Fairplay, *n.*, a fair or equal chance, justice, (1) *cočřom*, -řum, *m.*: fairplay of the Fenians, *co-*

ἔρπον na fémne .i. ζαιρζιρόεαδ te ζαιρζιρόεαδ γ λαοὺς te λαοὺς; (2) cóip, -ópa, *f.*; give him, *f.*, ταῦταίρ cóip ὁδ.

Fair weather, ríomeann, *gen.* ríomíne, *f.*, *opp.* d'íomeann, foul weather: it will be *f. w.* for the sky is red, beirḡ ré n-a íomínn óir atá an t-aer d'earḡ (*Matt.* 16, 2); turasḡ, -arḡ, *m.*, it is *f. w.* now, tá turasḡ ann anoir (*Tyr.*).

Fair wind, cóip, -ópa, *f.*

Fair, ad. frankly, (1) ḡo horḡailte; honestly (2) ḡo macánta; (3) ḡo cóip.

Fair, n., a gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated time for purposes of trade, donasḡ, *gen.* -aisḡ, *pl.* -taise, *g.pl.* donasḡ, *m.*: they traded in thy fairs, do íomlaítróir (nó malairtróir nó marḡálaróir), ann o'donuisḡb (*Ezek.* 27, 12, 14, 22).

After the fair, i noídar an donaisḡ.

Fair day, lá donaisḡ.

Fair-frequenting, dontaróeasḡ, -a, *f.*

Fair green, fáiḡce, *g. id., pl.* -easḡ, *f.*; páirc donaisḡ; the fair green, páirc an donaisḡ.

Fairing, n., a gift brought from or given at a fair, (1) farórin, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) féirín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) reóro donaisḡ.

Fairness, n., (1) the state of being fair, as of the skin, (a) ḡile, *gen. id., f.*; (b) ímne, *gen. id., f.*: the fairness and beauty of the woman, ḡile γ ímne γ íḡéim na mná.

(2) Honesty, candour, (a) íonnasacar, -air, *m.*; (b) cóip, -ópa, *f.*

Fairsspoken, a., deaḡlaḡarḡa, *ind.*

Fairy, n., a supernatural spirit

which assumes human form (generally diminutive) and interferes for good or evil in human affairs, (1) ríoe, *g. and pl. id., f.*; (2) ríoeós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) ríabpasḡ, -ḡarḡa, *m.*; (4) púca, *g. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*; (5) a fairy whose purse is never empty, (a) luḡaracán, -ám, *m.*; also ciuracán, *Don.*); (b) iurpacán, -ám, *m.*; also iurpacán; (c) iurḡasḡán, -ám, *m.* (*Tip.*); (d) iurḡaracán, -ám, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (e) iurḡamán, *m.*, (*Mulbranny*); (6) ríoeán, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*); (7) ríoeal, -ail, *m.*

The fairies, (1) na d'íome maíte (*lit.* the good people); (2) luḡt na ḡenoc; na d'íome beaḡa (the little people).

Fairy-film, n., a kind of covering which hides one from view, íḡim ḡpasíoeasḡa. See Fairy-mask

Fairy-host, n., (1) ítuaisḡríoe; also ríoe by itself, *M. O'D.*; (2) meirí.

Fairy-flax, n. (1) *Linum sylvestre*, (a) caolac, -aisḡ, *m.*; (b) mionusac, -aisḡ, *m.*; (2) *L. catharticum* or purging flax, (a) míorac, -aisḡ, *f.*; (b) líon na mban ríoe.

Fairy-fort, n., (1) ríobnosḡ; (2) ríólior, -leapa, *m.*, -a, *f.*; (3) bpuisḡm, *gen.* -ḡne, *f.*

Fairyland, n., tír na n-ós.

Fairy-like, a., (1) ríoeamail, -míla; (2) ríabpasḡa, *ind.*

Fairy-lover, n., leannán ríoe.

Fairy-mask, n., púicín ḡpasíoeasḡa. See Fairy-film.

Fairy-music, n., ceól ríoe.

Fairy-sweet, a., ríóbbinn, -e.

Fairy-thorn, n., ápas, -air, *m.* (*Don.*).

Fairy-spell, n., íríoplosḡ, -óise -a, *f.*

Fairy-wind, n., ríoe ḡasíoe.

Fairy-woman, *n.*, bean ríoe.

Faith, *n.*, (1) belief, *ḡerōeam*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ōim*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *credo*; W. *credu*; Corn. *cresy*; Bret. *cridiff*): *f.* comes by hearing, *ἡ τρέ ἐντεαὲτ τίς ἀν c.* (*Rom.* 10 17); seeking to turn the deputy from the *f.*, *ἀς ἰαρηαὶὸ ἀν υἱὸς ἀπὸν ὁ'ιompōs ὁ'ν ἡc.* (*Acts* 13, 8); he denied the *f.*, *ὁο ῥέαν ῥέ ἀν c.* (*1 Tim.* 5, 8).

(2) Fidelity to one's promises, allegiance to duty, loyalty, (*a*) *ōīpēaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ταίρηαēt*, -*a*, *f.* (*cf.* *F. M.* ann. 1514).

Faithful, *a.*, (1) having faith or belief, *ḡerōmeaē*, -*mīge*: how is the *f.* city become a harlot, *ḡionour ὁο ῥῖνneαὶ mēīpōpēaē ὁon ḡaēpūis ḡerōmīs* (*Isa.* 1, 21).

(2) Constant in affection or allegiance, loyal, (*a*) *ōīlīr nō ōīleap*, *comp.* *ōīrle* and *ōīpē*: a *f.* messenger, *teāētaīpē ὁ.* (*Prov.* 25, 13); the same commit thou to *f.* men, *taōb na neīte cēaona le ὁaomīb ōīrle* (*2 Tim.* 2, 2); *ōīl ḡo ὁiūs*, faithful unto death; (*b*) *τορηαὶὸaē*, -*aīge*; (*c*) *peapmāē*, -*aīge*; (*d*) *ταίρηαē*, -*rīge*; (*e*) *īpēaē*, -*rīge*; (*f*) *ionnpaīc*, -*e*: thou hast been *f.* over a few things, *ὁο ὅī tū ionnpaīc ī mbeaḡān* (*Matt.* 25, 23).

Faithfully, *ad.*, in a faithful manner, *ḡo ōīlīr*.

Faithfulness, *n.*, the quality of being faithful, (1) *ōīpēaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ōīrleāēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ionnpaēap*, -*aīr*, *m.*; (4) *ταίρηαēt*, -*a*, *f.*

Faithless, *a.*, not true to allegiance or duty, disloyal, *neīmōīlīr*, -*līpē*.

Faithlessness, *n.*, the quality of being faithless, *neīmōīpēaēt*, -*a*, *f.*

Falcate, *v.t.*, to bend like a hook, *ḡoppānaīm*, -*aō*.

Falcated, *a.*, hooked, *ḡoppānaē*, -*aīge*.

Falcation, *n.*, a bend in the form of a sickle, *ḡoppānaēt*, -*a*, *f*

Falchion, *n.*, a broad-bladed sword, slightly curved, (1) *ḡlarōeam cūīl*; (2) *camēlarōeam* -*ōīm m*,

Falciform, *a.*, formed like a sickle. *ḡoppānamāīl*, -*mīa*.

Falcon, *n.* (*Zool.*), a species of hawk (*Falco peregrinus*) trained to kill other birds or game, *peaēbaē na peīlge*, *m*.

Falconer, *n.*, one who practises the sport of killing birds with hawks, *peaēbaēaōōīr*, -*ōīa*, -*rī*, *m*.

Fall, *v.i.*, (1) to descend suddenly or gradually, esp. by the force of gravity, *tuītim*, *v.n. id.*: it is easier to *f.* than to rise, *ἡ ῥupa tuītim nā eīpge*; do not lift me till I *f.* (*i.e.* do wrong), *nā tōs mē ḡo ὁtuītpō mē*, falling from heaven, *ἀς tuītim ὁ neam*.

(2) To become prostrate, to drop: I fell at his feet to adore him, *ὁο tuīt me ἀς ἃ ḡopaīb cum ἃ ὁōapēa*; all kings shall *f.* down before Him, *tuītpō ḡaē uīle ῥūs ῥīōr ὁā lāēaīp* (*Ps.* 72, 11).

(3) To become prostrate and dead, esp. in battle: a thousand shall *f.* at thy side, *tuītpō mīle le ὁο taōīb*.

(4) To be intrapped or ensnared: lest he *f.* into the snare of the devil, *ὁ'eagla ḡo ὁtuīt-peaē ῥέ ī nōul ἀν ὁiaēaīl* (*1 Tim.* 3, 7).

(5) To pass by inheritance or otherwise: the land shall *f.* to you for an inheritance, *tuītpō ἀν peapann opūīb map ōīḡpeaēt* (*Ez.* 47, 14).

(6) To pass somewhat suddenly and passively into a new state of body or mind : he fell asleep, *tuic pé 'n-a cóblað* ; they will fall into temptation, *tuicpro ríao i gcaetuð* (1 *Tim.* 6, 9).

(7) To decline in weight, value, price, wealth, etc. : flour fell in price, *vo tuic an plúr*.

(8) To empty, to find an outlet, to discharge its waters as a river into the sea, *eargriam, -að*.

(9) To yield or submit to, *rþriocam, -að*.

Fall, *n.*, (1) the act of falling, dropping or descending by the force of gravity, descent, *tuicim, -me, f.* : the house fell and great was the f. of it, *vo tuic an tig 7 ba móp a tuicim* (*Matt.* 7, 27).

(2) Downfall, degradation, ruin, (a) the earth was moved at the noise of their f., *vo cóppuriz an talam le tóramn a vtuicme* (*Jer.* 49, 21 ; (b) *leasð -gta, m.* : I made the nations to shake at the sound of his f., *tuiz mé ar na cineaðacaib epioç le ruam a leasga* (*Ezek.* 31, 16).

(3) A slope or declivity, *tuicim le pánað*.

(4) A descent of water, a cascade or cataract, *ear, -a, m.*

(5) Discharge of a river into an ocean, etc., *eargar, -air, m.*

(6) A dropping or tumbling from an erect posture, (a) *tuairt, -e, f.* ; (b) *plump, -e, f.*

(7) The act of felling or cutting down, *leasð, -gta, m.*

(8) The act of stumbling or falling, *barrtuile, g. id., m.*

(9) Fall as of night, *tuicimín, m.* ; *le tuicimín na horóce*.

Fallacious, *a.*, fitted to deceive, misleading, (1) *mealltaç, -aize* ; (2) *cealtgaç, -aize*.

Fallaciousness, *n.*, the quality of being fallacious, (1) *mealltaçt, -a, f.* ; (2) *cealtgaçt, -a, f.*

Fallen angels, amgiz an uaðair.

Fallen ill, buailte timn.

Fallacy, *n.*, deceptive or false appearance which misleads the eye or the mind, (1) *calaoir, -e, f.* ; (2) *cluam, -ana, f.*

Fallen, *a.*, dropped, prostrate, *ar lár ; leasga*.

Fallible, *a.*, (1) liable to fail, mistake or err, (a) *ro-earpároeaç, -oize* ; (b) *roçtuicmeaç, -mize* ; (c) *tuicmeaç, (d) iontuicte*.

(2) Liable to deceive or be deceived, *immeallta, ind.*

Fallibility, *n.*, liability to err, (1) *tuicimeaçt, -a, f.* ; (2) *earpáro-eaçt, -a, f.*

Falling, *v.n.*, (1) dropping by the force of gravity, *tuicim, -time, f.*

(2) Cutting or pulling down, *leasgað, -gta, m.*

(3) Yielding or capitulating, *rþriocað, -cta, m.*

Falling-sickness, *n.*, epilepsy, (1) *an timnear móp* ; (2) *tuicimear, -mir, m.* ; (3) *bpeðórteaçt móp* ; (4) *éasgruar móp, m.* ; (5) *more-ðaoç, -oite, -a, f.* ; (6) *móir-çear, m.* ; (7) *timnear beannuizte* ; (8) *timnear ñaoim þóil* ; (9) *timnear caob amuiz ve çiz* (*Tyr.*)

Fallow, *a.*, uncultivated, *branaip* : break up your f. ground, *burró ruar þur þreapann branaip* (*Hos.* 10, 12).

Fallow, *n.*, uncultivated land, *branaip, -air, m.* ; *rpaðán, -ám, m.*

Fallow-deer, *n.*, a species of deer of a fallow or pale yellow colour, (*Cervus dama*), *fiað pionn, m.*

Fallow-field, *n.*, (1) *bán, gen. bām, pl. bānta, m.* : *na gāmna as ðamprað ar na bāntaib* ; (2)

βραναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) ζορτ
βραναρ; (4) ρπαλλαδ, -αιζ, *m.*

False, *a.*, (1) unvaracious, untrue,
not genuine or real, (a) βρέαζαδ,
-αιζε; (b) νειμήφιρυννεαδ, -νιζε.

(2) Deceitful, (a) μεαλλταδ,
-αιζε: the f. balance is not good,
an mēaθ m. ní maiτ i (Prov.
20, 23); (b) ζανζαροεαδ, -οιζε;
(c) ραλλρα, *ind.*; (d) ραλλραδ,
-αιζε (*cf.* Bret. fals; L. falsus):
a f. balance, coθpom ραλλρα
(Prov. 11, 1); (e) ρυαιρεαδ,
-ριζε; (f) ραοβ, -οιβε; (g)
ρταcαλλτεαδ, -ιζε.

False act, μιoθoμγεαλλ, -ζιλλ,
m.

False evidence, ραοβφιαθoναιρε.

False hair, βραρφοτ.

False-hearted, ceατζαδ, -αιζε.

False love, βέαλζραθ.

False move in a game, τυαιριρ,
-e, *f.*

False oath, ιεαβδαρ έιτεζ;
μιoнна έιτεζ.

False report, (a) μιρζεαλ; (b)
ioμpαθ βρέαζαδ: thou shalt not
raise a f. r., ní coιζpθo τυ i. b.
(Ex. 23, 1).

False witness, φιαθoναιρε βρέιζε
Falsehood, *n.*, (1) an untrue asser-
tion or misrepresentation, έιτεαδ.
-τιζ, *m.*: you lie, τυζαρ τ'έιτεαδ,
(2) A deliberate assertion of
what is known to be untrue,
a lie, βρέαζ, -έιζε, -a, *f.*: for
thou hast trusted in f., oο βpιζ
ζυρ ταοβυζ τυ ιε βρέιζ (Jer.
13, 25).

(3) Deceit, perfidy, (a) ζανζαρο,
-e, *f.*; (b) cαμπεoς, -oιζε, -a, *f.*;
(c) camoς, -oιζε, -a, *f.*; (d)
ζανζαροεαδ, -a, *f.*; (e) ζo, *g.*
id., *m.* (*cf.* W. gau; Bret. gaou,
gou); (f) ceατζ, *gen.* ceιτζe, *f.*;
(g) ραλλpύναδ, -a, *f.*

Falsely, *ad.*, in a false manner, (1)
ζo βρέαζαδ, -αιζε; (2) ζo νειμή-
φιρυννεαδ, -νιζε.

To swear falsely, (a) μιoμν oο
ταβαιρτ i n-έιτεαδ (Lev. 6, 3);
(b) ye shall not swear by my
name f., ní τιυβαρταοι m'amm-
pe i mβpείζ (Lev. 19, 12); (c)
μιoμνα βpείζε oο ταβαιρτ (Jer.
7, 9); (d) ιεαβδαρ έιτεζ oο ταβαιρτ;
(e) ιυιζε n-έιτεζ, the act of
swearing.

Falsifier, *n.*, one who falsifies,
ραλλpύναδ, -αιζ. -a, *m.*

Falsify, *v.t.*, (1) to make false,
to represent falsely, ραλλpυιζιμ,
-υζαθ: falsifying the balances
by deceit, αζ ραλλpυζαθ na
ζcoθpom ιε μεαλλτοpεαδτ
(Amos 8, 5).

(2) To prove to be false,
βρέαζνυιζιμ, -υζαθ.

(3) To confute, to disprove,
pάρυιζιμ, -υζαθ: a proverb
cannot be falsified, ní pέpοιp an
peαnpocaλ oο pάρυζαθ.

Falsity, *n.*, (1) the quality of being
false, βρέαζαδτ, -a, *f.*

(2) That which is false, έιτεαδ,
-τιζ, *m.*

Falter, *v.i.*, (1) to hesitate, to
stammer, βpιoτυιζιμ, -υζαθ.

(2) To totter, to be unsteady,
ιυαιρζιμ, -αρζαθ.

(3) To hesitate pταoαιμ, *v.n.*
pταo.

Faltering, *a.*, (1) hesitating, (a)
pταoάμνπτεαδ, -τιζε; (b) pιoρ-
αδ, -αιζε (Don.).

(2) Trembling, cριoάναδ, -αιζε,

Fame, *n.*, (1) renown, (a) cιύ *gen.*
id., *m.*, *prond.* cιύ (Don.) (*cf.*
Gr. κλέoς. fame, κλυτοo, heard of,
famous, from κλυω I hear; L. in-
clutus, celebrated; W. clod, ✓
clénó, cléuse, I hear; (*cf.* Ir.
ctuar, ctunim, ctoirim): cold is

f. without store, but it is more lasting than life and is better than wealth, *ḡan cīrte īr fuaīr an clú aēt īr buame clú nā an ſaoḡal 7 īr fēarīr clú nā conāc*; his f. was noised through all the country, *ṽo cūarō a clú ar fēarō na cīce uile (Josh. 6, 27)*; (b) *blarō, gen. -a, m.*: *īr buame blarō nā 'n ſaoḡal*, f. is more lasting than life; (c) *cāl, -e, f.*; (d) *ammmōīr ṽo beīr ar ṽume*; (e) *ārōmēar, -ta, m.*; (f) *cāīrēīm, -e, f.*

(2) Report or opinion generally diffused, (a) *tārḡ, -a, m. (f., P. O'L.)*: the nations that have heard the f. of thee, *na cīrōca cūsturō ṽo tārē (Numb. 14, 15)*; (b) *īomīarō, -arō and -arōte, m.*: his f. was in all the nations, *ṽo bī a īomīarō amīan uile cīc (1 Kings 4, 31)*; (c) *tuarīarḡbāl, -āla, f.*: thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the f. which I heard, *ṽo ſārurḡ ṽo cīrōmācēt aḡur ṽo ſonur an tuarīarḡbāl ṽo cūala mē (1 Kings 10, 7; cf. 2 Chron. 9, 6)*.

Famed, *a.* See Famous.

Fameless, *a.*, *neamclúmaīl, -mla.*

Familiar, *a.*, (1) closely related or intimate, as a friend, (a) *mumntearōa, ind.*: my f. friends have forgotten me, *ṽo ṽearmaṽar mo cāīrōe m. mē (Job 19, 14)*; (b) *carōmēamāc, -arḡe*; (c) *carōmēac, -rḡe.*

(2) Well-known, well understood, *aīteanta, ind.*

(3) Common, frequent, *cāīrḡeac, -ḡḡe*; *ḡnācāc, -arḡe.*

(4) Idiom, *amāc 'r īrteac le ṽume*; *rīar 'r anīar le ṽume*; *cab le cab le ṽume.*

Familiar spirit supposed to attend at call, *teammān rīōe*: seek me a woman that hath a

f. s., *ſāḡarō ṽam bean aḡ a ṽrūt teammān rīte (1 Sam. 28, 7)*.

Familiars, *luēt aīteanta (cf. Jer. 20, 10)*.

Familiar with, ṽāna ar.

Familiarise, *v.t.*, *cāīrḡīm, -īuḡarō.*

Familiarity, *n.*, intimate and frequent converse or intercourse, (1) *cāīrḡeacēt, -a, f.*; (2) *carōmēam, -rīm, m.*; (3) *carōmēamār, -ar, m.*; (4) *mumntearōacēt, -a, f.*

Family, *n.*, (1) the collective body of persons who live in one house under one head, *tearḡlac (prond. ty-lach), -arḡ, -a, m.*, .i. *aṽar, māṽar, clann 7 fēarōmannaīḡ, .i. rēīrḡīrḡ.* (In *Don. tearḡlac*, family, and hearth; in *M. hearth* is *teallac*).

(2) The group consisting of husband, wife and children, (a) *mūrḡean, -ḡne, -ḡneācā, f. (mūrḡīm, f., Don.)*; (b) *mūrēar, -rīr, m.*

(3) Those who descend from a common progenitor, (a) *clann, g. -amne and -omne, pl. -a, f.*; (b) *rīuōcēt, gen. rīeācā, m.*; (c) *rīne, gen. id., pl. -eārō(āc), f.*

(4) A group of kindred or closely related persons, (a) *mumntīr, -e, f. (coll.)*; *trēarō, -eībe, -a, f. (see Clan)*; *bunarō, -arō, m.*

(5) A large, young, helpless family, (a) *conmlān, -ām, m.*; (b) generally said in contempt, *rḡuame, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*

(6) Family on migration, *tarḡar, -ar, m.*

(7) Noble blood, honourable descent, *rārḡrūt, -fōla.*

(8) To what family does he belong? *cē'r rīōb é?*

Famine, *n.*, general scarcity of food, (1) *ḡorā, gen. id., m.*: there was f. in the land, *ṽo bī*

ζορτα ran tīr (*Gen.* 26, 1); (2) ζάβαταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) nūna, *g. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. annone*, famine).

Famine grass, ρέαρ ζορτα.

N.B.—If while traversing moor or mountain one has the misfortune to tread on the ρέαρ ζορτα he will fall powerless and die unless he gets something to eat. Formerly men went provided for this contingency. The ρέαρ ζορτα is said to grow where a person has partaken of food without letting a crumb fall for the “good people.”

Famish, *v.i.*, to suffer extreme hunger, thirst or cold, (1) πρέα-*am*, -αθ: I am famished with hunger, τάμ πρέαττα τειρ αν οοραρ; (2) τιατταμ, -αθ: I am famished with cold, τάμ τιαττα (cūnaite, *Don.*) τειρ αν θρυατ; (3) τέρομ το ζορτα: their honourable men are famished, το έυαδαρ να θαομε ονόραδα το ζορτα (*Isa.* 5, 13); to *f.*, το ουλ τον ζορτα (*Prov.* 10, 3).

Famished, *a.*, exhausted by hunger, thirst, cold, etc., (1) ζορταδ, -αιγε: the hungry hound forgets her pup, ní cūmniγean an cú ζορταδ αρ α κοτεάν; (2) πρέαττα, *ind.*; (3) τιαττα, *ind.*: it was a very cold day and I was *f.* with the cold, β'ανφuar an lá é γ βιορ τιαττα (cūnaite, *Don.*).

Famous, *a.*, (1) renowned, illustrious, (a) clúmaí, -míla; (b) clúitead, -τιγε (*Ps.* 74, 5); (c) cáiteamail, -míla; (d) oipθearc, -a: *f. men*, θαομε oipθearca (1 *Chron.* 5, 24); (e) mópθa, *ind.*; (f) ammeamail, -míla; (g) glópmar, -aire (glorious); (h) forópθa, *ind.*; (i) pémpread, -ριγε; (j) iompárθeac, -τιγε

(*Numb.* 26, 9); (k) tárζamail, -míla (1 *Chron.* 12, 30).

(2) Much talked of, (a) iompárθeac, -τιγε; (b) béalpárθeac, -τιγε.

Famousness, *n.*, the state of being famous, (1) clúmaítead, -a, *f.*; (2) iompárθeac, -a, *f.*; (3) clúitead, -a, *f.*; (4) béalpárθeac, -a, *f.*; (5) forópθeac, -a, *f.*; (6) tárζamílad, -a, *f.*

Fan, *n.*, an instrument for producing artificial currents of air for cooling purposes, (1) fuarán, -ám, *m.*; (2) ζaoθpán, -ám, *m.*; (3) fuarapán, -ám, *m.*; (4) pζaigneán, -ám, *m.* (*Jer.* 15, 7); (5) réroeat, -oil, *m.*; (6) ζaoθ-acán, -ám, *m.*; (7) pearnal, -ail, *m.*, also pearnal and pearnal, *m.*

Fan, *v.t.*, (1) to cool with a fan, pearnaim, -αθ, nó pearnuγim, -uγαθ.

(2) To ventilate by air put in motion, ζaoθpuγim, -uγαθ.

(3) To winnow, cáitim, -άταθ.

Fanatic, *n.*, a person affected by excessive enthusiasm, oreamán, -ám, *m.*

Fanatical, *a.*, excessively enthusiastic, oreamánac, -αιγε.

Fanaticism, *n.*, (1) excessive enthusiasm, (a) oreamánac, -a, *f.*; (b) démeap, -nir, *m.*

(2) Religious frenzy, baot-*éperdeam*, -omí, *m.*

Fanciful, *a.*, (1) paoiltead, -τιγε; (2) meónac, -αιγε.

Fancy, *n.*, (1) conception, thought, idea, (a) rmuameam, -nim, *m.*: to have a quick *f.*, luaitpamuam do beic ag oume; (b) paoil-rim, -e, *f.*

(2) That which pleases the taste or caprice, (a) mian, *g. méme*, *pl.* -a, *f.*: every woman has a *f.* for dear things, ζαc níθ

ṽaoṛ mian ḡaċ mnā; I have a great f. for it, τḗ mian mōṛ ḡam ċuige; (b) ṽuīl, -e, f.: if he takes a f. to you, your business is done, mā ḡabam pé ṽuīl ionnat, τḗ ṽo ḡnó ṽéanta; (c) ṽonn, g. ṽumn, pl. *id.*, m.: I have a fancy for it, τḗ ṽonn oṛm ċuige.

Fancy, *v.t.*, (1) to conceive, to imagine, meṽaim, *v.n.* meṽar.

(2) To believe without evidence, (a) ṽr ṽoīḡ liom ḡo ṽaīb, I f. it was; (b) ṽar liom ḡo ṽṽaca pé, I f. he saw.

(3) To be pleased with, to like, ṽm é an ṽuro ṽaiṽniḡeann liom-ṽa. that's the thing I f.

Fane, *n.*, a church, ṽán, -ám, *m.* Near Dunmanway is ṽán lobuī, the church of St. Lobus.

Fanfaron, *n.*, a bully, a swaggerer, ṽṽaḡaīre, g. *id.*, pl. -ṽí, *m.*

Fanfaronade, *n.*, vain boasting, bluster, ṽṽaḡaīreáċt, -a, f.; ṽlaṽmann, -áinn, *m.*

Fang, *n.*, the tusk of an animal, the venomous teeth of a serpent, ḡomeōḡ, -oīḡe, a, f.

Fanged, *a.*, having fangs or tusks, ḡomeōḡáċ, -aīḡe.

Fangless, *a.*, destitute of fangs, neamḡomeōḡáċ, -aīḡe.

Fanner, *n.*, the thing that fans, ṽuapán; the person that fans, ṽuapánuroe, gen. *id.*, pl. -ōċe, *m.*

Fantail, *n.*, a variety of pigeon, so-called from the fanlike shape of its tail, colmán ḡablaċ, *m.*

Fantastic, } *a.*, (1) whimsical, (a)
Fantastical, } ḡuaḡáċ, -aīḡe; (b)
ḡuanaċ, -aīḡe.

(2) Having the nature of a phantom, ṽarōṽreáċ, -ṽīḡe.

Fantasticalness, *n.*, the quality of being fantastic, (1) ḡuaḡáċt, -a,

f.; (2) ḡuanaċt, -a, f.; (3) ṽarōṽreáċt, -a, f.

Fantasy, *n.*, a vagary of the imagination, ṽreamán, -ám, *m.*

Far, *a.*, (1) distant, remote, (a) imċian, -céine: we came from a f. country, ṽánḡamar ar ṽīr imċém; the stranger that shall come from a f. land, an coimīḡċeáċ ṽiocṽar ó ċrīċ imċém (*Deut.* 29, 22); his name was spread f. abroad, ṽo leaċnuīḡ a áinn i n-imċian (2 *Chron.* 26, 15); (b) iapḡcúlta, *ind.*; (c) ṽaṽa, comp. ṽaīre nó ṽuroe, also ṽia: very f. from the city, ḡo ṽóṽaṽa ó'n ċaċṽaīḡ; how f. is it from us? cá ṽaṽa uáinn é?; if the place be too f. from thee, mā ṽíonn an áit ṽóṽaṽa uáit (*Deut.* 14, 24).

(2) Far from purpose, ṽaṽa, comp. ṽaīre nó ṽuroe, also ṽia: f. be it from thee, ḡo mba ṽaṽa ṽm uáitṽe (*Gen.* 18, 25).

(3) The more distant of two, ṽia, comp. of ṽaṽa.

Far, *ad.*, (1) widely, greatly, by many degrees, a ṽṽaṽo: f. apart, a ṽṽaṽo ó céite; her price is f. above pearls, τḗ a liuáċ a ṽṽaṽo óṛ cionn péapla.

(2) In a great part, ḡo mōṛ: the day was f. spent, ṽí an lá caīṽte ḡo mōṛ.

As far as, ḡo roīte (*Luke* 24, 50).

Far away, a ṽṽaṽo i ḡcém; i n-imċém; i n-imīḡcém; i n-imċian.

Far-away look: don't have a too far-away look in your eyes, ná ṽíōṽ amāṽc ṽóṽaṽa m ṽo ṽíuīlṽ.

Far or near, aṽṽaṽo nó aṽṽoḡur (1 *Kings* 8, 46); near and far, aṽṽoḡur ḡ a ḡcém (*Ruth* 9, 20).

- (2) A farmer's residence, *τις* (νό τεαέ) *φεῖρμεόρα*.
 Farming, *n.*, pertaining to agriculture, *φεῖρμεόρεια*, -α, *f.*
 Farmyard, *n.*, the yard or enclosure attached to a farm, (1) *μαάα*, *gen. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (2) *βανηραά*, *gen. -αίς, pl. -αίς, m.*
 Far-off, *a.*, remote, *ιμέιαν, -έιμε*.
 Farrel, *n.*, section of a cake of bread, (1) *φεαρθάλ*, -ε, *f.*; (2) *καντα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; *καντα αράμ*; (3) *κατράμα αράμ*.
 Farrier, *n.*, one who professes to cure the diseases of horses, *υαίς capall*.
 Farrow, *v.t. and i.*, to bring forth young pigs, *βανθ' οο βρετ' : the sow farrowed, οο ηυς αν έρám.*; farrowing, *ας βρετ' βανθ*.
 Farrow, *n.*, a litter of pigs, *άλ βανθ*.
 Farther, *a.*, more remote, *φαρε, f., ρία, comps. of φαθα, far*: will you go farther? *αν ηαέφαρ' tú níor ρία nó níor φαρε*.
 Farthest, *a.*, *ιρ φαρε*; *ιρ ρία*; *superl. of Far*.
 Farthing, *n.*, the fourth of a penny, (1) *φεόρηνς, -ε, f.*; (2) *ρσιύρτ'ός, -όίς, -α, f.*; (3) *κιανός, -όίς, -α, f.*; half a farthing, *καίρην*.
 Farthing's worth, *ηαέ φεόρηνς*.
 Fascinate, *v.t.*, to bewitch, to enchant, (1) *κυρím fá θραορ'εαέτ*; (2) *βρ'οέταμ, -αθ*.
 Fascination, *n.*, a charm, a spell, *βρ'οέτ, g. βρεαέτα, pl. id., m.*
 Fashion, *n.*, (1) prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress, (a) *νόρ, -όρ, pl. -α and -αννα, m.*; (b) *μοθ, -α, m. (cf. L. modus)*; (c) *ζνάταμ, -αίμ, m., also ζνάτ, -α, m.*; (d) *ζνάρ, -άρ, m.*; (e) *οόίς, -ε, f.*; (f) *φαρ'ιον, -ιν, m.*

(2) Mode of action, way, method of conduct, *ρ'ίς, -εαθ, -ςτε, f.*

(3) The make or form of anything, (a) *ρ'ίοζαίρ, -ζ'ραά, -ζ'ραά, f.*; (b) *ιμ'όεανám, -ντα, m.*: and this is the *f.* which thou shalt make it, *αγυρ' πέ αν τ-ιμ'όεανám αρ' α ν'όεαν'φαρ'ο tú í*.

Fashion, *v.t.*, to give shape or figure to, (1) *κυμáιμ, -αθ*; (2) *οεαλ'βαιμ, -αθ*; (3) *ρ'ίοζ'ρ'ιυζ'ιμ, -υζ'αθ*.

Fashionable, *a.*, conforming to the fashion or established mode, (1) *νόραμáιλ, -ντα*; (2) *μ'οθ'μαρ, -αίρε*; (3) *ζαλάντα, ind.*; (4) *κ'ραο'βαά, -αίς*: my *f.* gown, *μο ζúνα κ'ραο'βαά*; (5) *νόρ'μαρ, -αίρε*; (6) *φαρ'ιοντα*.

Fashionableness, *n.*, state of being fashionable, (1) *μ'οθ'μαίρεαέτ*; (2) *ζαλάνταέτ, -α, f.*

Fashionably, *ad.*, in a fashionable manner, *ζο μ'οθ'μαρ*.

Fashioner, *n.*, one who fashions or forms, (1) *κυμ'αο'όίρ, -όρ, -ρ'ί*; (2) *οεαλ'βαο'όίρ, -όρ, -ρ'ί, m.*

Fashioning, *n.*, the act of forming or making, (1) *οεαλ'βαθ, -β'τα, m.*; (2) *κυμ'αθ, -ντα, m.*

Fast, *a.*, (1) quick in motion. rapid, swift, (a) *έαρ'ζαθ, -ε*; (b) *ηαά, -αίτε*; (c) *μεαρ, g.s.f, mίρε*; (d) *τιυς, -α (M. and Don.)*: the women's tongues going so quickly, *τεανς'τα na mban αρ' ρ'ιυβαλ' έομ' τιυς running fast, ας κυρ' αν βο'ταίρ; οε ζο τιυς*; (e) *ζαρ'τα, ind.*

(2) Close, firm, strong, (a) *οανς'εαν, -ςνε*; (b) *ο'λ'ύτ, -αίτε*; (c) *τεαν, -εμνε*.

(3) Firm in adherence, steadfast, faithful, *ο'ιονς'μάτα, ind.*

(4) Firmly fixed or closed, (a) οὐντα, *ind.*; (b) ὀχυροτε, *ind.*; (c) ἰαῶτα, *ind.*

(5) Not liable to fade, βυαν, -αινε.

Fast and loose bargain, μαρῖαθ ceangailte ῖγαοιτε.

Fast, ad., (1) in a firm manner, ὅο θαγγεαν: as we will bind thee fast, ceanglócamaoio ὅο θαμγεαν tú.

(2) Quickly, rapidly, swiftly, (a) ὅο ηέαρῖαθ; (b) ὅο τυατ (c), ὅο μεαρ.

Fast v.i., (1) to abstain voluntarily from food, τπορῖαμ, -αθ: he got cold going to bed barefoot and rising fasting, ῖαυι ῖε ῖαατ αῖ ουλ α ῖοβλαθ cor-noctuiḡte ῖ αῖ ειῖḡe 'n-α ῖπορῖαθ.

(2) Fast on Fridays, αοιμim, -νεαθ.

Fast, n., (1) voluntary abstinence from food as a spiritual discipline, τπορῖαθ, -αθ, *m.*: a fast night, οροῖε ῖπορῖαθ

(2) Complete fast for a certain time, céatacan, -am, *m.*: fasting from midnight, αῖ céatacan; long fast, céatacan ῖααα.

(3) Fast for three days, τῖεαθ-αναῖ, -αιῖ, *m.*

(4) Rigorous or black fast, ουβῖεπορῖαθ, -αθ, *m.*; τπορῖαθ ουβ.

(5) Fasting on Friday, αοιε, *g. id., pl. -nte, f.*

Fasten, v.t., (1) to make fast (a), ceanglaim, -ḡal and -ḡailt, *ful.* ceanglócāo, *imper.* -ḡail, *p.p.* -ḡailte; (b) θαμḡniḡim, -iuḡāθ, *ful.* -ḡneóāo; (c) naḡḡaim, -αθ.

(2) To cause to hold together or cleave to something else, ḡreamuiḡim, -uḡāθ, *ful.* -móāo.

To fasten one's eyes upon, to look at steadily: Peter fastening his eyes upon him, αῖ ὀῖεαῖam ὅο ḡéar ὀο ῖḡeaoar αῖm (Acts 3, (4).

Fastened, v.a., (1) ceangailte, *ind.*; (2) ḡreamuiḡte, *ind.*; (3) naḡḡāa, *ind.*

Fastener, n., one who fastens, (1) ceangailtóir, -óira, -ῖi, *m.*; (2) ḡreamuiḡteóir, -óira, -ῖi, *m.*

Fastener, n., a long scollop used in thatching, (1) ῖáitceān, -ām, *m.*; (2) ῖḡoib ῖaαα.

Fastening, n., that which fastens, (1) ceangal, -ail, *m.*; (2) ceanglaécān, -ām, *m.*

Fastidious, a., (1) squeamish, oéirceanaéc, -aiḡe.

(2) Over-nice, ῖóroear, -oéire.

(3) Difficult to please, offended by trifling defects or errors, oimearῖaéc, -aiḡe.

(4) Delicate to a fault, beao-aroé, *ind.*

Fasting, n., act of abstaining from food voluntarily, (1) τπορῖαθ, -αθ, *m.*; (2) céatacan, -am, *m.*: I am f., táim αῖ mo céatacan.

Fastness, n., (1) a stronghold, a fortress, (a) ούν, -úm, *m.*; (b) θαμγεαν, -ḡim, *pl. id.*, and -ḡne, *m.*

(2) A secure retreat, aiḡpéroé, *g. id., pl. -eanna, f.*: dense fastnesses of woods, olúe aiḡpéroé na coilite.

(3) The state of being fast and firm, θαμḡneacé, -a, *f.*

Fat, a., (1) abounding with fat, not lean, (a) méit, -e (1 Kings 1, 9); (b) ῖamāi, *comp.* and *g.s.f.* ῖamῖpe, *g.s.m.* ῖamῖir, *pl.* ῖamῖra (Gen. 41, 2), also ῖeamāi (Gen. 41, 4); (c) biaῖta, *ind.*: ten f. oxen, oéic ῖoamῖ biaῖta (1 Kings 4, 23).

(2) Fleishy, plump, corpulent, (a) colnac, -aige; (b) māgac, -aige.

(3) Greasy, oily, (a) raitleac, -aige; (b) blonogac, -aige.

Fat, *n.*, the adipose tissue of animals, (1) raitl, *gen.* -e, -te, *f.*; (2) gréir, -e, *f.*; (3) úr, *gen.* úr, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) lard, blumig, -e, *f.* (*cf.* W. bloneg; Bret. blonek); (5) tallow, geir, -e, *f.* (*Lev.* 7, 24): the f. of the bullock, *g.* an raim (*Lev.* 4, 8); may you never be fat (*i.e.* have luck), nac raib geir ort; (6) méacair, -air, *m.* (*Lev.* 3, 16; 7, 23).

Fatal, *a.*, (1) appointed by or proceeding from fate, cimeamnac, -aige.

(2) Foreboding death, deadly, mortal, (a) báramail, -míla; (b) marbtaic, -aige.

Fatalism, *n.*, the belief that all things depend on fate, (1) cimeamnar, -air, *m.*; (2) cimeam-nac, *a, f.*

Fatalist, *n.*, one who holds the doctrine that things are governed by fate, cimeamnur, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.* .i. rume ro géillear go nomlán roun cimeamam.

Fatality, *n.*, (1) the state of being fatal or proceeding from destiny, cimeamnac, -a, *f.*

(2) The state of being fatal, mortality, marbtaic, -a, *f.*

(3) That which is decreed by fate, crann, -amn, -a, *m.*: I don't know what f. was over him, ní fearadair cío é an crann a bí air (*P. O'L.*).

Fate, *n.*, (1) the force by which the order of things is prescribed, inevitable necessity, (a) cimeam-am, -mna, *f.*; (b) rán, -ám, -a, *m.*: unless it be my f., mapa (muna) bfuil pé i rón dom; (c) rál,

-áil, -ta, *m.*; the certainty of f., fearbad an rál; (d) gearrós, -óige, -a, *f.*

(2) Death or fate, (a) orbad, *m.*: orbad clamne Néill, the fate or death of the children of Niall; (b) íoe, *g. id.*, *f.*: mo grád mo mhuirtear tús dom óa pinginn mar geall ar a leanb a caoinead; íoe an rume rm ar an gcuro eile ada riap go hearball timceall.

(3) The element of chance in the affairs of life, (a) crann, -amn, -a, *m.*: and he doomed to such a f., *g.* a leicéir de crann a beir air.

Fated, *a.*, decreed by fate, destined, (1) cinnce, *ind.*; (2) cimeamnac, -aige; (3) i rón: they were fated for each other, bí riad i n-rón r'a céile; (4) we are fated, tá pé de crann oramn.

Father, *n.*, (1) a male parent, (a) acair, *gen.* acar, *pl.* aicre and aicreaca (*cf.* L. pater; Gr. πατήρ, *cf.* An fáir, the Our Father); (b) rair; the Claddach fishermen are called na rairíní; (c) rair, *g. id.*, *m.* (*U.*).

(2) A male ancestor; as, David slept with his fathers, ro corail ráibí i bpoair a aicre; Abraham who is the father of all of us, Abrahám atá 'n-a acair agamne uile.

(3) One who acts as a parent: I was a father to the poor, ro bí mé im' acair ag an mboct.

(4) God, the first person of the Blessed Trinity; as, our Father who art in heaven, ar n-acair atá ar neam.

N.B.—Acair is also applied to a priest, the early fathers of the Church, the eldest member

of a profession or of a legislative assembly, a senator of ancient Rome.

Father, *v.t.*, to adopt, to acknowledge the responsibility for a statement, etc., *ἀτρίμις*, -*υῖος*.

Father-confessor, *n.*, the priest who usually hears one's confession, (1) *οὐδὲ πατριστε*, *g. id., pl. -οί, m.*; (2) *ἀναμάρτυς*, -*μαρτυρῶν, m.*

Fatherhood, *n.*, the state of being a father, *ἀτρίτης*, -*α, f.*

Father-in-law, *n.*, (1) *ἀτρίν τέτλη*, *m.*; (2) *ἀτρίν τέτληνα*; (3) *ἀτρίν τέτλη*, *m.*; (4) *τέτλην ἀτρίν (gl. socer).*

Fatherland, *n.*, one's native land, (1) *τέτλην τέτλην*; (2) *ἀτρίν τέτλην*.

Fatherless, *a.*, without a living father, *τέτλην ἀτρίν*.

Fatherliness, *n.*, parental kindness, care, etc., *ἀτρίτης τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatherly, *a.*, in the manner of a father, *ἀτρίτης τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fathom, *n.*, a measure of length of six feet, *τέτλην*, -*α, pl. id., f.*, *α. τέτλην τέτλην*.

Fathom, *v.t.*, to measure by a sounding-line, (1) *τέτλην τέτλην*; (2) *τέτλην τέτλην*; (3) *τέτλην τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fathomable, *a.*, capable of being fathomed, *τέτλην τέτλην*, *ind.*

Fathomless, *a.*, that cannot be sounded, *τέτλην τέτλην*, *ind.*

Fatidical, *a.*, prophetic, having the power to foretell future events, *τέτλην τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatigue, *n.*, weariness from exertion, mental or bodily, (1) *τέτλην* (also *τέτλην*), *gen. id., f.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatigue, *v.t.*, to weary with labour, *τέτλην τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatigued, *a.*, weary from labour, (1) *τέτλην*, *ind.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (3) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (4) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatlings, *n.*, fat animals, (1) *τέτλην*, *m.*; (2) *τέτλην*, *m.*; (3) *τέτλην*, *m.* (2 Sam. 6, 13).

Fatness, *n.*, the quality or state of being fat, (1) *τέτλην*, *gen. id., m.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (3) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*, also *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*, and *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*: their eyes stand out with f., *τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην* (Ps. 73, 7).

Fatted, *v.a.*, made fat for slaughter, *τέτλην*, *ind.*; *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatten, *v.t.*, to make fat, *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatten, *v.i.*, to grow fat or corpulent, *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fattiness, *n.*, the state or quality of being fatty, *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatty, *a.*, containing fat, (1) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (3) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatuity, *n.*, weakness or imbecility of mind, (1) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fatuous, *a.*, feeble in mind, silly, stupid, foolish, (1) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Fat-witted, *a.*, dull, stupid, *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Faucet, *n.*, a kind of tap or cock for drawing liquids from a cask, etc., (1) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (2) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*; (3) *τέτλην*, -*α, f.*

Faugh, *int.*, *τέτλην* ! *mo náπη* !

Fault, *n.*, a defect, failing or blemish, *τέτλην*, -*α, pl. id., m.*: it has no f. but its smallness, *τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην*; there is no one without his own f., *τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην τέτλην*.

Fault-finder, *n.*, one who observes and censures others' faults, (1) *loctaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *locturisceoir*, *-óir, -rí, m.*

Fault-finding, *n.*, the act of finding fault, (1) *loctuḡaḡ*, *-urisce, m.*; (2) *cearaḡt*, *-a, f.*; (3) *aḡ rḡreḡḡaḡ ḡo ḡḡar nó ḡo móir*.

Fault-finding, *a.*, given to finding fault, *rḡrḡeḡḡail*, *-mḡa*.

Faultiness, *n.*, state or quality of being faulty, *loctacḡ*, *-a, f.*

Faultless, *a.*, without fault, defect or blemish, (1) *neamloctacḡ*, *-aḡe*; (2) *ḡio-loctacḡ*, *-aḡe*; (3) *ḡan loct*; (4) *rḡoir ó loct*; (5) *rḡirḡḡe*, *ind.*

Faultlessness, *n.*, the quality of being without fault, *neamloctacḡ*, *-a, f.*

Faulty, *a.*, containing faults, blemishes or defects, (1) *loctacḡ*, *-aḡe*; (2) *loctamḡail*, *-mḡa*.

Faun, *n.*, a god of the fields and shepherds, half-man half-goat, *rḡvḡ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -éice (O' Beg.)*.

Fauteuil, *n.*, an armchair, *lám-cacḡoir*, *-e(acḡ), -eacḡ, f.*; *cacḡoir rḡcḡir*, *f.*

Faux pas [F.], a false step, a mistake or wrong measure, *tuairḡir*, *-e, f.*

Favour, *n.*, (1) kindly regard, friendly disposition, countenance, goodwill, (*a*) *rḡar*, *-air, m. (cf. L. favor)*: if I have found favour in thy sight, *mḡ rḡair mé rḡar m ḡo rḡarac* (*Gen. 18, 3*); (*b*) *comḡom*, *-e, -eacḡ, f.*; (*c*) *mumnteairḡar*, *-air, m. (Prov. 29, 6)*; (*d*) *cmḡal*, *-éil, m. (Deut. 28, 50)*; (*e*) *cmḡaltar*, *-air, m. (Prov. 14, 35)*; (*f*) *ḡean*, *-a, m. (Prov. 11, 27)*; (*g*) *cean*, *-a, m.*: finding f. with all people, *aḡ rḡḡáil ceana on rḡobal une* (*Acts 2, 47*); (*h*)

taobuḡaḡ ḡo, favouring or siding with (*Tyr.*).

(2) A kind act or office, (*a*) *ḡar*, *m.*: will you do me a favour, *an rḡéairḡair ḡar ḡom (Or.)*; (*b*) *ḡeḡ-ḡníom*, *-a, -airḡ, m.*; (*c*) *tairḡeacḡ*, *-a, f.*: that they might have no f., *ionnur nac ḡrurḡoir t. ar bice* (*Josh. 11, 20*); (*d*) *mairḡ*, *-e, f.*

N.B.—The words in No. 1 also used in this sense.

Favour, *v.t.*, to show partiality to, to afford advantages to, (1) *rḡaraim*, *-aḡ*; (2) *taoburḡim ḡo*; (3) idiomatically expressed, (*a*) the lords f. thee not, *ní ḡrur cmḡaltar aḡ na tḡeairnur ḡuit* (*1 Sam. 29, 6*); (*b*) by this I know that thou favourest me, *ar rḡ airḡim ḡo ḡrur ḡúil aḡarḡa ionnam* (*Ps. 41, 11*); (*c*) he that favoureth Joab, *an tḡ le'r b'ionnmur ioab* (*2 Sam. 20, 11*).

Favourable, *a.*, full of favour, partiality or kindness, (1) *rḡarac*, *-aḡe*: thou hast been f. unto thy land, *ḡi tḡ rḡarac ḡo ḡútaḡ*; (2) *comḡomeacḡ*, *-nḡe*; (3) idiom: he is f. to them, *tḡ ré leḡ*.

Favourableness, *n.*, state of being favourable, *rḡaracḡ*, *-a, f.*

Favourably, *ad.*, in a propitious or friendly manner, *ḡo rḡarac*.

Favoured, *v.a.*, countenanced, aided, *rḡarḡa*.

Favourite, *n.*, one preferred above others, (1) *cara ḡrḡe*.

(2) One unduly loved, *teannán*, *-ám*.

Favouritism, *n.*, the disposition to favour one person or class to the neglect of others having equal claims, (1) *teacḡuma*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *rḡarḡeacḡ*, *-a, f.*

Fawn, *v.i.*, to court favour by low cringing or frisking, etc., as a dog; to flatter meanly, (1) *lúrtpruigim*, -uḡaḃ; (2) *laogaim*, -aḃ; (3) *lútuigim*, -taíl; (4) *blanḃar* ḃo ḃéanaḃ le ḃuime.

Fawn, *n.*, a young deer, (1) *ḃiarḃ óḡ*; (2) *laog ḃiarḃ*; (3) *eilit*, -e, *f.*; (4) *oirín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Fawner, *n.*, a sycophant, *cluanairpe*, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Fawning, *n.*, (1) the courting favour by low cringing or mean flattery, (a) *lúḃar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *blanḃar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *maḃḡal*, -ail, *m.*; (d) *miolarḡ*, -airḡe, *f.*; (e) *ḡiollamar*, -air, *m.*: *ḡ. an lemb.*

(2) Fawning of dogs, (a) *lútaíl*, -ála, *f.*; (b) *lúitéir*, -e, *f.*; (c) *lúrtar*, -air, *m.*; *lúrtáil*, -ála, *f. (Tyr.)*.

Fawning, *a.*, in a fawning manner, (1) *lúḃarac*, -airḡe; (2) *blannarac*, -airḡe; (3) *lúrtarac*, -airḡe; (4) *rotalac*, -airḡe; (5) *rlíosac*, -airḡe.

Fay, *n.*, a fairy, an elf, *ḃróeḡ*, -ḡe, -a, *f.*

Fealty, *n.*, fidelity, constancy, faithfulness, *ḃírleaḡt*, -a, *f. for* *ḃítleaḡt*.

Fear, *n.*, apprehension, anxiety, alarm or dread excited by impending danger or the expectation of evil, (1) *eagla*, *gen. id., f.*, also *eagat*, *g. -ḡla, f.*: it is well to put fear on a dog, *ḃi maic é an eagla ḃo cúir ar máḃra* (*maḃaḃ, Don.*); great fear, *imeagla*, *g. id., f.*; *ḃrit-eagla*, *g. id., f.*; (2) *ḃaitḡear*, -ḡir, *m.*: *f. does not let him, ní leigeanḃ an ḃaitḡear* (*ḃaitḡior, Con.*) *ḃó*; (3) *anaite* (*anḃaḃ*), *m.*: it is a pity to die in time of *f.*, *ḃi maigḡ ḃuair báir le linn an anaite*; (4) *baḡḡal*, -ail, *m.*;

(5) *uaman*, -am, *m.*: full of *f.*, *lán ḃ'uaman*; the *f. of God* is the beginning of wisdom, *uaman ḃé, túr eagna é*; (6) *rḡaḡt*, -a, -anna, *m.*: have no *f.*, *ná bíḃḃ ḃon rḡaḡt oirḡ*; (7) *time*, *g. id., f. (cf. L. timeo, I fear)*; (8) *cear*, -a, *m.*; (9) *ḡríro*, -e, *f.*; (10) *rḡeḃḃraḡt*, -a, *f.*

For fear that, (a) *ar eagla ḡo*; (b) *ḃ'eagla ḡo*; (c) *le heagla ḡo*: for *f. that he would not come, ar eagla ná tiocḃaḃ* (*naḡ ḃtiocḃaḃ*) *ré*.

Fear, *v.t.*, to be afraid of, (a) he fears neither God, man nor devil, *ní'l eagla ḃé ná ḃuime 'ná ḃiaḃail air*; (b) I will *f. no evil, ní ḃerḃ eagla uilc oim*; (c) were it not that I *f. the wrath of the enemy, muna beirḡ* (*b'é Don.*) *ḡura b'eagat liom ḃioḡalḡar na námaḃ* (*Deut. 22, 27*); he has reason to *f. him, ḃi eagal ḃó é*; I *f. it will rain, tá eagla oim* (*nó ḃi baḡḡal liom*) *ḡo mberḃ ḃearḡamḃ aḡamḃ*; I *f. him, tá ḃaitḡear oim ḃoime*.

Fear, *v.i.*, to be in apprehension of evil, to be afraid, (a) *f. not, ná bíḃḃ eagla oirḡ* (*Isa. 41, 10*); (b) he fears, *ḃi eagal leir*; (c) they feared exceedingly, *ḃo ḡaḃ eagla móir iḃoran* (*Mark 4, 41*); (d) *eagluigim*, -uḡaḃ: the wise man feareth, *eagluigro an ḃuime ḃríonna* (*Prov. 14, 16*); (e) happy is the man that feareth always, *ḃi rona an té aḃi a mbí(onn) uaman ḃo ḡnáḡ* (*Prov. 28, 14*); (f) I exceedingly *f. and quake, táim lán ḃ'ḃaitḡear aḡur ḃe ḡrit*.

Fearful, *a.*, (1) full of fear, apprehension or alarm, *eaglac*, -airḡe: what man is there that is

f. or faint-hearted? *cia hé an duine atá easlaic nó lascporó-eac?*

(2) Easily frightened, timid, (a) *rḡáctmar, -aire*; (b) *rḡáctac, -aire*; (c) *uamnac, -aire*; (d) *raitcearac, -aire*; (e) *raiteac, -aire*: the thing we were f. of, *an fuo faoi a maḡamar raiteac*.

(3) Inspiring fear, awe or terror, *uacḡarac, -aire*.

Fearfulness, *n.*, the state of being fearful or inspiring awe, *uacḡaract, -a*.

Fearless, *a.*, free from fear, (1) *beageaslaic, -aire*; (2) *neam-easlaic, -aire*.

Fearlessness, *n.*, state of being fearless, *neameaslaict, -a*.

Feasibility, *n.*, the quality of being feasible or practicable, *móeant-acct, -a, f.*; *fuipuracct, -a, f.*; *uracct*.

Feasible, *a.*, capable of being done, practicable, (1) *móeanta, ind.*; (2) *poróeanta, ind.*; (3) *fuipur nó uipura, comp.* *fuira nó ura*, with *oe, uraoe*.

Feasibleness, *n.* See Feasibility.

Feast, *n.*, (1) a festive or joyous meal, a banquet, (a) *pleaḡ, -eie, -oḡa, f.*: better the end of a feast than the beginning of a fight, *ir fearr oeie pteroe ná torac bḡurone*; (b) *féarta, g. id., pl. -aí, m.* (*cf.* L. *festia*): no f. till the roast and no torment till marriage, *ní féarta go pórtac, 'r ní céarac go pórac*; a f. was prepared for them, *oo mmeaḡ féarta oḡoḡ*; (c) *cóirir, -e, -eacá, f.*; (d) *feir, -e, -eanna and -eacá, f.*; (e) *cuirim, gen. corma and -e, pl. -eacá, f.*: enough is as good as a f., *ní fearr cuirim ná cuibeir*; dispraise is the end of every f.,

oeiearḡ ḡac cuirme cámeaḡ (f) *bunacán, -ám, m.* (*Don.*).

(2) A wedding feast, *bairir* (*bairfeir*), *gen. -re, pl. -reacá, f.* (*cf.* Bret. *bainnez*).

(3) A festival, a holiday, (1) *féil, -e, -ite, f.*; (2) *féile, gen. id., pl. -ite, f.*: movable feasts, *féile roḡluairte*.

Feast, *v.i.*, to eat sumptuously, (1) they feasted in their houses, *oo òemeaḡar pleaḡ 'n-a oḡiḡtḡ*; (2) when they feasted with you, *an tan bioḡar ar féarta iḡ*; (3) *féartuḡim, -uḡaḡ*.

Feast, *v.t.*, to entertain with sumptuous provisions: they feasted him, *oo mmeaḡar pleaḡ oo*.

Feasting, *n.*, the act of entertaining sumptuously, (1) *pleaḡ-acar, -air, m.*; *pleaḡuḡaḡ, -uḡte, m.*: they used to spend a month every year f. and hunting, *oo caiteoir mí ḡac biaḡam as pleaḡ-uḡaḡ 7 as reitḡ* (*D. G. 1*); *as caiteam pleaḡ*; (2) *féartuḡaḡ, -uḡte, m.*; (3) *cóirireacct, -a, f.*

Feat, *n.*, (1) a striking act of strength, *éacct, -a, m.*

(2) An act of cunning, a trick, *cleir, -a, pl. id. -anna and clir, m.*

(3) An act, deed or exploit, (a) *ḡníom, -a, pl. id., -ra and -arta, m.*; (b) *beairt, -eire, -a, f.*

Feather, *n.*, (1) of birds, (a) *cleite, gen. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (b) *coll.*, (i) *clúm, g. -úm, m.* (*cf.* L. *pluma*, with interchange of p. and c.); (ii) *clúimreac, -uḡe, f.*; (iii) *clúimpe, -eac, f.*: never sleep on the ground while you have a feather bed beside you, *ná luḡ coróce ar an talam asur leabarḡ clúimreac le oo caoib*.

- (2) The fin of a fish, *ei*ce, *g. id., pl.* -ača and -cí, *f.*
- Feather, *v.t.*, to furnish with feathers, clúmurgim, -uḡaḡ.
- Feather bed, *n.*, a bed furnished with a tick filled with feathers, leabaḡ clúm.
- Feathered, *a.*, clothed with feathers, (1) clúmčac, -aḡe, also clúmac, -aḡe; (2) cleiteac, -ciḡe.
- Feather-edge, *n.*, any thin rough edge, caḡa (*pr. cow*); faḡ ḡom cloč a mberḡ caḡa aḡ, find me a feather edge stone, caḡa also means cataract, a disease of the eyes.
- Featherfew or Feverfew, *n.*, a perennial plant (*Pyrethrum*) allied to camomile, (1) meaḡ ḡpuacḡ; (2) tur ḡearḡan (*Lhuyd* 87).
- Feather-head, *n.*, a frivolous or feather-brained person, ḡiolčán, -ám, *m.*: he is a feather-head when he has a drop taken, bíonn ré 'n-a ḡiolčán nuair bíonn bḡaon ólča aḡe (*b. f.*).
- Featherless, *a.*, destitute of feathers, neamclúmac, -aḡe.
- Featherlet, *n.*, a small feather, cleiteḡ, -óḡe, -a, *f.*
- Featherman, *n.*, buyer of feathers, fear clúm.
- Feathery, *a.*, covered with feathers, (1) clúmac, -aḡe; (2) clúmčac, -aḡe.
- Feature, *n., genly.* in *pl.* cionn-aḡe.
- Featured, *a.*, having features, ḡnúpeac, -riḡe.
- Febrie, *a.*, tending to produce fever; (1) éaḡcḡuairḡ, -e; (2) fiabḡapač, -aḡe.
- Febrifuge, *n.*, a medicine for mitigating or removing fever, ruḡ a coḡḡeann fiabḡap.

Febrile, *a.*, indicating fever, fiabḡapač, -aḡe.

February, *n.*, the second month in the year, (1) feaḡpa, *g. id., f.* (*cf.* L. februare, to purify, to expiate, the great feast of expiation and purification being held on the 15th of this month; (2) faonllḡ, *g. id., f.*:

Na faonllḡ, marḡap na caoiriḡ,
An Máirta, marḡap ḡaome.

Feculent, *a.*, foul with impure or excrementitious matter, bḡéan, -éine.

Fecund, *a.*, fruitful, prolific, (1) líonmar, -aḡe; (2) toḡčamail, -mł.

Fecundity, *n.*, (1) the power of producing fruit, toḡčamlacč, -a, *f.*

(2) The power of bringing forth in abundance, líonmaḡeacč, -a, *f.*

Fed, *pp.* of Feed, (1) biaḡča: (2) he is better fed than taught, ir feaḡp a cočuḡaḡ ná a múmeaḡ.

Federation, *n.*, a league, a confederation, cumann, -ainn, *m.*

Fee, *n.*, (1) reward or payment, esp. for professional services, ḡualḡap, -aḡ, *m.*

(2) Fee paid with an apprentice, čáille, *g. id., pl.* -lí, *f.* (*cf.* Tally=score or reckoning).

Fee, *v.t.*, to reward, to recompense, ḡualḡap ḡo ḡiol le ḡume.

Feeble, *a.*, weak, infirm, wanting in force or vigour, (1) fanḡ, -ainne (*Job* 4, 4); (2) anḡfanḡ, -ainne (*Deut.* 25, 18); (3) faon, -ome; (4) čláč, -e; (5) éḡlḡe, *ind.*; (6) čréč, -e; (7) éaḡcḡuairḡ, -e (*Neh.* 4, 2); (8) meḡčneac, -niḡe (*Ps.* 105, 37); (9) laḡ, *g.s.f.* laḡe (*2 Sam.* 4, 1);

(10) φαοντας, -λαίγε; (11) τὰμ-
λας, -λαίγε; (12) κραννοα, *ind.*;
(13) φάλτα, *ind.* (U.); (14)
μαοιτ, -e; (15) ἐροτρῆαν, -ῆμε;
(16) ἐροτρῆορας, -αίγε (*Prov.* 30,
26); (17) μεῖρῶ, -e.

Feeble-minded, *a.*, weak in intel-
lectual power, wanting firmness,
irresolute, (1) λαίγνιτιννεαδ, -νίγε;
(2) λαγαίγεανταδ, -αίγε; (3) λαγ-
ρριομαροεαδ, -οίγε.

Feebleness, *n.*, debility, infirmity,
(1) ἀννῶφαιμε; (2) μίριτε, *gen.*, *f.*;
(3) εἰγίρθεαδ, -α, *f.*; (4) μεῖριτ-
νεαδ, -αιρ, *m.*; (5) μεῖρθεαδ,
-α, *f.*; (6) φάλταδ, -α, *f.*

Feebly, *ad.*, so λαγ.

Feed, *v.t.*, (1) to give food to,
βειρῖμ βιαδ ῶο: if thine enemy
hunger, *f.* him, μά βίονν ορμαρ
αρ ῶο νάμαρο ταβαιρ βιαδ ῶο;
(b) βεατῖγῖμ, -υγαδ: *f.* me
to-day and I will *f.* you to-
morrow, βεατῖγ μίρε μοιυ αγυρ
βεατόδαο τυρα ἀμάιρεαδ; I will
f. and keep thy sheep again,
βεατόδαο αγυρ κοίμεδαοφαο ῶο
ἐρέαο ἀμῖρ (*Gen.* 30, 31); it
would be hard to *f.* her, βα
ῶεααιρ α βεατῖγαδ, vulgarly
said of a stout woman; *f.* my
lambs . . . *f.* my sheep, βεατῖρο
m'uaμ . . . b. mo εαοιμῖγ (*John*
21, 15-16); (c) βιαδτῖγῖμ,
-υγαδ.

(2) To nourish in a general
sense, to foster, to rear, (a)
κοτῖγῖμ, -υγαδ: he is better *f.*
than taught, ἡ φεαρρ α κοτῖγαδ
νά α οροεαδ; precepts would
not *f.* the friars, ní κοίτεόδαο
να βρείτρε να βράιτρε; (b) οἰμ,
-λεαμ(α) (*cf.* L. alo).

Feed, *v.i.*, to graze as cattle, (1)
μῖβεραιμ, *v.n.* μῖβερ; (2) μ-
γεῖμ, -γεῖτ: as the cow is

fed she is milked, ἡ αρ α ceann
α εἰρῖροτεαρ αν βό (*lit.* it is from
the head the cow is milked).

Feeder, *n.*, (1) one who gives food,
βεατῖγτεόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

(2) One who eats or feeds,
εαίτεόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Feeding, *n.*, (1) the act of supplying
with food, (a) κοτῖγαδ, -υῖτε,
m.; (b) οἰεαμ(α), -μνα, *f.*: he
is better fed than taught, ἡ
φεαρρ α οἰεαμ(α) νά α οροεαδ.

(2) Grazing, pasturing, (a)
μῖβερ, -βίρ, *m.*; (b) μγεῖτ, -e,
f.: feeding grass, αγ μγῖτ φεόιρ
(*Æn.* 274); feeding on the bank
of the stream, μγεῖτ αρ εαοβ αν
τρποτα; (c) πορῖρεαδ, -α, *f.*
(feeding from a tether).

Fee-farm, *n.*, land held in fee
for ever on payment of an annual
rent, κοίμρεαδ, -ρίγ, *m.* .i. γαδ-
άιταρ ῶο γλαααρ ῶοιμε γο ρίορ-
μῖρε αρ ρυμ ἀμῖτε ειορα.

Feel, *v.t.*, (1) to perceive by the
touch, μοτῖγῖμ, -υγαδ.

(2) To perceive by the mind,
to experience, ἀμῖγῖμ, -ιυγαδ,
and ἀμῖρεαδταμτ: we never *f.*
the water till the well runs
dry, ní ἀμῖγμῖο αν τοβαρ γο
ῶτραγανν ρε; ní εἰμνντεαρ αν
τοβαρ γο ῶτραγῖρο ρε (*Don.*).

Feelers, *n.*, antennæ, φεαρόγ, *pl.*

Feeling, *n.*, (1) the sense of,
εαοφαδ μοτῖγτε.

(2) An act of perception by
the sense of touch, (a) μοτῖγαδ,
-υῖτε, *m.* (*Eph.* 4, 19); (b)
ταδλαααρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Feeling, *a.*, easily affected or
moved, (1) νάοῦρτα, *ind.*: a *f.*
man, ῶοιμε νάοῦρτα; (2) μοτ-
ῖγτεαδ, -τίγε.

Feelingly, *ad.*, pathetically, sym-
pathetically, γο μοτῖγτεαδ.

Fee-simple, *n.*, an absolute fee or title to land without conditions or limits, *bítoilte*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Feet, *n. pl.*, (1) *cora*; (2) *troigche*.
See Foot.

Feign, *v.t.*, (1) to pretend, (a) *leigim oim*: why feignest thou to be another woman? *cao fá leigean tu oir gur bean eile tú?*; he feigned madness, *do leis ré ar beir ar buile*; (b) *leirgim*, *-gead*.

(2) To form and relate as if true, *cumaim*, *-ad*: there are no such things done . . . but thou feignest them out of thine own heart, *ní deáirnad don níó do'n tróirt rim . . . adt curá dā gcumad ar do éiríde réim* (*Neh.* 6, 8).

Feigned, *a.*, false, pretended, not real or genuine, (1) *raob*, *-oibe*; (2) *plár*, *-áir*, *m.* (*Oss.* iv. 118, 22, 28).

Feignedly, *ad.*, *mar deaó*; *mar nó deaó* (*Con.*).

Feigner, *n.*, one who feigns or pretends, (1) *leirgead*, *-gíge*, *f.*; (2) *airteoir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *meallteoir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (4) *cumadóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (5) *áirteoir*, *m.*

Feint, *n.*, that which is feigned, a pretence, *leirg*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*

Felicitate, *v.t.*, (1) to congratulate, to wish joy to, *comgáirtoigim*, *-uigad*.

(2) To make happy, *deanam* *réanmar*.

Felicitation, *n.*, congratulation, wishing joy, *comgáirtoigad*, *-igche*, *m.*

Felicitous, *a.*, happy, prosperous, *réanmar*, *-aípe*.

Felicity, *n.*, the state of being happy, *réan*, *gen. réim*, *m.*; *ronar*, *-air*, *m.*

Fell, *imperf.* of Fall, (1) he *f.*, *tuit ré*; (2) his countenance *f.*, *o'atarruig a deaib* (*Gen.* 4, 5); (3) it *f.* out that they were, *tárla go rabhadar*.

Fell, *a.*, cruel, inhuman, savage, (1) *cruaóadac*, *-aige*; (2) *amgróe*, *ind.*; (3) *danaróda*, *ind.*; (4) *fealltac*, *-aige* (5) *fuillead*, *-tíge*.

Fell, *v.t.*, to cut down, to cause to fall, *leagam*, *-ad*.

Feller (of timber), *n.*, (1) *gearrteoir* *coille*; (2) *leagteoir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Felling, *n.*, the act of cutting down or causing to fall, *leagad*, *-gta*, *m.*

Felloe, *n.*, the wooden rim of a wheel or a segment thereof, (1) *rig*, *g. -gtead*, *pl. -gteada*, *f.*; (2) *cuairrgeann*, *-ginn*, *m.*

Fellow, *n.*, (1) a companion, a comrade, an associate, *compánac*, *-aig*, *-aige*.

(2) A partner, a sharer, (a) *cuallaróe nó guallaróe*, *m.*; (b) *páirtíróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óche*, *m.*

(3) One of a pair or of two things, a mate, *céite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -uí*, *m.* and *f.*: my housewife, mother of my child and bedfellow, *bean mo tíge*, *máear mo leaib agur céite mo leaptá*.

(4) A man without good breeding or worth, an ignoble or mean man, (a) *oioimúnac*, *-aig*, *m.*; (b) *deóiac*, *-aig*, *m.* (*Don.*); [*deamantac* is the way I heard this word up to lately. *J.C.W.*]; (c) *oíuac*, *-aig*, *m.*; (d) *caóamán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (e) *cabún*, *-úm*, *m.*; (f) *caéparípe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (g) *ceólán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (h) *cringlead*, *-lig*, *-lighe*, *m.* (*Don.*); (i) *péirteadnac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.* (worm-like creeping fellow); (j) *biopánac*, *-aig*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(5) A person, an individual, ὄγλας, -ας, *pl. id., m.*

(6) A foolish or stupid person, (a) βρεαλλάν, -άν, *m.*; (b) βρεαλλάριε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (c) βυμυλλέαρ, -έαρ, *m.*; (d) κυοάριε, *g. id., pl. -ότε, m.*

(7) A crafty fellow, cairtín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m. (Aran).*

(8) A reckless, noisy, blustering fellow, (a) rábáiríe, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (b) brámaíre, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

(9) A spruce fellow, rḡaráiríe, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

(10) A fine fellow, ráiríear, *m.*
Fellow-countrymen, *n.*, com-
tíoraś, -ας, *m.*; luēt émtíre
(*coll.*).

Fellow-feeling, *n.*, sympathy, fíut-
íearc, -íearce, *f.*

Fellow-labourer, *n.*, comóibíróe,
g. id., pl. -óte, m.

Fellow-lodger, *n.*, comífeómíuróe,
g. id., pl. -óte, m.

Fellow-prisoner, *n.*, comípríorúnac.

Fellow-servant, *n.*, (1) comífeirbí-
eac, -rís, -ríge, *m.*; (2) com-
óglac, -ας, *pl. id., m.*; (3) com-
feadmannac, -ας, -aíge, *m.*

Fellowship, *n.*, (1) frequent and
familiar intercourse on equal and
friendly terms, (a) caróearm,
-rím, *m.*; (b) comáome, *g., id., f.*

(2) Association, partnership,
(a) cumann, -amn, *m. (cf. L.*
communio); comcumann, -amn,
m.

(3) The state or relation of
being a fellow or associate, (a)
compántar, -ar, *m.*; (b) cuallíró-
eact, -a, *f.*; (c) caomíteacár,
-ar, *m.*

Fellow-soldier, *n.*, (1) comtac (= *comtaoc*), -ας, -aíge, *m.*; (2)
comíarḡóirí, -ra, -rí, *m.*

Fellow-traveller *n.*, one who travels
in company with others, com-
tairteatac, -ας, *pl. id., m.*

Fellow-travelling, *n.*, travelling
in company with others, com-
airtear, -ar, *m.*

Fellwort, *n.*, an herb (*Gentiana*
amarella), muilceann, -cinn, *m.*

Felo-de-se, *n.*, one who deliberately
puts an end to his own existence,
óime marḡar é fém.

Felon, *n.*, (1) a person who has
committed a felony, feallán,
-ám, *m.*

(2) A person guilty or capable
of any heinous crime, méirleac,
-lis, *pl. id., m.*

Felonious, *a.*, perfidious, traitorous,
fealltac, -aíge.

Felony, *n.*, a heinous crime, (1)
feall, -eall and fíll, *m.*, also
-eille, *f.*; (2) méirleacár, -ar,
m.

Female, *n.*, an individual of the
sex which conceives and brings
forth young, a woman, bam-
eannac, -aíge, -a, *f.*; I hate a
talkative female, ir fuaē uíom
bameannac ráróteac.

Female, *a.*, (1) belonging to the
sex which conceives and brings
forth young, bameann, -nimne.

(2) Characteristic of woman,
banra, *ind.*: he created them
male and female, fearḡa aḡur
banra óo críuicís ré iao (*Gen.*
5, 2).

Femme couvert, *n.*, a married
woman, bean pórtac.

Femme sole, *n.*, (1) an unmarried
woman, bean ḡan pórtac; bean
uíoíam (*Don.*); (2) a widow,
bantreabac, -aíge, -a, *f.*; (3) a
divorced woman, bean óeal-
uigē.

Feminine, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining
to women, banra, *ind.*

(2) Womanly, *banamail*, -míla.

(3) *Gram.*: having a form belonging esp. to words which are appellations of females, *bamirgmeac*, -nige.

Feminine gender, *bamirgim*, -e, *f.*

Feminine termination, -reac, as *ómpreac*, a female fool; *ḡaill-reac*, an Englishwoman, a foreign woman; *cláirpreac*, *f.*, a harp; *cláimpreac*, a female leper.

Femoral, *a.*, belonging to the femur or thigh, *riaprac*, -aige.

Fen, *n.*, low land wholly or partially covered with water but producing sedge and other aquatic plants, (a) *corrac*, -aig, *pl.* -a, *m.* (*Job* 40, 21); (b) *boḡac móna*:

Fens, rivers, glens I leaped over,
But all to no purpose, the
treachery was done before
me.

Corrac, *abann*, *ir ḡleannta*
do léimear

Mí raib don maitear ann bí an
feall póimam déanta.

(c) *peirgeann*, -ḡimn, *m.*; (d) *mumḡ*, -e, -aca, *f.*; (e) *eanac*, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Fenberry, *n.*, a species of berry growing in fens or marshes, allied to the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, (1) *ḡraócós*, -óige, -a, *f.*

(2) *mónós*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Fence, *n.*, an inclosure about a field to prevent trespass, (1) *claroe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. cladača, clatčaca* (*M.*), *m.*: on the *f.*, *ar ópom an claroe*; over the *f.*, *tar claroe*; two fences (*dual*), *óá claroe*; don't tell your secret by a *f.*, *na leig oo púm le claroe.*

Fence, *v.t.*, to enclose with a fence or other protection, *oamgnigim*, -iuḡad.

Fence, *v.i.*, to practice the art of defence with a sword or foil, *piompraím*, -ad.

Fenceless, *a.*, without a fence, *neamfálad*, -aige.

Fencer, *n.*, one who fences with a sword, *piompraíre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Fencing, *n.*, the art of attack and defence with a sword, (1) *piomparoeact*, *a, f.*; (2) *piompróireact*, -a, *f.*

Fencing-master, *n.*, a teacher of fencing, *maigirtir* (*nó fear*) *piompra* (*Top. Oh.* 6, 5).

Fencing-school, *n.*, a school where fencing is taught. *ḡsoll piompra.*

Fenian, *a.*, pertaining to the Fenians or ancient militia of Ireland, *ḡiannaroeacta*, *ind.*; *Fenian stories*, *ḡséalta ḡiannaroeacta.*

Fenians, *n.*, the ancient militia of of Ireland, *ḡiann*, *gen. ḡéimne*, *pl. -a, dat. ḡéimn, f., coll. ḡianna Éireann*. The goddess of the *ḡianna* is said to be *ḡuanann*.

Fenian story, *n.*, a tale of the ancient Fenians, (1) *ḡimnréat*, -éit, *m.*; (2) *ḡséat ḡiannaroeacta.*

Fennel, *n.*, (1) a perennial plant (*Foeniculum vulgare*), (a) *ḡméat*, -éit, *m.*; (b) *tur an traoi.*

(2) *Giant f.* (*Ferula communis*), *f. fačaiḡ.*

(3) *Hog's f.* (*Peucedanum officinale*), *f. muce.*

(4) *Sweet f.* (*Foeniculum dulce*), *f. cúmpa.*

(5) *Dog's f.* (*Anthemis cotula*), *f. mačpa.*

Fenny, *a.*, abounding in fens, swampy, boggy, (a) *uĩʒeamaĩl*, -mĩla; (b) *lãn ʋo ʋoʒmaĩb*.

Fenugreek, *n.*, a plant (*Trigonella foenum Græcum*), (1) *lur na nʒrẽaʒač*, *m.*; (2) *pĩr ʒrẽaʒač*, *f.*

Feodal. *See* Feudal.

Feoffee, *n.*, a person invested with a gift or conveyance of land in fee, *ʋume ʋo ʒlacar talam ı mbromntar ʋo řem ʒ ʋa oĩʒrĩb ʒo ʋrãč ʋ řĩʒ nʋ ʋ tĩʒearna*.

Feoffment, *n.*, a gift or conveyance of land in fee with possession, *brõmntar talman ʒo ʋrãč*.

Ferment, *n.*, agitation, heat, tumult, *coĩruĩʒe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Ferment, *v.t.*, to cause fermentation, (1) *coĩrĩʒĩm*, -ıuʒač; (2) *ʋrãcuĩʒĩm*, -uʒač.

Fermentability, *n.*, capability of fermentation, *řocoĩrĩʒteacč*, -a, *f.*

Fermentable, *a.*, capable of fermentation, *řocoĩrĩʒte*.

Fermentation, *n.*, the process of undergoing an effervescent change as by the action of yeast, (1) *coĩp*, -e, *f.*; (2) *coĩpe-ãĩl*, -ãĩla, *f.*; (3) *coĩpuĩʒač*, -ıʒče, *m.*; (4) *ʋrãcač*, -ẽta, *m.*

Fermentative, *a.*, causing or capable of causing fermentation, *coĩrĩʒteacč*, -čĩʒe.

Fermented, *a.*, (1) *coĩrĩʒče*, *ind.*; (2) *ʒačãĩta*, *ind.*

Fern, *n.*, a flowerless plant, (1) (*Asplenium filix-foemina*), *řaĩč-neacč*, -nĩʒe, *f.* (female).

(2) Male or lady fern, *řaĩčneacč Muĩpe*; *řaĩčneacč maʋpa řaĩč*.

(3) Maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*), *ʋuščõpač*, -aĩʒe, *f.*

Fernery, *n.*, a place for rearing ferns, a fern shrubbery, *řaĩč-neacčãn*, -ãm, *m.*

Ferny *a.*, abounding in ferns, (1)

řaĩčneamaĩl, -mĩla; (2) *řaĩč-neacčamaĩl*, -mĩla.

Ferocious, *a.*, fierce, savage, wild,

(1) *řačõta*, *ind.*; *řačõanta*, *ind.*;

(2) *ʋõřb*, -õĩpe; (3) *ʒarʒ*,

-aĩʒe; (4) *řpačõmar*, -aĩpe; (5)

řačõpač, -aĩʒe (*Or.*).

Ferociousness, *n.*, state of being ferocious, *ʒaĩʒe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Ferocity, *n.*, savage fierceness or wildness, (1) *ʒarʒacč*, -a, *f.*; (2) *řačõtačč*, -a, *f.*; also *řačõantačč*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ãĩmuřõacč*, -a, *f.*

Ferret, *n.*, an animal of the weasel family (*Mustela* or *Putorius furo*)

(1) *řĩal*, -ıaĩl, -ĩta, *m.*; (2)

řĩrẽač, -ẽro, *m.*; (3) *ʋaĩpcean*,

-cm, *m.*

Ferret-fold, *n.*, *řĩalčeacč*, *m.*

Ferriferous, *a.*, producing or yielding iron, *ıarĩnarõe*, *ind.*

Ferrule, *n.*, a ring or cap of metal round a cane, tool handle, etc., to prevent splitting and wearing, *ʋĩanna*, *g. id.*, *m.*: a stick with a ferrule, *ʋata ʋĩanna*.

Ferry, *n.*, a place where persons or things are carried in a boat across a river, arm of the sea, etc., (1) *calačõ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *calařõ*, *m.*; (2) *tãĩřbealač*, -aĩʒ, -aĩʒe, *m.*; (3) *čarčõnar*, -e, *f.*; (4) *čarčõmar*, -aĩp, *m.*

Ferry-boat, *n.*, (1) *ʋãčõ an čalařõ*, *m.*; (2) *ʒřõčãn*, -ãm, *m.*; (3) *coĩte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -čĩ, *m.*

Ferrying, *n.*, the act of carrying in a boat across a river or an arm of the sea, (1) *ıõmlarõeacč*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ıõmlacč*, -a, *f.* (*Con.*); (3) *čarčũp*, -čũp, *m.* .ı. *ʋume ʋo ʋřeĩč čar uĩʒe ı ʒcoĩte nʋ ı mbãč*.

Ferryman, *n.*, one who maintains or attends a ferry, (1) *calačõčõĩp*; -õřa, -řĩ, *m.*; (2) *ʒřõčõnarĩpe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -řĩ, *m.*

Fête day, *lá raoiré*.

Fetid, *a.*, having an offensive smell, stinking, (1) *bṛéan*, -éme; (2) *muṛcaḥ*, -aṛḡe; (3) *toit*, -e; (4) *bṛocaḥ*, -aṛḡe.

Fetidness, *n.*, the quality or state of being fetid, (1) *bṛéantar*, -aṛ, *m.*; (2) *bṛéme*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Fetlock, *n.*, the joint above the hoof of a horse, also the hairy projection behind it, *rúicín*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; *ṡṡṡín*, *g. id.*, *pl. ní*, *m.*

Fetter, *n.*, a chain or shackle for the feet, (1) *lammcṡṡ*, -e, -i, *f.*; (2) *lammcroe*, *g. id.*, *f.*, both for the fore and hind legs; (3) *urḥall*, *pl. -all*; (4) *cuiṁreac*, -rḡe, -reaca, *f.*; (5) *cṡṡapall*, *pl. -all* (*Or.*); (6) *ṡeimeal*, -mle, *pl. -mli* and -mleaca, *f.*: with fetters of brass, *le ṡeṡṡib ṡṡáir* (*Judg.* 16, 21); *le ṡeṡṡib ṡṡáir* (2 *Kings* 25, 7; *ib.*, *Mark* 5, 4); *le ṡeṡṡleacuṡṡ* (*Luke* 8, 29); (7) *ṡéṡṡeann*, *pl. ṡéṡṡinn*, *m.* (2 *Sam.* 3, 34); (8) *roḥall*, -all, *m.* = *urḥall*, esp. for the fore legs of goats, etc.; (9) *loirṡneán*, -ám, *m.*; (10) *langaro*, -e, -i, *f.*; (11) *langal*, -al, *m.* (*U.*); (12) *lamṡean*, -ṡin, *m.* (*Or.*); (13) *ṡlaicín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.* (*Or.*); (14) *reapacán*, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*) .i. a string twisted five or six times above an animal's knee; (15) *reṡṡín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.* (same as 14); (16) *reṡṡṡín*, *m.*; (17) *rṡeapṡac*, -aṛṡ, *m.*; (18) *cṡobnarṡ*, -naṛṡ, *m.* .i. the f. from a cow's horn to her fore leg; the piece of wood for fastening it is called *buicmín*, *m.* (*Clare*); the piece of wood fixed on the horn of a vicious cow is called *buaircín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (19) *spancel*, *buapac*, -aṛḡe, *f.*

Fetter, *v.t.*, to put fetters on, to shackle, (1) *cuiṁrḡim*, -uṡarḥ; (2) *cṡeapluṡim*, -uṡarḥ; (3) *ṡeṡṡim*, -uṡarḥ; (4) *urḥallaim*, -arḥ; (5) *roḥallaim*, -arḥ.

Fettered, *a.*, having fetters on, (1) *cuiṁrḡte*, *ind.*; (2) *cṡeapallte*, *ind.*; (3) *ṡeṡṡḡte*, *ind.*

Fetterless, *a.*, free from fetters, *neamcuiṁrḡte*.

Fetus, Fœtus, *n.*, an embryo, (1) *rúmcín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *omnéar*, -éir, *m.*; (3) *meal*, *gen. and pl. mill*, *m.*

Feud, *n.*, an inveterate strife between families, clans or parties (1) *tuaitlioraḥt*, -a, *f.* (*T. C.*); (2) *ruat marṡṡac* (*O' Beg.*); (3) *ancáirṡe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Ir. Æn.* 211).

Fever, *n.*, an infectious disease, (1) *ṡiabrṡar*, -aṛ, *m.* (*cf. L. febris*); (2) *éaṡcṡuar*, -aṛ, *m.* (generally applied to typhus, *Mun.*).

Feverfew. *See* Featherfew.

Feverish, *a.*, (1) indicating or pertaining to fever (*a*) *ṡiabrṡarṡa*, *ind.*; (*b*) *ṡiabrṡarac*, -aṛḡe.

(2) Showing increased heat, *aintearac*, -aṛḡe.

Few, *n.*, *beaṡán*, -ám, *m.*: many are called but few are chosen, *ṡá móṡán ar n-a nṡairm acṡt beaṡán ar n-a roṡarḥ*; many relations but few friends, *iomarṡ ṡaol acṡt beaṡán carṡo*.

Few, *a.*, not many, (1) *beaṡ*, *g.s.f.* *bḡe*: the workers are few, *ṡṡ beaṡ an luḥt oibre*; (2) *ṡeapc*, -eipce: there are few persons, *ṡṡ ṡeapc roime*.

Fewer, *a.*, *níor luṡa*.

Fewness, *n.*, smallness of numbers, *laṡeao*, *gen. id.*, and -ṡro, *m.*; *ṡeipce*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Fib, *v.i.*, to speak falsely, *bṛéaṡ ro'mṡṡint*.

Fib, *n.*, a falsehood, a lie, (1) *βρέας*, -έιγε, -α, *f.*; (2) *ψαυός*, (*ψάυος*, *Con.* and *U.*), -όιγε, -α, *f.*

Fibber, *n.*, one who tells fibs, *βρέασαιpe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -πί, *m.*

Fibre, *n.*, (1) the thread-like portions of the tissues of plants, etc., (*a*) *πρέαν*, -έιμε, -α, *f.*; (*b*) *πρεανγάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (*c*) *πρεανγ*, -ειγε, -α, *f.*

(2) Coarse fibre separated from flax, (*a*) *βαρριάς* *πυαθ*, *m.*; (*b*) *βαρριάς*, -αίς, *m.*; (*c*) *αρζαρτας*, -αίς, *m.*

Fibrous, *a.*, containing or consisting of fibres, (1) *πρέανιάς*, -αίς; (2) *πρεανγάνας*, -αίς.

Fickle, *a.*, of a changeable mind, inconstant, capricious, (1) *λυατ-αιγεαντας*, -αίς; also *λυατ-μιννεας*; (2) *λυαμνεας*, -νίς; (3) *γορας*, -αίς; (4) *ιομλαρ-εας*, -οίς; (5) *ιομλυατ*, -αίς; (6) *οιομβυαν*, -αμε; (7) *μαλαρ-τας*, -αίς.

Fickleness, *n.*, instability, inconstancy, (1) *λυαταιγεαντας*, -α, *f.*; (2) *λυαμνεας*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ιομλυαταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (4) *πυαιρ*, -ε, -εας, *f.*

Fiction, *n.*, a feigned or invented story, hence a story told to deceive, a fabrication, (1) *βραρ*, -αιρ, *m.*, mostly in compounds; (2) *βρέας*, -έιγε, -α, *f.*; (3) *κυμαυοίρεας*, -α, *f.*; (4) *βριονμ*, *m.*; (5) *ουλβαθ*, -βτα, *m.*; (6) *μεαρβα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Fictitious, *a.*, false, not genuine, (1) *βρέαςας*, -αίς; (2) *νεμ-βριννεας*, -νίς.

Fictitiousness, *n.*, state of being false, *βρέαςας*, -α, *f.*

Fiddle, *n.*, a stringed musical instrument, *βερόλιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.*

-νί, *m.*; *cf.* Ger. *violine*; It. *violino*; Span. *violin*.

Fiddler, *n.*, one who plays a fiddle, *βερόλεαυοίρ*, -όρτα, -πί, *m.*

Fiddlesfish, *n.*, the angel-fish, *βριάς-αιρ*, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Fiddlestick, *n.*, a fiddle bow strung with horse hair, *βοζα βερόλιν*.

Fiddle-string, *n.*, one of the catgut strings of a fiddle, (1) *πρεανγ βερόλιν*, *g. πρεανγε β.*, *f.*; (2) *τέαυ*, -έροε, -α, *f.*

Fiddling, *n.*, the act of playing on the fiddle, (1) *βερόλεαυοίρεας*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ρενμ αρ βερόλιν*.

Fidelity, *n.*, (1) adherence to a person or party, loyalty, (*a*) *εαυουτήτας*, -α, *f.*; (*b*) *οίρεας*, -α, *f.*

(2) Adherence to truth, honesty, *ιονηταςαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

Fidget, *v.i.*, to move uneasily and irregularly by fits and starts, *κορρυίς* *πίορ* *πυαρ* *ζαν* *εομ-νυρε*.

Fidgetiness, *n.*, quality of being fidgety, *κορρατόνας*, -α, *f.*

Fidgety, *a.*, restless, uneasy, (1) *κορρατόνας*, -αίς; (2) *λυαυρας*, -αίς.

Fie, *interj.*, an exclamation expressing blame or disapprobation, (1) *μο νάις* ! my shame !; (2) *βοβό*.

Field, *n.*, a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture, (1) *πάιμ*, -ε, -εαννα, *f.*; (2) *ακας*, -αυ, *m.* (*cf.* L. *ager*; Gr. *ἀγρός*, $\sqrt{\text{azro-s}}$, field; Ger. *acker*); (3) a very large field or plain, (*a*) *μάς*, -αίς, -α, *f.*; (*b*) *μαςαιpe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -πί, *m.*; (4) a pasture field, *ελυαν*, -ε, -εας, *f.*; (5) a lawn, *φαιτς*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -εας, *f.*; (5) of corn. *γορτ*, -υιρτ, *m.*; *dim.* *γορτιν*, *m.*; (6) where cows are kept at right, *μαςα*, *g. id.*,

pl. -aí, *m.*; (7) level field on a hillside (*a*) plárán, -ám, *m.*; (*b*) plárós, -óise -a, *f.*; (8) for spreading flax after steeping, plár, -ár, *m.*; (9) for bleaching linen, tuar, -air, *m.*

Fieldfare, *n.*, a kind of thrush (*Turdus pilaris*), (1) uaíráir, -e, -í, *f.*; (2) ríocán, -ám, *m.*; (3) ríuroeac, -óise, -a, *f.* (*Gal.*).

Field-mouse, *n.*, luc féir, *f.*, fear-
sarluc, *gen.* -luice, *pl.* -a, *f.*

Fiend, *n.*, one who is diabolically wicked or cruel, a demon or devil, deamán, -am, *m.*

Fierce, *a.*, furious, violent, unrestrained, impetuous, (1) boib (*Deut.* 28, 50), *g.s.f.* buirbe; (2) colgac, -aige; (3) colgánta, *ind.*; (4) ríocmar, -aige: daime ríocmarra (*Isa.* 33, 19); (5) ríadainne; (6) cuéaig; (7) oírghir; -ghre: thou huntest me like a fierce lion, tá turá dom ríadac, amail leóman oírghir (*Job* 10, 16), (8) ríogánta, *ind.*; (9) doirbda, *ind.*; (10) doirpac, -aige; (11) ríocda; (12) sáir, -aige, (*cf.* *Gr.* γοργός, rough, frightsome), sáirgac, -aige; (13) loirgeanta, *ind.*; (14) reabacamail, -mla; (15) tarbánta, *ind.*; (16) taozac, -aige; (17) ríaoímar, -aige; (18) ríocpac, -aige (*Or.*); (19) danarba, *ind.*; (20) forpánac, -aige; (21) tuamánta, *ind.*; (22) longac, -aige; (23) loir, *g.s.f.* luirce; (24) niaota, *ind.*; (25) rábac, -aige; (26) nímneac, -aige (*Gen.* 49, 7); (27) sáirb, -aibe: by fierce winds, le sáoiuib sáirba (*James* 3, 4).

Fierceness, *n.*, the state of being furious, (1) boirbe, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) boirbeac, -a, *f.*: a bright laugh often hides f., bíomn boirbeac 1 ngeal sáir; (3) doirbda, -a, *f.*; (4) oáirac, -a, *f.*; (5) sáirgac, -a, *f.*; (6) sáirge, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) alitac, -a, *f.*; (8) forpán, -ám, *m.*; (9) ríaoí, -oí, *m.*; (10) ríocmarieac, -a, *f.*; (11) cuéac, -aig, *m.*, with *f.* and rage, le cuéac 7 le buile (*Job* 39, 24); (12) ríadántac, -a, *f.*; (13) ríadántar, -air, *m.*; (14) niaotac, -a, *f.*; (15) sáirg, -úig, *m.*; (16) tarbántac, -a, *f.*; (17) oírbear, -eirge, *f.*: for the f. of the oppressor, tré oírbear an miltéora (*Jer.* 25, 38).

Fiery, *a.*, consisting of or resembling fire, vehement, passionate, fierce, (1) loirgneac, -aige (*Dan.* 3, 6), also loirgeanta, *ind.*; (2) temntroí, *ind.*; (3) temnteac, -aige; (4) larmar, -aige: and he had two such f. eyes, asur an oá rúil larmara glara rom aige, also laramail, -mla (*Nah.* 2, 3); (5) breóda, *ind.*

Fiery man, dume obann nó feargac: he is f. or hot-tempered or hasty, tá ré te deit-nepac.

Fiery-tail, *n.*, the constellation Lesser Bear, (1) ríagbó, -buro, *m.*; (2) ríagbó, *f.*

Fife, *n.* (*Mus.*), a small shrill pipe resembling the piccolo flute, (1) reoán, -ám, *m.*; (2) ríoeós, -óise, -a, *f.*

Fifer, *n.*, one who plays on a fife, reoánur, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óite, *m.*


Fifteen, *a.*, cúig oéas; f. days, coicgear, -ghir, *m.*

Fifteenth, *a.*, cúigmeaó oéas.

Fifth, *a.*, cúig(m)eaó.

Fiftieth, *a.*, caogamár.

Fifty, *a.*, (1) caoga(o); (2) deic ir oá ficeaó; (3) leatcéaó.

Fig, *n.*, a small fruit tree (*Ficus carica*), also the fruit, ríge, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ghí, *f.* (*cf.* *L. ficus*). 

Fight, *n.*, a battle, engagement, combat, (1) *caē*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*; (2) *compac*, -*aic*; (3) *tporo*, -*oōa*, *f.*: a *f.* is better than loneliness, *ir* *feappi* *tporo* *nā* *uaignear*; (4) *bpurōean*, -*gne*, *f.*: the day of the *f.* is when the blows press on his side, *tā* *na* *bpurōne* 'read *luigean* *na* *builli* *ar* *a* *taob*; (5) *gleō*, *gen.* *gliad*, *pl.* *gliadā*, *m.*; better men in a fight, *fir* 'oob' *feappi* *nā* *iaō* *i* *ngleō* (*Oss.* iv. 48, 20); a bloody *f.*, *deapguadatar*, -*air*, *m.*; (6) *bualaō* *baēa*.

Fight, *v.i.*, to strive or contend for victory, followed by *with* *le*, or *against* *i* *n-ašarō*, (1) *caēuigim*, -*ušaō*; (2) *tporoim*, *v.n.* *tporo* (*cf.* *L.* *trudo*, push): they shall *f.* every one against his brother, *tporopró* *šac* *aon* *oioō* *a* *n-ašarō* *a* *deapbūdatar* (*Isa.* 19, 2); the king of the south shall *f.* with the king of the north, *tporopró* *riš* *an* *deirceirt* *le* *riš* *an* *tuairceirt* (*Dan.* 11, 11); (3) *gleacaim*, -*aō*, and *gleic*.

Fight, *v.t.*, to wage a conflict or battle, *compaiciigim*, *v.n.* *compac*: I have fought a good *f.*, *oō* *compaic* *mē* *compac* *maic* (2 *Tim.* 4, 7).

Fighter, *n.*, one who fights, *tpo-uōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ōce*, *m.*; *tpo-dairē*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *ri*, *m.*

Fighting, *n.*, the act of fighting, battling or contending, (1) *tpo-dairēact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *caēušaō*, -*uigē*, *m.*; (3) *ioiřadl*, -*e*, *f.*

Fightable, *a.*, fit for fighting, (1) *ioncomlann*; (2) *ioncompaic*.

Figment, *n.*, an invention, a fiction, a lie, *bpéas*, -*éigē*, -*a*, *f.*

Fig-tree, *n.*, *cpann* *řigē*. See Fig.

Figurable, *a.*, capable of being brought to a fixed shape, *řoi-vealbēa*.

Figuration, *n.*, the act of giving a determinate form, (1) *vealbāō*, -*bēa*, *m.*; (2) *řiořpušaō*, -*uigē*, *m.*

Figurative, *a.*, not literal, *řiořarōa*, *ind.*

Figure, *n.*, the form of anything, shape, outline, appearance, (1) *řiořair*, -*řiac*, -*řiacā*, *f.* (*cf.* *Lat.* *figura*); also *řiořmaōeact*, -*a*; (2) *ořead*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *vealb*, -*a*, *m.*; (4) *vealb*, -*e*, *f.*: look at the *f.* he cuts, *řeac* *an* *vealb* *atā* *air*; (5) *cuma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*mēa*, *f.*; (6) *řiřiūri*, figures, numbers.

Figure, *v.t.*, to shape, *vealbaim*, -*aō*, also *vealbuigim*, -*ušaō*.

Figwort, *n.*, a genus of herbaceous plants (*Scrophularia*), (*a*) *donn-lur*, *m.*; (*b*) *řpac* *oūb*, *m.*

(2) Great or knotted figwort (*S. nodosa*), (*a*) *lur* *na* *řcnapān*, *m.*; (*b*) *řpac* *oūb*, *m.*; (*c*) *oūnlur*, *m.*; (*d*) *řočrum*, -*uim*, *m.*; (*e*) *oūnlur* *uigē*, water figwort.

Filament, *n.*, a thread or thread-like object or appendage, (1) *řnāicē*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*eanna*, *f.*; (2) *řeapōš*, -*ōigē*, -*a*, *f.*

Filamentous, *a.*, like a thread, (1) *řnāic*, -*aigē*; (2) *řeapōšac*, -*aigē*.

Filbert, *n.*, the fruit of the hazel (*Corylus avellana*), (1) *cnō* *řearb*, *m.*; (2) *collcnō*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *cnōicē*, *m.*; (3) *řpaoiršeōš*, -*ōigē*, -*a*, *f.*

Filch, *v.t.*, to pilfer or steal, *řoraim*, *v.n.* *řoro*.

Filcher, *n.*, one who steals things of small value, *miōņadourōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ōce*, *m.*

Filching, *n.*, the act of petty stealing, *mionḡaourōeac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

File, *n.*, (1) a steel instrument having cutting ridges or teeth, (a) *liomán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *lima*); (b) *barra cuimilte*; (c) *taipirḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ḡí*, *m.*; (d) *óirḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*G. D.*), *oirḡe cōmat̃a* (1 *Sam.* 13, 21).

(2) A contrivance for keeping papers in order, *truaán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(3) An orderly succession, a row or line, *ranng*, -*a*, *m.*

File, *v.t.*, to rub or cut with a file, (1) *liomaim*, -*aó* (*cf.* L. *limo*, polish), *taipirḡim*, -*ḡeac̃*; (2) *rlíomaim*, -*aó*.

Filer, *n.*, one who works with a file, *liomadóir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

Filial, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to a son or daughter, *leanḡamait*, -*m̃ta*; (2) sonlike, (a) *macamait*, -*m̃ta*; (b) *macantac̃*, -*aḡe*.

Filibeg, *n.*, an ancient Irish dress, *filéac̃ beag*, *m.*

Filibuster, *n.*, a lawless military adventurer, a freebooter, *cpeac̃-airḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*

Filibuster, *v.i.*, to act as a military freebooter, *cpeac̃aim*, -*aó*.

Filing, *n.*, smoothing with a file—(1) *liomac̃*, -*m̃ta*, *m.*; (2) *rlíomac̃* = *liomac̃*, with prosthetic *s*.

Fill, *v.t.*, (1) to make full, *líonaim*, -*aó*: *f.* your glass, *líon* *oo ḡtome*; the stomach is not filled by talk, nor even by a blessing, *ní líontar an bolḡ le cannt ná le beannaḡt rém*; it is a good story that would *f.* a stomach, *ir maḡ an rḡeal a líonḡac̃ bolḡ*; the rain filled the pools, *oo líon an fearḡam na loḡám*; they filled them to the brim, *oo líonad̃ar iac̃ ḡo roḡe a mbpuac̃aib* (*John* 2, 7).

(2) To fill with food, to satisfy,

(a) *ráicḡim*, -*iuḡac̃*: suffer first the children to be filled, *putamḡ ar oḡúr an élam oo ráic̃iuḡac̃* (*Mark* 7, 27); (b) *ráruḡim*, *v.n.* *ráram* and -*uḡac̃*: with which we would *f.* so great a multitude, *le n-a ráireḡc̃aimir cōm mōr oo r̃luac̃* (*Matt.* 15, 33); (c) *líonaim*, -*aó*: he filled the hungry with good things, *oo líon ré na oac̃ome oc̃pac̃a le neic̃ib maḡe* (*Luke* 1, 53).

Fill, *v.i.*, to become full, *líonaim*, -*aó*: filled with all knowledge, *líont̃a oe ḡac̃ uile eḡlar*; so that I may be filled with joy, *ionnur ḡo mbeinn líont̃a oo ḡáirḡeac̃ar*; in the morning you shall be filled with bread, *ar maroin líonḡar le harán r̃ib*.

Fill, *n.*, as much as gives complete satisfaction, *ráit*, -*e*, *f.*: you shall eat your *f.*, *ioroac̃ir-re bar ráit* (*Lev.* 25, 19); a sup to the kid, his *f.* to the lamb, *bolḡam oo'n mionán ḡ a ráit oo'n uan*; come let us take our *f.* of love, *téanam, ḡlac̃am ar ráit ḡrác̃a* (*Prov.* 7, 18).

Filled, *a.*, (1) made full, *líont̃a*, *ind.*

(2) Fully satisfied, *ráiteac̃*, -*ḡiḡe*; also *rátac̃*.

Filler, *n.*, one who or that which fills, *líontóir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

Fillet, *n.*, a little band, esp. for the hair, (1) *filéac̃*, -*éro*, *m.*; (2) *cérbín*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (3) *coḡlac̃*, -*aḡḡ*, *m.*; (4) *rléarḡ*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Filling, *n.*, the act of filling, *líonac̃*, -*nt̃a*, *m.*

Fillip, *n.*, a smart blow, (1) *rmailḡ*, -*óirḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rmailc̃ín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (3) *rpaḡóḡ*, -*óirḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *rmeac̃*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*a*, *m.*: *mar rmeac̃ oo méirḡe*.

Fillip, *v.t.*, to strike smartly with the finger let go from the thumb, *ῥμεσάμ, -αθ*.

Filly, *n.*, a female foal, (1) *ῥεαῖα, -αι, m.*; (2) *κτιοβός, -ός, -α, f.* (a shaggy yearling).

Film, *n.*, a thin skin, a membranous covering, any thin slight covering, (1) *ῥεϊσμ, gen. ῥεϊσνε, f.*; *μαρόμ ῥεϊσνε*, a rupture; (2) *ῥσαννάν, -άν, m.*; *ῥσαννάν na ἡνέμνε*, the f. of the brain (*O' Beg.*); (3) film on fluids, (a) *ῥσίμ, -ε, f.*; (b) *ῥσῖεαμ, -εϊμ, f.*

Filminess, *n.*, the state of being filmy, (1) *ῥσαννάνεα, -α, f.*; (2) *ῥεϊσνεα, -α, f.*

Filmy, *a.*, composed of film or films, *ῥσαννάνεα, -αι, ῥεϊσνεα, -νι, -ε*.

Filose, *a.*, threadlike, *ῥνάτειαμ, -μτα*.

Filter, *n.*, any porous substance for cleansing water or other liquids, (1) *ῥσαςάν, -άν, m.*; (2) *ῥιότλαν, m.*

Filter, *v.t.*, to purify water by means of a filter, (1) *ῥσαςάμ, -αθ* (*cf. √ skag*, to move, to shake); (2) *ῥιότλειςμ, -υαθ*.

Filtered, *a.*, *ῥσαςτα*.

Filtering, *n.*, the act of making clean by passing through a filter, *ῥσαςαθ, -στα, m.*

Filth, *n.*, foul matter, anything that soils or defiles, (1) *ῥατάρ, -αι, m.*; (2) *ῥρέαντα, -αι, m.*; (3) *ῥοάλλ, -αλλ, m.*; (4) *εαάαι, -εα, f.*; (4) *ῥποαμα, -αι, m.* (*Con.*); (5) *μεϊρε, -ε, f.*

Filthily, *ad.*, in a filthy manner, *σο ῥατα, σο ῥρέαν*; to speak f., *λαβαίρε σο ῥάππαμτα*.

Filthiness, *n.*, (1) the state of being filthy, (a) *ῥρέμεα, -α, f.*; (b) *ῥαίε, gen. id., f.*

(2) Foulness, impurity, pollu-

tion, (a) *ῥατάρ, -αι, m.*: f. of the flesh, *ῥατάρ na ῥεότα* (*b Cor. 7, 1*).

Filthy, *a.*, defiled with filth whether material or moral, (1) *ῥατα, comp. ῥαίε and ῥαίε*: take away the f. garments from him, *ῥεῖρε τὸ na ῥεαίε ῥατα na* (*Zech. 3 4*); ; more f. than that is man, *ῥιό ῥαίε na ῥιμ ατά an οῦμε* (*Job 15, 16*); (2) *ῥποα, -αι, -ε*; (3) *ῥρέαν, -ε, -ε*; (4) *ῥποατα, ind.*; (5) *τῦτα, -αι, -ε*; (6) *καμα, -αι, -ε*; (7) *ῥεατα, -αι, -ε*; (8) *ῥῥεα, -β, -ε*; (9) *εατα, -αι, -ε*; (10) *ῥοάλλ, -αι, -ε*.

Filtrate, *v.t.* See Filter.

Filtration, *n.* See Filtering.

Fin, *n.*, an organ of a fish, (1) *εῖτε, gen. id., pl. -τι and -α, f.*; also *εῖτεός, -ός, -α, f.*; *εῖτεα εῖρε, f.*, fishes' fins (*coll.*); all that have not fins and scales, *an μέρο αρ na ῥῥε εῖτεα nó λαννα* (*Lev. 11, 10*); (2) *ῥαμνε, g. id., pl. -νι, f.*: fishes swim with the aid of the fins, *ῥνάμαρο na ῥεῖρε te conῥαμ na ῥαμνε*; (3) *εῖτε, g. id., pl. -εα, f.*

Final, *a.*, last, ultimate, *ῥεῖρεα, -αι, -ε*.

Final, *n.*, the deciding bout or game in a contest, *comότα, cinn*.

Finale, *n.*, the closing scene in any public performance, (1) *εῖρε, -ε, f.*; (2) *ῥεῖρεα, -αι, m.*; (3) *ῥοῖρεα, -ε, m.*

Finally, *ad.*, ultimately, lastly, (1) *ῥά ῥεόρο*; (2) *ῥά ῥεῖρεα*; (3) *αρ na ματα* (*lately Don.*); (4) *ῥ ῥεῖρεα na ῥάτα*; also *ῥ ῥεῖρεα na ῥῥε*; (5) *an εῖρε εῖτε ῥε* (*2 Cor. 13, 11*); (6) *τῦτα εῖτε* (*Phil. 3, 1*).

Finance, *n.*, the income of a State, revenue, often used in the *pl.* for funds, resources, *mme*, *gen.* *id.* (*cf.* *O'Beg.*); *mme* *publíróe*, public revenue.

Finch, *n.*, a small singing bird belonging to the family Fringillidae, (a) *fínreós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (b) bullfinch, *gealbhan* *cúitinn*; (c) goldfinch, *burdeós* *an* *óir*; (d) *glarán* *darac*, *m.*; (e) *glarúimín*, *m.*

Find, *v.t.*, to come upon by seeking, (1) *fasaim*, *v.n.* *fasáil*, *imper.* *faís*, *v.a.* *faíste* 7 *faicta*; *fasáil* *amác*; (2) *doigeibim*, *v.n.* *fasáil*: there is no cure in the herb that can't be found, *ní'l* *leigear* 'ran *luib* *ná* *fasctar* (*nó* *nac* *bfasctar*); he who hides will f., *an* *té* *cúirgear* 1 *bpoilac* *ré* *geobar* *é*; (3) *fionnam*, -aó; (4) *fionnaictaim*, -tain; (5) he found, *fuair* *ré*.

Finding, *n.*, the act of discovering, (1) *as* *fasáil*, -ála, *f.*, with *amác*; (2) *as* *fionnaictaim*, -ana, *f.*

Fine, *a.*, (1) smooth, not coarse, *mín*, *g.s.f.* *míne*: *f.* meal, *mín* *mín*.

(2) Refined, excellent, superior, *fíneálta*, *ind.*: *f.* gold, *óir* *fíneálta*.

(3) Worthy of admiration, beautiful, (a) *bpeás*, -sca: a *f.* day, *lá* *bpeás*; a *f.* woman, *bean* *bpeás*; (b) *álamn*, *g.s.f.* *áitne* *nó* *áitne*.

(4) Not heavy or thick; thin, slender, *caol*, *comp.* *caoile*; a *f.* thread, *pnác* *caol*.

Fine, *n.*, money paid as a punishment, (1) *cám*, -anaó, -eaó, *f.*; (2) *fionáil*, -ála, *f.*; (3) *éipic*, -e, *pl.* *éarca*, *f.*; (4) *emeaclann*, -amne, *f.*

Fine, *v.t.*, (1) to impose a pecuniary penalty, (a) *cámim*, -neaó; (b) *cámficim*, -ceaó; (c) I f. you ten shillings, *gearraim* *deic* *rgillings* *óir*; (d) *fionáil* *do* *cúir* *ar* *dúine*.

(2) To make fine, to refine, *leasaim*, -aó: a place for gold where they f. it, *áit* *as* *an* *óir* *mar* *a* *leasair* *riao* *é* (*Job* 28, 1).

Finely, *ad.*, in a fine manner, *go* *bpeás*.

Fineness, *n.*, (1) the quality or condition of being fine, (a) *bpeásact*, -a, *f.*; (b) *deire*, *gen.* *id.*, *f.*; (c) *daclamlact*, -a, *f.*

(2) Slenderness, *caoile*, *g. id.*, *f.*: *ní'l* *ré* *tana* *do* *féir* *a* *caoile*, it is not thin according to its f.

(3) Absence of coarseness or roughness, (a) *míne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *míneact*, -a, *f.*

(4) Freedom from foreign matter or alloy, *fíneáltaact*, -a, *f.*

Finery, *n.*, showy clothes, (1) *deigéaóac*, -aís, -aíse, *m.*; (2) *calla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (3) *speible*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, *m.* (*Don.*); (4) *riméao*, -éro, *m.* (*G. D.*).

Finesse, *n.*, artifice, stratagem, *gliocar*, -air, *m.*

Finger, *n.*, (1) one of the five extremities of the hand, (a) *méar*, *gen.* *méire*, *pl.* -a, -anna, and -aó, *f.*; (b) specifically, (i) the thumb, *oíróis*, *f.*; (ii) the index finger, *an* *puntán* *m.*; *an* *méar* *torais*; (iii) *an* *dealbhan*; (iv) *an* *méar* *faó*; (v) the ring finger, *méar* *an* *páimne*, *an* *triple*; (vi) little finger, *lúroin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*laóaircín*, *Con.*): he has more sense in his little f. than you have in your whole body, *ir* *mó* *ciail* *atá* *aíse* 'n-a *lúroin*

νά τὰ ἀγατ-ρα τὸ ἐοικὸς τοῦ
λέγῃ; (2) λύγατος, -όγῃ, -α, *f.*

(2) The pointer of a clock or
watch, κλοισμέα, *f.*

(3) A measure in domestic use,
(a) about one inch = breadth of
the thumb, ὀφθαλμ., -αῖς, -αῖς,
m.; (b) about 4½ inches or the
eighth of a yard .i. from the
tip of the middle finger to the
third joint, κρομαθ., -αθ., -αθ.,
m. = ἐκτερε ὀφθαλμ. τοῦ λέγῃ; *cf.*
ἐκτερε ὀφθαλμ. ἰ μβαίρ, πὲ
ὀφθαλμ. ἰ πρῶτον (*B.L.L.* iii.
334, 20; iv. 276, 22).

Finger, *v.t.*, (1) to touch with the
finger, μέαρις, -αῖς.

(2) To handle, λήμρις, -αῖς,
-αῖς.

Finger-breadth, *n.*, λείτεια μέρι.

Fingered, *a.*, having fingers, μέρας
-αῖς.

Fingering, *n.*, touching lightly with
the fingers, (1) μέαρις, -αῖς, -
f.; also μέρας, -αῖς, -*f.*; (2)
λήμρις, -αῖς, -*m.*; (3)
λήμρεαί, -αῖς, -*f.*

Finger-stall, *n.*, a covering for a
sore finger, (1) μέρις, *g. id.*,
pl. -νί, *m.*; (2) μέραν, -άν, *m.*

Finger-stone, *n.*, a small stone
suitable for throwing from the
finger and thumb, μέρος, -ός,
-α, *f.*

Finical, *a.*, foppish, γαῖνεας, -αῖς.

Finis, } *n.*, end, conclusion, κρῖς,

Finish, } -ίς, -α, *f.*; ποίρεαν,
-άν, *m.*

Finish, *v.t.*, (1) to bring to an end,
to terminate, (a) κρῖς, -αῖς,
-αῖς: when they had finished
it, ἂν αἰρ τοῦ κρῖς, -αῖς, -
(2 *Chron.* 24, 14); (b) κρῖς ἰ
γρῖς.

(2) To bestow the utmost
possible labour upon, to perfect,
λήμρεαν, -άν.

Finish, *v.i.*, to come to an end,

(1) κρῖς, -αῖς: it is
not as expected that things
f., ἂν μαρ ἂν ἴδωμεν ἂν
κρῖς, -αῖς (*Or.*); (2) idiom,
(a) I had finished with it, ὅτι
μέ πέρ τοῦ λέγῃ; (b) the race was
finished, ὅτι ἂν πέρ ἰ λείτεια.

Finished, *a.*, (1) complete, κρῖς,
-αῖς, *ind.*

(2) Perfect, λήμρεαν, *ind.*

Finisher, *n.*, one who completes,

(1) κρῖς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*;

(2) πέρ κρῖς, -αῖς (*Heb.* 12, 2).

Finishing, *n.*, the act of com-
pleting, κρῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Finishing, *a.*, tending to complete,
κρῖς, -αῖς, -αῖς.

Finite, *a.*, limited in quantity,
degree or capacity, bounded,
(1) κομῖς, -αῖς, *ind.*; (2) κομ-
ρις, -αῖς, *ind.* (κομῖς, -αῖς, in-
finite).

Finiteness, *n.*, the state of being
finite, κομῖς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *f.*

Finless, *a.*, destitute of fins, γαν
εἶς. *See* Fin.

Finlike, *a.*, resembling a fin, εἶς,
εἶς, -αῖς.

Finlander, } *n.*, a native of Fin-
Finn, } land, πῖνς.

Finned, *a.*, having fins, γανῖς,
-αῖς. *See* Fin.

Fiord, Fjord, Firth, *n.*, a narrow
inlet of the sea between high
banks or rocks, μῖρς, -αῖς, *f.*

Fir, *n.*, a coniferous tree, γῖρ,
-ε, *f.*, also γῖρς, -αῖς, *m.*: our
rafters are made of fir, ἡ τοῦ
γῖρς ἂν τοῦ ὀρθῶς (*Cant.* 1,
17); with planks of fir, ἡ
κλῖς γῖρς (1 *Kings* 6, 15).

Fir-tree, γανῖς, -αῖς.

Fire, *n.*, (1) fuel in a state of
combustion, (a) τέμς, *gen. id.*,
and τέμς, *pl.* τέμς, *f.*: where
there is smoke there is *f.*, ἂν αἶς

1 mbíonn deatac bíonn tème ; the f. is out, *tá an tème ar* ; when your neighbour's house is on f. take care of your own, *nuaire tá tuis do comarpan tré tème taobair aise ar do tuis rém* ; ye shall kindle no f. upon the Sabbath day, *ní deargfuró tème i ló na Sabóirde* (*Ex.* 35, 3) ; he that kindleth the f. shall surely make restitution, *an té do aduin an tème go deimhin do déanfaid ré arioc* (*Ex.* 22, 6) ; a f. is kindled in my anger, *do haónaó tème am' feirís* (*Deut.* 32, 22) ; I will kindle a f., *taffuró mé tème* (*Jer.* 43, 12).

(2) The burning of a house, conflagration, *tóiteán, -áin, m.*

(3) A large bright fire, (a) *gláiriac, -ais, -aise, m.* (*W. Lim.* and *Clare*) ; (b) *cnámíac, -ais, -a, f.* ; (c) *tème gléaiac.*

Fire, *v.t.*, (1) to set on fire, *cuipim tré tème.*

(2) To inflame, to animate, *laraim, -aó.*

(3) To cause to explode, (a) *pléargaim, -aó* ; (b) *blorğaim, -aó.*

Fire, *v.i.*, (1) to take fire, to be kindled, to be irritated with passion, *laraim, -aó* : he fired up, *do tar ré ruar.*

(2) To discharge artillery or firearms, *pléargaim, -aó* : they fired on the city, *do pléarg ríad ar an gcaoir.*

Firearm, *n.*, a gun, pistol or similar instrument, *arim tème.*

Fire-ball, *n.*, (a) a ball filled with powder, etc., intended to be thrown among enemies, *pléar temtróe, m.* ; (b) a luminous meteor passing rapidly through

the air and sometimes exploding, *caoir tème, m.*

Fire-brand, *n.*, (1) a piece of burning wood, (a) *aítmne, gen. id., pl. -ní, f.* (*Judges* xv. 4) ; (b) *raítmne* (c) *teanóail, -áil, f.* (*Top. On.* 46, 8).

(2) An incendiary, *tóiteánac, -ais, -aise, m.*

Fire-brigade, *n.*, an organised body of men for quenching fires, *burdean múcta tème.*

Fire-engine, *n.*, a portable forcing pump for extinguishing fires, *oirnéir cum tème do múcaó.*

Fire-irons, *n.*, utensils for a fire-place, *iarraí an temteán.*

Fire-place, *n.*, a hearth, *temteán, -áin, m.*

Fire of doom, *n.*, the fire of hell, *bráitteme.*

Fire-proof, *a.*, incombustible, *do-óóiste.*

Fireside, *n.*, a place near the fire, (1) *coir na tèmeaó* ; (2) *taob na tèmeaó* : the wife's friend has the f., *bíonn taob na tèmeaó as caiparó nima a' tuis* ; (3) *teallac, -ais, -aise, m.*

Fire-shovel, *n.*, a shovel for taking up ashes or coals of fire, *cpomán na luaithe, rluarad na luaithe.*

Firewood, *n.*, wood for fuel, (1) *connad, -ad, m.* ; (2) *brorna, gen. id., m.*

Fire-works, *n.*, a pyrotechnic exhibition, (1) *uitemte* ; (2) *obair tèmeaó.*

Firing, *n.*, the act of discharging firearms, *láimac le harim tèmeaó.*

Firkin, *n.*, a small wooden cask for butter, etc., *feircein, gen. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Firm, *a.*, (1) fixed, *damgean, -gne.*

(2) Closely compressed, hard, (a) *teamm, -emne* ; (*cf.* *L. tendo*, I stretch) ; (b) *cpuaró, -e.*

(3) Unchanging in purpose, (a) *οἰονομήματα*, *ind.*; (b) *ρεαρμάς*, *-αίς*.

Firm spot in a marsh or fen, *ρεαρζάν*, *-άν*, *m.*

Firm, *n.*, a partnership of two or more persons, a company, (1) *cumann*, *-άμν*, *m.*; (2) *curó-eáctá*, *gen. -τάν*, *dat. -τάν*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Firmament, *n.*, the region of the air, the sky or heavens, (1) *αερ*, *-ειρ*, *m.*; (2) *ρρέιρ*, *-ε*, *pl. -έαρτα*, *f.*; (3) *ριορμαμεντ*, *-ε*, *f.*; (4) *ζλιν*, *-ε*, *-τε*, *f.*

Firmly, *ad.*, in a firm manner, *ζο* *οαμγεαν*; *ζο* *τεανν*.

Firmness, *n.*, the state or quality of being firm, (1) *τεανναρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *οαμγνε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) *οαμγνεάκτ*, *-ά*, *f.*; (4) *ρεαρμάκτ*, *-ά*, *f.*; (5) *οἰονομήματαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*

First, *a.*, (1) preceding all others of a series or kind, earliest, ordinal of one, *céao*, *ind.*

(2) Foremost, in front or advance of all others, *τοραιζ*, *gen. of τορác*.

(3) Most eminent or exalted, chief, highest, *πρίομ*.

First cause, (a) *πρίομάδδβαρ*; (b) *buncúρ*, *-ε*, *f.*

First-born, *πρίμζεμτε*.

First book, *céao* *λεάβαρ*.

First cousin *col* *ceáτάρ*, *m.*

First fruits, *céao* *τορác*, *-ίτα*, *m.*

First love, *céao*-*íeapc*, *m.* and *f.*

First, *ad.*, before any other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc., (1) *αρ* *οτúr*: this came out f., *íe* *reo* *čáμις* *amać* *αρ* *οτúr* (*Gen.* 38, 28); these shall f. set forth, *ιρ* *ιαθ* *ρο* *μαćαρ* *amać* *αρ* *οτúr* (*Numb.* 2, 9); (2) *ι* *οτορác*; (3) *αρ* *τορác*; (4) *ι* *ζεάουαιρ*.

First-class, *first-rate*, *αρ* *íeάβαρ*.

Firstling, *n.*, first produce or offspring, (1) *πρίμροτ*, *-ε*, *f.*; (2) *πρίμρο*, *-ε*, *f.*

Firstly, *ad.*, in the first place, (1) *αρ* *οτúr*; (2) *ι* *ζεάουαιρ*.

Firth, *n.* See Frith.

Fish, *n.*, a vertebrate animal living in water and usually having fins and scales, (1) *ιαρζ*, *g. έίρζ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: (*cf.* L. *piscis* with the suppression of I.E. p. in many Irish words; *cf.* *άτáιρ* for *pater*; *ιβίμ*, I drink, from *bibo* (for *pibo*); *ιάν* (for *plenus*); the fishes of the sea, *έίρc* *na* *íαιρριζε* (*Ezek.* 38, 20); two fishes, *οά* *ιαρζ* (*Matt.* 14, 17); a few little fishes, *beázán* *ο'* *ιαρζαίβ* *beázá* (*Matt.* 15, 34).

(2) *Coll.*, *ιαρζαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; also *ιαρζάć*, *-αιζ*, *m.*

(3) (a) Female fish, *πíρεάναć*, *-αιζε*, *-ά*, *f.*; (b) male, *íeάοβάναć*, *-αιζ*, *m.*; (c) spent fish, *íανζán*, *-ám*, *m.*

(4) Large fish unidentified, (a) like a porpoise, (i) *ιáδβán*, *m.* (sunfish in *W. Don.*) (*Tory*); (ii) *ιáρáοán*, *m.* (a whale?); (b) resembling ling, *οονán*, *m.*; (c) a flat fish, *íζαταρπορτ*, *m.*; (d) *πíρmeannać*, *m.*; (e) resembling place, *íoc*, *m.* (skate. *Mulranny*).

(5) Medium fish, unidentified, (a) with red scales, found in large numbers near Valencia, *cpéípeac*, *-írc*, *m.* (*cf.* *Uinn* *na* *ζcpéípeac* in Valencia).

(6) Small fish, unidentified, (a) poisonous, found among sand-eels, *íúíβín*, *m.*; *βίπορο* (*Don.*); (b) fish with a big head, found in pools by the sea. (i) *ζεάβαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.* (*Con.*); (ii) *ζεάρπαθ* *mémín* (*m.* *U.*); (iii) *ípeáβíac*,

m.; (c) small, undefined, (i) *gearán, m.*; (ii) *sréaparae, m.* ("cobbler," *Clew Bay*); (iii) *leiróin, m.*; (iv) *leirtín, m.*; (v) *luaróg, f.* (d) worm-like little fish dug out of the sand and used as bait, *luz, -a, -anna, m.*; (e) a fish of about six inches with external rows of teeth, (i) *mácair na mballa* (*Mayo*); (ii) *reapróg, f.*; (f) a speckled little fish used as bait, *miotgríoba*; (g) useless fish resembling a mackerel, *rḡaḡal, -al, m.*

Fish, v.i., to attempt to catch fish, (1) *iarḡuigim, -uḡaḡ*; (2) *téróim aḡ iarḡaḡ*: I go fishing; (3) he was fishing, *bí ré aḡ iarḡaḡaḡ*.

Fish-like, a., éirḡeamail, -mḡa.

Fish pond, n., (1) *loḡán éirḡ, m.*; (2) *éirḡlunn, -e, -nte, f.*; (3) *iarḡloḡ, m.*

Fisher, Fisherman, n., one who fishes for pleasure, one whose occupation is to catch fish, *iarḡaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Fishery, n., a place for catching fish, *aḡlaḡ, -arḡ, m.*

Fish-hook, n., a hook for catching fish, (1) *ḡuḡán, -ám, m.*; (2) *clipe, g. id., pl. -eaḡa, f.*

Fishing, n., the act of catching fish, (1) *iarḡaḡaḡaḡ, -a, f.*: I go a-f., *tám aḡ ḡul ḡ'iarḡaḡaḡaḡ* (*John 21, 3*); (2) *iarḡaḡ, -aḡ, m.*; (3) *ḡoḡuḡán, -ála, f.*

Fishing-boat, n., (1) *ḡliotóg, -óige, -a, f.*; (2) *ḡeólaḡa, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Fishing-fly, n., an artificial fly for luring fish, (1) *maoḡar, -air, m.*; (2) *bḡeaḡcuil, -e, f.*

Fishing-line, n., (1) *ḡoḡuḡa, -ann, -anna, f.*; (2) *ḡuaim, -e, -eaḡa, f.*; (3) *ḡuaimne, gen. id.,*

pl. -aḡa, f. (P. O'C.); (4) *ḡuaimneac, -nige, -a, f. (Aisl. M. 91, 18, 21).*

Fishing-net, n., (1) *eaḡaḡ, -aige, -a, f.*; (2) *raḡone, g. id., pl. -ní, f.*; (3) *lón, g. lín, pl. id., m.*; *dim. liontán, m.*; (4) *bḡíoeóg, -óige, -a, f.*; (5) *rḡuḡal, -al, m.*; (6) *ḡul, -uil, m.*

Fishing-rod, n., (1) *rlaḡ iarḡaḡaḡaḡ, f.*; (2) *rlaḡ iarḡaḡ, f.*; *roḡraḡ*; *ḡoḡuḡa, -ann, -anna, f.*

Fishing-smack, n. (1) *ḡroḡán, -ám, m.*; (2) *púḡán, -ám, m.*

Fishing-spear, n., tḡeaḡ, -a, -anna, f.

Fishing-weir, coḡa, -ann and -ò, pl. -anna, f.

Fishy, a., having the qualities or taste of fish, *éirḡeamail, -mḡa.*

Fissure, n., a narrow opening, a cleft, (1) *rḡoilḡ, -e, pl. -eanna, also -eaḡa, f.*; (2) *rḡoilḡeán, -ám, m.*; (3) *rḡoilḡeóg, -óige, -a, f.*; (4) *ḡáḡ, -aḡ, pl. id., and -a, m.*; (5) *rḡámne, g. id., pl. -ní and -eaḡa, f.*; (6) *rḡairp, -e, f.,* a cleft in a rock,

Fissure, v.t., to cleave, to crack or fracture, *ḡáḡaim, -aḡ.*

Fissured, a., cleft by fissures, *ḡáḡaḡ, -aige.*

Fist, n., the hand with the fingers doubled tightly as if for striking, (1) *ḡoḡn (ḡóḡn, Don.), gen. ḡuirn, pl. -a, m. (cf. W. dwn; Corn. and Bret. dorn; Gr. δḡπον, palm):* the first year a year of kisses, the second year a year of fists, *an céaḡ bliad-am, bliad-am na bḡóg; an ḡara bliad-am, bliad-am na ḡoḡn;* (2) *cráḡ, -e, -eaḡa, f.*; (3) *rḡib, -e, f.*; (4) *ḡóro, -e, f.*

Fistful. See Handful.

Fisticuffs, n., fighting with the fists, boxing, *ḡoḡnail, -ála, f.*

Fitness, *n.*, state or quality of being fit, (1) *óipeamnáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *cúbaróeáct*, -*a*, *f.*, and *íom-cúbaróeáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *cúibeap*, -*bír*, *m.*; (4) *féileamnáct*, -*a*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Five, *a.* and *n.*, *cúig*: *f.* times, *cúig uaire*.

Five (persons), *cúigear*, -*gír*, *m.*: *f.* of them were wise and *f.* were foolish, *do bí cúigear díob glic asur cúigear eile ómhíroeáct* (*Mat.* 25, 2).

Five, (1) in cards, (*a*) *cíonán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*M. B.*); (*b*) *cíonáð*, -*árð*, *m.* (*M.*); *cíanóig* (*Don.*); (2) five shillings, *copóm*, -*e*, *f.*

Fix, *v.t.*, (1) to make firm, stable or fast, (*a*) *ðamgnígm*, -*uigáð*; (*b*) his heart is fixed, *tá a éiríðe ðíongmálta* (*Ps.* 112, 7).

(2) To set or place permanently; to establish, (*a*) *áitígm*, -*uigáð*; (*b*) *bunáitígm*, -*uigáð*; (*c*) *puróm*, -*ðe*.

(3) To put in order, to arrange, (*a*) *rocpuigím*, -*uigáð*; (*b*) *ceapaim*, -*áð*: at the time fixed, *'ran am ceapuigíte*; (*c*) *ceapíuigím*, -*uigáð*.

(4) Idiom: it was firmly fixed in his mind, *bí fé buaíte írteáct 'n-a aigne*.

Fix, *n.*, a position of difficulty or embarrassment, (1) *rám*, -*e*, *f.*: it is a pity to lose courage whatever fix one may be in, *í r máirg cáilpeáð a mírneáct cibé rám a mbeáð fé ann*; (2) *teannta*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (3) *luaríam*, -*e*: in a fix, *í luaríam* (*Or.*); (4) *í gcontabairt*, in a fix; (5) *abar*, -*air*, *m.*: to leave a person in a fix, *ðume ð'fáigáil 'ran abar* (*nó eabar*).

Fixable, *a.*, capable of being fixed, *ro-rocpuigíte*.

Fixed, *a.*, (1) settled, (*a*) *ceapuigíte*; (*b*) *rocpuigíte*.

(2) Firm, securely placed or fastened, *ðamgeán*, -*gne*.

Fixedness, } *n.*, (1) the state or
Fixity, } quality of being
fixed, (*a*) *ðamgneáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*)
rocpuigéáct, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Steadfastness, (*a*) *rear-máct*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ðíongmálta*, -*air*, *m.*

Fixture, *n.*, that which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage, *rocpacán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Flabby, *a.*, (1) hanging loose by its own weight, flaccid, *liobarímaç*, -*aigé*.

(2) Wanting firmness, *boç*, *comp. buigé*.

Flabbiness, *n.*, quality or state of being flabby, (1) *liobarímaç*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *buigé*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Flaccid, *a.*, limber, lax, flabby, *liobarímaç*, -*aigé*.

Flaccidity, } *n.*, state of being
Flaccidness, } flaccid, *liobarímaç*, -*a*, *f.*

Flag, *n.*, a banner or standard, (1) *bíataç*, -*aig*, -*aigé*, *m.*; (2) *ruaíteantap*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *meirg*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -gí*, *f.*

Flag, *n.*, a flat stone, (1) *leac*, *gen. lice*, *pl. leaca*, *leacaça*, *leacpaça* and *lice*, *f.*: the flags of the great house are slippery, *í rleamam íað leacaça an tígé móir*; (2) *liag*, *gen. -igé*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (3) *rlinn*, *gen. -e*, and *-leanna*, *pl. -ní*, *rlinnnte*, and *rleanntpaça* (*Con.*).

Flag, *v.t.*, to lay with flags, *leacaça* *do éur ríor*.

Flag, *n.*, wild iris, (1) *(f)enteap-tríom*, -*tríum*, *m.* (*Ex.* 2, 3-5), also *feitírtíum*, -*e*, *f.* and *ríte-artap*, -*air*, *m.* (*Job* 8, 11); (2)

roileartar, -air, *m.*(3) riolar-
tar, -tarac, *f.* (*Don.*); (4) curc-
air, -e, *f.*; (5) buš uirge.

Flag, *v.i.*, to lose vigour, to droop,
neart do cáilleamaint.

Flagellant, *n.*, one who practices
flagellation, ršúirpeóir, -óir, -í,
m.

Flagellate, *v.t.*, to whip, to scourge,
to flog, ršúirrim, -reab.

Flagellation, *n.*, a flogging or
scourging, ršúirráil, -ála, *f.*

Flageolet, *n.* (*Mus.*), a small
wooden pipe with a mouthpiece
and six or more holes, softer than
the flute, (1) feabán, -ám, *m.*;
(2) crann ceóil.

Flaggy, *a.*, (1) flexible, limber,
liobarnaic, -aige.

(2) abounding with flags, or
wild iris, riolar-tarac, -aige.

(3) abounding in flat stones,
leacamait, -má.

Flagitious, *a.*, (1) grossly wicked,
(a) coripeac, -pige; (b) coripe,
ind.; (c) malluighe, *ind.*

(2) Guilty of great crimes,
mígníomac, -aige.

Flagitiousness, *n.*, state of being
grossly wicked, coripeac, -a, *f.*

Flagon, *n.*, a vessel with a narrow
mouth used for holding liquors,
generally earthenware, (1) clagún
-úm, *m.*; (2) puirtuc, -e, -eaca,
f.; (3) flaisín, *m.* (1 *Chron.*
16, 3); (4) flagún, -úm (*Hos.*
3, 1); (5) crúrşin, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní,
m.

Flagrancy, *n.*, heinousness, enor-
mity, (1) áibéarac, -a, *f.*; (2)
neamháirpeac, -a, *f.*

Flagrant, *a.*, notorious, heinous,
(1) áibéarac, -aige; (2) neam-
háirpeac, -pige.

Flag-ship, *n.*, the vessel that
carries the commanding officer
of a fleet or squadron, (1)

long bpatais, *f.*; (2) bpatlong,
-lunge, -longa, *f.*

Flag-staff, *n.*, a staff or pole on
which a flag is hoisted, crann
bpatais.

Flag-stone, *n.*, a flat stone used
in paving. *See* Flag.

Flail, *n.*, an instrument for thresh-
ing corn, (1) rúrte, *gen. id.*, *pl.*
-tí and -anna, *m.* It consists of
the striking portion buaitéan
(buaitim, *Don.*), and the handle
called lámcrann, *m.*, also colpa
and colpán, *m.*; (2) matóir, -e,
-eaca, *f.*

Flake, *n.*, a loose filmy mass or a
thin chip-like or scale-like layer
of anything, (1) rleantac, -aig,
-aige, *m.*: the flakes of his flesh
are joined together, acáir rlean-
tac a feóla coimheangailte ó'a
céite (*Job* 41, 23); (2) leac, *g.*
lice, *pl.* -aca, *f.*, for instance,
leacoróir, a f. of ice; (3)
lomóg, -óige, -a, *f.* (bpatóg,
Don.): lomóg rneactaró, a snow-
flake; (4) calóg, *f.*: a f. of snow,
calóg rneactaró (*M. B.*); (5) of
wool or snow, (a) rlám, -áme,
-a, *f.*: flakes of snow, rláma
rneactaró, *S. R.*, 524; (b) rlámán,
-ám, *m.*; (c) rleam, -a, *m.* (*Con.*);
(d) rlamóg, -óige, -a, *f.*; (6)
cláóán, -ám, *m.* (*Con.*).

Flambeau, *n.*, a torch made by
combining a number of thick
wicks, (1) craoiblarair, -larpac,
-larpaca, *f.*; (2) rrapal, -ail, *m.*

Flamboyant, *a.*, characterised by
flame-like or waving curves,
craoiblarpac, -aige.

Flame, *n.*, a stream of burning
vapour or gas emitting light and
heat, a blaze, (1) larair, *gen.*
larpac, *pl.* larpaca, *f.*: in a
f. of fire out of the midst of a
bush. i larair cemeab amac air

lár cnaoiúe (*Ex.* 3, 2); larpáca an ghráda, the flames of love; flames (*coll.*), larpac; (2) luirne, *g. id., pl. -ní, f., -áca, f.*; (3) luire, *g. id., f.*; (4) léar, -éir, *m.*; (5) blaðair, -e, -í, *f.*; (6) bpeð, *g. id., f.*

Flame, *v.i.*, (1) to burn with a flame or blaze, lapaím, -að: it is flaming, tá ré ar lapað; the fire begins to f., tá an teme ar lapað; it is flaming brightly, tá ré ar dearglapað; blaðair-eact, -rúge (*Don.*).

(2) To break out in a violent passion, lomnim, -neað.

Flameless, *a.*, destitute of flame, neamlarpac, -aíge.

Flaming, *a.*, emitting flames, blazing, (1) lapamail, -míla (*Nah.* 2, 3); (2) larpac, -aíge; (3) laparóda, *ind. (Gen.* 3, 24); (4) luirneamail, -míla.

Flamingo, *n.*, any bird of the genus Phoenicopter, lapairéan.

Flank, *n.*, the fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip, (1) clustán, -ám, *m.*; (2) bléan, -éme, *pl. -émí, -teaáca (Ker.)*, -treáca (*Con.*) *f.*: fat on his flanks, méatar ar a bleunaid (*Job* 15, 27); (3) maóíteán, -ám, *m.*; (4) luan, -ám, *m.*; (5) leap, -eire, -a, *f. (Lev.* 4, 9).

Flannel, *n.*, a soft woollen cloth, plamin, *g. id., m.*; bámin, *m. (Don.)*.

Flap, *n.*, (1) anything broad and limber that hangs loose, caúbe, *g. id., pl. -bí, f.*

(2) Anything attached by one side or end and easily moved, as the flap of a garment, caúpí-e, -í, *f. (Or.)*.

Flap-eared, *a.*, having broad, depending ears, (1) paúcluarac, -aíge; (2) rpaúcluarac, -aíge.

Flapping, as of sails for want of wind, *n.*, pacmáil, -aíll, *m.*

Flare, *v.i.*, (1) to burn with an unsteady flame like a candle in the wind, deallpuşað ruar mar deanpað comneall ón ngaoic.

(2) To flare up, to become suddenly excited, to burst into passion, lapaím, -að.

Flare, *n.*, an unsteady, broad, offensive light, (1) deallpac, *m.*; (2) lapair, -rpac, -rpáca, *f.*

Flaring, *a.*, shining with a dazzling light, deallpac, -aíge.

Flaring, *n.*, act of shining with a dazzling, light, deallpuşað, -uigte, *m.*

Flash, *n.*, a sudden burst of light (1) opútle, *gen. id., pl. -anna, f.*; (2) rplannc, -ainnce, *pl. -áca and -páca, f.*; (3) rplanncpað, -parð, *m.*; rplanncpað temeað, a f. of fire; (4) temntpeac, -rúge, -a, *f.*; (5) raigheán, -ám, *m.*; (6) gealán, -ám, *m.*; (7) rşolán, -ám, *m.*: a f. of lightning, rşolán temnt-rúge (*Con.*); (8) dealán, -ám, *m.*; (9) lapair, -rpac, -rpáca, *f.*: as the appearance of a f. of lightning, amuil cairbéanta larpac tinntrúge (*Ezek.* 1, 14); (9) tearpað şoluir (*Tyr.*).

Flash, *v.i.*, to burst forth with a sudden and transient flood of light, temnt-rúşim, -uşað.

Flashy, *a.*, (1) dazzling for a moment, transitorily bright, (a) dealánac, -aíge; (b) temntpeac, -rúge.

(2) Showy, baratalac, -aíge: a bean uapal baratalac bfuil na róbaí şo talaím oir (doðagán ua Račaille).

Flask, *n.*, a small bottle-shaped vessel for holding fluids, *copn*, *g. cuipn*, *pl. id.* and *copna*, *d.pl. copnaib*.

Flat, *a.*, (1) having an even horizontal surface, (a) *coṭpom*, *-puime*; (b) *pérō*, *-e*; (c) *coimíreal*, *-rle*: *tír coimíreal nó pérō*, a f. country; *rrón íreal leatán*, a f. nose; (d) *clápac*, *-aige*: f.-faced, *cláiréaróanac*; f.-footed, *copclápac*.

(2) Lying at full length or stretched upon the ground, (a) *rínce*, *ind.*: fell f. on his face, *do tuit rínce ar a aḡarō* (*Numb.* 22, 31); (b) the walls of the city shall fall down f., *tuitprō ballai na caṭpac ríor go lár* (*Josh.* 6, 5).

(3) Tasteless, stale, vapid, insipid, (a) *leam*, *-eime*; (b) *pparo*, *-e*.

(4) Unanimated, dull, maot, *-oite*.

(5) Absolute, downright, positive, unmistakable, *deapṛōta*.

Flat, *n.*, the flat part or side of anything, *plearṣ*, *-erṣ*, *m.*: on the f. of his back, *ar plearṣ a ṽroma*.

Flatfish, *n.*, any fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*; the flatfishes have the body flattened, swim on the side and have both eyes on one side as the flounder, turbot, halibut, etc., *leatōṣ*, *-ōṣe*, *-a*, *f.*

Flat-footed, *a.*, having a flat foot with little or no instep, (1) *pparōpac*; (2) *copclápac* (*U.*).

Flatiron, *n.*, an iron with a flat smooth surface for ironing clothes, (1) *ispann*, *-amn*, *m.*; (2) *ispann bláite*.

Flatly, *ad.*, positively, plainly, peremptorily, (1) *go oípeac*; (2)

go deapṛōta; *go niomlán*: *he* f. denied it to me, *do ṽiulturṣ ré go niomlán oim-ra é*.

Flatness, *n.*, (1) evenness of surface, the state of being level, (a) *coimírealac*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *coṭpuime*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) Want of flavour, insipidity, *leime*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Flat-nose, *n.*, *rrón leatṭa* (*Lev.* 21, 18); *ṣeangc*, *g. ṣimgce*, *-a*, *f.*
Flat-nosed, *a.*, having a flat broad nose, (1) *ṣeangcac*, *-aige*; (2) *pparōpṛónac*, *-aige*.

Flatten, *v.t.*, to make flat or level, *coṭpomuirṣim*, *-uḡarō*.

Flatter, *v.t.*, to blandish, to cajole, to wheedle, to gratify self-love or vanity by artful and interested commendation or attentions, (1) *oéanam* *blarar* *le*, also *blaraim*, *-arō*; (2) *cluaimim*, *-anarō*; (3) *rlíomaim*, *-arō*; (4) *lúrtaim*, *-arō*; (5) *lúrtauirṣim*, *-uḡarō*; (6) *rotaluirṣim*, *-uḡarō*; (7) *oéanam* *rplearṭac* *le* (*Prov.* 29, 5).

Flatter, *v.i.*, to use insincere praise, (1) *meallaim*, *-arō*: the stranger who flatters with her words, an *coimigṭeac* *noṭ meallar* *le n-a ṽriatṛaib* (*Prov.* 2, 16); (2) *rplearṭuirṣim*, *-uḡarō* (*Prov.* 20, 19); (3) *blátauirṣim*, *-uḡarō*: he who flatters with the tongue, an *té blátauirṣear* *leir an oṭeangarō* (*Prov.* 28, 23).

Flatterer, *n.*, one who flatters, (1) *blarairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*: *ní cara ṣac blarairpe*, every f. is not a friend; (2) *lúrtairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (3) *brarairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (4) *rlíomairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (5) *rlíomaoóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (6) *cluanairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (7) *brearairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (8) *blerairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (9) *plámáruirpe*,

g. id., pl. -ðce, m.; (10) *plápurðe, g. id., pl. rðem.*

Flattering, *a.*, that flatters, (1) *blaðrac, -aiðe*; (2) *plámárac, -aiðe*; (3) *rotalac, -aiðe*; (4) *lúrtrac, -aiðe*; (5) *rlíomac, -aiðe*; (6) *rámþurac, -aiðe*; (7) *cluanac, -aiðe*; (8) *rpleaðac, -aiðe* (*Job* 32, 21).

Flattery, *n.*, the act or practice of flattering by interested and artful commendation or compliments, (1) *blaðar, -air, m.*: *f.* makes friendship, *gnýðeann blaðar carðar*; (2) *blaðaræðct, -a, f.*, also *blæðaræct, -a, f.*; (3) *þurparæct*; (4) *rlíomaræct, -a, f.*; (5) *rlíomarðiræct, -a, f.* (1 *Thess.* 2, 5); (6) *plámár, -air, m.*, also *plámáræðct, -a, f.* (*Armagh*); (7) *cluanaræðct, -a, f.*; also *cluanarðæct, f.*; (8) *cluan, -ana, f.*; (9) *blannðar, -air, m.*; (10) *lúrtaar, -air, m.*; (11) *lúrtairæct, -a, f.* (12) *rotal, -ail, m.*; (13) *beaðaræðct, -a, f.*: useless *f.*, *beaðaræðct ðan ferðm* (*Or.*); (14) *marðal, -ail, m.*; (15) *rpleaðac, -air, m.* (*Prov.* 6, 24); (16) *mealitðiræct, -a, f.* (*Dan.* 11, 21).

Flatulence, } *n.*, the state of being
Flatulency, } affected with wind
in the stomach, (1) *þremneac, -a, f.*; (2) *þrúctac, -a, f.*

Flatulent, *a.*, generating wind in the stomach, (1) *þremneac, -niðe*; (2) *þrúctac, -aiðe*.

Flaunt, *v.t.*, to spread out or display ostentatiously, *teacnuigim, -uðað*.

Flaunt, *v.i.*, to flutter, *luarðaim, -að*.

Flavour, *n.*, (1) that quality of anything which affects the taste, *blar, -air, m.*: salt is the *f.* of every food, *blar ðac þrð, ratann*;

blar ðac þrð aður vit ðac ánn-lam (*Don.*).

(2) That quality which gratifies the palate, (a) *veaðblar, -air, m.*; (b) *úrblar, -air, m.*

Flavourless, *a.*, without flavour, tasteless, *leam, -eime*; *neamblarta, ind.*

Flaw, *n.*, (1) a crack or gap, (a) *rðamne, gen. id., pl. -ní, f.*; (b) *ðáð, -aið, pl. id., and -a, m.*

(2) A defect, a fault, (a) *loct, -a, m.*; (b) *riar, -air, m.*: there is a small flaw in it, *tá riar beað ann* (*Don.*).

Flawless, *a.*, free from flaws, (a) *ðan loct*; (b) *iomlán, -áme*.

Flawy, *a.*, (1) defective, faulty, *loctac, -aiðe*.

(2) Full of cracks, *ðáðac, -aiðe*.

Flax, *n.*, (1) a plant of the genus *Linum*, *lín, gen. lín, m.* (*cf. W. llin*; *Corn. and Bret. lin*; *Lat. linum*; *Gr. λίνον*); small *f. línán -ám, m.*; smoking *f., lín veatamail* (*Isa.* 42, 3).

(2) Coarse flax, tow, (a) *bunac, -aið, m.*; (b) *buarac, -aið, m.*

(3) Fairy-flax (*L. sylvestre*), (a) *míorac, -aiðe, f.*; (b) *lín na mbán rðe, m.*; (c) *caolac, -aið, m.*; (d) *mionuac, -aið, m.*

Flax comb or *hackle*, (a) *riorcal, -ail, m.*, also *ripteal, -ail, m.*; (b) *tairteal, -ail, m.*

Flax dresser, *riorcalðir, -ðra, -rí, m.*

Handful or *lock of flax*, (a) *rðoicín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) *rðoiclín*; *rireóð, óiðe, -a, f.*; (c) twelve handfuls, *tréirleán, m.*

Flax tongs, *n.*, an instrument for dressing flax, (1) *clóð, -a, m.*; (2) *clúð lín*.

Flax wheel, λυαοαίρε, *g. id.*,
pl. -πί, m.

Flaxen, *a.*, of the colour of flax,
bán : γρουαῖς bán, *f. hair.*

Flax-seed, *n.*, the seed of flax,
linseed, (1) πορ, *gen. and pl.*
πουρ, *m.*; (2) ππαρ λιν.

Flay, *v.t.*, to skin, to strip the
skin off, φεανναιμ, -αὐ : who
f. their skins off them, noc
φεανναρ α γερουσιονν οιοβ (*Mic.*
3, 3); the Levites flayed them,
ο'φεανναοαρ να λέβιτις ιαο (*2*
Chron. 35, 11).

Flayed, *a.*, skinned, φεανντα, *ind.*

Flayer, *n.*, one who strips off the
skin, (1) φεανναίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-πί; (2) φεανντοίρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*;
(3) φεαννατοόρ, *m.*

Flaying, *n.*, the act of stripping
the skin off, φεανναὐ, -ντα, *m.*

Flea, *n.*, an insect belonging to the
genus Pulex, (1) ο'ρεανκαρο, -ε,
-ί, *f.*; (2) ο'εαργζάν, -άμ; (3)
ο'εαρμασ, -αροε, -οί, *f.*: after
whom dost thou pursue?—after
a flea, cia α νοιαῖς α θ'φυλ τῷ
αζ λογζαίρεατ?—α νοιαῖς ο'εαρ-
ναίτε (*1 Sam.* 24, 14); (4)
ο'εαργζαίτ, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Fleabane, *n.*, a plant (*Pulicaria*)
supposed to drive fleas away, (1)
τυρ να γκορκαρτ; (2) ο'ρεανκαρο
ο'ίβεαρτασ.

Flea-bite, *n.*, (1) the bite of a flea,
γρεμ ο'ρεανκαροε.

(2) The red spot caused by the
bite of a flea, ο'ρεανγβαλλ, -βαλλ,
m.

Fleam, *n.*, a kind of lancet for
opening veins, lancing gums, etc.,
λανν κυρτεανν, *f.*

Fled, *imp. of Flee*, οο τεις πέ,
he fled.

Fledge, *v.t. and i.*, to furnish with
feathers, κλῦμουγim; -υζαὐ.

Fledged, *a.*, furnished with feathers

κλῦμασ, -αῖζε .i. zo λεόρ κλῦμ
οο βειτ ας εαν ος νό γεάρρεασ
κum ειτιλλ αρ αν νεαο.

Fledgling, *n.*, a young bird just
fledged, (1) γεάρρεασ, -αῖς, -αῖζε
m.; (2) ρζαλιτάν, -άμ, *m.* (*Or.*
and *Con.*); (3) ρζαλιτασάν, -άμ,
m. (*Or.*).

Flee, *v.i.*, τειόim, -έαο : let them
that hate thee f. before thee,
αν ο'πονς φυαίτ'ιζεαρ τῷ τειόροίρ
ρόματ; they fled to the moun-
tain, οο τειέαοαρ παν τρλιαβ;
f., τεις ιεατ πέim.

Fleece, *n.*, the entire coat of wool
that covers a sheep, ιομπαὐ,
-αὐ, *m.*: the first of the f. of
thy sheep, πρῖμροιλ ιομπαὐ οο
εαορασ (*Deut.* 18, 4); an ιομπαὐ
ὀροα, the Golden Fleece; ας
κομαρτα αν ιομπαὐ, at the sign
of the f.; I will put a f. of wool
on the floor, κυρτερο me ιομπαὐ
οττα αρ αν υπλάρ (*Judg.* 6, 37).

Fleece, *v.t.*, (1) to deprive of a
fleece, ιομπαίμ, -μαίρτ and -αὐ.

(2) To bring to straits by
oppression and exactions, (a)
ερεασάim, -αὐ; (b) ιομαίμ, -αὐ :
to f. one, οuine οο ιομαὐ νό
οο ερεασαὐ.

Fleeced, *a.*, (1) furnished with a
fleece, (a) ιομπασ, -αῖζε; (b)
ιομαρτα, -αῖζε.

(2) Deprived of a fleece, (a)
ιομαρτα, *ind.*; (b) ιομτα, *ind.*

(3) Plundered, ερεαστα, *ind.*

Fleecer, *n.*, one who fleeces or
strips unjustly, (1) ιομασόίρ,
-όρα, -πί, *m.*; (2) ιομαίρε, *g.*
id., *pl.* -πί, *m.*; (3) ερεασαόίρ,
-όρα, -πί, *m.*

Fleecing, *n.*, the act of depriving
of a fleece or of money, (1)
ιομαίρτ, -αρτα, *m.*: ιά ιομαρτα
αν ιum. St. Stephen's Day; (2)
ιομπαὐ, -αρτα, *m.*

Fleecy, *a.*, covered with, made of, or resembling a fleece, *lomrac*, -*aiġe*.

Fleeing, *n.*, the act of running away from danger, *teiceaġ*, -*ċte*, *m.*

Fleer, *v.t.* and *i.*, to deride, to mock, *rġiġim*, -*ġeaġ*.

Fleerer, *n.*, one who fleers, *rġiġiġe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*

Fleet, *a.*, swift in motion, (1) *luac*, -*aiċe*: *ġaġaiġ luacċa*, *f.* dogs; (2) *meap*, *g.s.f.* *mipe*.

Fleet of ships, esp. warships, (1) *cablac*, -*aiġ*, *pl. id.*, and -*a*, *m.*; (2) *lomġear*, -*ġiġ*, *m.*: *cablac* *ve lomġaib coġaib*, *a f.* of men-of-war.

Fleeting, *a.*, transitory, passing swiftly away, (1) *uċam*, -*e*; (2) *viombuan*, -*ame*; (3) *neambuan*, -*ame*.

Fleetness, *n.*, swiftmess, rapidity, *luacar*, -*aiġ*, *m.*

Flesh, *n.*, (1) meat, *feol*, -*ola*, -*olċa*, *f.*: soft, tough or raw *f.*, *feol* *boġ*, *riġim* *nó am*; tender *f.*, *reapcoll*, -*oil*, *m.*

(2) The human body as distinguished from the soul, *colann*, *g. -lnd*, *dat. -lamm*, *f.*: the concupiscence of the *f.*, *ancoil na colna*.

(3) Mankind, the human race, *feol*, -*ola*, *f.*: to destroy all *f.*, *vo rġiġor ġac uile feola* (*Gen.* 6, 17).

(4) Kindred, race, stock, *feol*, -*ola*, *f.*: he is our brother and our *f.*, *re ar nveapibriacaiġ aġur ar bfeol é* (*Gen.* 37, 27).

After the flesh, in a gross or earthly manner, *vo reir na feola*.

Flesh-coloured, of the colour of flesh, *bámvearġ*, -*veirġe*.

Flesh-fork, } *n.*, *aġal*, -*aiġ*, *m.*:

Flesh-hook, } *a f.* of three teeth in his hand, *aġal* *ċri mbeanġán ann a lām* (1 *Sam.* 2, 13); what the *f.* brought up, *an méro vo veircaġ an t-aġal anior* (*ib.* 14).

Flesh-worm, *n.*, *riġ*, -*ġoe*, *pl.*

-*ġoi*, *f.*: what is smaller than the two eyes of the flesh-worm? one eye, *caġ ir lūġa ná vā riil na riġoe*? *aon* *ċriil amām*; not bigger than a flesh-worm is the mother of evil, *ní lūġa i an riġ ná mātair an uilc*; there is nothing in it, it is of no account, *ní l oircaġ na riġoe ann*; (2) *míolċeair*, *m.*; (3) *mí-ċeairtán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *riġoeoġ*, -*oġe*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *manċnuim*, *f.*

Fleshiness, *n.*, state of being fleshy, *feolmaircaġ*, -*a*, *f.*

Fleshless, *a.*, destitute of flesh, lean, *ġan feol*: *ġan vo veir ar vume acċ cnāmā aġur cpoiceann*.

Fleshliness, *n.*, carnal passions and appetites, *collarveacċ*, -*a*, *f.* (*colnarveacċ*).

Fleshly, *a.*, carnal, lascivious, *collarve*, *ind.* (*colnarve*).

Flesh-meat, *n.*, animal food, (1) *feol*, *gen. feola*, *f.*; (2) *feolmāc*, -*aiġ*, *m.*

Fleshmonger, *n.*, one who deals in flesh, (1) *feolavoir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*; *vriocair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*

Fleshy, *a.*, plump, corpulent, fat, (1) *feolmar*, -*aiġe*; (2) *māġac*, -*aiġe*.

Fletch, *v.t.*, to feather, as an arrow, *rġiacām vo ċur ar riġeaġ*.

Fletcher, *n.*, a manufacturer of bows and arrows, *boġavoir*, -*ora*, -*ri*, *m.*

Fleur-de-lis, } See Flower - de -

Fleur-de-luce, } luce.

Flexibility, *n.*, the quality of being easily bent, (1) *rotúbtaçt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rotútttaçt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *rotútaonao*, -*nta*, *m.*; (4) *rotúroa*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Flexible, *a.*, capable of being bent, not stiff or brittle, (1) *rotúbta*; (2) *rotúttta*; (3) *rotúroaç*, -*otge* (*cf. amrotúroaç*, inflexible, hardened in depravity); (4) *gúnn-t-eaç*, -*tiçe*.

Flexibleness, *n.* See Flexibility.

Flexile, *a.* See Flexible.

Flexion, *n.*, the act of bending, a bending, (1) *camao*, -*mça*, *m.*; (2) *claoao*, -*nta*, *m.*; (3) *lúbaç*, -*bça*, *m.*; (4) *fiapaç*, -*pta*, *m.*; *tá mo camán as fiapaç ir as liataç fé'n leabao*, my hurley is getting flexed and mildewed under the bed.

Flexuous, } *a.*, having turns or
Flexuose, } windings, (1) *carça*,
ind.; (2) *lúbaç*, -*aiçe*.

Flexure, *n.* See Flexion.

Flicker, *v.i.*, to waver unsteadily like a flame in a current of air, (1) *beit ar fuaroao*; (2) *beit as sabáil ríor ruar*.

Flickermouse, *n.*, a bat, (1) *gúatán leatair*; *míoltós leatair*.

Flight, *n.*, (1) the act of flying, (*a*) *eiteall*, -*tiil*, *m.*; (*b*) *eitil*, -*e*, *f.*; (*c*) a short flight, *eitleós*, -*otge*, -*a*, *f.*; *eiltreós*, *f. (Con.)*.

(2) The act of fleeing, running away to escape danger, (*a*) *teiceam*, -*ím*, *m.*; (*b*) *teiceao*, -*cte*, *m.*: *ye shall not go out with haste nor go by f.*, *ní raçtaoi amaç le deitíor 7 ní imeoçtaoi le teiceam (Isa. 52, 12)*.

(3) A soaring in poetry, imagination, ambition, etc., *ápropém*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*: a *f.* in poetry, *ápropém i bfulroaçt*.

(4) A flock of birds flying in company, (*a*) *gúata*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (*b*) *mol*, -*a*, *m.*; (*c*) *eaita*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (*d*) *gúaoç*, -*oitte*, *f.*; (*e*) *gúatam*, -*e*, *f.*

Flightiness, *n.*, giddiness, volatility, *luaimneaçt*, -*a*, *f.*

Flighty, *a.*, volatile, giddy, (1) *aeiaç*, -*aiçe*; (2) *luaimneaç*, -*niçe*; (3) *gúasç*, -*aiçe*.

A flighty fellow, (*a*) *gúos*, *g. gúuig*, *pl. -a*, *m.*; (*b*) *gúoigín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (*c*) *gúosair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (*d*) *gúugin*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Flimsy, *a.*, loose, thin and unsubstantial, (1) *canao*, *ind.*; (2) *lobapnaç*, -*aiçe*.

Flinch, *v.i.*, to withdraw from pain or danger, to show signs of yielding, (1) *ptaonaim*, -*ao*: *William O'Flynn that never flinched*, *liam ó floinn náir ptaon ruam*; (2) *réapaim*, -*ao*.

Flincher, *n.*, one who flinches or fails, (1) *réapair*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*: *duine náç roeimeann do réir mar do g'eall ré*; (2) *ptaonair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Flinching, *n.*, the act of withdrawing from pain or danger, (1) *ptaonao*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *réapao*, -*pta*, *m.*

Flindermouse, *n.* See Flickermouse.

Flinders, *n.*, fragments, (1) *gúeamanna*, *pl. m.*; *búirí beasga*, *pl. m.*

Fling, *v.t.*, (1) to cast or throw from the hand, *caitím*, -*team*.

(2) To hurl, to throw off or down, *teitgim*, -*gean* and -*gimç*; *tuigim* and *clugim*, -*gimç* (*Con.*, *U.* and *Or.*): *he flung off his shirt*, *clug ré de a léme (Or.)*; *flung it into the well*, *do teitg 'ran otobair é (K., Tbb. 140, 25)*; *he knows not when he will be*

flung on the shore, ní pìor dó cá trác teitítear ar trác é (K., Tob., 22, 11).

Fling, *n.*, (1) a cast from the hand. upcar, -air, *m.*

(2) A kick, a gibe, a sarcasm. rpeac, -eice, -a, *f.*: I must have a f. at him, ir éigean dam-ra rpeac do buairt air; every word he speaks he has a f. at somebody, sac focal dá labramm pé bíonn rpeac aige ar dúine éigim.

Flinging, *n.*, the act of throwing. (1) carream, -cte, *m.*; (2) teitigean, -gim, *m.*

Flint, *n.*, a very hard variety of quartz, striking fire with steel. (1) cloicteime, -aó, *f.*: therefore I have set my face like a f., uime rim do fuigir mé m'asair amail cloicteimeaó (Isa. 50, 7); bampesáó pé ola ar cloicteime. he would get oil out of f.; (2) orasairt, -airt, *m.*; (3) breócloc, -oice, -a, *f.*; (4) aibinn, -e, *f.*

Flinty, *a.*, abounding in or resembling flint, orasairtaó, -aige.

Flip, *n.*, a hot drink made of beer, brandy, etc., róir oige teó ar n-a déanam do líonn, brannóa i rúicre (nó rucra).

Flippancy, *n.*, the state or quality of being flippant. (1) brarráirtesáó, -a, *f.*; (2) lusimnesáó, -a, *f.*; (3) lusitbéalasáó *f.*; (4) lusclabairtaó, -a, *f.*; (5) béal-rsaoitresáó, -a, *f.*

Flippant, *a.*, speaking fluently and confidently without knowledge or consideration. (1) brarráirtesáó, -aige; (2) lusimnesáó, -aige; (3) lusclabairtaó, -aige; (4) béalrsaoitresáó, -aige.

Flippantness, *n.* See Flippancy.

Flirt, *n.*, a woman who plays at courtship, a coquette, rsóirweó.

-óige, -a, *f.*; (2) simg, -e, -i, *f.*; (3) fusáir, -e, -i, *f.*; (4) sosáir, *g. id., pl. -oi, f. (Don.)*.

Flirtation, *n.*, playing at courtship. (1) fusáirwesáó, -a, *f.*; (2) rsóir, -oir, *m.*; (3) rpallairwesáó, -a, *f.*

Flirting, *a.*, indulging in flirtation. (1) fusáirwesáó, -oige; (2) rsóir-eamail, -míl.

Flit, *v.i.*, to pass rapidly from one place to another, to dart along. (1) rsemnim, -neáó and rsemnit; (2) imircim, -ce (Con.).

Flitch, *n.*, the side of a pig salted and cured, leactasó muice.

Flittermouse. See Flickermouse.

Flitting, *n.*, the act of passing rapidly from one place to another. rsemneáó, -nnte, *m.*; rsemnit, -e, *f.*

Flixweed, *n.*, a kind of hedge mustard formerly used as a remedy for dysentery. (1) rméal muice, *m.*; (2) sosá lúimín.

Float, *v.t. and i.*, to move quietly on the surface of the water as a swimmer or a raft, rnámáim, *v.n.* rnám: to f. on the surface of the water, rnám ar usáir an uirge; to f. a ship, long do cúir ar rnám.

Float, *n.*, (1) anything which floats or rests on the surface of water. (a) rlasó, -a, *pl. id., m.*: we will bring them in floats by the sea. béarram linn 'n-a rlasóuib, iasó ar an brairge (2 Chron. 2, 16); (b) rnámán, -ám, *m.*: a f. of wood going down a river, rnámán asómar as rnám ar abaim.

(2) A kind of vehicle, oré.

Floating, *n.*, the act of moving on the surface of water. (1) rnámáim, -e, *f.*; (2) as rnám; (3) bosglusirwesáó, -a, *f.*

(1) *caitréimeanna*, *pl.*; (2) *córuḡaḡo caḡa*; (3) *culaic ḡairḡe* (*Con.*).

Flourishing, *a.*, thriving, *réanmair, -aípe*.

Floury, *a.*, resembling flour, covered with flour, *plúrac, -aíḡe*.

Flout, *v.t.*, to practise mocking, to jeer at, *cnáirim, v.n. cnáir .i. maḡaḡo nó fonómair oḡo déanamair oḡo*.

Flouter, *n.*, a mocker, *cnáirípe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m. .i. fear nó bean fonómairípe*.

Flow, *v.i.*, (1) to move or circulate as water, (a) *ḡairim, -reao*, hence *ḡaire*, a stream; (b) *rreaoim, -ao* (✓ *srévo*, I flow; cf. *rput*, a stream); (c) *ritim, -eao* and *rit*: tears flowed down my cheek, *oḡo rít na deóira anuar tem' ḡruar*; flowing with milk and honey, *air ríleo oḡo bainne ḡ oḡo míl* (*Num.* 13, 27); (d) *ritim, v.n. rit*, the waters f., *rit oḡo na huirḡeao* (*Ps.* 17, 18).

(2) To rise like the tide, (a) *tionaim, -ao*: the hills shall f. with milk, *tionair na cnoic le bainne* (*Joel* 3, 18); (b) *tuitḡim, -uḡaḡo*: the waters flowed over my head, *oḡo tuitḡeaoir na huirḡeao air mo céann* (*Lam.* 3, 54); like a flowing stream, *amair rpután aḡ tuitḡaḡo* (*Isa.* 66, 12); the waters of Jordan returned and flowed over all its banks, *o'filleaoir uirḡi lortan ḡur tuitḡeaoir a bpuaca uile* (*Josh* 4, 18).

Flow, *n.*, a stream of water or other fluid, (1) *rream, -eime, -a, f.*, also *rreao*, the stream of milk yielded by a cow in milking; *tá tú aḡ baint rream mair airí*, you are getting a good stream

of milk from her; (2) *tál, -áil, m.*: she has a fine f. of milk, *tá tál breáḡ bainne airí*.

(3) Idiom: the f. of every stream will be against the mountains when I am false to you, love, *bero aḡair* (face) *ḡac rroḡa i ḡcomne na ríao, tairt beaoira claoir oir, a ḡráo mo époro* (*Hard.* i. 308).

Flower, *n.*, (1) the bloom or blossom of a plant, (a) *blát, -a, pl. -anna, m.*, also *f. bláite, pl. -a*; (b) *rḡot, -oite, -a, f.*; (c) *rḡotóḡ, f.*; (d) *riomrḡot, f.*

(2) The fairest, freshest and choicest part of anything, (a) *plúr, -úr, m.*: f. of the women, *plúr na mbair*; (b) *blát* (see 1): the f. of youth, *blát na hóirḡe*; (c) (i) *rḡot, -oite, -a, f.*: f. of the flock, *rḡot an pobair*; (ii) *toḡa, gen. id., f.*: f. of the flock, *toḡa na deíre*.

Flower-bud, n., (1) *bacla, gen. -ao, f.*; (2) *baclóḡ, -oíḡe, -a, f.*

Flower, *v.i.*, to blossom, to bloom, *blátuirḡim, -uḡaḡo*.

Flower-de-luce, *n.*, a genus of perennial herbs (*Iris*) with sword-like leaves, (1) *reiteairtar, -air, m.*; (2) *(reiteairt)rom, -ruim, m.*; (3) *buḡa uirḡe*; (4) *biopbuḡa*. See Flag, the wild iris.

Floweret, *n.*, a small flower, (1) *bláitín, m.*; (2) *mionrḡot, -oite, -a, f.*

Floweriness, *n.*, the state of being flowery, *blátáct, -a, f.*

Flowering, *n.*, the act of blossoming, *blátuḡaḡo, -uirḡe, m.*

Flowerless, *a.*, having no flowers, *neamblátmair, -aípe*; *ḡan blát*.

Flowery, *a.*, full of flowers, (1) *blátmair, -aípe*; (2) *mionrḡotáct, -aíḡe*.

m.; (2) *dearḡad*, -ḡad, *m.*; (3) *ruaim*, -e, *f.* (*Con.*); (4) *ruam-aim*, -mna, *f.*: and the *f.* of anger on his face, *aḡur ruamaim na feirge 'n-a ḡnúir* (*D. L.* 131; *D. I.* 71).

Fluster, *n.*, agitation mingled with confusion. See **Flurry**.

Flute, *n.*, a musical instrument, (1) *feadóán*, -áin, *m.*: the sound of the *f.* *ruaim an feadóaim* (*Dan.* 3, 10); (2) *feadóḡ* (and *proeḡ*), -ḡe, -a, *f.* (*cf.* *fró*, tree); (3) *crann ceóil*, *m.*; (4) *cuiréal*, -pil, *m.*.

Flute-player, *n.*, a performer on the flute, (1) *feadóánaḡ*, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*; (2) *cuirleannaḡ*, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*.

Flute-playing, *n.*, the act of playing the flute, (1) *feadóánaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *aḡ buataḡ nó aḡ remm ar feadóaim*.

Flutter, *v.i.*, to be in agitation, (1) *ruarpuḡim*, -uḡad, also *ruarpuaim*, -ad; (2) *roḡaluḡim*, -uḡad: as the eagle fluttereth over her young, *mar roḡaloḡear an t-íolar ór cionn a hóḡ* (*Deut.* 32, 11).

Flutter, *n.*, (1) the act of moving or flapping the wings rapidly, hovering, *roluamaim*, -mna, *f.*.

(2) Of birds going to roost, *bpuclur*, -lur, *m.*.

Fluvial, *a.*, belonging to rivers, growing or living in streams or ponds, *aibnead*, -nḡe.

Flux, *n.*, any fluid discharge from the bowels or other part, (1) *bponnḡḡaoilead*, -lte, *m.*; (2) *amḡḡaoilead*, -lte, *m.*; (3) *ḡearpuad*, -aḡ, *m.*; (4) bloody flux, *cpurḡḡaoilead*, -lte, *m.*.

Fly, *v.i.*, (1) to move through the air with wings, (a) *eicim*, -teall; (b) *eiteallaim*, -teall; (c) *eic-*

ealluḡim, -uḡad; (d) *eicim*, -tead: and fowls that may *f.* above the earth, *ḡ éanlaic feadópar eitead ór cionn na talman* (*Gen.* 1, 20); he shall *f.* like an eagle, *eicilpró pé amail íolar* (*Jer.* 8, 40); all the birds that were flying, *na huile éanlaic do bí aḡ eitealluḡ* (*Rev.* 19, 17).

(2) To fly from danger, to attempt to escape, *teicim*, -cead: *f.* for your life, *teic ar ion 'o'anma*; they had to *f.* for their lives, *b'éigean doib teicead le n-a n-anam* (*P. O'L.*); to *f.* from justice, *ceicead ón ḡceart*.

(3) To move suddenly or with violence: to *f.* at one, *do léim ar dume*.

(4) To float or rise in the air: as the sparks *f.* upward, *mar eirḡro na roḡtleanna ruar* (*Job* 5, 7).

Fly, *n.*, (1) any winged insect, (a) *cuit*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* *L. culex*); (b) *cuiteḡ*, -ḡe, -a, *f.*: haven't I raised the dust, said the *f.* behind the coach, *nac mipe a tḡḡ an ceó arpa an cuiteḡ i noiaró an cóirte*; (c) *ḡuibnead*, -nḡe, -a, *f.* (*cf.* *W. gwybedyn*; *Corn. guiban*).

(2) A hook dressed in imitation of a fly, used for fishing, (a) *maoḡar*, -air; (b) *bpeas-cuit*, -e, *f.*; (c) *puim*, -e, *f.* (*Tyr.*).

(3) The long-legged insect that flies round a lighted candle, "daddy-long-legs," *pnáḡadán*, -áin, *m.*.

Fly, *a.*, (*colloq.*), knowing, wide-awake, *ruḡtead*, -tḡe.

Fly-boat, *n.*, a kind of passenger boat formerly used on canals, *luadḡad*, -áir, *m.*.

Flycatcher, n., a bird that feeds on insects; the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*), (1) *bneacán rḡiobóil*; (2) *bneacán ḡlar*.

Flyfish, v.i., to fish with flies, *caplaicim, v.n. caplaic*.

Flyfishing, n., act of fishing with flies, *caplaic, -e, f.*

Fly off, v.i., to dart away, *rḡemim, -nead*.

Flying, n., moving in the air as with wings, (1) *eiteall, -till, m.*: birds of a feather f. together, *ém na hémclerte as eiteall le céile*; (2) *foluamam, -mna, ;*. (3) *eiteallact, -a, f.*

Flying coach, *capbad nó cóirte reata bíor ar luatar roir bailtib móra*.

Flying colours (to come off with), *teact ar suair pé átar*.

Flying shot, *urcar fuaroream*.

Foal, n., the young of any animal of the horse family (*Equidæ*), *reappac, -ais, -aige, m.*: ten foals, *deic reappais (Gen. 32, 15)*.

Foalfoot, n. See Coltsfoot.

Foaling, n., bringing forth a foal, *as breit reappais*.

Foal-like, a., *reappaicamail, -mla*.

Foal-stones, n. See Orchis.

Foam, n., froth, spume, scum, (1) *cubap, -air, m.*: as f. upon the water, *mar an ḡcubap ar an urḡe (Hos. 10, 7)*; as the f. of the waves, *mar cubap na otomn*; (2) *cubrán, -ám, m.*; (3) *coipe, g. id., f.*; the f. of the sea, *coipe na mara*.

Foam, v.i., to gather foam, to froth, (1) *cubaim, -ad.*; (2) he foams at the mouth, *cupeann pé cubap tar a béal (Mark 9, 17)*; (3) *coipḡim, -uḡad*.

Foaming, n., the act of gathering foam, frothing, (1) *cubpac, -bapca, m.*; (2) *as cup cubap (Luke 9, 39)*; (3) *coipeail, -ála, f.*

Foamy, a., covered with foam, frothy, (1) *cubpac, -aige*; (2) *cubpánac, -aige*.

Fob, n., a little pocket for a watch, (1) *pócfaire, m.*; (2) *póca beas, m.*; (3) *póicín, m.*

Focus, n., the point at which rays of light meet and at which the image is formed, (1) *bailirḡeán (Foley) m.*; (2) *ionad comne ḡaete folur*.

Fodder, n., that which is fed out to horses, cattle, etc., (1) *furpa. ind. (Don.)* .i. *bíad eallais, (a) réap, -éir, m.*; (b) *arḡap, -air, m.*; (c) *ḡ ḡac róirt beata i ḡcóir capall ḡ ḡac cméat eallais*: the ox over his f., *an dam ór cionn a bíó (Job 6, 5)*; (2) *mann (B.L.L. I. 270, 28)*.

Fodder, v.t., to feed cattle with dry food, (1) *beirim furpa*; (2) *bíatam, -ad*: to f. cattle, *áirnéir do bíatad*.

Fodderer, n., one who fodders cattle, (1) *inḡeilteóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *bíadtóir eallais*.

Foe, n., one who entertains a personal grudge, hatred or malice against another, (1) *námáro, gen. námáo, pl. námro, f. nom.*; also *náma, (cf. Gr. νωμα)*: or three months to be destroyed before thy foes, *nó beic trí mí oot rḡmór poune do námro (1 Chron. 21, 12)*; (2) *earcapa, -capao, -cáiroe, m.*: they slew of their foes 75,000, *do marḡadar o'a n-earcáiroib reactmóḡao ḡ cúḡ míle (Esth. 9, 16)*; (3) fierce foe, *deapḡnámáro, -ao, -ámro, f.*

Foe-like, *a.*, (1) εαρεάρεαματ, -μά; (2) νάμρεαδ, -οίγε.

Foeman, *n.* See Foe.

Fœtal, *a.* See Fetal.

Fœtidness, *n.* See Fetidness.

Fœtus, *n.* See Fetus.

Fog, *n.*, a watery vapour, ceó, *gen.* cíaδ and ceóig, *m.* It differs from a cloud (néatl) in being near the ground and from mist (ceóðpán) in not approaching so nearly to fine rain.

Fogey, *n.*, a person behind the times and slow, ρσotóς, -οίγε, -α, *f.*

Fogginess, *n.*, the state of being foggy, ceóμαρρεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Foggy, *a.*, full of fog, (1) ceóðac, -αίγε; (2) cíaδa, *ind.*; (3) ceóμαρ, -αίγε.

Foible, *n.*, a moral weakness, a failing, (1) loct, -α, *m.*; (2) παύίγε, *gen. id., pl. -εαδ, f.*

Foil, *n.*, a weapon used in fencing having a button at the end, páiteán, -ám, *m.* This word is also applied to the standards of baskets which were thrust into the ground while the basket is being made; also to long scollops for thatching, called "binders," which are thrust through and come out on the inside.

Foil, *v.t.*, to baffle, balk, defeat or frustrate, claoróim, -óe.

Foist, *n.*, crepitus ventris, τυφός, -οίγε, -α, *f.*

Foisting, *n.*, τυφάτ, -e, *f.*

Fold, *v.t.*, (1) to lap or lay in plaits or folds, to lay one part over another, (a) pítim, -leaδ : as a vesture thou shalt f. them up, pítipin ar a céite iao map bpat (Heb. 1, 12), also títim and pítim (*U.*); these forms are in *Lhuyd*; while they are

folded together, an pead a beró piao pítte ar a céite; the fool folds his hands together, pítteann an τ-αμαδán a lámha pá céite (*Ex.* 4, 5); (b) ouatam, -ad; (c) copnam, -ad.

(2) To double or lay together, oubtuigim, -uγad and -baít.

Fold, *n.*, (1) a doubling, esp. of any flexible substance, a part laid over another part, a plait, (a) píttead, -íte, *m.*; (b) poc, *g. puic, pl. id., and puici, m.*; (c) pocán, -ám, *m.*; (d) ouat, -ait, *m.*; (e) caipe, *g. id., f.*; (f) caipimín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

(2) Times or repetitions, used with numerals, as: two-fold, pá oó; three-fold, pá trí nó trí huaipe.

Fold, *n.*, (1) a hut or enclosure, (a) cpó, *gen. id., pl. -δanna, m. (cf. W. craw; Bret. crou, a pigsty), m.*; (b) mamnpac, -mige, *pl. -α, f. (Isa. 13, 20): (also mamnpac, f., Con.); a f. for flocks, 'n-α mánmngs treuo (Isa. 55, 10); as a flock in the midst of their f., map an tpead a lár a mamnpige (Mic. 2, 12); to their folds, o'a mamnpacaiδ (Jer. 23, 3); (c) bmanpac, -aig, -aige, m.; (d) buate, g. id., pl. -íte, f. (cf. L. bovine).*

(2) A flock of sheep, *fig.* the Church, cpó, *g. id., pl. -anna, m.*: there shall be one f. and one shepherd, beró don cpó amám γ don doðaipe amám ann (*John* 10, 16).

Foldable, *a.*, easily folded, (1) popítte, *ind.*; (2) polúbca, *ind.*

Folded, *a.*, plaited, (1) ouatac, -aige; (2) pítte, *ind.*; (3) pocac, -aige.

Folder, *n.*, one who or that which folds, pítteóip, -ópa. -ní, *m.*

Folding, *n.*, the act of plaiting, (1) *ḡilleadó, -uite, m.*: a little f. of the hands to sleep, *beagán ḡille na lám do chórladó (Prov. 6, 10)*; (2) *ḡualadó, -ita, m.*; (3) *coḡmadó, -nta, m.*

Foliage, *n.*, leaves collectively as produced by Nature, *ḡuilleadóar, -air, m.*: at the foot of the tree the f. falls, *ḡá bun an éiríamh a cuitear an ḡuilleadóar (H. M. 416)*.

Foliate, } *a.*, (1) having leaves,
Foliated, } *ḡuilleadó, -lige*; (2)
leaf-like, *ḡuilleamhail, -mha*.

Foliation, *n.*, the process of forming into leaves, *ḡuilleugadó, -igte, m.*

Folk, Folks, *n.*, people in general or a certain class of people; often with qualifying adjective, (1) *ḡream, -a, -anna, m.*; (2) *ḡrong, -umge, pl. id. and -a, dat. ḡrúmg, voc. ḡrong, f.*; (3) *luét, -a, m.*: (*cf. W. llwth*); feeble f., *luét éirítreórad (Prov. 30, 26)*; (4) *mumntir, -e, f.*: how are your own f.? *cionnar tá do mumntir rém?*; some of the f., *curo do'n mumntir (Gen. 33, 15)*, *doir, -a, pl. id., m.*; (5) *ḡaome, m. (Jer. 51, 58)*: on a few sick f., *ar beagán do ḡaomh éascruaróe (Mark 6, 5)*; (6) *bunadó, -aró, pl. id., m.*: misfortune usually comes on dilatory f., *bíonn an donar ar an mbunadó ḡaóatad*.

Folk-lore, *n.*, tales, legends or superstitions long current among the people, (1) *ḡeancar na ḡaome*; (2) *ḡeangéaltad, g. id., m.*

Follow, *v.t.*, (1) to go or come after, to endeavour to overtake, *leanaim, v.n. leanmham(τ)*: to f. one closely, *ḡuime do leanmham ḡo olúit*; to f. one's humour, *ḡuime*

do leanmham a élaonta; I followed him very hard; *do leanar é ḡo ḡócruaró*.

(2) To result from as an effect from a cause or an inference from a premise, as: hence it follows that he was not an honest man, *ar ḡo cuitgear nár ḡuime macánta é*.

(3) To copy, to take as an example, *leanaim, -nmam(τ)*: if anybody will serve me let him f. me, *ḡrò bé ḡniró reirbír ḡam-ra leanadó ré mé (John 12, 26)*.

(4) To go in pursuit, to chase, to pursue, (a) *ḡóirgim, -iugadó*; (b) *ḡéirleanaim, -leanmham(τ)*.

Follow up, lean oe.

To follow advice, ḡéanam do réir comairte; I followed them, *ḡam mé amac 'n-a ḡoiraró .i. I followed them shrewdly (in a sharp sense), they were not going to elude me (J. M. O'R.)*.

Follow, *v.i.*, to go or come after, *leanaim, v.n. leanmham(τ)*: f. on, *lean leat*; f. after those men, *lean i ḡoiraró na mumntire úo*; if any mischief f., *má leanam upóro ar bit' oe*; it will f. close after you, *leanparó ré ḡo luat i nḡar ḡoiraró*.

Followable, *a.*, capable of being followed, fit to be copied, *m-leannta, ind.*

Follower, *n.*, (1) one who follows or pursues, (a) *luét leanaimha (pl.)*; (b) *luét a leannta, his followers*.

(2) A dependent, a retainer, (a) *leanntad, -arḡ*: his share is the desire of every f., *ḡean ḡac leanntarḡ a curo (Hard. ii. 402)*; (b) *luét a leannta*; (c) *leascuóe, g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

(3) A sweetheart, *leanmán, -ám, m.*

Following, *n.*, (1) the act of pursuing, leanadh, -nta, *m.*; leanam-am, -mna, *f.*

(2) One's followers, adherents or dependents collectively, (a) tuét leanamna; (b) complaét, -a, *f.*

Following, *a.*, next after, succeeding, ensuing: the *f.* year, an bliadhain na dháirí rím.

Folly, *n.*, the state of being foolish, want of good sense, levity, foolery, (1) amaóántaét, -a, *f.*; (2) amuroeaét, -a, *f.*: a short folly is best, amuroeaét gearr hí rí gearr; (3) baotántaét, -a, *f.*: a silly word is *f.*, briatair baot baotántaét; (4) oíccéille, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (5) reabóro, -e, -eaca, *f.*; (6) baor, -e, *f.*: two-thirds of the *f.* to youth, dá oírian baorire as óige; I let it slip by me through the *f.* of youth, do rísaon mé corim é le baor na hóige; great *f.*, deapgbaoir, -e, *f.*; (7) leimie, *gen. id.*, *f.*: without proclaiming his own *f.*, san a leimie féin do cup ór áro; (8) leimear, -mí, *m.*; (9) leimeáct, -a, *f.*; (10) leamácar, -aí, *m.*; (11) leamár, -aí, what *f.*, nac é an leamár é; (12) míciall, -céille, *f.*; (13) baorpaó, -aó, *m.*; (14) eiríonnaét, -a, *f.*; (15) óimíroeaét; (16) suan-aét, -a, *f.*

Foment, *v.t.*, (1) to apply a warm lotion to, (a) foctraíam, -aó.

(2) To abet, to encourage, to instigate, (a) bporcturíam, -uáó; (b) spíoraím, -aó (spíoraím, *Don.*).

Fomentation, *n.*, (1) the act of fomenting a distempered part of the body, íam aicíroeaé den scoirp o'foctraíad.

(2) Instigation, encouragement, (a) bporcturíad, -uáé, *m.*; (b) spíoraó, -rta, *m.*

Fomenter, *n.*, one who encourages or instigates, spíoraóóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Fond, *a.*, affectionate, loving, tender, (1) ceanamail, -mía; (2) geanamail, -mía: they were very *f.* of each other, bíodair angeanamail ar a céile; (3) ceanáita, *ind.*; (4) muirneac, -nige; (5) oíl, -e; (6) oílir, -ire; (7) ceanarac, -aige; (8) cáóarac, -aige; (9) páirteaé, -tíge; (10) are you *f.* of wine? an áil leat pion?

Fondle, *v.t.*, to treat or handle with tenderness, to caress, (1) táctluíam, -uáó; (2) muirníam, -uáó; (3) alcpomaim, -aó: three that will not tolerate fondling—an old woman, a hen and a sheep, tríúr ná fulaimgeann (nac bfulaimgeann) alcpom—reanbean, ceapc 7 caopa.

Fondler, *n.*, one who fondles, táctluíteóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Fondling, *n.*, the act of caressing, manifestation of tenderness, (1) táctluíad, -uáé, *m.*; (2) muirneac, -a, *f.*; (3) alcpom, -a, *m.*; (4) glacaróeaét, -a, *f.*

Fondness, *n.*, tender liking, affection, (1) ceanar, -aí, *m.*; (2) ceanamlaét, -a, *f.*; (3) cion, *g.* ceana, *m.*; (4) gean, -a, *m.*; (5) ceanáitar, -aí, *m.*

Font, *n.*, a basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptising, (1) umar, -aí, *m.*; (2) umar baítríe.

Food, *n.*, that which is fed upon (1) biaó *gen. bíó, pl. -a, m.* (*cf.* Gr. βίος; L. victus); (2) lón -óm, *m.*:

1r fearr teac beas 7 teann lón
nà cairleán mòr 7 beasán bith.

1r maireas a beas san lón san
cairleán.

*Bad, worthless food, (a) mior-
amair, -e, f.; (b) triplaír, -e, f.*

Common food, táirbiao, m.

*Choice food, roblar, -air,
-airtí, m.*

*Foodful, a., full of food, biao-
mar, -aire.*

*Foodless, a., without food, san
biao.*

*Fool, n., one deficient in intellect,
an idiot, a natural, a simpleton,
(1) amaoán, -ám, m. (cf. L.
amens, foolish, out of his mind):
bí as rúgpaó le amaoán ran
baile 7 déanparó reiréan rúgpaó
leat-ra ran marpaó, play with
a f. at home and he will play
with you at the market; cuir-
eann amaoám ríolra ríolra
óaimb eagnurde le cuirle do
bamc arca, fools set stools to
make wise men stumble; ní hé
rm an t-amaoán aet an té a
cuir amaoán air, he is not the f.
but the man who called him so;
rúgailtear cuirpeac an amaoám
so héarparó, .i. noetann amaro
a rún, a fool's bolt is soon shot;
(2) amaro, -e, -í, f.; (3) ómíro,
-e, -í, f.; (4) amlóir, -ópa, -rí,
m.; (5) amlós, -óige, -a, f.; (6)
ómpreac, -ríge, -a, f.; (7) baotán,
-ám, m.; (8) samal, -ail, m.;
(9) one who counterfeits folly,
amaoán iarrpaim: an iron f.
with a woolly tail, amaoán
iarrpaim 7 eapball olua air
(Or.); (10) bpeallán, -ám, m.;
(11) ceallpae, -aig, m.; (12)
bpeallós, -óige, -a, f.; (13)
bpeillice, g. id., pl. -cí, m.; (14)
pteróce, g. id., pl. -cí, m.; (15)*

baptín, úin, m.; (16) curóeala,
g. id., m.

*Fool, v.i., to play the fool, déanam
amaoán(τ)act: I have played
the f., do punne mé amaoánact
(1 Sam. 26, 21).*

*Fool, v.t., to use as a fool, to cheat
by inspiring foolish confidence,
meallam, -ao: to f. a person,
oume do meallaó nó amaoán
do déanam de ouine.*

*Foolery, n., the practice of folly,
an act of folly, (1) amaoánact
nó amaoántact, -a, f.; (2)
amaroeact, -a, f.*

*Foolhardiness, n., foolish rashness,
recklessness, (1) leamóánaet, -a,
f.; (2) meapóánaet, -a, f.*

*Foolhardy, a., foolishly adven-
turous and bold, (1) leamóána,
ind.; (2) meapóána, ind.*

*Foolhardy action, n., uail-
gníom, m.: addicted to f. feats,
a., uailgníomac, -aige.*

*Fooling, n., the act of behaving
like a fool, pléóceáit, -áta, f.*

*Foolish, a., marked with or ex-
hibiting folly, such as a fool
would do, absurd, ridiculous,
silly, unwise, (1) amaoánta, ind.;
(2) baotánta, ind.; (3) baot,
-aoite; (4) baoraeac, -ríge; (5)
gogoraeac, -ríge; (6) éiscéillrde
ind.; (7) ómpreamail, -míla; (8)
raobnórac, -aige; (9) leam,
-eime; (10) éiscríonna, ind.;
(11) baotcéillrde, ind.; (12)
oicéillrde; (13) ómíroaeac, -ríge
(14) amalaac, -aige (Tip.); (15)
reabóroaeac, -ríge.*

*Foolish person, (a) leróbán,
-ám, m.; (b) dallamulós, -óige,
-a, f.; (c) one who has plenty of
sense but does not know how to
use it, góirgeac, -gíg, m. (Or.).*

Foolish shame, leamnáire, f.

Foolish love, raobgpaó, -a, m.

Foolish talk, (1) *καθαίρεα*, -α, *f.*; (2) *καμντ οἰκέτι*.

Foolishness, *n.*, (1) the quality of being foolish, (a) *αμασάντα*, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) *βαοτάντα*, -αιρ, *m.*; (c) *έιςπρίονα*, -α, *f.*

(2) A foolish practice, (a) *αμασάνα*, -α, *f.*; the *f.* of fools is folly, *η τειμε αμασάνα* *να η-αμασάν* (*Prov.* 14, 24); (b) *αμασάνα*, -α, *f.*

Foot, *n.*, (1) the terminal part of the leg of a man or animal, (a) *cor*, *gen.* *corre*, *dat.* *corr*, *pl.* *cora*, *f.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *πούς*; *L.* *pes*, with interchange of *p* and *c*, as in certain cases *π* becomes *k* or *c*); (b) *τροίς*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -*στε*, *f.*; (c) *τρεσάν*, -άν, *m.*; (d) *ποντάν*, -άν, *m.*: the quickness of my two feet, *ιυαταρ μο ὀά ποντάν πέμ*.

(2) The lowest part or base, *bonn*, *g.* *bunn*, *pl.* *id.* and *bonnai*, *m.*: the *f.* of a hill, *bun cnuic*; to *f.* a pair of stockings, *bunn ὀο ἔμ αρ πέπε ρτοα*.

(3) A measure (a) of length = 12 inches, *τροίς*, -*στε*, *pl.* *id.*, *f.* (*cf.* *W.* *troed*; *Corn.* *truz*); (b) in versification *cém*, -e, -enna, *f.*

(4) Foot of an animal whose hoof is divided as the cow and pig, *crúb*, -*ύβε*, -α, *f.*

(5) A heap of turf set up to dry, *crusacán*, -άν, *m.* (*Tip.*); *cróiseant*, a footing (*Don.*).

By foot or *on foot* *i.* walking: they went on *f.*, *ὀο ḡταρεαοαρ ὀά ḡcor*.

Square foot, *τροίς ἔαρνα*.

To be on foot, to be in motion, action or process of execution: they have something on *f.*, *τά ηυο έιςμ αρ bun αα*.

Foot by foot, *cor αρ cor*.

To set on foot, *cup αρ bun*.

Foot, *v.t.*, (1) to set on foot as turf to dry, (a) *ḡρόσaim*, -αὀ: also *crósgim*, -*ḡeαὀ* (*Don.*); footing the turf, *αḡ ḡρόσαὀ na móna*, also *αḡ cruceαὀ αḡ crósgaὀ nó αḡ cnucairt* (*Ker.*); (b) *crósgaim*, -αὀ.

Football, *n.*, an inflated ball to be kicked in sport, *ιατρόρο πετε*, *ιατρόρο coire*; *coirτιατρόρο*, -e, -i, *f.*; the game is called *pet*, -e, *f.*

Footballer, *n.*, one who plays football, *πετεαοόμ*, -όμα, -μί, *m.*

Back, *cútaca*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* *ái*, *m.*; right back, *cút oear*; full back, *αν ḡior-cút*.

Footboard, *n.*, a board or narrow platform on which one may stand, as for the engineer of a locomotive or the footrest of a coachman's box, *clár coire*.

Foot-boy, *n.*, a page, *bonnaiḡin*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Foot-bridge, *n.*, a bridge for foot passengers only, *οḡοίεαὀ coire*; plank-bridge, *οḡοίεαὀ clár*.

Footed, *a.*, (1) having feet, *corac*, -áiḡe.

(2) Made into heaps for drying, *ḡρόστα*, *ind.*

Foot-guards, *n.*, infantry soldiers belonging to the Guards, *τροίς-τεα*, -τίḡ, *m.* (*coll.*).

Footing, *n.*, (1) ground for the foot to stand on, a foothold, *ḡearam*, -ḡτα, *m.*

(2) Ability to walk, use of one's feet, (a) *corḡreα*, -α, *f.*; (b) *lút coire*; (c) *lút na ḡcor*.

(3) Placing turf standing in order to dry, *ḡρόσαὀ*, -ḡτα, *m.*: they are *f.* the turf, *τά ḡιαὀ αḡ ḡρόσαὀ*, *crósgaὀ*, *cruiceαὀ*, -cḡe, *m.*, *nó cnucairt na móna*.

Second footing, *αḡḡρόσαὀ*.

- (4) The heap of turf itself, (a) *cruiceógs*, -óige, -a, *f.*; *cruigeán* (*Don.*), *m.*; (b) *cruiceógs*, *f.*; (c) *gruaigín*, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) *góigín*, *m.* (*Con.*); (e) *cruigeán*, -áin, *m.*
- Footman**, *n.*, a male servant to attend the door, carriage, table, etc., formerly one who ran in front of his master's carriage, (1) *bonnaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) *coirre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óite, *m.*; (3) *giolla coire*, *m.*; (4) *giománac reata*, *m.*; (5) *bunnaire*, *m.*
- Footpad**, *n.*, a highwayman, *rlao-móir*, -óir, -ní, *m.*
- Footpath**, *n.*, a narrow path for pedestrians, (1) *carán*, -áin, *m.*, *nó corán*, *m.*; (2) *rian*, -ain, *m.*
- Foot-perfect**, *a.*, having full power in the feet, *lámcorac*, -aige.
- Footprint**, *n.*, an impression of the foot, (1) *lois*, *g. lois*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *eais*, *g. eais*, *pl.* -a, *f.*
- Foot-rope**, *n.*, in Seine fishing, *bonn lin*, *m.* (*Ker.*).
- Foot-soldier**, *n.*, one of the infantry, *ceitearnac*, -ais, *m.*
- Foot-stalk**, *n.*, the stalk of a leaf or flower, *gar*, -air, *m.*
- Footstep**, *n.*, (1) the mark or impression of the foot. *See* Footprint.
(2) The ground covered by one step, (a) *coircéim*, -e, *pl. id.*, and -eanna, *f.*; (b) *coirpeán*, -áin, *m.* (*Or.*).
- Foot-stool**, *n.*, a low stool to support the feet when sitting, (1) *foluar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *rtól coire*, -óil é., -óir é., *m.*; (3) *cor-rtól*, -óil, *m.*; (4) *balc*, -ailc, *m.* (*gl. scatellum*).
- Foot-water**, *n.*, water for washing the feet, *uirge na gcor*.
- Fop**, *n.*, one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress, (1) *uallaacán*, -áin, *m.*; (2)

- uallaacán* (*uallaacán*, *W. Lim.*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) *rpapaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (4) *búbán*, -áin, *m.*; (5) *gaise*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -gí, *m.*
- Fopling**, *n.*, a petty fop, (1) *uallaacán*, *m.*; (2) *rpapairán*, -áin, *m.*; (3) *gaisín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*
- Foppery**, *n.*, the behaviour, dress or other indication of a fop, (1) *uallaacán*, -air, *m.*; (2) *gaisín*, -eact, -a, *f.*
- Foppish**, *a.*, characteristic of a fop in dress or manners, (1) *uallaacán*, -eact, -nige; (2) *búbánac*, -aige; (3) *gaisín*, -míla.
- Foppishness**, *n.*, the state or condition of being foppish, *uallaacán*, -eact, -a, *f.*
- For**, *prep.*, (1) indicating the cause, motive or reason for an action or state, (a) *ar*: like an arrow *f. speed*, *mar a beath raigeath ar tuathar*; not *f. love or fear or hate* give an unjust judgment, *ar ghráth ar uaman ná ar fuath ná beir breith náir cóir*; there is not living such another *f. badness*, *ní'l a teitéro beó ar olcar*; I wonder if they are better *f. what* I gave them, *ní feodar an fearr-de iad ar tuathar dóib*; *f. the sake of all between heaven and the grass*, *ar a bfuil ó neamh go fear*; how much do you want *f. the cow?* *cao tá uait ar an mbuin?*; I am asking ten pounds *f. her*, *táim ag iarraidh deic bpunt uirthi*; (b) *ar ron*: that man will sin *f. a morsel of bread*, *cionntóir an fear-rlu ar ron greama aráin* (*Prov. 28, 21*); (c) *ar*: did you pay for them? *ar díal tú arta?*; for God's sake, *ar uet Dé*; to praise a person *f. his speed*, *duine a molaí ar a tuathar*; (d) *ag*: is

anything too difficult for the Lord? an bfuil don níó pócrúaró a5 an Tigeapna? (*Gen.* 18, 14); (e) map: f. convenience, map comgar.

(2) Indicating that in favour of which, or in promoting which, anything is done; in behalf of, in favour of, on the side of, *opp.* to *against*, (a) ap: pray f. me, surde oim; f. your good, ap maite leat; not f. your good, ní ap maite leat; they would go through an auger-hole f. whiskey, do pasaidoir trí poll trátairne ap bpaon biotáille; (b) ap ron: we can do nothing against the truth but f. the truth, ní péroir linn níó ap bit do déanam 1 n-a5aró na píunne áct ap ron na píunne (2 *Cor.* 13, 8); f. God's sake, ap ron Dé; f. my sake, ap mo ron; f. us, ap ár ron; (c) le: I am f. our native country against the world, tám le n-ár noúctair 1 n-a5aró an domam; (d) fá, fé, pó: f. being separated from him, fá beir r5aréta leir; they are not more sorrowful than a pauper would be f. not having been made an emperor, ní bíonn níor mó doir5ear oiréa ná beaó ap boctán pó 5an impire do déanam de; turf f. burning lime, móim fá dém doil do dó5aró; he was angry with me f. doing it, bí ré fear5ac uim fá n-a déanam; (e) do: doir sometimes, before the *pl.* form of article: f. me, dom; f. you, duic; f. him, it, do; f. us, dúimn; f. them, doib; that is f. me, ir dom é rin; f. those men, doir na fear-aib rin; f. your father, doo' átar; I have not a penny f. you, ní'l pingsim a5am duic;

open the door f. me, oir5ail an doir dom.

(3) Indicating that in place of which anything serves, or that to which a substitute, equivalent or compensation is offered; instead of, in place of, (a) ap: what did you give f. it? cao a 5ugar air?; I would not give it f. silver or gold, ní tabairpaim é ap air5ear ná ap óir; without being able to get even a halfpenny a piece f. eggs, 5an le pasáil riú leatpigne an ceann air uibib; uibeacáib (*Don.*); (b) ap ron: life f. life, eye f. eye, tooth f. tooth, hand f. hand, foot f. foot, anam ap ron anma, rúil ap rúil, fiacal ap fiacal, lám ap lám, cor ap cor (*Ex.* 21, 23, 24); and of grace f. grace, a5ur 5rára ap ron 5rár (*John* 1, 16).

(4) Indicating that towards which an action or thing is directed, (a) le: we look f. new heavens and for a new earth according to his promises, tá rúil a5aimne do réir a5eallaimna-ran le neamáib nuad 7 le talam nuad (2 *Pet.* 3, 13); wait f. me, fan uim; [*cf.* fan a5am, stay with me]; f. defending justice and checking injustice, le cornam córa 7 le cor5 éascóra; (b) le ha5aró: f. the morning or the night, le ha5aró na marone nó na horóce; (c) ap; ap ron: run f. the doctor, rit ap an doctúir; f. God's sake, ap ron Dé; f. the love of God, ap 5ráó Dé; ap ron 5ráóa Dé; (d) ap uet: I ask one request f. the sake of all the nursing I ever did f. you, iarpaim don átcuimge amám oir ap uet a noeáirnar puam d'áitrom oir

(*P. L.* 395); accept my best thanks f., *glac mo míle buró-eacáir ar uet*; (*e*) *map g'eall ar*: f. our sake, *map g'eall opáinn*; (*f*) *pá comair*: 1 *gcomair nó* 1 *gcoir*; f. the morning, 1 *gcomair na maróne*; f. a rainy day, *pá comair (coinne, Don.) na coire tinnne*; f. a person, *pá comair uime*; (*g*) *ór comne*: cabbage f. every day, *cabáirte ór comne gac uile lá*; (*h*) *pá comne*: the profit of the earth is f. all, *ir pá comne gac don-uime atá tairbe na talman (Eccles. 5, 9)*; f. her, *pá n-a comne*; (*i*) 1 *gcomne*: go for the priest, *gab 1 gcomne an trasairt*; (*j*) *cum*: f. the time that approaches you, *cum na haimpne atá cugat*.

(5) Indicating space or time through which an action or state extends, (*a*) *le*, of time past up to a certain point: f. a long time, *le fad*; (*b*) *go ceann, go cionn*, from a certain point until the future: f. a year, *go ceann bliadna*; f. a week, *go ceann treachtaine*; f. three-quarters of a year, *go cionn trí ráite*; (*c*) *ar fead*, of a specific time, the length of which is stated: f. a month, *ar fead míora nó mí*; for a week, *ar fead treachtaine*.

(6) Indicating the end or cause with reference to which anything is, acts, serves, or is done, (*a*) *ar cionn*: it is not [meet] f. a man humbler than a knight to go f. drink f. you, *ní do uime ir anuairte ná proipe ir coir dul ar cionn díge duit-re*; (*b*) *pá comne*.

For all that, notwithstanding, still, in spite of, (*a*) *ar a fon*

rim fém; (*b*) *map rim fém*; (*c*) *leir rin ir uile*.

For as much as, (*a*) *de b'is go (nó gur, for past time)*; go in peace for as much as we have both sworn, *iméir 1 ríotcám, do b'is gur tús (go dtús) gac noume agáinn aráon a míonna*; (*b*) *ar an ábair go nó gur*; (*c*) *do cionn go*: f. as much as God hath showed thee, *do cionn gur tairbeám Dia duitre*; (*d*) f. as much as nothing can be so plainly set forth, but doubts may arise, *ó tárla nac féoir don nío do cur amac com glan rim nac féoir ampar d'eirge*.

For ever, *go brát*.

For fear that, *d'eagla go*: f. fear I should die, *d'eagla go n-éagáinn*.

For the future, *fearta*.

For that reason, (*a*) *dá b'is rim*; (*b*) *dá b'páim rim*; (*c*) *uime rim*. *For, conj.*, (1) since, because; introducing a cause, reason, motive or explanation of something before advanced, *oir (foir, U.)*: give thanks to the Lord f. he is good, *molaró an Tigearna oir ir maic é (Ps. 135, 1)*; f. we know, *oir tá fíor agáinn*; don't meddle with him f. he is a very cheat, *ná bam leir oir ir fíor-mealltóir é*; f. the end of them is death, *oir ir é ir críoc dóib báf (Rom. 6, 21)*.

(2) Because, by reason that, for that, (*a*) *map g'eall ar*; (*b*) *de b'is*; (*c*) 1 *dtaoib*: he was mad with me f. going home, *bí ré ar buile liom 1 dtaoib dul abait*; (*d*) *uime rim*.

Forage, n., food for animals, esp. horses and cattle, *furpa, ind. (Don.)* .i. *bíob capall agur áirnéir*.

Forage, *v.t.*, to collect food for horses, etc., (1) *cpumnuigim* (-iuḡað) lón; (2) *innliḡim*, -iuḡað (*G. D.*); (3) *fóirbóim*, *v.n.* *fóirbóeáct*.

Foraging, *n.*, the act of searching for provisions, *as cpumnuigḡað lóm*; *fóirbóeáct*, -a, *f.*

Foray, *n.*, an irregular incursion for war or spoil, a raid, (1) *tám*, *gen.* *tána*, *pl.* *támte*, *f.*; (2) *creac*, -eice, -a, *f.*; (3) *rábac*, -aig, *m.*: there is no *f.* by *Maeöb* on any Ulster king, *ní' l don rábac a' rucḡ Maeöb ar don riḡ ulaö* (*D. A.* 37).

Forbear, *v.i.*, (1) to refrain from proceeding, to pause, to avoid, to give up, to delay, *leigim de*: shall I go against Ramoth-Gilead to battle or shall I *f.*? *an raçarö mé i n-aḡarö Rámoč-ḡileao do cup cača nō an leigfrö mé dö* (*1 Kings* 22, 6); *f.* from laughing, *leig deč ḡáiröe*; you must *f.* from drinking wine, *ir éigean duit öl piona do leigean döic*; (2) *rḡuirim*, *v.n.* *rḡur*: he that heareth let him hear and he that forbeareth let him *f.*, *an té clumeap, clumeao ré aḡur an té rḡuireap, rḡuireao ré* (*Ez.* 3, 27); (3) *rcaonam*, -aö.

Forbearance, *n.*, indulgence towards offenders or enemies, long suffering, (1) *cianpulang*, -amḡ, *m.*; (2) *raöpulang*, -amḡ, *m.*

Forbearing, *a.*, patient, long-suffering, (1) *iompulangac*, -aigē; (2) *raöpulangac*, -aigē; (3) *putingteac*, -čigē.

Forbid, *v.t.*, to command against, to prohibit, to interdict, to hinder, (1) *coipmurgim*, *v.n.* *coipmeapḡ*: we forbade him, *do coipmeapḡamar é* (*Luke* 9, 49); *f.*

them, *coipmurgiaö* (*Num.* 11, 28); (2) *bacaim*, *v.n.* *bac* and *bacao*: and him that taketh away from thee thy cloak *f.* him not to take thy coat also, *aḡur an té bameap do clöca döic ná bac de do cöca för a bpeit leir* (*Luke* 6, 29); he commanded the captain not to *f.* any of his friends, *o'aicm ré don cäipcin ḡan a bacao o'aon dume oá cäipöb* (*Acts* 24, 23); (3) *coirḡim*, *v.n.* *coirḡ*: in spite of his forbidding, *čap a čorḡ*; (4) idiom: God *f.*, *när leigro Dia rm*; God *f.* that I should do such a thing to my master, *när leigro Dia ḡo nočanpamn an nö peo lem máigritir*; the Lord *f.* that I should stretch forth my hand, *när leigro an Tigeapma ḡo rinpin-re amac mo lám* (*1 Sam.* 26, 11); (5) *cporaim*, -aö: I *f.* you, *cporaim orc*.

Forbid strictly, (a) *lāntcoipmurgim*; (b) *lānbacaim*.

Forbidden, *a.*, prohibited, interdicted, hindered, (1) *coipmurgče*; (2) *coirḡče*.

Forbidding, *n.*, the act of prohibiting, interdicting or hindering, *coipmeapḡ*, -murg, *m.*; *coirḡ*, -a, *m.*

Forbidding, *a.*, repulsive, (1) *mio-maireac*, -rigē; (2) *moöapča*, *ind.*

Force, *n.*, (1) strength or energy of body or mind, might, vigour, (a) *neapc*, *g.* *nirč*, *m.*: nor was his natural *f.* abated, *nō m paib a neapc nāöürča laḡouigče* (*Deut.* 34, 7); their *f.* is not right, *ní ceapc a neapc* (*Jer.* 23, 10); (b) *briḡ*, -e, *f.*: the *f.* of truth, *briḡ na pīunne*; *pūnneam*, -nim, *m.*; (c) *čreire*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (d) *čalc*, -aic

m.; also *talca*, *g. id.*, and *talce*, *g. id., f.*; *talcar*, *-ar*, *m.*; *talcantact*, *-a, f.*; *tolz*, *g.* *tuiz*, *m.*; (e) *zur*, *-ur, m.*; (f) *érim*, *-e, f.*; (g) *rpionnao*, *-arö, m.*

(2) An unusual degree of strength or energy, *paet*, *-a, m.*

(3) Efficacy, (a) *épeact*, *-a, f.*: that did not come into *f.*, *nár táimis i n-épeact*; (b) *peröm*, *gen. -e* and *-eäoma, f.*: putting into *f.*, *cup i bperöm*.

(4) Strength or power for war and hence troops, *pluaž*, *-aiz*, *pl. id.* and *-aizte, m.*: the captains of the forces that were in the field, *cinn na rloz do bi annrha macairib* (*Jer.* 40, 7).

(5) Strength or power exercised without law or contrary to law, violence, (a) *éizean*, *-zim, m.* *-zne, f.*: if you do not give it I will take it by *f.*, *muna otugair é béarparö mé liom ar éizim é* (1 *Sam.* 2, 16); the well which his people took by *f.*, *an tobair do baim a muinntir ámac ar éizim*; (b) *lám lároir, f.*; (c) *éizeantar*, *-ar, m.*; (d) *forlann*, *-aim, m.*; (e) *foirneart*, *-nirt, m.*; (f) *foiréizean, m.*; (g) *amneart* (*Jer.* 48, 45).

Force, *v.t.*, to compel by physical, moral or intellectual means, (1) *éizimim*, *-iugaö*: do not *f. me*, *na héizim mé*; if a man find a girl in the fields . . . and shall *f. her*, *má žeöbarö roume carlin . . . ar na macairib azur zo n-éizneöcarö an fear i* (*Deut.* 22, 25); forced to let her have her own way, *dob éizean dö a rliže fém a tabairt döi*; (2) *com-éizimim*, *-iugaö*: with the flattering of her lips she forced him, *le blaöar a puriní do com-*

éizim *pi é* (*Prov.* 7, 21); (3) idiom: I will *f. you*, *cuiprö mé döiacall ort* (*W. Lim.*), also *ö'féacaint nö dö'fiacail ort*; *cuipreao-ra döiallac ort* and *cuiprö mé fá nöear quic* (*Con.*); (4) idiom: if she should *f. me*, *dä žcuipreao pi cuize mé*.

Forceful, *a.*, full of or possessing force, (1) *treireamail*, *-mla*; (2) *funneamäc*, *-aize*; (3) *briögmar*, *-aire*; (4) *neartmar*, *-aire*. Forceless, *a.*, having little or no force, feeble, (1) *neimtreireac*, *-riže*; (2) *žan neart*; (3) *meirö*, *-e*; (4) *meirtneac*, *-nize*.

Forceps, *n.*, a pair of pincers used by surgeons, accoucheurs, watchmakers, dentists, etc., *peanrúp*, *-úra*, *-úiri, m.*

Forcible, *a.*, possessing force, efficacy or energy, (1) *treireac*, *-riže*; (2) *neartmar*, *-aire*; how *f. are right words*, *creao é neartmarie na mbriatar ceart* (*Job* 6, 25): (3) *lároir*, *-ore*; (4) *briögmar*, *-aire*; (5) *cumaraac*, *-aize*; (6) *perömeamail*, *-mla*; (7) *taöac*, *-aize*; (8) *coméizeantac*, *-aize*.

Forcible possession, *foržabail*, *-äta, f.*

Forcibleness, *n.*, the quality of being forcible, *treireact*, *-a, f.* etc.

Forcibly, *ad.*, in a forcible manner, (1) *ar éizim*; (2) *tre neart*.

Forcing, *n.*, the accomplishing of any purpose violently, (1) *éizimugaö*, *-nizte, m.*; (2) *puöac*, *-aiz, m.*

Ford, *n.*, a place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast by wading, (1) *ät*, *gen. äta, pl. ätanna, m.*: don't praise a *f.* till you cross it, *nä mol ät zo otéro tü*

anonn; praise the f. as you find it, mol an t-át maí gēadair é; it is better turn back in the middle of a f. than be drowned in the flood, ir fearr pilleas ar lár an áta ná bátaó 'ra tuile (Or.); ir fearr pilleas i meádon an áta ná beit bároce

(2) A rough, stony, shallow ford, rḡairb, -e, -eaca, *f.*: a stony f., rḡairbán, -ám, *m.*; also rḡairbēan (Don.),

(3) With stepping-stones, cloc-arán, -ám, *m.*; also clocán (Don. and Con.).

Ford, *v.t.*, to cross a river or other water by wading, (1) rḡairbaim, -as; (2) tērōim ear át nó ear rḡairb: fording a river, out ear át.

Fore, *a.*, advanced as compared with something else, towards the front, being or coming first in time, place, order or importance, (1) pōime, chiefly in composition, as: pēamaitnigim, foreknow; pēimeōlar nó pēimfiar, foreknowledge; pēamnóm, forenoon; (2) ceann: ceann tīpe, foreland or headland; cionnraóarc, foresight; (3) torac: cīann toraig, foremast; cor toraig, forefoot, foreleg; (4) for: forraóarc, foresight; forfóḡraó, -ḡarča *m.*

Fore-admonish, *v.t.*, to admonish beforehand, forfóḡraim, -as.

Fore-advise, *v.t.*, to advise before the event, forcomairnigim, -uḡas.

Fore-appoint, *v.t.*, to set in order or appoint beforehand, pēam-focpuigim, -uḡas.

Forearm, *n.*, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, (1) piḡ. -e, -teaca, *f.*; (2)

uille, -ean, -eanna, *f.*; (3) cnám an píta; (4) bacán ne láime (Tyr.).

Fore-arm, *v.t.*, to arm before the time of need, pēamairmam, -as.

Fore-armed, *a.*, armed beforehand, pēamairmča.

Forebode, *v.t.*, (1) to foretell, (a) forunnrim, -innrimt; (b) foraitrim, -aitrim; (c) pēamaitrim, -aitrim.

(2) To augur despondingly, tuaraim, *v.n.* tuar.

(3) To foretell evil, mío-tuaraim, -tuar.

Foreboding, *n.*, presage of coming evil, tuar, -air, *m.*

(2) Foreboding evil, (a) mío-tuar, -air, *m.*; (b) mío-tuar, -air, *m.*

Forecast, *v.t.*, to calculate beforehand so as to provide for, (1) pēimpéacaim, -péacaimt; (2) pūnnpeitrim, -team.

Forecast, *n.*, foresight of consequences and provision against them, pēimpéacaimt, *f.*

Forecastle, *n.*, that part of the upper deck forward of the foremast, also in merchant vessels the forward part under the deck where sailors live, torac iunge.

Forechosen, *a.*, chosen beforehand, pēamtoḡča.

Forecited, *a.*, cited or quoted before, pēamrároce, *ind.*

Fore-deck, *n.*, the fore part of a deck, bóro toraig.

Foredetermined, *a.*, determined or decreed beforehand, pēimcinnce.

Foredoom, *n.*, the doom, fate or sentence decreed in advance, pēimcinnceamam, -rima, *f.*

Fore-door, *n.*, the principal or front door, (1) píomōrap, -air, *m.*; (2) forōrap, -air, *m.*; (3) roirar i n-aḡaró an tīḡe.

Foreknow, *v.t.*, to have previous knowledge of, *ῥεάνηαιτῆμ*, -αιτῆμ(τ): he did f., *το ῥεάνηαιτῆμ ῥέ* (*Rom.* 8, 29); *ῥεάνηαιτῆμῖμ*, -ιυῖαδ: to f., *ο'αιτῆμτ ῥοιμ ῥέ*.

Foreknowledge, *n.*, knowledge of a thing before it happens, (1) *ῥεάνῥιορ*, -ῥεαῖα, *m.* (1 *Pet.* 1, 2); (2) *ῥεάνεόλαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) *ῥεάνηαιτῆνε*, *gen. id., f.*

Foreland, *n.*, a promontory, cape or headland, (1) *ῥῆμν*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) *ceann tìpe*; (3) *ῥορ*, *g. ῥοιρ*, *pl. id., m.*; (4) *ῥοβ*, *g. ῥοιβ*, *pl. id.* and *ῥοβα*, *m.* .i. *easg talman do ῥíneap amac ῥan muiρ*.

Forelock, *n.*, the lock of hair that grows on the forefront of the head, (1) *clib*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) *ῥlib*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) *ciabós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

Foreman, *n.*, (1) an overseer who superintends a set of men, (a) *maop*, -oip, *m.*; (b) *ῥeap toρaig*, *m.*

(2) The chief man of a jury who acts as speaker, *ceann coipce*.

Foremast, *n.*, the mast nearest the bow, (1) *cpann toρaig*, *gen. cpann toρaig*, *m.*; (2) *cpann lunge*, *m.*, as distinguished from a simple mast, *cpann ῥeóil*.

Forementioned, *a.*, mentioned before, *ῥεάνῥáróte*, *ind.*

Foremost, *a.*, first in time or place, most advanced, *toρaig*: the f. man, (a) *an ῥeap toρaig*; (b) *an céad dume* (2 *Sam.* 18, 27).

Forename, *v.t.*, to name or mention before, *ῥεάνηαιμνῖμ*, -ιυῖαδ.

Forenamed, *a.*, named before, (1) *ῥeánηαιμνῖṣte*, *ind.*; (2) *amνnῖṣte ῥοιμ ῥέ*.

Forenoon, *n.*, the early part of the day up to noon, (1) *εαοαρῑα*, *g. id., m.*, also *εαοαρῑῑάτ*; (2) *ῥεάνῆνόμ*, -όνα, *f.*; (3) *ῥεάνηαιτῑαδ*, -οαρῑα, *m.* (*Con.*).

Fore-ordain, *v.t.*, to ordain or appoint beforehand, to predetermine, *ῥεάνόρῑοιṣῖμ*, -υῖαδ.

Fore-ordained, *a.*, predetermined, *ῥεάνόρῑοιṣῑṣte*, *ind.*

Forepart, *n.*, the part most advanced, the beginning, (1) *toρac*, -aig, *m.*, also *an éuro toρaig*; (2) *ṑῑρ*, -ṑῑρ, *m.*

Forerunner, *n.*, (1) a messenger sent before, (a) *céaoρeacṑroḑe*, *gen. id., pl. -óce, m.*: where the f. is entered for us, *'ῥan áit i ῥoeacáro an céoρeacṑroḑe ár ár ῑoinne* (*cf. Heb.* 6, 20); (b) *ῥεάνṑeacṑaṑe*, *gen. id., pl. -ῑí, m.*: shivering is the f. of ague, *ῥεάνṑeacṑaṑe an ῑíaoṑaṑ éρeacṑaig 'ῥeacṑ cṑoṑ*; St. John the Baptist was the f. of our Saviour, *ῥé éóμ ḑaṑṑte ḑa ῥεάνṑeacṑaṑe ṑáṑ Stánuṑṑṑeóṑ*.

(2) A sign foreshowing something, (a) *ῥεάνcómαρῑα*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

(3) An omen, *ṑaṑṑ*, -aṑṑ, *m.*

Foresaid, *a.*, mentioned before, *ῥεάνṑáróte*, *ind.*

Foresail, *n.*, (a) the lowest sail on the mainmast of a square-rigged vessel, (b) the gaff sail of a schooner, (c) the fore staysail of a sloop, *ῥeóil toρaig*, *m.*

Foresay, *v.t.*, to foretell, *ῥεάνṑáróim*, -ṑáó; *ῥεάνṑabṑaṑm*, -ḑaṑṑ.

Foresaying, *n.*, the act of foretelling, *ῥεάνṑáó*, -áó, *pl. -ṑáróte, m.*

Foresee, *v.t.*, to see beforehand, *ῥεάνṑeicim*, -cṑmṑ: a prudent

Forfeit, n., that which may be taken from one in requital of a crime, offence, neglect of duty or breach of contract and hence a fine or penalty, (1) *ḡall*, *gen. ḡéill*, *pl. -a, m.*; (2) *ḡionáil*, *-áil*, *f.* (fine); (3) *ḡailloíol*, *-a, m.* (penalty); (4) *éiric*, *-e, -í, f.* (ransom).

Forfeit, v.t., (1) to break one's word, *ḡume ḡo ḡéanam ḡaillice 'n-a ḡocal*.

(2) to lose an estate, (a) *ḡume ḡo ḡeallḡurḡeao ḡa máome*; (b) to forfeit his estate to the king, *ḡa máomḡaoḡalta ḡo ḡéillḡoíotḡaḡo ḡon ḡiḡ*.

(3) to lose one's credit, *ḡa éil ḡo éailleamamc*.

Forfeiture, n., the loss of some right, estate, honour, etc., *caill-eamamc*, *-mna, f.*

Forge, v.t., to make falsely, to counterfeit, *cumaim*, *-ao*: the proud have forged lies against me, *ḡo cumaoar na huailḡiḡ ḡréaḡa am' aḡarḡo* (*Ps.* 119, 69).

Forge, n., a smithy, *ceároca*, *gen. -can*, *dat. -cam*, *pl. -canna, f.* (pron. *ceárc*).

Forger, n., a fabricator, a falsifier, (1) *cumaoóir*, *-óir*, *-í, m.*; (2) *pl. luét cumca ḡréaḡ* (*Job* 13, 4).

Forgery, n., the act of fabricating or producing falsely, also the thing forged, *cumaoóircaet*, *-a, f.*

Forget, v.t., to lose remembrance of, to let a thing slip out of the memory, (1) *ḡearmaoaim*, *-mao* (*ḡearmaoaim*, pron. *ḡearúoaim*, *M.*): to f. your own business, *ḡo ḡnó-ra ḡém ḡa ḡearmaoao*; lest thou f. the things thine eyes have seen, *ḡ'eagla ḡo ḡearmaoara na neite ḡo connairc ḡo ḡúite* (*Deut.* 4, 9); yet I will not f. thee, *ḡrḡeao ní ḡearmao-*

ḡarḡ mḡre túra (*Isa.* 49, 15); f. not to do good, *na ḡearmao maic ḡo ḡéanam*; if I f. thee let my right hand f. her cunning, *má ḡearmaoaim túra ḡearmaoao mo lám ḡear ḡa ḡliócar* (*Ps.* 136, 5); I forgot, *ḡo ḡunnear ḡearmao*; (2) *ḡeac-maillim*, *-maill*; (3) *ḡoíocum-niḡim*, *-niḡao*.

Forgetful, a., (1) apt to forget, *ḡearmaoac*, *-aice*: he being not a f. hearer but a doer, *ḡo ḡriḡ nac ḡear éirḡeaoa ḡo. é aco ḡear ḡnioma ḡo ḡéanao* (*Jas.* 1, 25).

(2) Heedless, careless, neglectful, inattentive, (a) *neamcumneac*, *-niḡe*; (b) *ḡoíocumneac*, *-niḡe*; (c) *ḡeacmaillac*, *-aice*; (d) *ḡailliceac*, *-aice*.

Forgetfulness, n., loss of remembrance or recollection, (1) *ḡoíocumne(-aet)*, *f.*: it would be happiness to forget, *ba ḡóḡ ḡoíocumne*; (2) *ḡearmao*, *-aro, m.*: I shall put the spell of f. on them, *cuirḡrḡ mé árc* *an ḡearmao oirca*; it is the f. of the clerk with regard to his bell, *ḡe ḡearmao an éirḡiḡ ar ḡa éioḡ é*; in the land of f., *ḡa ḡcalaḡ an ḡearmao* (*Ps.* 88, 12); (3) *neamcumne*, *gen. id., f.*; (4) *ḡeacmaill*, *-aill, m.*; (5) *éirḡir*, *-e, f.*; (6) *ḡoíocumne, f.*

Forget-me-not, n., a small herb of the genus *Myosotis* with sky-blue flowers, (1) the common kind being *M. palustris*, *lur mite, m.*; (2) *ḡúil an éuit*; (3) *lur míoe*; (4) *lur míola, m.*

Forgettable, a., liable to be forgotten, *ḡoḡearmaoeta*.

Forgiveable, a., pardonable, (1) *ionmaicce*; (2) *ḡomaicce*.

Forgive, *v.t.*, to pardon, (1) *maĩtm*, -*team*: *f.* us our trespasses, *maĩt ðúmn ár ðpĩac̃a*; (2) *lōḡam*, -*āḡ*; (3) *ðeĩpm maĩteamnar*, *lōḡāḡ nō pāp̃oũn ðo*.

Forgiveness, *n.*, the act of forgiving, (1) *maĩteamnar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *maĩteam*, *m.*; (3) *maĩm̃eac̃ar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (4) *lōḡōac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *pāp̃oũn*, -*ũm*, *m.*

Forgiving, *a.*, disposed to forgive, (1) *maĩtteac̃*, -*tiḡe*; (2) *maĩm̃eac̃*, -*m̃iḡe*.

Forgivingness, *n.*, a disposition to forgive, *maĩteamnac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Forgotten, *a.*, lost to remembrance, (1) *ðeap̃maḡōta*, *ind.*; (2) *peac̃maĩta*, *ind.*

Fork, *n.*, (1) the instrument used at table, *ḡlac̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A farm instrument for taking up or pitching anything, *pĩce*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*a*, *f.*

(3) Anything furcated, a place where a division occurs, (a) *ḡab̃at*, *gen. ḡab̃le*, *pl. ḡab̃la*, *f.*, also *g.* -*ail*, *pl. -ṽla*, *m.*, *dim.* *ḡab̃l̃án*, *m.* and *ḡab̃l̃ín*, *m.* (*cf.* Ger. *gabel*, a fork; *cf.* Eng. *gable*): for the forks and axes, *le naḡarō na naḡab̃a ḡ na ḡtuas̃* (1 *Sam.* 13, 21); (b) *laḡar*, -*ar*, *pl. -ōra*, *m.*; (c) *laḡrōḡ*, -*ōiḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

(4) The opening between two branches of a tree, also a kind of rude fork made from a branch and the two sub-branches, (a) *ḡab̃lōḡ*, -*ōiḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ḡab̃l̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*

Fork, *v.t.*, to pitch with a fork as hay, *pĩcm*, -*ceāḡ*.

Forked, *a.*, formed into a fork-like shape, divided into two or more prongs or branches, (1) *ḡab̃lac̃*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ḡab̃l̃ānac̃*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *ḡab̃lōḡac̃*, -*aiḡe*; (4) *laḡpac̃*, -*aiḡe*.

Forkiness, *n.*, the quality of dividing in a fork-like manner, *ḡab̃l̃ānac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Forky, *a.*, opening into two or more parts, forked, *ḡab̃lac̃*, -*aiḡe*.

Forlorn, *a.*, (1) deserted, abandoned, (a) *tr̃eĩḡte*, *ind.*; (b) *p̃āḡta*.

(2) In a pitiful plight, *buaitte p̃ior le miōcomḡar eĩgm*.

Forlornness, *n.*, state of being forlorn, *tr̃eĩḡeanac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Form, *n.*, (1) the shape of anything, external appearance, (a) *cuma*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -mta*, *m.*, also *cumaḡ*, -*ta*, *m.*: to give a thing its own *f.*, *a cumaḡ p̃em ðo ḡab̃ar̃t ðo ñr̃o*; show them the *f.* of the house, *tar̃beām cuma an tiḡe ḡōiḡ* (*Ezek.* 43, 11); the *f.* of a person's hand, *cuma l̃āme ðume*; she has neither *f.* nor beauty, *ñl̃ cuma ña ḡḡeĩm uĩp̃ti*; (b) *ðealḡ*, -*eĩbe*, -*a*, *f.*: the *f.* of his countenance changed, *ḡ'at̃p̃uĩḡ ðealḡ a aiḡte* (*Dan.* 3, 19); (c) *p̃iōḡar*, -*ḡrac̃*, -*ḡrac̃a*, *f.*: to take a new *f.*, *p̃iōḡar nuāḡ ðo ḡab̃ail*; (d) *ḡoĩpm*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: the earth was without *f.*, *ðo ṽi an talam ḡan ḡoĩpm* (*Gen.* 1, 2); a *f.* of oath, *ḡoĩpm m̃ionna*; what *f.* is he of? *cr̃eāḡ ir̃ ḡoĩpm ḡō*.

(2) Appearance, model or pattern, (a) *cr̃uḡ* (*cr̃uḡ*, *M.*), *g. cr̃oḡta*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: in the *f.* of a man, *ar̃ cr̃uḡ ðume*; in another *f.*, *i ḡcr̃uḡ eĩte*; (b) *copam̃lac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*: each of them in the *f.* of a king's son, *ḡac̃ lon ḡiōḡ i ḡcopam̃lac̃t cl̃omne p̃iōḡ* (*Judg.* 8, 18); (c) *cl̃ōḡ*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*: in the *f.* of a beggar, *i ḡcl̃ōḡ ḡac̃ar̃ḡ*; (d) *p̃uōḡt*, *g. p̃eac̃ta*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: in the *f.* of a servant, *i p̃uōḡt p̃eĩp̃ōĩp̃iḡ*.

(3) The seat or bed of a hare,
(a) ὄρεος, -όρε, -α, *f.*; (b)
αἰρε, *g. id., pl. -τί, m.*: the *f.*
of a hare, αἰρε ἑρμιόνα.

(4) A long seat, a bench, a class in school, (a) *clarr*, -e, -eanna, *f.*: he is of the first f. at school, *τὰ πρῶτον ἐκείνου*; (b) *forra*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (c) *fuarra*, *m.*

(5) Established or conventional method or practice, (a) νόρ, *g. νόρ*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (b) μοῖ, *-a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Form, *v.t.*, to give form or shape to, to frame, to make, (a) cumaim, -að : I f. the light and create darkness, cumaim an rōlar ašur cputuigim an ʋorčadər (*Isa.* 45, 7); the Lord God formed man, ʋo cum an Tigeapna ʋia an ʋume (*Gen.* 2, 7); dead things are formed, cumčar neite marʋa (*Job.* 26, 5); I also am formed out of clay, čaim rōr ar mo cumað amac ar an ščariarō (*Job* 33, 6); (b) ʋealbaim, -að : until Christ be formed in you, nō šo nʋealbčar Čpiorč ionnaib (*Gal.* 4, 19); (c) řurřum, *v.n.* řurřum.

Formal, *a.*, ceremonious or done in due form or according to the usual method, (1) νόρᾱς, -αις; (2) ρεαγνόρᾱς, -αις; (3) νόρ-αιμᾱι, -μᾱι: βεαν ρεαγνόρᾱς, *a f. woman.*

Formalist, *n.*, one over-attentive
to forms, *nópaṁturōc*, *g. id.*,
pl. -ōtē, *m.*

Formality, *n.*, the condition or quality of being strictly ceremonious, νόρᾱμῑαέτ, -α, *f.*: the formalities of justice were observed, το δὲ δῶμιοναδὸ νόρᾱμῑ-
 λᾱέτ ἂν ἔἡετ.

Formally, *ad.*, ceremoniously, so
नोपमान्.

Formation, *n.*, the act of giving form or shape to anything, (1) *cumadō*, -č*a*, *m.*; (2) *cumadōir-eačt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *dealbādō*, -bč*a*, *m.*; (4) *dealbčōir-eačt*, -*a*, *f.*

Formed, *a.*, shaped or made, (1) *cumtā*, *ind.*; (2) *wealūtā*, *ind.*

Former, *n.*, one who forms or makes, (1) *cumadóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*: he is the f. of all things, *ir éirean cumadóir na n-uile neic-eann* (*Jer.* 10, 16); (2) *deadóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Former, *a.*, preceding in order of time, previous, prior, earlier, hence ancient, long past, (1) *céana*: in f. times, *innir an hainmhirib céana*; (2) *poime*: f. King of Moab, *poim Ríḡ mḡab* (*Num.* 21, 26); remember ye not the f. things, *naḡ cummib úb na nerte poime*; the f. kings that were before thee, *na nḡste poime noḡ do bí nḡmat* (*Jer.* 34, 5); according to the f. days, *do nḡr na laete poime* (*Zech.* 8, 11); (3) *poime* *reo*: where are thy f. mercies? *cáit a bfuil do tḡócaipe poime reo?*; (4) *céad* (*lit.* first): after the f. manner, *do péir an céad mḡda* (1 *Sam.* 17, 30); thou and thy daughters shall return to your f. state, *fiúlrḡ tupa ḡ o'mḡeana cum bar ḡcéad rḡáve fém* (*Ezek.* 16, 55); (5) *pean* (*lit.* old): after the f. manner, *do péir an tpean nḡr*; (6) *i n-allḡo*: as in f. days, *map bí innir na laetib i n-allḡo*; (7) in f. times, *'han ainmhir do cúairḡ tḡort*.

Formerly, *ad.*, (1) of old, of yore.

(a) $\pi\alpha\theta\acute{o}$: there was a king f.,
 $\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\iota}$ $\pi\bar{\iota}\zeta$ $\alpha\eta\eta$ $\pi\alpha\theta\acute{o}$; (b) $\bar{\iota}$ n - $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\nu$:

let us try to recover the freedom we had f., *θέανάμοιρ ἀρ νοϊκ-εἰλλ ἀρ ἀν παοιρρε βί ἀζαμν ι ν-ἀλλόρ το ἑαβαίρτ ἐαρ ν-αιρ.*

(2) Heretofore, *ποίμε ρεο*: there was f. no such thing, *νί παῖθ ἁ λειτέρο ριν ποίμε ρεο.*

Formic, *a.*, pertaining to or derived from ants, *μοιρβεᾶς, -βίγε.*

Formicate, *a.*, ant-like, *μοιρβεᾶμ-αιτ, -μίτα.*

Formidable, *a.*, exciting apprehension or dread, *υαῑβᾶρας, -αίγε.*

Forming. *See* Formation.

Formless, *a.*, shapeless, (1) *ἑᾶς-εἰρηᾶς, -αίγε*; (2) *ζαν ἑμα.*

Fornicate, *v.i.*, to have unlawful sexual intercourse, *ρτμπαᾶςαρ νό-ορμύρ το θέανάμ.*

Fornication, *n.*, unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person, (1) *ορμύρ, gen. -ε*; (2) *ονύρ, -ε, f.*; (3) *ρτμπαᾶςαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (4) *μέιρ-ορπεᾶςαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (5) *τάτ, -α, m.*; (6) *κορβ, g. κυρβ, m.*: woe to him who commits f., *μαίρς τοῑνρὸ κορβ τε μναοι (Hard. 2, 404).*

Fornicator, *n.*, an unmarried person male or female who has unlawful intercourse with the other sex, (1) *ορμύρπεοίρ, -όρα, -πί, m.*; (2) *ορμύτσοίρ, -όρα, -πί, m.*; (3) *ρτμπαᾶς, -αίς, m.*; (4) *τάτᾶς, -αίς, m.*; (5) *τάίτεᾶς, -εῖς, m.*

Fornicatress, *n.*, a woman guilty of fornication, (1) *μέιρορπεᾶς, -πίγε, -α, f.*; (2) *ρτμπαᾶς, -αίγε, -α, f.*; (3) *ρτμπαᾶρο, -ε, -ί, f.*; (4) *ρτμπαᾶρο, -ε, -ί, f.*

Forray. *See* Foray.

Forsake, *v.t.*, to quit or leave entirely, to desert, to abandon, *τρείςμ, -ῖεαν, also -ῖμ, -ῖμτ, -ῖρμ, -ῖβεατ (U.)*: she forsook

him of her own free will, *τρείς ρί ἑ ὁᾶ ὁεὸμ ρέμ*; f. not the law of thy mother, *νά τρείς ὀλίγε το μάτᾶρ (Prov. 1, 8)*; forsaking their own country, *ᾶς τρείςεαν ἁ ὀτίρρ ρέμ.*

Forsaken, *a.*, abandoned, *τρείςτε, ind.*

Forsaker, *n.*, one who forsakes or deserts, *τρείςτεοίρ, -όρα, -πί, m.*

Forsaking, *n.*, the act of forsaking or deserting, *τρείςεαν, -ῖμ, m.*; sometimes *-ῖνε, f.*

Forsooth, *ad.*, in truth, in fact, certainly, very well used ironically, (1) *μαρ ὁεᾶθ*; *μαρ ρὸ ὁεᾶθ* also used in *Mulranny*; (2) *ιρ ὁὸμ!*; (3) *ζο ὁεῖμμ!*

Forswear, *v.t.*, to reject, renounce or deny upon oath, *μιομν εῖτῖς το ἑαβαίρτ*: thou shalt not f. thyself, *νί τιυβᾶρὸ τῦ εῖτεᾶς (Mat. 5, 33).*

Forswearing, *n.*, the act of swearing falsely, *εῖτεοίρπεᾶςτ, -α, f.*

Fort, *n. (Mil.)*, a strong or fortified place, (1) *οῦν, -um, pl. id., m. (cf. Eng. town)*; (2) *οᾶμῖεαν, -ῖμ, -ῖνε, m. (Ezek. 33, 27)*; (3) *πορτ, g. πῖρτ, pl. id., m. (2 Kings 25, 1)*; (4) *longπορτ, -πῖρτ, pl. id., m.*, and *por-longπορτ, m. (Isa. 29, 3)*; (5) *μᾶτ, -α, pl. id., m.*; (6) *οῦρτῖρ, g. -τῖρ and -τορᾶ, m. (cf. Thurles).*

Forth, *ad.*, (1) forward, *ᾶρ ᾶῖαρο.*

(2) Onward to the end, in advance from a given point, (*a*) *ᾶμας*: from that day f., *ὦν τᾶ ρμ ᾶμας*; from that time f., *ὦν υᾶρ ρμ ᾶμας (Nah. 4, 15)*; ye shall be drawn out every man right f., *οῖβεοίρτᾶρ ρῖθ ᾶν uite ὁῦμε ᾶμας ζο οῖπεᾶς (Jer. 49, 5)*; (*b*) *ρῖαρ*: from that day f., *ὦν τᾶ ρμ ρῖαρ.*

Forthcoming, *a.*, ready or about to appear, (1) *ar* *teact*; (2) *teact ar látair*; *teact i látair* (*Don.*).

Forthwith, *ad.*, immediately, without delay, directly, (1) *ar an mball*: and *f.* he shall let them go, *asur leigfó ré uaró ar an mball iad*; and *f.* the doors were shut, *7 ar an mball do madao na doirre* (*Acts* 21, 30); (2) *i scéadóir nó fá céadóir*; (3) *do látair*: he sent him away *f.*, *cuir pé uaró é do látair*; (4) *láitpeac*.

Fortieth, *a.*, ordinal of forty, *ceathrascadomá*; *oáficéadomá*.

Fortifiable, *a.*, capable of being fortified, (1) *rodamsgíche, ind.*; (2) *iondamsgíche, ind.*

Fortification, *n.*, (1) the act of fortifying, (a) *damsguádo, -ighe, m.*; (b) *carpatact, -a, f.*

(2) That which fortifies, *narḡar -air, m.*

(3) A fort or fortress. See Fort.

Fortified, *a.*, furnished with power to resist attack, (1) *damgean, -gne*; (2) *damsgíche, ind.*; (3) *carpatca, ind.*

Fortifier, *n.*, one who or that which fortifies or strengthens, *damsgícheóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Fortify, *v.t.*, to strengthen against attack, *damsgísim, -iugádo*.

Fortitude, *n.*, passive courage, resolute endurance, (1) *neart, gen. nirt, m.*; (2) *poirtleact, -a, f.*, also *poirtamlaet, f.*

Fortnight, *n.*, the space of fourteen days, *coictrḡear, -ḡre, f.*; also *-ḡir, m.* (*Laws* ii. 240; - *l. na ḡc. 134-138*); *coicrḡear, -óir, m.* (*Aisl. M.*); *coictrḡir, -e, f.* (*Four Mas. 1410*).

Fortress, *n.*, a fort, a castle, a

stronghold, (1) *damgean, -gm, -gne, m.*; (2) *ḡarḡann, -ainn, m.*; (3) *carpleán, -áin, m.*; (4) *oún, -úm, m.* (see Fort); (5) *bpuigean, -ḡne, f.*

Fortuitous, *a.*, happening by chance, (1) *cinneamnac, -aighe*; (2) *teagmairpeac, -rige*.

Fortuitousness, *n.*, the state of being fortuitous, (1) *teagmairpeact, -a, f.*; (2) *cinneamnac, -a, f.*

Fortuity, *n.*, chance, casualty, (1) *cinneamnam, -rína, f.*; (2) *teagmáil, -ála, f.*

Fortunate, *a.*, favoured with good fortune, lucky, (1) *rona, ind., opp. to dona*; (2) *admarac, -aighe*; (3) *pacmar, -aire*.

Fortunately, *ad.*, luckily, (1) *ḡo náomarae*; (2) *ḡo rona*.

Fortune, *n.*, (1) luck, *ádo, g. áro* and *áda, m.*; *pac, -a, m.*: slender runs the stream of *f.*, but in great floods misfortune comes, *ir caol mteann rruet an áro act 'na tuitiú móra tagann an míad*.

(2) Riches, wealth, prosperity, (a) *péan, -ém, m.*: when *f.* goes friends depart, *nuair imḡigean an péan imḡigro na cáirre*; (b) *ronar, -air, m.*: it is not usual to have *f.* without misfortune through it, *ní ḡnác ronar ḡan donar a beir tḡiró*.

(3) That which befalls or is to befall one, lot in life, fate, destiny, (a) *cinneamnam, -rína, f.*; (b) *ḡearḡós, -óige, -a, f.*

(4) Marriage portion, (a) *pppéro, -e, -eanna, f.*; (b) *cpódo, g. id., m.*; (c) *coibce, g. id., pl. -eada, f.*; (d) *tionnrcpa, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (e) *toḡar, -air, m.*

Wheel of fortune, *poet an tponair*.

Fortune-hunter, *n.*, one who seeks to marry money, *pprēfiagurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōce*, *m.*

Fortune-teller, *n.*, one who professes to tell future events in the life of another, (1) *bean feara*, *pl. luēt feara*: the priest said fortune-tellers had no knowledge [of the future], *oubairt an ragarit ná faib don fíor as luēt feara*; (2) *fáirtmeac*, *-mí*, *-míge*, *m.*; (3) *ḡairne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -mí*, *m.* *a. rume bíonn as airtur a ḡcmeamna do dhonib*; (4) *upōs*, *-ōige*, *-a*, *f.*

Fortune-telling, *n.*, the practice or art of revealing future events in the life of another, *fáirtmeac*, *-a*, *f.*

Forty, *a.*, *da fíor* (pron. *dačao*, *M.*); *ceatracao*.

Forward, *a.*, (1) presumptuous, bold, confident, *ceamroána*, *ind.*

(2) Less modest than is proper, *míonáireac*, *-míge*.

(3) Impudent, (a) *triollúrac*, *-aige*; (b) *procmúinte*, *ind.*; (c) *míolaḡairac*, *-aige*; (d) *riobalta*, *ind.* (*Don.*).

Forward, *ad.*, onward, in advance,

(1) *ar asarō*: always going f.,

as dul ar asarō i ḡcmmurōe;

(2) *ar torac*; (3) *cum torais*;

(4) *cum cinn*.

From that time f., *ó ím a leic*=ever since.

Forward, *v.t.*, (1) to help forward, to advance, to promote, *cuirim cum cinn*.

(2) Command to march, *ar asarō lib*.

Forward, *n.*, in the game of football, *fear torais*.

Forwardness, *n.*, (1) state of being forward or ready, *uillamact*.

(2) Boldness, confidence, assurance, (a) *míonáire*, *g. id.*, *f.*;

(b) *triollúr*, *-úr*, *m.*; (c) *dánaet*, *-a*, *f.*; also *dánaibdeact*; (d) *dunúrac*, *-a*, *f.* (impudence).

Fosse, *n.*, a ditch or moat, *oios*, *gen. oíge*, *pl. oíocrača* and *oíosa* and *oíosača*, *f.* (sloughs).

Foster, *v.t.*, to feed, to nourish to support, to bring up, *oim*, *-leamam* (*cf. L. alo*).

Foster, *a.*, affording or receiving nurture, *oileamnac*, *-aige*.

Fosterage, *n.*, the care of a foster-child, (1) *aitiom*, *-a*, *m.*; (2) *banaitiomac*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *oaitac*, *-air*, *m.*; (4) *comōaitar*, *-air*, *m.*: f. to one hundred, blood relationship to twenty, *comōaitar ḡo céar cáirdear fola ḡo fice* (*Sc. prov.*). [This shows the great importance the Gaels attached to fosterage.]

Foster-brother, *n.*, one nursed at the same breast but not of the same parentage, (1) *comōaita*, *g. id.*, *pl. -i*, *m.*: dear to a man is his brother, but his foster-brother is the marrow of his heart, *ir oit le fear a deairbriac-air ac* 'ré rmuor a éirde a comōaita; (2) *comōáta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -i*, *m.*; (3) *comláctac*, *-ais*, *m.*

Foster-child, *n.*, an infant nursed by a woman not its mother, *oaita*, *g. id.*, *-ái*, *m.*: *ḡac oaita mar a hoitear*, each foster-child as it is nursed.

Foster-father, *n.*, a man who takes the place of a father in caring for a child, (1) *aitair oileamna*, *m.*; (2) *aitair aitioma*, *m.*; (3) *aitair oáta*, *m.*

Fostering, *n.*, the act of bringing up and caring for a child not one's own, *oileamant*, *-e* and *-mna*, *f.*; *aitiomac*, *-mča*, *m.*

Fosterling, *n.*, a foster-child, *oaitán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Foster-mother, *n.*, a woman who takes a mother's place, a nurse, (1) βασιλτρα, *g. id., pl. -i, f.*; (2) νανῆς, *-e, -εαδᾶ, f.*

Foster-sister, *n.*, κοινῶδᾶ. See Foster-brother.

Foster-son, *n.*, a male foster-child, παλτα, *g. id., pl. -i, m.*

Fought, *imp.* of Fight: they f. amongst themselves, (a) οὐ τροφῶσθαι τε ἐέντε; (b) οὐ ῥαδ ραδ ἀρ ᾶ ἐέντε.

Foul, *a.*, (1) filthy, dirty, (a) ραλαῖ, *gsf. ραίε.*

(2) Loathsome, disgusting, νεαῖγλαν, -ῖλαμε: the f. spirit, ἀνρριοναδνεαῖγλαν (Mark 9, 25).

(3) Not favourable, unpropitious, not fair, ὀποῖ in composition as ὀποῖαμρεαρ, *f.* weather (Mat. 16, 3).

(4) Not conformed to the established rules of a game, contest, etc., (a) ρεαίταῖ, -αίε; (b) by fair means or *f.*, ἀρ ἀρ νο ἀρ ἐίγμ; (c) *f.* play, μίρ-μυρτ, -ιμεαρτᾶ, *f.*

Foul, *v.t.*, to make filthy, to defile, to dirty, to soil, (1) ραίγμ, *v.n.* ραλαῖ: to *f.* the residue with your feet, ἀν ἐυρ ετε οὐ ραλαῖ τε ὅρ ρορᾶδ (Ezek. 34, 18); thou fouledst their rivers, οὐ ραίγμ τὺ ᾶ η-αῖνε (Ezek. 32, 2); (2) ρῥιορῶαμ, -αῖ: there is a bird out of every flock that fouls its nest, ρῥιορ-ῶανν ἐαν ἀρ ῥαῖ εαίτα ᾶ νεαῖ (Tyr.).

Foul, *n.*, an entanglement, collision or any unfair act in a game or contest, (1) ρεαί, *g. ρείτ and ρίτ, m.*; (2) μίρ-μυρτ, -ιμεαρτᾶ, *f.*

Foully, *ad.*, (1) dishonourably, ῥο ρεαίταῖ.

(2) Filthily, ῥο ραλαῖ.

Foul-mouthed, *a.*, abusive, using scurrilous language, (1) ὀποῖ-ῖαμντεαῖ, -τῖε; (2) ὀποῖῖ-βῖαταῖ, -αῖε.

Foulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being foul, (1) ραίεαρ, -αῖ, *m.*; (2) ραίε, *g. id., f.*

Found, *imp.* of Find: he *f.*, ραῖρ ρῖ; I *f.* out, ραῖρρ νό ραῖρεαρ ᾶμαῖ; they said to him we have *f.* water, οὐβρᾶσθαι τεῖρ ραῖρεαμᾶρ υῖρε (Gen. 26, 32); what is not eaten or stolen will be *f.*, ῥεῖῖτᾶρ ἀν ρυῖ νᾶ ρυῖ (ναῖ ὅρρυῖ) ἰῖτε νό ῥορῖε.

Found, *v.t.*, (1) to lay the basis of, to establish, (a) bunuῖγμ, -uῖαῖ; (b) bunáιγμ, -uῖαῖ.

(2) To originate or take the first steps for erecting, cuῖρμ ἀρ bun: to *f.* a college, coláιρτε οὐ ῖρ ἀρ bun.

(3) to form by melting metal and pouring it into a mould, to cast, τεῖγμ, -ῥεαν: to *f.* a bell, cloῖ οὐ τεῖγρεαν.

Foundation, *n.*, that upon which anything is founded or by which it is supported, groundwork, basis, origin, (1) bun, *gen.* and *pl.* bum, *m.* (cf. L. fund-amentum √ bhudno, ground, bottom); (2) bonn, *gen.* and *pl.* bumnn, *m.*: the tree was broken from the top to the *f.* or roots, οὐ ὅρρεαῖ ἀν ἐρᾶν ροῖρ ὅνν ᾶῥυρ ὅᾶρρ; (3) bunáιτ, *-e, -εαδᾶ, f.*; (4) bunαῖσθαι, -αῖ, *m.*: the *f.* or origin of the story, ρορ bunαῖσθαι ἀν ρῥεῖτ [note that bunαῖσθαι is not in the *gen.*, being in *app.* to ρορ]; (5) bunαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Founder, *n.*, (1) one who founds, establishes and erects, (a) bun-

ἀιτιγτέοιμ, -όμα, -μί, *m.*; (b)
 बुनδιτιϝε, *g. id., pl. -ότε, m.*;
 ϣρέαμαινε. *g. id., pl., -μί, m.*

(2) One who casts metals, (a) *τελγτεόιν*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*: a bell-founder, *τελγτεόιν* *clog*; (b) *ρεαρ* *λεαζτα* (*Jer.* 6, 29).

(3) One who originates a society, *ceannpoirt*, *gen.* *ceannpuir*, *m.*; *príomhacarán*, *-áin*, *m.*

(4) Author of his own fortune,
 ír é bunúðar a fortúin fém é.

(5) Originator of a feast,
 πολῑτὺρὸς, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

(6) One who endows a church,
ἐκκλησιάρχης, -αρχῆς, *m.*

Founder, *v.t.* and *i.*, to lame or become lame, as a horse, capall
 ʋo ʋacuḡaḡo nō ʋo mīlleaḡo 'na
 ʋopaḡb.

Foundered ship, *n.*, long leóinte.

Foundling, *n.*, a deserted infant,
(1) ἡμίτρεφς, -αις, -αις, *m.*; (2)
ἡμιτρεφής; (3) ὀϊτελάττωρ, *q. id. m.*

Fountain, *n.*, (1) a spring of water issuing from the earth, (*a*) פִּזְיָאן, -אִם, *m.*; (*b*) τὸ βῆρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (*c*) τὸ βήρ, -ε, -εἶς, *f.*; (*d*) פְּזִיז, -פִּזִּיז, -פִּזִּיזִים, *m.*

(2) The source from which a thing proceeds, fountain-head, (a) бунтравѣ, -роѣ, -роѣнна, *m.*; (b) пуиннре, *g. id., pl. -аѣ, f.*; (c) цеаннтобар, -аир, *m.*

Four, *a.*, ceitpe : f. times, ceitpe
nuape.

Four, *n.*, (1) the sum of four units, *ceṣṭāṃ* (*cf.* L. *quatuor*; Skr. *chatur*; Lith. *Ketturi*).

(2) Four persons, *ceāṭṛar*,
-*ar*, *m.*: *ceāṭṛar* 1 line, *f.*
abreast.

Four-cornered, *a.*, having four corners or angles, τεταρτακώνιος.

Four-fold, *a.*, four times, quadruple
(1) *πά τεταρταί*; (2) *τεταρτάς*,
ind.; (3) *πίλτε τετρε νναίρε*;
(4) *τετρε νοίρεα*.

Four-footed, *a.*, having four feet,
quadruped, τετραπόδες.

Four-handed, *a.*, (*a*) having four hands, (*b*) requiring four "hands" of players, τετραπλάμιος.

Four-oared, *a.*, τετταρηνάμας; -αῖς.

Fourpence, *n.*, a silver coin, a
groat, τειρτιόν, -ύιον, *m.*

Four-score, *a.*, eighty, ceitne ríoch.

Four-square, *a.*, having four sides
and four equal angles, ceitpe-
beannaic.

Fourteen, *n.*, card. num., *ceac̃aμ
õeας.*

Fourteen, *a.*, ceitþe [cinn] oēaſ.

Fourteenth, *a.*, ord. num., *ceat-*
αριθμὸς τέταρτος.

Fourth, *a.*, the ord. of Four,
 τετράμηδον.

Fourth day after to-morrow,
 1 *mainur*: to-morrow, the
 day after and the day after
 that or f. day, ἀμέριεας, um-
 ανοριέας 7 1 *mainur*

Fourth, *n.*, one of four equal parts into which a whole may be divided, *ceatpama*, -*man*, -*ma*, *f.*

Four-wheeled, *a.*, having four
wheels, τετράροτος, *ind.*

Four-wheeler, *n.*, a four-wheeled vehicle, τετάρροτος, *g. id.*, *m.*

Fowl, *n.*, any bird, esp. a large edible bird, (1) *éan*, *gen.* *ém*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: both f. and cattle and beasts, *τοῖς ἐάναις ἡ αἰρνῆι ἡ αἰμνῖρε* (*Gen.* 7, 21); (2) *éanlaiç*, also *éanlaiçe*, *f.* (*Coll.*): behold the fowls of the air, *ῥέε δὲ αἱ ἐάνλαιç αἱ αεῖρ* (*Mat.* 6, 26).

Fracture, *v.t.*, to break, to separate the continuous parts of, *br̄rm*, -*reað*.

Fragile, *a.*, easily broken, *roib̄r̄r̄ce*.

Fragility, *n.*, (1) Brittleness, *roib̄r̄r̄ceaðt*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Weakness, feebleness, *laige*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Fragment, *n.*, (1) a part broken off, a small detached portion, (a) *bl̄r̄r̄e*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -r̄i* and -*reaða*, *m.*; (b) *m̄r̄*, -*é*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (c) *bloð*, -*orð*, *pl. -a* and -*ðr̄aða*, *m.*; (d) *r̄m̄roir̄in*, *g. id.*, *pl. -n̄i*, *m.*; (e) *r̄p̄r̄útle*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aða*, *f.*, also *r̄b̄r̄útle*, *coll. r̄p̄r̄útleað*: they filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, *ro lionaðar ðá cl̄iav̄ ðéaḡ ro r̄b̄r̄útleað ro na cúḡ har̄ánaib̄ eór̄na* (*John* 6, 13); (f) *br̄r̄r̄ḡar*, -*air̄*, *m. (coll.)*; (g) *m̄ionr̄av̄*, *m. (coll.)*, stress on -*r̄av̄*; (h) *br̄r̄ar*, -*air̄*, *m. (coll.)*.

(2) An imperfect part, as a fragment of writing, *ḡiota*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

Fragmentary, *a.*, composed of fragments, *br̄r̄r̄ḡar̄nað*, -*aiḡe*.

Fragrance, } *n.*, sweetness of smell,

Fragrancy, } perfume, (1) *cum̄r̄*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *roðalar̄*, -*ar̄*, *m.*; (3) *bolar̄*, -*ar̄*, *m. (Don.)*.

Fragrant, *a.*, sweet smelling, odorous, (1) *cum̄r̄a*, *ind.*; (2) *ðeaḡ-balar̄*.

Frail, *a.*, (1) not firm or durable, *roib̄r̄r̄ce*, *ind.*

(2) Weak, infirm, *éḡr̄oe*, *ind.*; *laḡ*, -*aiḡe*; *an̄br̄ann*, -*anne*.

Frailness, *n.*, infirmity, (1) *laige*, *f.*; (2) *éḡr̄oeaðt*, -*a*, *f.*

Frailty, *n.*, fault proceeding from weakness, (1) *laige*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *neim̄feap̄r̄maðt*, -*a*, *f.*

Frame, *v.t.*, (1) to construct by fitting and uniting together several parts, to shape, *ðealb̄aim*, -*að*.

(2) To plan, devise or contrive, *cum̄aim*, -*að*: I framed evil against you, *ro cum̄ mé olc ann bar̄ n-aḡar̄* (*Jer.* 18, 11): they framed laws, *cum̄ar̄ ol̄iḡte* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 81, 26).

Frame, *n.*, (1) anything composed of parts fitted together, *r̄r̄ama*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

(2) Form, shape, structure, system, *cuma*, *g. id.*, *pl. -m̄ta*, *m.*

(3) Frame on which a fishing or other line is folded, (a) *ḡunn*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (b) *ḡionn̄oa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m. (Con.)*.

Framed, shaped, formed, (1) *ðealb̄-ta*, *ind.*; (2) *ðealb̄uḡte*, *ind.*

Framer, *n.*, one who shapes or forms, (1) *ðealb̄t̄oir̄*, -*óra*, -*r̄i*, *m.*; (2) *ðealb̄aðoir̄*, -*óra*, -*r̄i*, *m.*; (3) *cum̄aðoir̄*, -*óra*, -*r̄i*, *m.*

Framework, *n.*, (1) *ðeant̄ur̄*, -*ur̄*, *m.*; (2) *r̄ioḡair̄*, -*ḡr̄að*, *f.*; (3) *ðealb̄*, -*eib̄e*, *f.*

Framing, *n.*, the act of constructing or contriving anything, (1) *ðealb̄að*, -*b̄ta*, *m.*; (2) *cum̄að*, -*m̄ta*, *m.*

Franchise, *n.*, a constitutional or statutory right or privilege, *reac̄t̄r̄aoir̄e*, *g. id.*, *pl. -r̄i*, *f.*

Frangibility, *a.*, the state or quality of being easily broken, *roib̄r̄r̄ceaðt*, -*a*, *f.*

Frangible, *a.*, easily broken, *roib̄r̄r̄ce*, *ind.*

Frank, *a.*, (1) free, *r̄aor̄*, -*oir̄e*.

(2) Open, candid, *or̄ḡait̄e*, *ind.*; *por̄ḡait̄e*, *ind. (Don.)*.

(3) Liberal, *r̄iat*, *g.s.f. r̄éile*.

Frank, *n.*, a pig sty, (1) *r̄ail muce*, *f.*; (2) *muc̄lað*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *épo na muc*.

Frankincense, *n.*, a fragrant aromatic resin burned as incense, *κύρι*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. *thus*; Gr. *θύος*).

Frankincense-tree, *n.*, an Indian tree of the genus *Boswellia* and Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*). *κρῖνον κύρι*, *gen.* *κρῖνον τ.*

Frankly, *ad.*, in a frank manner, (1) *σο φίλ*; (2) *σο ηορσαίτεαδ*.

Frankness, *n.*, (1) liberality, *φῆτε*, *f.*

(2) Candour, *ορσαίτεαδ*, -a, *f.*

Frantic, *a.*, furious, raving, violent, mad, (1) *ορεαμᾶναδ*, -aige; (2) *κυταίς*; (3) *φίοκμαρ*, -aige; (4) *αρ βυτε*; (5) *αρ μιρε*.

Fraternal, *a.*, brotherly, (1) *οεαρῷ-ράιτερεαδ*, -aige; (2) *βράτταρῷα*, *ind.*; (3) *βράιτερεαμᾶν*, -mᾶ.

Fraternity, *n.*, brotherhood, (1) *οεαρῷβράιτερεαδ*, -a, *f.*; (2) *βράιτερεαμᾶναδ*, -a, *f.*; (3) *βράτταρῷαδ*, -a, *f.*

Fratricidal, *a.*, of or pertaining to fratricide, *φιονγαλαδ*, -aige.

Fratricide, *n.*, (1) the act of one who kills his own brother, *φιον-γαλ*, -aite, *f.*; (2) the person who does the deed, *φιονγαλαδ*, -aige, *m.* (*B.L.L.* ii. 24, 2).

Fraud, *n.*, deliberate deception for gaining an unfair or unlawful advantage, (1) *ιμῷοι*, -a, *m.*; (2) *cam*, -aim, *m.*; (3) *μεαίτερεαδ*, -a, *f.*; (4) *μεαῖα*, -ail, *m.*; (5) *μεαῖα*, -vᾶ, *f.*; (6) *μεαῖ-λυγαδ*, -uige, *m.*; (7) *καλαορ*, -e, *f.*; (8) *ceitg*, -e, *f.*; (9) *φεαίτεαδ*, -a, *f.*; (10) *meang*, -einge, -a, *f.*; (11) *cupe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aḥa, *f.*

Fraudful, *a.*, full of fraud, deceit and treachery, (1) *μεαίτερεαδ*, -aige; (2) *μεαῖα*, -aige; (3) *καλαορ*, -aige; (4) *καλαορ*, -aige, -aige.

Fraudulent, *a.*, using fraud, tricky, deceitful, dishonest, (1) *ceatgaδ*, -aige; (2) *meaῖα*, -aige; (3) *μεαίτερεαδ*, -aige; (4) *ruḡ-ḡeaδ*, -aige; (5) *καλαορ*, -aige.

Fraught, *a.*, freighted, laden, filled, (1) *lān*, -āne; (2) *lōnta*, *ind.*

Fray, *n.*, affray, broil, (1) *ciaḡail*, -āla, *f.*; (2) *buirḡean*, -ōne, -ōnead, *f.*; *ir fearr tead* i nḡeire cuirime 'nā i tḡur buirḡone; (3) *trear*, -a, *f.*

Fray, *v.t.*, to wear into shreds by rubbing, *caiteam le cuimil*.

Freak, *n.*, a sudden causeless change or turn of the mind, a capricious prank, a vagary, a whim, (1) *nuall*, -all, *m.*; (2) *taom*, -a, -anna, *m.*; (3) *rpang*, -amge, -a, *f.*; (4) *toḡre*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Freakish, *a.*, apt to change the mind suddenly, (1) *nuallaδ*, -aige; (2) *lān de nuall*.

Freakishness, *n.*, capriciousness, *nuallaδ*, -a, *f.*

Freckle, *n.*, a small yellowish or brownish spot on the skin, esp. on the face, hands and neck, (1) *buicín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) *bueicne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *cairrimín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Freckled, *a.*, marked with freckles, (1) *bueicnead*, -aige; (2) *ballaδ*, -aige; (3) *lān de cairrimín*; (4) *meirgead*, -aige.

Freckled girl, *bueacḡs*, -ōige, -a, *f.*

Freckle-faced. *See* Freckled.

Freckly. *See* Freckled.

Free, *a.*, (1) exempt from subjection to the will of others, (a) *raor*, -aor; (b) *ar a toil fém*: a f. nation, *crioc raor*; a f. will, *an toil raor*; now I am f., *anor tām raor*, tām ar

mo ton pém; I am f. to do it or let it alone, τὰμ-ρε παορ'αρ Δ'όεανὰμ νό λειγεαν'όό; you are f. to do what you please, πέσσαιρ'όο ποζα μυο Δ'όεανὰμ.

(2) Exempt, clear, not encumbered or troubled with, πέρο, -e: f. from all debt, πέρο (νό παορ) ό ζαό uile φιαόα.

(3) Guiltless, innocent, εανάό, -αγε.

(4) Ready, eager, spirited, έαρζαρό, -e.

(5) Liberal, open-handed, (a) φιατ, g.s.f. πέτε; (b) φπαρ, -αρε; (c) he was f. with his gold, βα μαίτ'φά'ν όρ έ; βα μαίτ'φά n-Δ έυρο όρ έ.

(6) Copious, φυρόεάό, -όγε: crying freely, άζ ζοτ ζο φυρόεάό.

(7) Unrestrained, licentious, αμφμαντα, ind.

Free gift, αργε, g. -εαό, dat, -ρό, pl. -ζί, f.; ταθαρταρ, -αιρ, m.; also ταθαρταρ.

Free, v.t., to make free, to set at liberty, to release, (1) παορμαι, -αό: he who is dead is freed from sin, αν τέ φυαιρ'βαρ ιρ παορ έ ό πεααό (Rom. 6, 7); (2) φυαργλαμ, -αό and -ζαιτ; (3) ρζαοιμ, -leaó.

Freebooter, n., (1) one who plunders or pillages without the authority of national warfare, cpeaααóóμ, -όρα, -πί, m.

(2) A pirate, buccaneer or sea-robber, ποζμυρόε, g. id., pl. -ότε, m.

Freebooting, n., the act of pillaging, (1) cpeaααó, -έτα, m.; (2) ποζ-μυζαó, -υργτε, m.

Free-born, a., not born in vassalage, παοιρμέαταό, -αγε.

Freedman, n., a man who has been a slave and has been set free, παορδουμ, g. id., pl. -όαομ, m.

Freedom, n., (1) the state of being free, liberty, independence, (a) παοιρρε, g. id., f.; (b) παορδóλ, -άλα, f.; (c) παορδóαότ, -α, f.

(2) Violation of the rules of decorum, αμφμανταότ, -α, f.

(3) Frankness, openness, ορ-ζαιτεαότ, -α, f.

Free-handed, a., open-handed, liberal, φταίτεαμαίτ, -μίτα.

Free-hearted, a., open, frank, liberal, generous, (1) φιατ, g.s.f. πέτε; (2) πάιρτεαό, -τιγε; (3) βμιορζ, -ιργε; (4) ποόρπορεαό, -όργε; (5) παοιρπόρδεαό, -όργε.

Free-heartedness, n., the quality of being open, frank, liberal and generous, πέτε, g. id., f.

Freehold, n., an inheritance in fee or in tail, (1) οργρεαότ, -α, f.; (2) παορταλαμ, -λίμαν, f.

Freeholder, n., the owner, of a freehold, (1) οργρε, g. id., pl. -πί, m.; (2) πορδουμρε, g. id., pl. -πί, m. (McFibis).

Freeing, n., παοραó, -ρτα, m.

Freely, ad., in a free manner, abundantly, gratuitously, (1) ζο παορ; (2) ζο τοιτεαμαίτ; (3) ι n-αιργρό: f. have you received, f. give, ι n-αιργρό φυαπαθαίρ, ταθαραó uαιβ ι n-αιργρό (Matt. 10, 8).

Freeman, n., (1) a member of a corporation, company or city, παοιρρεαό, -ριζ, m.; νόιολμαοιμ, -e, f. (gl. liberius).

(2) One not subject to the will of another, one not a slave or a vassal, παοιρρεαρ, -φίρ, m.: freemen, παοιρλίαν, -αινε, f.

Freeness, n., (1) the state or quality of being free, παοιρρεαότ, -α, f.

(2) Liberality, (a) πέτε, gen. id., f.; (b) τοιρβεαρταότ, -α, f.

Freestone, *n.*, a stone composed of sand or grit, (1) *clochoróear*, -óir, *m.*; (2) *íbear*, -bír, *m.*; (3) *ḡairbéat*, -éit, *m.*

Freethinker, *n.*, one who forms opinions on religion independently of the authority of revelation or of the Church, *óime óo óemeann* (*ḡníóear*) *bheit-eamnar* *raor* *óó* *fém* *í* *ḡcár* *óperom*.

Freewill, *n.*, a will free from improper coercion or restraint, (1) *raoróit*, *g.* -e and -óla, *f.*; (2) *toit aonta*: all which are minded of their own f. to go up, *ar* *á* *bpuil* *ponn* *ó'a* *ótoit* *aonta* *fém* *óul* *ruar* (*Ezra* 7, 13).

Freeze, *v.t.* and *i.*, to congeal or to become congealed by cold, (1) *riocaim* *nó* *reacaim*, -aó; also *reacuirḡim*, -uḡaó; (2) *reóóaim*, -aó; (3) *reóóleacaim*, -aó; (4) *cuirnḡim*, -iuḡaó.

Freezing, *n.*, the act of congealing or turning into ice, (1) *as* *óéanam* *reaca*; (2) it is f. very hard, *tá* *ré* *as* *cup* *reaca* *rócruaró*; it was f. all day, *bí* *ré* *as* *cup* *reaca* *ar* *reao* *an* *lae*; (3) *reacuḡaó*, -uḡṡe, *m.*; (4) *reóó-aó*, -óróte, *m.*; (5) *reóóleacaó*, -cáa, *m.*

Freezing, *a.*, tending to freeze, (1) *reóóac*, -aḡe; (2) *cuirneac*, -nḡe.

Freight, *n.*, cargo of a ship, (1) *lart lumge*, *m.*; (2) *ualac lumge*; (3) *lact lumge* (*Con.*); (4) *parao*, -páa, *m.*

Freight, *v.t.*, to load with goods, as a ship, (1) *paruirḡim*, -uḡaó; (2) *paraim*, -aó; (3) *luétuirḡim*, -uḡaó.

Freightage, *n.*, *luac* *paráa*, *m.*

French, *n.*, the French tongue, *ḡranncir*, -re, *f.*, *an* *teangá*

ḡranncaé; to speak French, *ḡranncir* *óo* *labairt*.

French, *a.*, of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants, *ḡranncaé*, -aḡe: the French fashion, *an* *moó* *ḡranncaé*; French pox, *ḡailbolḡac*, -aḡe, *f.* Frenchified, *a.*, infected with French manners or tastes, *ḡranncuḡṡe*.

Frenchlike, *a.*, after the manner of the French, *ḡranncamail*, -máa.

Frenchman, *n.*, a native of France, *ḡranncaé*, -aḡṡ, -aḡe, *m.*

Frenetic, } *a.*, mad, distracted,
Frenetical, } (1) *ar* *buite*; (2) *ar* *mire*; (3) *cútaḡṡ*.

Frenum, *n.*, a connecting membrane serving to restrain or support any part, as the frenum of the tongue, *beac*, *g.* *bic*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *Ir. Gl.*, p. 139, note 132).

Frenzied, *a.*, affected with frenzy, (1) *óápaéac*, -aḡe; (2) *óream-ánaé*, -aḡe.

Frenzy, *n.*, any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction, rage, madness, (1) *óápaéac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *cimmire*; (3) *oirimire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *conpaó*, -aró, *m.*: *conpaó cáta*, the f. of battle; (5) *ribín*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Con.*); (6) *páḡṡ*, -e, *f.* (*p. l.*); (7) *meapaoe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *óreamán*, -ám, *m.*

Frequency, *n.*, occurrence often repeated, (1) *mioncaé*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡnátamlaé*, -a, *f.*; (3) *trice*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *riopḡnátac*, -a, *f.*
Frequent, *a.*, occurring often, habitual, (1) *mmic*, *comp. mionca*; (2) *ḡnát*; (3) *tric*, -e.

Frequent, *v.t.*, to visit often, to resort to habitually, (1) *taicḡim*, -ḡe (*cf.* *aitḡim*, *B.L.L.* v. 324):

dispraise the wood but f. it,
cám an coil dēt taitig í; (2)
gnáctuisim, -uḡaḡ.

Frequentation, *n.*, the act or habit
of visiting often, taitigeaḡt, -a, *f.*

Frequentative, *a.*, serving to ex-
press the frequent repetition of
an action, taitigeaḡ, -ḡige.

Frequented, *a.*, visited habitually,
taictigeḡe.

Frequenting, *n.*, (1) the act of habi-
tually visiting, taitige, *g. id.*, *f.*;
also taḡaige: f. the house, aḡ
oéanam taitige ar an oḡig; (2)
gnáctuisaḡ, -uḡḡe, *m.*; (3) fre-
quenting rivers, aḡ rūt ar aibnib.

Frequently, *ad.*, often, ḡo mme.

Fresh, *a.*, (1) lately produced,
gathered or prepared; not stale,
dried, preserved, faded or tainted
(a) úr, *g.s.f.* úre: burned are
the f. and the withered, loḡḡar
úr aḡur cḡion; my glory was
f. in me, ḡo bí mo ḡlóir úr
iomam (*Job* 29, 20); with f.
oil, te hola úr; (b) nuaḡ, -aḡe:
its taste was as the taste of
f. oil, ḡo bí a blar amuit blar
nuaḡ-ola (*Numb.* 11, 8); (c)
úrḡlar, -aḡe.

(2) Youthful, óḡ, *g.s.f.* óḡe.

(3) Cool, (a) rionnfuar, -aḡe;
(b) rior, in rioruirḡe: so can
no fountain both yield salt
water and f., ir amlurḡ rḡm naḡ
féoirḡ ḡo tiobḡarḡ ar bīt uirḡe
ráite ḡ rioruirḡe ḡo ḡabairḡ
uaḡḡ (*Jas.* 3, 12).

Fresh and green, *a.*, (1) úrḡlar,
-aḡe; (2) bárrúp, -úre.

Freshen, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make fresh,
to grow fresh, úruiḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Freshet, *n.*, (1) a stream, ruarḡaḡ,
-aḡḡ, *m.*; ruarán, -ám, *m.*

(2) A sudden inundation, tunte,
g. id., *pl.* tunte, *f.*

Freshly, *ad.*, ḡo húr; ḡo nuaḡ.

Freshman, *n.*, a student during
the first year in a college,
amapán, -ám, *m.*

Freshness, *n.*, the state of being
fresh, (1) úre, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2)
rionnfuar, *f.*; (3) nuaḡaḡt,
-a, *f.*; (4) úraḡ, -aḡḡe, *f.*: the f.
of the wood, úraḡ na coilḡaḡ;
(5) úrmaraḡt, -a, *f.*; (6) úreḡaḡt,
-a, *f.*; (7) úrmair, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8)
nuarḡe, *g. id.*, *f.*

Fresh water, *n.*, (1) uirḡe
rionnfuar, *m.*; (2) rioruirḡe.

Fret, *v.t.*, (1) to tease, to irritate,
to vex, (a) buarḡrḡm, -reám: to
tease a person, buarḡreám ḡo
cúr ar ḡume; (b) cḡárḡm, *v.n.*
cḡaḡ; (c) rearḡaim, -aḡ, also
rearḡuisim.

(2) To eat away, to gnaw,
cnaorḡm, *v.n.* cnaor.

Fret, *v.i.*, to get vexed or irritated,
to chafe, (1) ḡriuḡaim, -aḡ; (2)
rearḡaim, -aḡ, also rearḡuisim.

Fret, *n.*, disturbance of temper,
irritation, ḡriuḡ, -a, *m.*; rait-
cear, -cḡr, *m.*: fretting never
kept a house from falling, níor
rábáil raitcear teaḡ ó tuitim
aríam (*Feenachty*).

Fretful, *a.*, ill-humoured, peevish,
(1) cḡárḡteaḡ, -ḡige; (2) colḡaḡ,
-aḡḡe; (3) ḡriuḡamail, -mḡa; (4)
rḡuḡir, -ḡre; (5) canncaraḡ,
-aḡḡe.

Fretfulness, *n.*, state of being
fretful, (1) cḡárḡteaḡt, -a, *f.*; (2)
colḡaḡt, -a, *f.*

Fretted, *a.*, agitated, vexed, wor-
ried, (1) cḡárḡte, *ind.*; (2)
cnaḡḡteaḡ, -ḡige.

Fretter, *n.*, one who or that which
frets, (1) cḡárḡteaḡán, -ám, *m.*;
(2) cnaḡḡteaḡán, -ám, *m.*

Fretting, *a.*, eating away, gnawing,
(1) cḡinteḡaḡ, -ḡige; (2) cnaorḡ-
eḡ, -ḡige.

Friability, } *n.*, state of being
Friableness, } friable, Երկուցե, *g.*
id., *f.*

Friable, *a.*, easily crumbled or reduced to powder, b₁mors, -175e.

Friar, *n.*, a brother or member of a religious order, (1) *βράδαιρ*, -*ταρ*, *pl.* *βράδαιρε*, *m.*; (2) *βράδαιρ* *πιστάτα*; (3) *μαναδ*, -*αις*, -*αισε*, *m.*

Friar-like, *a.*, like a friar, *brátar-eamla*, *-m̃la*.

Friar's weed, aibíó mánais.

Friary, *n.*, a monastery, մանրէր,
gen. -րէսճ, and -րէ, *pl.*
 -րէսճս, *f.*

Friction, *n.*, the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another, *κνίμν*, -*e*, *f*.

Friday, *n.*, the sixth day of the week, (1) Δομε, *g. id., pl. -τε, f.*: Good Friday, Δομε αν ἑσπρτα; (2) Δια ηΔομε, *adv, phr.*=on Friday.

Friend, *n.*, an intimate associate, a wellwisher, (1) *capa*, *gen.* *capao*, *dat.* *caparo*, *pl.* *cáipoe*, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* *cor*, cordis, heart, and *carus*, dear; Gr. *καρδία*, heart): many relatives and few friends, *iomao* *ḡaoil* *ḡ* *beagán capa*; female *f.*, *banécapa*; not lasting the war of friends, *ní buan coḡao na ḡcapao*; everyone who sides with us is not a *f.*, *ní capa ḡac éinne bíonn taobac linn*; a *f.* is never known till the time of need, *ní aiteníḡtear ḡo brát an éapa ḡo ham an ríacḡanair*; a *f.* in need, *capa na héigne*; your pocket is your *f.*, *ré do póca do éapa*; (2) *bráḡair*, *-air*, *pl.* *bráíḡre*, *m.*: among friends, *imearḡ bráḡair*; *imearḡ na mbráḡair*.

A good friend, a supporter or backer, *cúlcapa, m.*

A treacherous friend, раоб-
ство, m.

Friendless, *a.*, destitute of friends,
(1) nearncáirweac, -oirge; (2)
oíocáirweac, -oirge; (3) san
carrad.

Friendlessness, *n.*, state of being
friendless, ὀϊόκαρτος, *-οις, m.*

Friend-like, *a.* See Friendly.

Friendliness, *n.*, the state or quality
of being friendly, *καίρθεαμι* αὐτῶν,
-α, *f.*; *καίρτανα* αὐτῶν, -α, *f.*

Friendly, *a.*, disposed to promote the good of another, kind, favourable, (1) cáiríoeac, -oige; (2) cáiríoeamail, -míla; (3) cairíoeac, -aige; (4) munnítearíoea, *ind.*; (5) báiríoeamail, -míla: the members of the same family are f., *í* báiríoeamail íao tuéctíoeaon éíoeíoe; (6) báiríoeac, -oige; (7) cumannac, -aige, and cumanníoea, *ind.*; (8) cairíoeamíoeac, -aige; (9) conailíoeac, -bige; (10) oáíoeíoeamail, -míla; (11) cairíoeannac, -aige (*U.*).

Friendship, *n.*, friendly relation or attachment between persons, (1) cáirdeas, -oir, *m.*; (2) cairdeamh, -iúmh, *m.*; (3) cumann, -amh, *m.*: do not bind f. with a talkative person, na ceangal cumann le túine cáinníteac; (4) báir, *gen. -e, f.* (*cf.* √ Bhag, love): salute a good man with f., beannuig i mbáir do deas-túine; (5) com-cáirdeas, -air, *m.*; (6) combáir, -e, *f.*; (7) muinntearóir, -air, *m.*: make no f. with an angry man, na déan muinntearóir le túine feargac (*Prov.* 22, 24); (8) cairdeas, -air, *m.*; (9) cáir, -air, *m.*; (10) conaithe, *g. id., f.*; (11) cairdeanna, -air, *m. (U.)*; (12) cáirdeamhlact, -a, *f.*; (13) páirt, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (14) f. of relatives, saolta, -a, *f.*

Frieze, *n.*, a kind of coarse woollen cloth, (1) *bḡéro*, *gen. -e, pl. -í, f.*; (2) *bḡéroín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *báinín bḡocac* (*Don.*).

Frieze stiffener, *pḡearaóóir*, *-óra, -rí, m.*

Fright, *n.*, a state of terror or sudden alarm, (1) *rḡannḡaró* (*rḡánḡaró, Don.*), *-aró, m.*: he was seized with f., *do ḡab nó do ḡlac ré rḡannḡaró*; (2) *rḡeón*, *-óme, f.*; (3) *imeagla, g. id., f.*, (4) *rḡeimle, g. id., f.* (*pron. rḡile*); (5) *ḡuarḡar*, *-air, m.*; (6) *ḡuarḡaró*, *-ḡarḡa, m.*; (7) *ḡeir*, *-e, f.*; (8) *anaíte*:

Ir maḡḡ ḡuar ḡár le linn an anaíte,

Maḡ tḡeann an ḡrian i nḡiaró na ḡearḡainne;

he got a f., *ḡuar ré an t-anaíte*; (9) *rḡeimḡir*, *-e, f. (M.)*; (10) *rḡeimḡearó*, *-ḡró, m. (Clare)*; (11) *clḡearó*, *-ḡró, m. (Don.)*

Frighten, *v.t.*, to disturb with fear or alarm, (1) *imeagluḡim*, *-uḡaró*; (2) to frighten a person, *imeagla do ḡur ar óume*; (3) *rḡannḡuḡim*, *-uḡaró*.

Frightful, *a.*, exciting alarm, (1) *imeaglac*, *-arḡe*; (2) *uaḡḡarac*, *-arḡe*: a f. sight, *ḡarḡarc nó amḡarc uaḡḡarac*.

Frightfully, *ad.*, in a frightful manner, *ḡo imeaglac*; *ḡo huacḡarac*.

Frightfulness, *n.*, the quality of being frightful, (1) *imeaglaḡt*, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *uaḡḡaracḡt*, *-a, f.*

Frigid, *a.*, cold, wanting heat or warmth, (1) *ḡuar*, *-aire*; (2) *ḡuaró*; (3) *ḡeóḡac*, *-arḡe*.

Frigidity, } *n.*, the condition or
Frigidness, } state of being frigid,
coldness, (1) *ḡuarḡe, g. id.*; (2)

ḡuarḡaracḡt, *-a, f.*; (3) *ḡeóḡacḡt*, *-a, f.*

Frigidly, *ad.*, coldly, dully, without affection, *ḡo ḡuar*.

Fringe, *n.*, (1) an ornamental appendage to the border of a piece of stuff or article of dress, (a) *ḡarḡa*, *gen. id., pl. -róe, m.*; (b) *ḡḡear*, *gen. and pl. ḡḡeir, m.*; (c) *ḡiobóḡ*, *-óḡe, -a, f.*; (d) *ḡoir*, *-e, -eacḡ, f.*; (e) *ḡibeóḡ*, *-óḡe, -a, f.*

(2) Something resembling a fringe, a border, a margin, (a) *bḡuaḡ*, *-aic, -acḡ, m.*; (b) *ciumair*, *-e, -mḡa, f.*, also *ciumar*, *-air, m. (Don.)*; (c) *imeall*, *-mill, m.*; (d) *ḡarḡa, g. id., pl. -aic, m.*: let them put upon the f. of the border a riband of blue, *cuirḡ ḡuibín ḡorm ar ḡarḡaróuib a n-imill (Numb. 15, 38)*; it shall be unto you for a f. that ye may look upon it, *buaró ré aḡuib 'n-a ḡarḡa ḡor ḡo bḡeacḡt-aoi air (Numb. 15, 39)*.

Fringed, *a.*, furnished with a fringe, (1) *ḡarḡac*, *-arḡe*; (2) *ḡiobóḡac*, *-arḡe*; (3) *ḡibeóḡac*, *-arḡe*.

Fringy, *a.*, like a fringe, *ḡarḡamail*, *-mḡa*.

Fripper, *n.*, one who buys and sells old clothes or second-hand finery, *ḡarḡaḡánac*, *-arḡ, m.*: *óume ḡeannuḡear ḡóioḡar ḡeann-éararḡe*.

Frippery, *n.*, second-hand finery, cheap and tawdry decoration, *ḡarḡaḡán*, *-ám, m. (Foley)* .i. *neirḡe beaḡluac*.

Frisk, *v.i.*, to skip, dance or gambol in frolic, (1) *ḡamḡaim*, *-aró*; (2) *luamḡim*, *-iuḡaró*; (3) *ceáḡaim*, *-ráil*.

Frisker, *n.*, one who frisks, leaps or dances in gaiety, *ḡamḡóir*,

-όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) θαμπάει, *g. id., pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (3) θαμπέοι, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Friskiness, *n.*, state or quality of being frisky, (1) τερβάς, -αίγε, *f.*; also τερβάς; (2) ιυαμνεάς, -α, *f.*; (3) βεόλυαίτε, *g. id., f.*; (4) πυροέι, -ε, *f.*

Frisky, *a.*, inclined to frisk, frolicsome, (1) ιυαμνεάς, -αίγε; (2) πυροέιρεάς, -αίγε; (3) πυροτόγας, -αίγε; (4) μακναίρεας, -αίγε.

Frith, *n.*, a narrow arm of the sea, (1) μυιγξέας, *f.*; (2) γέαςάν οε'ν φαιγξε έις ιρτεάς ραν τάλαν; (3) καοιμυι, -μάρα, *f.*; (4) καοι, -οι, *m.*; (5) βιέαν, -έιμε, *f.*; βιέαν Σράιννε in Clew Bay; βιέαν Εαρζαί, Achill Sound.

Fritter, *n.*, (1) a small quantity of batter fried in boiling lard, βρεα-τοίη, -ε, -εαννα, *f.*; (2) a shred, γιοβαί, -αί, *m.*

Frivolity, *n.*, acts or habits of trifling, unbecoming levity of disposition, (1) πετιοράς, -α, *f.*; (2) γαιγροεάς, -α, *f.*

Frivolous, *a.*, (1) of little weight or importance, not worth notice, ρυαράς, -αίγε.

(2) Given to trifling, marked with unbecoming levity, (a) πετιοράς, -αίγε; (b) γυαγας, -αίγε; (c) γαιγεαμάι, -μά; (d) έάοτρη, -ρηιμε.

Frizzle, *v.t.*, to curl or crisp, καράμ, -αθ: to curl the hair, αν γρηυαγς το έαράθ.

Frizzled, *a.*, curled, crisped, (1) βακάλλας, -αίγε; (2) κυάας, -αίγε; (3) κλογίναας, -αίγε; (4) καρτα, *ind.*

Fro (to go to and fro), (1) ουτ γ τεάς; (2) ας ουτ γ ας τεάς; (3) ας τεάς γ ας ιμτεάς (*Gen.* 8, 7); (4) ριόρ γ ρυαρ: he

walked in the house to and fro, το ριυβυιτ ρέ αν τας ριόρ γ ρυαρ (2 *Kings* 4, 34); (5) ανονν γ αναιι (*Job* 7, 4): ανονν 'ρα ναιι (*Job* 13, 25); (6) ρά γκυαιρτ: from going to and fro in the earth, ό βειτ ας ιμτεάς ρά γκυαιρτ αρ ρεαθ να τάλμαν (*Job* 1, 7); (7) ας ουτ τρι n-α έέιτε.

Frock, *n.*, a loose outer garment worn by children and some workmen, καβαί, -βλα, *f.*

Frock-coat, *n.*, καρόγ φαθα, *f.*

Frog, *n.*, an amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, (1) τορζάν, -άμ, *m.*: with frogs, τε τοιρζιονναίθ (*Ex.* 8, 2, ed. 1852); *nom. pl.* τοιρζιοννα (*ib.* 7, 8); (2) κυαοάν, -άμ, *m.*; (3) ιιρπίν, *g. id., pl.* -νί, *m.* (*Sligo*); (4) ιύβάν οίγε and κυιτιν οίγε (*Or.*); (5) ριιυάμ, -άμ, *m.* (*Der.*); (6) τορράν, -άμ, *m.*; (7) κρónán οίγε (*Tyr.*).

Frog spawn, (a) γιότας, -αίγε, *f.*; (b) ρλαμπαί, -ε, *f.* (*Tyr.*); (c) ργρεαταί, *g. id., m.* (*Or.*).

Frogbit, *n.*, a floating plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*), (1) ιιρ τορζάμ, *m.*; (2) βιορρόρ, *m.*

Froggy, *a.*, abounding in frogs, (1) τορζάνας, -αίγε; (2) κυαοάνας, -αίγε.

Frolic, *n.*, a wild prank, a sportive outburst of levity and mirth, (1) ρύγας, -αί, *m.*; (2) κλαρ, -α, and κιρ, *pl. id., m.*; (3) κλαρ ρύγας, *m.*; (4) ραθραθ, -αθ, *m.*; (5) ρύγμαθ, -γαρα, *m.*; μιρεός, -όίγε, -α, *f.*

Frolicsome, *a.*, full of gaiety and mirth, given to pranks, (1) ρύγας, -αίγε; (2) ρυαίρεας, -αίγε; (3) μιρεογας, -αίγε.

Frolicsomeness, *n.*, indulgence in wild pranks, κλαραθεάς, -α, *f.*

From, *prep.*, (1) out of the neighbourhood of, (a) ó ; (b) ar ; (c) oe : from place to place, ó áit go háit ; from the heights, ó na háirde ; from this place, ar ro ; I come from Ireland, tígim ar (nó ó) Éirinn ; from the top of the house, oe mullač an tige ; from top to toe, ó bačar go bonn ; from henceforth, ar ro amac.

(2) The source out of which anything proceeds, (a) ó, in combination with pronouns, as : from her, uaiti ; f. him, uaró ; f. him, it or its, ar ; f. me, uaim ; f. my, óm ; f. our, ó n-ár ; f. thee, uait ; f. them, uata ; f. thy, óo ; f. us, oínn, uaimn (*cf.* L. e nobis) ; f. you, oib, uuib (*cf.* L. e vobis) ; f. your, ó buir ; f. above, anuar ; f. below, anior ; (b) ar : it is clear f. what he says, ir léir ar n-abair pé ; (c) tré : f. what I have said, tré a noudbairt mé.

(3) The point of time at which an action or state, etc., is regarded as beginning, (a) ó ; (b) ar : f. that time forward, *ad.*, ó rin a leir ; ar rin amac ; f. day to day, ó ió go ió ; f. time to time, ó am go nam.

(4) Expressing separation, te : to be separated f. the sight of God, a beir rgarča te račarc Oé (*P. L.*) ; they separated f. each other, rgararar le n-a čete.

(5) Indicating *away from*, (a) ar, as : he hid the news f. me, oo čeit pe an rgeal oim ; (b) oe : take it f. him, baim oe é.

From whence, cá n-ar ; čao ar ; čanar.

Front, *n.*, (1) the forehead or

brow, also the whole face, éaoan, -am, *m.*

(2) The fore or forward part of anything, torac, -ač, *m.* ; túr, -úr, *m.*

(3) A position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of a thing, (a) beal, -éil, *m.* : in f. of the door, i mbéal an doiruir ; (b) ačaró, -ačte, *f.* : the f. of a house, ačaró tige ; (c) brollac, -ač, *m.* : the f. of a building, brollac poirgnim ; (d) éaoan, -am, *m.* : in the f. of the house, i n-éaoan an tige (2 *Chron.* 3, 4) ; (e) uet, -a, *m.*

Front part, *n.*, torac, -ač, *m.*

Front teeth, *n.*, čáirčiača.

Front, *a.*, of or relating to the front or forward part, torač, *gen.* of torac used adjectively.

Front, *v.t.*, (1) to oppose face to face in a hostile manner, rearaim i n-ačaró.

(2) To appear before, to confront, rearaim ór comair.

Frontage, *n.*, extent of front, poirimeallač, -a, *f.*

Frontal, *a.*, relating to the forehead, éaoanamail, -mā.

Fronted, *a.*, formed with a front, éaoanač, -ač.

Frontier, *n.*, the border of a country, bordering on another country, (1) imeall, -mīl, *m.* ; (2) coiteópa, *f.* ; (3) poirimeall, -mīl, *m.* ; (4) oirčear, -čir, *m.*

Frontispiece, *n.*, an ornamental figure or illustration fronting the first page, oáiméaoan, -am, *m.*

Frontlet, *n.*, a fillet or band worn on the forehead, (1) éaoanán, -ám, *m.* ; (2) binnoealán, -ám, *m.* .i. rčiallān čuipró mnā ar a n-éaoanaib.

Frost, *n.*, (1) the freezing of water, (a) *rioc*, *gen. reaca*, *m.* (*cf. L. siccus*, dry, $\sqrt{\text{séikó}}$, I dry): to the *f.* at night, *cum an treaca ran oróce*; (b) *cuirne*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (c) *reóð*, *-óða*, *m.*

(2) Glazed frost, (a) *rioc glar* .i. *báirteac éitítear ar élocarib dgar bior rleamam glar*; (b) *oróreós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*

(3) Hoar frost, (a) *rioc liat*, *gen. reaca léite*, *m.*: as small as the hoar *f.* on the ground, *com mion rir an trioc liat ar an talam* (*Ex. 16, 14*); (b) *liat-reóð*, *-óða*, *m.*; (c) *reacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (d) *reórócin*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Frost, *v.t.*, to cover with frost, *cuirnigim*, *-iugadó*.

Frost-bite, *n.*, the freezing of some part of the body, *riocóógað*, *-óóigte*, *m.*

Frost-bite, *v.t.*, to blight or nip with frost, *riocóóigim*, *-ógað*; a frost-bitten potato or anything injured by frost, *reacaroe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oi*, *m.*

Frost-bitten, *a.*, nipped, withered or injured by frost, *riocóóigte*. This is the word used; it literally means frost-burned.

Frosted, *a.*, covered with hoar frost or anything resembling it, (1) *cuirnigte*, *ind.*; (2) *riocuirigte*, and *reacuirigte*, *ind.*; (3) *reóróte*, *ind.*

Frostiness, *n.*, state or quality of being frosty, *reacamlact*, *-a*, *f.*

Frost-nail, *n.*, one of a set of nails in the shoes of a horse to enable the animal to travel on ice, *taimge reaca*.

Frost-work, *n.*, the tracery formed by frost on a window, etc., *obair reaca*, *f.*

Frosty, *a.*, attended with or producing frost, (1) *reacamail*, *-mla*:

f. weather, *rión reacamail*; (2) *cuirneac*, *-nige*; (3) *cuirneamail*, *-mla*; (4) *reóðac*, *-aige*: a *f. winter*, a foggy spring, *semreacð reóðac*, *earrac ceóðac*; (5) *oróreamail*, *-mla*.

Froth, *n.*, bubbles caused in liquids by fermentation, boiling, or agitation, (1) *cubair g.*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *cubrán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) of milk, *uanán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4) froth on porter, *coipe*, *f.*; the *f.* of the river, *coipe na habann*; (5) froth on the mouth of a corpse, *blunn*, *-e*, *f.*

Froth, *v.t.*, to spit, vent or eject as froth, (1) *cubairim*, *-aó*; (2) *coipigim*, *-iugadó*.

Frothiness, *n.*, state or quality of being frothy, *cubraect*, *-a*, *f.*

Frothing, *n.*, the act of turning into froth, (1) *coipeán*, *-ála*, *f.*; (2) *coipiugað*, *-igte*, *m.*

Frothy, *a.*, full of foam or froth, (1) *cubrac*, *-aige*; (2) *cubránac*, *-aige*; (3) *coipeamail*, *-mla*.

Frow, *n.*, a Flemish, Dutch or German woman, *bean pléimnig*, *natónraig nó allmáinig*.

Froward, *a.*, not willing to comply with what is reasonable, perverse, peevish, headstrong, (1) *roiamgeac*, *-nige*; (2) *éiscnearra*, *ind.* (*Prov. 2, 12*); (3) *croirra*, *ind.* (*Prov. 16, 30*) and *croiranta*, *ind.* (4, 24); (4) *míolabarrac*, *-aige* (*Prov. 8, 13*); (5) *amgróe*, *ind.*; (6) *tiacair*, *-éira*; (7) *ceannairceac*, *-cige*; (7) *romblarra*, *ind.*: with the *f.* show thysself *f.*, *rir an gceannairceac tarbeánra éú féim romblarra* (2 *Sam. 22, 27*).

Frowardness, *n.*, state or condition of being froward, (1) *amgróeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *éiscnearraect*, *-a*, *f.*;

- (3) *επιρταῖς*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*; (5) *τὰς*, *g. id.*, *m.*
Frown, *n.*, a wrinkling of the face in displeasure, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε, -εἰς, *f.*, and *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε, -εἰς, *f.*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *μυῖς*, *gen.* and *pl.* -α, *m.*; (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, -αί, *m.*; (5) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αί, *m.*; (6) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε, -ί, *f.*
Frown, *v.i.*, to contract the brow in displeasure, severity or sternness, *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς*
Frown, *v.t.*, to rebuke with a look, *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* *ὀφθαλμοῖς*
Frowning, *a.*, wrinkling the face in displeasure, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -εἰς; (2) *μυῖς*, -αίς; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς.
Frowningly, *ad.*, in a frowning manner, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*.
Frozen, *a.*, congealed with cold, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *ind.*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *ind.*; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *ind.* (*Job* 38, 30); (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *ind.*
Fructiferous, *a.*, bearing or producing fruit, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α.
Fructification, *n.*, the act of forming or producing fruit, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*
Fructify, *v.t.*, to make fruitful, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α.
Fructify, *v.i.*, to bear fruit, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α.
Frugal, *a.*, sparing, economical, saving, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -εἰς; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (5) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς.
Frugality, *n.*, the quality of being frugal, prudent economy, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *f.*; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*

Frugally, *ad.*, in a frugal manner, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*.

Frugiferous, *a.*, fruitful, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α.

Fruit, *n.*, (1) the product of a tree or plant containing seed by the processes of vegetable growth, (a) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς, *m.*; (b) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (c) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε, *f. (coll.)*.

(2) Advantageous or desirable product or result, (a) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αίς, *m.*; (b) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Fruit tree, (a) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (b) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*

Fruiterer, *n.*, one who sells fruit, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αίς, *m. (gl. pomarius)*.

Fruitful, *a.*, producing fruit abundantly, prolific, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (5) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς.

Fruitfully, *ad.*, in a fruitful manner, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*.

Fruitfulness, *n.*, the quality of being fruitful, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α, *f.*

Fruition, *n.*, use or possession of anything, *ὀφθαλμοῖς* (*O' Beg.*).

Fruitless, *a.*, (1) lacking or not bearing fruit, (a) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς; (b) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*.

(2) Destitute of offspring, *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -ε.

(3) Useless, unprofitable, (a) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (b) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -αίς.

Frustrate, *v.t.*, to prevent from attaining a purpose, to baffle, (1) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*; (2) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α; (3) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, *v.n.* *ὀφθαλμοῖς* (*Ezra* 4, 5); (4) *ὀφθαλμοῖς*, -α: that frustrateth the tokens of the

- liars, *neimniḡior comarṡaḡa na mbreugac* (*Isa. 44, 25*).
- Frustration, *n.*, the act of frustrating, (1) *cuṡeaḡ, -ṡṡe, m.*; (2) *ceṡeaḡ, -ṡṡe, m.*
- Fry, *n.*, any young fish, (1) *maḡar, -air, m.*; (2) *meallḡs, -ḡṡe, -a, f.*; (3) *ṡalán, -ám, m.*; (4) *upḡḡs, -ḡṡe, -a, f.*; (5) *ṡiol éṡṡs, m.*; (6) *iarṡ ḡs, m.*
- Fry, *v.t.*, to cook in a pan with the use of fat, butter or olive oil, (1) *ṡṡoḡṡam, -áil and -aḡ (cf. L. frigo)*; (2) *ṡṡiorṡam, -aḡ*; (3) *ṡṡeṡim, -ṡeaḡ*.
- Frying, *n.*, the process of cooking in boiling fat, (1) *ṡṡoḡṡáil, -ála, f.*; (2) *ṡṡiorṡaḡ, -ḡṡa, m.*; (3) *ṡṡeṡeaḡ, -ṡṡe, m.*
- Frying-pan, *n.*, an iron pan with a long handle used for frying, (1) *ṡṡoḡṡán, -ám, m. (cf. L. frixorium)*; (2) *ṡṡiorṡóir, -ḡra, -ṡí, m.*; (3) *ṡṡoḡṡoṡṡeann, also ṡṡoḡṡoṡṡeann, -ṡimn, m.*: all that is dressed in the f., *ṡac uile ḡeaṡuṡṡṡeap annra ḡṡ. (Lev. 7, 9)*; falling out of the frying-pan into the fire .i. from bad to worse, *tuṡṡim amaḡ ar an ṡṡiorṡóir 'ṡan ṡṡioraṡ .i. oul ḡ oṡc ṡo ḡian-oṡc*; *má'ṡ ḡona maol iṡ meapra maolḡs*; *aṡ imṡeaḡṡ ḡ ḡṡ an ḡeamham ṡo ṡṡ an ḡiaḡail*.
- Fuage, *n.*, hearth money, *airṡeaḡ temṡeám*.
- Fucus, *n.*, a kind of seaweed growing on sea-washed rocks, rockweed, *ṡamarṡs, -airṡs, m.*
- Fuddle, *v.t.*, *cuṡṡim ar meṡṡe*.
- Fuddle, *v.i.*, to drink to excess, *póṡṡim, -ṡeaḡ*.
- Fuddler, *n.*, a drunkard, (1) *póṡ-airṡ, g. id., pl. -ṡí, m.*; (2) *meṡṡeóir, -ḡra, -ṡí, m.*
- Fudge! an exclamation of contempt, *búḡ!*

- Fuel, *n.*, (1) combustible matter used for fires, as (a) wood, (i) *connaḡ, -arḡ, m. (Ezek. 15, 4), (cf. W. cynnud; Corn. cunys)*; (ii) *ḡṡorṡa, g. id., m.*; (b) peat, *móm, -ḡna, f.*; (c) coal, *ṡual, -ail, m.*
- (2) Anything that serves to feed passion or excitement, *ṡṡiorṡaḡ, -ṡṡa, m.*
- Fugacious, *a.*, lasting but a short time, *ouṡam, -e, opp. to ṡuṡam, everlasting*.
- Fugaciousness, *n.*, the quality of lasting but a short time, *ouṡameap, -nir, m.*
- Fugacity, *n.*, volatility, *ouṡameaḡṡ, -a, f.*
- Fugitive, *n.*, one who flees from pursuit, danger, restraint, etc., (1) *ḡíbeapṡac, -airṡs, -airṡṡe, m.*; (2) *ceṡeaḡóir, -ḡra, -ṡí, m.*; (3) *ceṡmeaḡ, -mṡṡs, pl. id., m.*: *aḡ ceṡmeaḡ ṡ aḡ ḡeḡṡarḡe (Gen. 4, 12)*, a f. and a vagabond; (4) *ḡeḡṡurḡe, g. id., pl. -ḡṡe, m.*; (5) *ṡṡiúṡlanṡs, -amṡs, m.*; (6) *ṡṡiúṡlanṡs, -amṡs, m.*; (7) *ṡuaṡ-airṡ, g. id., pl. -ṡí, m.*
- Fugitive, *a.*, fleeing from pursuit, danger, restraint, etc., (1) *ceṡmeaḡ, -ḡṡṡe*; (2) *ṡṡiúṡroaḡ, -airṡṡe*.
- Fugitiveness, *n.*, the quality of being evanescent, *ouṡame, g. id., f.*
- Fulcrum, *n.*, a prop or support, *buṡal, -ail, m.*: f. of an oar, *buṡal ṡámha*.
- Fulfil, *v.t.*, to accomplish or carry into effect, (1) *comṡionam, -aḡ*: I will f. the oath I gave, *comṡionṡarḡ mé an mionna noḡ ḡo ḡuṡ mé*; that he might f. the word of the Lord, *ṡo ṡcomṡionṡarḡ ré ṡocal an ṡṡṡeapra (1 Kings 2, 27)*; (2) *ṡoimṡionam, -aḡ*; (3) *comṡaillim, -máil and*

ἡμᾶτα: how I fulfilled the will of my superiors, *cionnur do comaitleas toil m'uaictarān*; (4) idiom: to f. your promise, *reapam leo gēallmāmt*.

Fulfilled, *a.*, accomplished, (1) *coml-ionta*, *ind.*; (2) *poirlionta*.

Fulfiller, *n.*, one who fulfills, *coml-iontōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*

Fulfilling, *n.*, the act of carrying into effect, (1) *comlionaō*, -nta, *m.*; (2) *comaitlaō*, -ita, *m.*

Fulfilment, *n.*, completion, *coml-iontaōt*, -a, *f.*

Fulgency, *n.*, brightness, glitter, effulgence, (1) *puiteanar*, -air; (2) *deallpac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *loinnir*, -nreac, *f.*

Fulgent, *a.*, bright, dazzling, effulgent, (1) *puiteanac*, -aige; (2) *deallpac*, -aige; (3) *loinnreac*, -rige.

Fulgurant, *a.*, like lightning, (1) *temtreac*, -rige; (2) *rplannpac*, -aige; (3) *rplannac*, -aige.

Fulguration, *n.*, the act of lightening, *rplannpacō*, -capta, *m.*

Fulgurite, *n.*, a vitrified sand-tube produced by lightning or the surface of a rock fused by lightning, (1) *temtreacān*, -ām, *m.*; (2) *rplannpacān*, -ām, *m.*

Full, *a.*, (1) filled up, *lān*, *g.s.f.* *lāme* (*cf.* W. *llawn*; L. *plenus*, full. *See* under Fish): a f. bag, *māla lān*; *liona*, *ind.*

(2) Complete, perfect, *iomlān*, -āme: at the end of two f. years, *igcinn dā bliadān iomlān* (*Gen.* 41, 1).

(3) Sated, surfeited, *rāiteac*, -tīge; also *rātac*, -aige: the f. stomach does not understand the empty one, *nī tūigeann botg rāiteac botg tāmhac*.

Full, *n.*, (1) complete measure, utmost extent, *lān*, -ām, *pl.*

id. m.: the f. of the bag, *lān an māla*; the vessel only holds its f., *nī congubigeann an poiteac aēt a lān*.

(2) Full number, *liona*, *g. līn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Full, *ad.*, quite, completely, entirely, fully, *lān*, generally in composition, as: (a) *lāntarāta*, full-satisfied; (b) *lāmtirim*, full-dry; (c) *lāmvearūta*, full certain.

Full, *v.t.*, to scour, cleanse and thicken cloth in a mill, (1) *ūcam*, -aō; (2) *napaim*, -aō.

Full-blown, *a.*, fully expanded, as a blossom, *rā nō rē blāt*.

Full-bodied, *a.*, being of a large size, *toirteamait*, -mā.

Full-breasted, *a.*, having well-developed breasts, *cioctionta*.

Full-chested, *a.*, having a well-developed chest, *uēteamait*, -mā.

Full-dry, *a.*, entirely dry, *lām-tirim*.

Fuller, *n.*, a man who fulls cloth.

(1) *ūcaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*

(2) *Kings* 18, 17); (2) *briet-iontōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (3) *cealt-muilleōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (4) *mummeōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*

Fuller's-earth, *n.*, a variety of clay which imbibes grease, (1) *boirpé*, *f.*; (2) *cupōs ūcaire*, *f.*

Fuller's-thistle, *n.*, the teasel (*Dipsacus fullonem*), (1) *leavān ūcaire*, *m.*; (2) *cupōs an leavām uirta*.

Fullery, *n.*, the works where fulling cloth is done, *muilleann ūcaire*, *m.*; *muilleann ūcaireac*.

Full-eyed, *a.*, having large or prominent eyes, (1) *lāntpūiteac*, -uige; (2) *boirpūiteac*, -uige; (3) *botgūiteac*, -tīge.

Full-faced, *a.*, having a broad face, *cláiréadanaic, -aige.*

Full-fed, *a.*, well fed, *lámbláda, ind.*

Full-grown, *a.*, mature, *rárta, ind.*

Fulling, *n.*, the process of shrinking, cleansing and thickening cloth, (1) *úcamáil, -ála, f.*; (2) *úcaipeáct, -a, f.*

Fullness, *n.*, the state of being full, abundance, (1) *láme, g. id., f.*; (2) *lámeáct, -a, f.*; (3) *lánaáct, -a, f.*; (4) *lionmaipeáct, -a, f.*; (5) *liontaáct, -a, f.*; (6) *iomláme, g. id., f.*; (7) *uitróeáct, -a, f.*

Fully, *ad.*, in a full manner or degree, completely, entirely, adequately, satisfactorily, (1) *so niomlán*: it has been fully shown to me, *do tairbeánaó dóm-ra so niomlán*; (2) *so nuiróeac*; (3) *so maic*: fully two hours, *dá uair a' clois so maic.*

Fulminant, *a.*, thundering, *toimnig-teac, -aige.*

Fulminate, *v.i.*, to thunder and hence to explode with a loud report, *toimnigim, -uigaó.*

Fulminate, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to explode, *pléarḡaim, -aó.*

(2) To utter or send forth denunciations or censures, *pós-paim, -aó.*

Fulmination, *n.*, (1) the act of exploding, (a) *pléarḡaó, -ḡta, m.*; (b) *trumppléarḡ, -éirḡ, m.*

(2) The act of thundering forth threats or censures with authority, *pósmaó, -ḡarta, m.* f. of an excommunication, *connealabátaó d'fóḡmaó ar dume .i. a cúp amaó ar cumann na heaglaire 7 ar coimisce an oluige coitcinn.*

Fulsome, *a.*, gross, nauseous, (1) *briean, -éine*; (2) *palac, comp.*

raice; (3) *ḡrámeamail, -mía*; (4) *ḡránra, ind.*; (5) *ruacmar, -aige.*

Fulsomeness, *n.*, the quality of being fulsome, (1) *raice, f.*; (2) *ḡrámeamlaáct, -a, f.*; (3) *ruacmaráct, -a, f.*

Fumble, *v.i.*, to feel or grope about, to make awkward attempts to find something, *útumálam, -máil.*

Fumble, *v.t.*, to handle or manage awkwardly, *rméaraim, -rtaáct.*

Fumbler, *n.*, one who fumbles, *útumáluiróe, g. id., pl. -óce, m.* .i. *óḡlac tútac, ciotac, tuairḡioḡac, neiméiréacac, bun-dúnaó, corruiróeac, ḡan bḡis, ḡan ḡníom, ḡan raó (O'Beg.).*

Fumbling, *n.*, the act of making awkward attempts to find something, (1) *útumáil, -ála, f.*; (2) *rméartaáct, -a, f.*; (3) *uairt, -e -eaca, f. (Don.).*; (4) *ḡleit-eaḡán, -ám, m.*

Fume, *n.*, (1) exhalation, vapour, (a) *ḡal, -ail, m.*; also *ḡail, -e, f.*; (b) *ceó, g. ciac, and ceóirḡ, m.*

(2) Smoke, reek, (a) *deatac, gen. -aige, pl. -a, dat. -aig, f.*, also *g. -aig, pl. -a, m.*; (b) *rmúro, -é, f.*; (c) *toir, -e, f.*

Fume, *v.i.*, to smoke, to throw off fumes, *rmúroim, -roaó.*

Fume, *v.t.*, to expose to the action of fumes or smoke, (1) *deatuirḡim, -uigaó*; (2) *rmúroim, -roaó.*

Fumet, *n.*, the dung of deer, *cac fiaó.*

Fumid, *a.*, smoky, vaporous, *rmúroeamail, -mía.*

Fumidness, } *n.*, smokiness, *rmúro-*
Fumidity, } *eamlaáct, -a, f.*

Fumiferous, *a.*, producing smoke, *rmúroeamlaac, -aige.*

Fumigate, *v.t.*, to purify by the use of smoke or vapours, *ḡlanaim le ḡal, le deatac nó le rmúro.*

Fumigation, *n.*, the act of disinfecting by smoke or vapour, *ḡlanao le ḡal, le deatac nó le rmúro.*

Fumitory, *n.*, the common name of several herbs of the genus *Fumaria*, (1) common fumitory (*F. officinalis*), (*a*) *camán fearr-aig*; (*b*) *deatac talmán*; (*c*) *dearg talmán.*

(2) Hedge fumitory, *copmán fearraig oíge.*

Fumous, } *a.*, producing fumes,
Fumy, } smoky, (1) *rmúroac, -oíge*; (2) *lán de deatac.*

Fun, *n.*, humour, tricks or frolicsome amusement, (1) *ḡreann, -rinn, m.*: making f. of, *as deánam ḡrinn ar*; (2) *rult, -uit, m.*: he found no f. there, *ní bfuair ré don trult ann*; (3) *riamra, g. id., m.*: we used to have great f. together, *bíod ápro-triamra asann le céile*; (4) *téamao, -aró, m.*: stop your f., *rḡuir de bap ḡcuro téamaró*; (5) *raoiteamlaet, -a, f. (U. and N. Con.)*; (6) *rugrao, -ḡarḡa, m.*; (7) *ppairḡ, -e, f. (gl. jocus).*

Funambulation, *n.*, rope-dancing, *térocleapurídeac, térofiubalaet.*

Funambulatory, *a.*, performing like a ropedancer, (1) *térocleapurídeac, -oíge*; (2) *térofiubalaet, -aig.*

Funambulist, *n.*, a rope-dancer, (1) *térocleapuríde, g. id., pl. -óte, m.*; (2) *térofiubalaet, -aig, m.*

Function, *n.*, the act of performing any office, duty or calling, (1) *oáil, -ála. f.*; (2) *peróm, g.*

-eaoíma, pl. -eanna, f.; (3) *oifig -e, -í, f.*

Functionary, *n.*, one charged with the performance of a function or office, *oifigeac, -ḡig, m.*

Fund, *n.*, a stock or capital, *inncleam, -lín, pl. -leime, m.*

Fundament, *n.*, the anus, (1) *tón (tónn, Don.), -a, -ta, f.*; (2) *ḡioḡaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *briorcaó, -aró, -aróe, m.*; (4) *caoḡán, -áin, m.*; (5) *búnóún, -úin, m. (cf. fundamentum, √ bhudhno, ground, bottom).*

Fundamental, *a.*, pertaining to the foundation or basis, hence, essential as an element or principle, original, *bunóðaraet, -aig.*; *préamaet, -aig.*; *ppréamaet, -aig.*

Fundamental cause, buncair, -e, -eanna, f.

Fundamentally, *ad.*, *ḡo bunóðaraet.*

Funded, *a.*, invested in public funds, *inncleamta.*

Funebrial, } *a.*, pertaining to a
Funebrious, } funeral, *roḡparíeac, -oíge.*

Funeral, *n.*, the procession attending the burial of the dead, (1) *roḡparí, -e, -í, f.*; (2) *tórram, -aim, m.*: what would shame him would turn back a f., *an iuro a cuirpeao náire air, tionntócaó ré t. ar air (U.).* It means a wake in *Mun.*, *raire = wake (U.).*

Funeral dirge, n., crónaet, -aig, -aig, m.

Funeral game, clúnce caoinḡe.

Funeral-goer, n., one who attends funerals, *cóirídeac, -oig, m.*: he used to be a good funeral-goer himself, *ba maic an cóirídeac é rém [said of a deceased person].*

Funeral pile, n., (1) *leaetán, -ám, m.*; (2) *maig, -e, f.*

Funeral oration, n., (1) *ῥεαυ-
λαορò, -e, -ιτε, f.*; (2) *ῥεαυ-
μόλαο, -ῥτα, m.*

Funereal, a., dismal, mournful,
οὐλῆεαυ, -αιγε.

Fungous, a., of the nature of
fungi, spongy, (1) *μύρσαν, -
αιγε*; (2) *καοόςαν, -αιγε* .i. *lân*
οὐ πολλὰὺς βεῖαν ἰνῆαν ἰνῆαν
ῥιυῖαν.

Fungus, n., any one of the fungi
such as moulds, mildews, rusts,
smuts, mushrooms, toadstools,
puffballs and their allies, (1)
μύρσαν, -άν, m.; (2) *καοός,
-όιγε, -α, f.* (fuzzball); (3) on
decayed trees or timber, *αυ,*
g. αυ, pl. id., m.; (4) on the
oak, *λεῖαν ὀαν, m.*; (5) at the
root of dog-rose, *λυ an mecam.*

Funnel, n., a vessel in the shape
of a hollow inverted cone for
conveying liquids into a close
vessel, *τοναοόι, -όρα, -πί, m.*

Funny, a., droll, comical, amusing,
laughable, (1) *ῥεαννμ, -αιγε*;
(2) *αι, -e*; (3) *κλιῖαν, -ῥιγε*;
(4) *ῥοιῖ, -e (Mayo)*; (5) *ῥοιῖ-
εανμ, -μίτα (U. and N. Con.)*;
(6) *ῥιμν.*

Fur, n., (1) the short, fine, soft
hair of certain animals, (a)
ῥιονναο, -αο, -αοε, m. (*ῥιονναο,
-αιῖ, m., Con.*); (b) *βρυῖ, -α,
m.*; (c) *ῥεῖαν, -αι, m.*; (d)
ῥεῖαν, -άν, m.

(2) A coat of morbid matter
on the tongue, *ῥῥεαν, -εμε, f.*

Furbelow, n., a plaited or gathered
flounce, *ῥοῖαν, g. id., pl.
-αί, m.*

Furbish, v.t., to scour to brightness,
to burnish, (1) *λύμαν, -αο*;
(2) *ῥεανῥαν, -αο.*

Furbisher, n., one who furbishes,
(1) *λύμανοί, -όρα, -πί, m.*; (2)
ῥεανῥαν, g. id., pl. -πί, m.

Furbishing, n., the act of burn-
ishing, *λύμαν, -μίτα, m.*

Furcate, } a., forked, branching
Furcated, } like a fork, *ῥαβαν,
-αιγε.*

Furious, a., transported with pas-
sion or fury, raging, violent, (1)
ῥιόμ, -αιγε (Ezek. 5, 15);
(2) *ῥιόμ, -αιγε*; (3) *κυῖαν*;
(4) *κοῖαν, -αιγε*; (5) *ὀαν-
αῖαν, -αιγε*; (6) *ῥιόαν, ind.*;
(7) *βοῖαν, -αιγε*; (8) *ανῖαν,
-οιγε*; (9) *κοῖαν, ind.*; (10)
ῥαν, -αιγε.

*Furious man, (a) ανῥαν,
-αιῖ, m.*; (b) *οὐνε βυῖαν*
(*Prov. 22, 24*); (c) *ῥαν na
βυῖ (Prov. 29, 22).*

Furiously, ad., in a furious manner,
(1) *ῥο ῥιόμ*; (2) *ῥο ὀαν*
(*2 Kings 9, 20*); (3) *ῥο ανῖαν*
(*Ezek. 23, 25*).

Furiousness, n., the quality or
condition of being furious, (1)
ῥιόμαναῖ, -α, f.; (2) *ῥιόμ-
μαναῖ, -α, f.*; (3) *βοῖαν,*
-α, f.

Furl, v.t., to wrap or roll up, as
a sail, *ῥιμ αν αῖτε.*

Furlong, n., the eighth of a mile,
ῥαο, gen. -e, pl. id., f.

Furlough, n., leave of absence,
esp. to a soldier, (1) *ῥοιγε
ῥανῖαν*; (2) *αῖ (cinn ῥ) κο.*

Furnace, n., an enclosed place in
which heat is produced by the
combustion of fuel, (1) *ῥο, gen.
and pl. ῥιμ, m.* (*Dan. 3, 11*), (*cf. W. ffwrn*; *Corn. and
Bret. forn*; *L. furnus, oven*);
(2) *ῥοιμ, -e, -εαν, f.* (*Dan. 3, 23-26*).

Furnish, v.t., to fit out, fit up,
equip, (1) *οὐμῖμ, -υῖαν*
(*Mark 14, 15*; *Luke 22, 12*);
(2) *ῥεαν, -αο.*

(2) To provide, *ῥαδοῖμ*, *v.n.*
ῥαο : Hiram furnished Solomon
 with cedar trees, *ῥο ῥαο Ἡραμ*
ῥο Σολομὸν ἐροῖμν ἐξοδοῦ (1
Kings 9, 11).

Furniture, *n.*, (1) articles used for
 convenience in a house, ship,
 etc., (a) *τρυφᾶν*, *-ᾶν*, *m.*; (b)
τρυφᾶν, *-ᾶν*, *m.* (*Don.*); (c)
εἰρησὶ, *-ᾶς*, *-ᾶς*, *m.*; (d)
εἰρησὶ, *-ᾶς*, *m.* (*Don.*); (e)
ιορῆσὶ, *-ᾶς* (*Fer.*); (f) *τιονῆσὶ*,
-ῆσὶ, *m.*; (g) *μῆσὶ*, *-ῆσὶ*,
-ᾶ, *f.* (*cf. B.L.L.* v. 392, 11).

(2) Implement, weapon, equip-
 ment, *τρεῖσιν*, *-ᾶν*, *m.* (*cf.*
Nah. 2, 9, and *B.L.L.* iv. 350, 4).

Furore, *n.*, fury, rage, *μῆρ*, *g.*
id., *f.*

Furrier, *n.*, one who prepares or
 sells furs, *ῥεῖσιν*, *-ᾶν*, *-ᾶν*, *m.*

Furrow, *n.*, a trench or channel
 made in the ground, (1) *κῆρ*,
-ῆ, *pl.* *-ῆσιν* and *-ῆς*, *f.*
(κῆρ, -ῆρ, pl. -ᾶ, f., Or.); (2)
εἰρῆς, *g. id.*, *pl. id.* *-ῆς*, *f.*:
 the furrows thereof, *ᾶ εἰρῆς*
(Job 31, 38); in two furrows,
ᾶ ῥῶ εἰρῆς; (3) *εἰρῆ*, *gen.*
id., *pl. -ᾶ* and *-ῆς*, *f.*, also (4)
εἰρῆς, *-ῆς*, *-ᾶ*, *f.*; (5) *εἰρῆ*,
g. id., *pl. -ᾶ*, *m.* (*Or.*); (6) made
 by a plough, *ῥῆρ*, *-ῆ*, *-ᾶ*, *f.*

Furrow, *v.t.*, to make a furrow,
 (1) *κῆρῆσιν*, *-ῆσὶ*; (2) *εἰρῆ*,
-ῆς.

Furrowed, *a.*, full of furrows, (1)
κῆρῆς, *-ῆς*; (2) *εἰρῆς*,
-ῆς.

Furry, *a.*, covered with or re-
 sembling fur, (1) *ῥεῖσιν*, *-ᾶς*;
 (2) *ῥονῆσιν*, *-ᾶς*.

Further, *ad.*, to a greater distance,
 in addition, moreover, (1) *ῆρ*
ῥῶ, *ῆρ ῥᾶ*: I could go no
 f., *ῆρ ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥῶ*
ῥᾶ; (2) he said f. to me., *ῥῶ*

ῥῶ ῥῶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ;
 (3) *ῥῶ ῥᾶ*; (4) *ῥῶ*.

Further, *a., compar.*, (1) more re-
 mote, (a) *ῥᾶ*; (b) *ῥῶ*.

(2) Beyond, additional, *ῆρ*:
 what f. need was there that
 another priest should arise?
ῥῶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
ῆρ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ?

Further, *v.t.*, to help forward, to
 promote, to help, (1) *κῆρῆσιν*.
-ῆσὶ, with *ῥᾶ* (*Ezra* 8, 36); (2)
 to f. a thing, *ῆρ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ*
ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ;
 (3) *κῆρῆσιν ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ*.

Furtherance, *n.*, the act of helping
 forward, (1) *κῆρῆσιν*, *-ᾶν*,
-ῆσιν, *m.*; (2) I shall abide
 with you all for your f., *ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ*
ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
(Phil. 1, 25).

Furtherer, *n.*, one who helps to
 advance, a promoter, *κῆρῆσιν*.
-ᾶν, *-ᾶν*, *m.*

Furthermore, *ad.*, moreover, be-
 sides, in addition to what has
 been said, (1) *ῥῶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ*
ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
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(b) ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
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(e) ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
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(h) ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
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(fa) ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ ῥᾶ
(fb) ῥᾶ ῥ

Furtive, *a.*, characterised by stealth,
secret, sly, stealthy, ὄφρατα ἢ
σαν φιλῶ.

Furtively, *ad.*, stealthily, (1) 1 san
fior; (2) or íreat.

Fury, *n.*, (1) violent anger, extreme wrath, rage, (*a*) *confarō*, -arō, *m.*; (*b*) *lumne*, *f.*; also *lonn*, *g. lumne*, *f.*; (*c*) *fioc*, -a, *m.*; (*d*) *bāmnrōe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*e*) *frarōc*, -oic, *m.*; (*f*) *bpōrḡāil*, -āla, *f.*; (*g*) *ōāpācēt*, -a, *f.*; (*h*) *bimv*, -e, *f.*; (*i*) *cutāc*, -aiḡ, *m.*; (*j*) *bpuc*, -a, *m.*; (*k*) *ḡeailtaiḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*l*) *botailācēt*, -a, *f.*

(2) Poetical, (a) $\lambda\alpha\rho\alpha\ \delta\rho\alpha\ na$
 $hnnntmne$; (b) $\rho\mu\alpha\mu\tau\iota\zeta\epsilon\ \lambda\alpha\rho$
 $\alpha\mu\iota\lambda\alpha\ na\ hnnntmne$; (c) his soul
 inflamed with the f. of battle,
 $\alpha\ \epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon\ \lambda\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\ le\ bu\iota\epsilon\ ca\tau\alpha$.

(3) An avenging deity, *baʾōb*,
-*arōbe*, -*ā*, *f*.

Furze, *n.*, a thorny evergreen shrub (Ulex), (1) αἰεανν, -τινν, *m.* (-τιννε, *f.*, *U.* and *Con.*), αἰτιννεᾶς, (*Foley*) (*cf.* *W. eithin*; *Corn. eythinen*): a *f.* bush, τοῦ αἰτινν; a *f.* bush for stopping a gap or harrowing light ground, ῥῥαῖτάν, -άιν, *m.*; (2) τεμε (the letter *τ*).

Furzy, *a.*, overgrown with furze,
 aiteannaċ, -aīge.

Fuscous, *a.*, brown or greyish black, darkish, (1) *cpón*, -óme; (2) *maðac*, -aúðce.

Fuse, *v.t.* and *i.*, to liquefy by heat, λασαίμ, -αθ.

Fusee of a watch, *n.*, *ρεοίγλειαρ*
υαμεατόρα.

Fusibility, *n.*, the quality of being fusible, *φολεῖστας*, -α, *f.*

Fusible, *a.*, capable of being melted,
 ποτεαῖστα, *ind.*

Fusilier, *n.*, formerly a foot-soldier
armed with a fusil, *παύσιον*

coir ná bíonn (nád mbíonn) aise
aet lámhanna.

Fusion, *n.*, the act of melting by heat, *τεῤῥαοῖ*, *-ῥτα*, *m.*

Fuss, *n.*, unnecessary or annoying
bustle about trifles, (1) *φυσσάρ*,
-*αίη, m.*; (2) *τιονηρσαί*, -*αίη, m.*
(pron. *τιύρσαί*); (3) *φοτάρωσα*,
g. id., m.; (4) *colloq. φυτα φατα*,
g. id., m.; (5) *σιοτάρ*, -*αίη, m.* (*U.*
and Con.); (6) *εατάρπιατάρ*,
-*αίη, m.*; (7) *φύρταρ*, -*αίη, m.*: a
fussy person, *φύρταίη, g. id.,*
pl. -αί, m.

Fussiness, *n.*, the quality of being fussy, (1) *φυσωραέτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *φύρταραέτ*, -α, *f.*; *πυάρωνη*, -ώνη, *f.*

Fussy, *a.*, making a fuss, (1) $\text{fua}\sigma\mu\alpha\varsigma$, -αῖζε; (2) $\text{tiou}\eta\eta\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ (prond. $\text{ti}\acute{\upsilon}\eta\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$), -αῖζε; (3) $\text{f}\acute{\upsilon}\rho\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma$, -αῖζε.

Fustian, *n.*, (1) a kind of close
twilled cotton, (*a*) *κατάρ*, -*άρ*,
m.; (*b*) *κατάν*, -*άν*, *m.*

(2) Bombast, օւղճւօր, -օր, *m.*

Fustigate, *v.t.*, to beat with a cudgel, *cuşalığım*, -*ı*ğış.

Fustigation, *n.*, cudgelling, *cuant-*
1uṣṭō, -iṣṭe, *m.*

Fustiness, *n.*, mustiness, mouldiness, ιιατᾶς, -α, *f.*

Fusty, *a.*, (1) *ιατ*, *g.s.f.* *λέιτε*; (2) *ορεόιγτε*, *ind.*; (3) *μύργάνατ*.

Futile, *a.*, of no importance, answering no useful end, (1) *nearm-tábaçtaç*, -*aige*; (2) *nearm-tairb-eaç*, -*bige*.

Futility, *n.*, uselessness, (1) νεαν-
 τὰ βαδᾶτ, -α, *f.*; (2) νοιόμασιν τεαρ,
 -τιρ, *m.*; (3) νεαντὰ ιρ βαδᾶτ,
 -α, *f.*

Future, *a.*, that is to be or come hereafter, (1) *ῥεαρτα*; (2) *τε ρεαδῶτ*.

Future tense, aimpéar fáirtineac.

Futurity, *n.*, (1) future time, *an* τ-*am* *le* τ*ea*ct; *an* *aim*peap *atá* *le* τ*ea*ct.

(2) Future state, *riop*pur*oe*act, -*a*, *f.*

Fuzball, *n.*, a kind of fungus, (1) *bol*slor*án*, *m.*; (2) *bol*án *béice*, *m.*; (3) *cao*cós, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *púca* pa*o*an, *m.* (*púca* pen*l*); (5) the devil's snuff-box (*Lycoperdon gigantum*), (*a*) *beac*, -*a*, -*ái*, *m.*; (*b*) *beacán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Fuzzle, *v.t.*, to make drunk, *o*o *cú*p *an* meir*ge*.

Fy, *interj.*, a word which expresses blame, disapprobation or contempt, *mo* ná*ipe*.

G.

G, *ḡ* (*gor*τ, the ivy tree), the seventh letter of the modern Irish alphabet. It is pronounced (*a*) broad like *g* in gown, as *ḡ*all, a foreigner; (*b*) slender like *g* in give, as *ḡ*éap, sharp; (*c*) *ḡ*, broad, has at the beginning of words a deep guttural sound for which there is no equivalent in English; (*d*) *ḡ*, slender, has the sound of *y* in year at the commencement of words; (*e*) *ḡ* in the middle of words not compound is silent, but it lengthens the preceding vowel whether broad or slender; (*f*) *ḡ* in the middle of a compound word retains its broad or slender sound when it forms the initial of a component part of such word, as: *ea*oap*ḡ*ur*oe*, intercession; *cneir*ḡ*ea*l, white-skinned,

Gab, *n.*, the mouth, hence chatter, idle talk, loquaciousness, (1) *ca*bap*ie*act, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ca*pap-

*ea*ct, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ca*bim*ne*act, -*a*, *f.* (*Or.*).

Gabble, *v.t.*, to talk fast or without meaning, to chatter, to prate, *beir* *as* *ca*bap*ie*act; *o*éan*am* *riop* *cam*nte *ḡ*an *tá*bact.

Gabbler, *n.*, one who prates or gabbles, *ca*bap*ie*, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Gabby, *a.*, given to prating, *ca*bac, -*ai*ḡe.

Gabion, *n.*, a hollow cylinder of wickerwork like a basket without a bottom filled with earth and stones in building field-works, *ḡ*um *clia*ct, *f. .i. clia*b *nó* *cú*p *mó*p *lán* *o*e *cú*ré *ḡ* *o*e *clia*b *bú*rtap *as* *o*íon *bá*lla.

Gable, *n.*, the end wall of a building, (1) *beann*, *gen. binne*, *dat. binn*, *f.*; (2) *ḡ*ua*o*, -*ai*o, -*o*á*a*, *m.*; (3) *ḡ*ua*ic*, -*e*, *pl. -eann*, *f.*; (4) *ceann* *an* *ḡi*ḡe.

Gabled, *a.*, full of gables, *beann*ac, -*ai*ḡe.

Gad, *n.*, a withe, *ḡ*ao, -*ai*o, *m. .i. ḡ*ia*ct* *ḡ*niom*ta*: a handful of a man is better than a gadful of a woman, *í*p *ḡ*éap*ir* *lán* *o*ui*ir*n *o*'ḡeap *ná* *lán* *ḡ*ao *o*e *ḡ*nao*i*; cut the *g.* nearest the throat first, *ḡ*éap*ir* *an* *ḡ*ao *í*p *ḡ*io*ir*pa *o*on *ḡ*ḡó*ir*na*is* *an* *o*tú*ir*; may I be hanged with a *g.*, *ḡ*o *ḡ*roctap *mé* *le* *ḡ*ao.

Gad, *v.i.*, to rove or go about without purpose and hence to run wild, (1) *ḡ*ea*ta*ro*ea*ct *o*o *o*éan*am*; *beir* *as* *ḡ*it *riop* *ḡ* *ḡ*ua*ir*; (2) the cows are gadding, *tá* *na* *bá* *as* *ḡ*ao*ro*ea*l* *nó* *as* *ea*ll*ḡ*ḡao.

Gadder, *n.*, one who roams about idly, *ḡ*ea*tu*ro*e*, *g. id., m.*

Gadding, *n.*, (1) going about much or without purpose, (*a*) *ḡ*ea*bó*ro*ea*ct, -*a*, *f. (gl. vagatio)*; (*b*) *ḡ*ea*ta*ro*ea*ct, -*a*, *f.*; (2) running wild like cows in hot weather (*a*) *ao*i*b*it,

-e, *f.*; (b) *ḡadōēal*, *ōle, f.*; (c) *eaḡḡadō*, -*arō, m.*; (d) *ḡadōbīn*, *m.*; (e) *ḡā ḡeapḡad̄ ar na buarō*.

Gadfly, *n.*, an insect which annoys horses, (1) *ḡeapḡar*, -*ar, m.* (*Aisl. M.*), *cleapḡar* (*M. B.*), *ḡeapḡar caoḡ* (*M.*); (2) *ḡoḡḡūr*, -*ūr, -rī, m.*; (3) *eaḡc*, -*a, pl. id., f.*

Gael, *n.*, an Irishman or Highlander of Celtic origin, *ḡaeōeal*, -*ōil, pl. id. and -a, m.*

Gaelic, *n.*, the language of the Gael, *ḡaeōiḡ*, *gen. -e, f.* In Munster *ḡaeōluimn*, *gen. -e, f.*; in *Con.* *ḡaeōiḡe* is also found as nominative.

Gaelic, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Gael, Irish-made, *ḡaeōealad̄*, -*aiḡe*.

Gaff, *n.*, a barbed spear with a handle for securing heavy fish, (1) *ḡaf*, *gen. -a, m.*; (2) *ḡad̄*, *g. ḡad̄a, pl. id., and ḡaeḡe, m.*; (3) *ḡomān*, -*ām, m.*; (4) *ḡomōubān*, -*ām, m.*; (5) *luḡeatar*, -*ar, m. (Tyr).*

Gaffer, *n.*, a foreman or overseer of a gang of labourers, (1) *maor* -*oir, pl. id., m.*; (2) *ḡearcinn meit̄le*.

Gag, *n.*, something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking, *ḡobān*, -*ām, m.*: you could not g. him, *nī ḡioḡad̄ leat ḡobān a ḡur ar*; (2) *ḡapḡaiḡ*, -*e, -ī, f.*; (3) *ḡeapḡad̄*, -*aiḡ, -aiḡe, m.* (also *ḡeapḡad̄* and *ḡpeapḡad̄*).

Gage. See Gauge, a measure.

Gage, *n.*, a pledge or pawn, *ḡeall*, *gen. and pl. ḡill, m.*

Gag-tooth, *n.*, a tusk, (1) *ḡḡāiḡḡiacaḡ*, -*caḡe, -cḡa, f.*; (2) *ḡḡoirḡḡiacaḡ*, *f.*

Gaiety. See Gayety.

Gaily. See Gayly.

Gain, *n.*, that which is gained,

obtained or won as profit, advantage, benefit, (1) *ḡaiḡe*, *gen. id., pl. -bī, m. and f.*; (2) *ḡaḡḡat̄ar*, -*ar, m.*: which brought her masters much g., *ḡuair ḡābat̄ur mōr ḡ'a ḡiḡeapḡaiḡ ḡēm* (*Acts* 16, 16); (3) *ēadāil*, -*āḡa, f. (Prov. 1, 19)*; (4) *ḡḡad̄aiḡḡe*, *gen. id., m.*; (5) *ḡnōḡuḡad̄*, -*uḡḡe, m.*; (6) *ḡoḡar*, -*ar, m.*: the g. thereof is better than fine gold, *ir ḡeapḡ a ḡ. nā ḡr ḡlan* (*Prov. 3, 14*); (7) *imneam*, -*mīn, m. (O'N.).*

Gain, *v.t.*, (1) to get profit or advantage, *ḡaiḡbḡiḡm*, -*uḡad̄*: though he hath gained, *mā ḡā ḡur ḡapḡarō ḡē* (*Job* 27, 8).

(2) To obtain or acquire by effort or labour, (a) *ḡnōḡuḡiḡm*, -*uḡad̄*; (b) I gained by 'it, *ḡo ḡamear ḡaiḡḡe ar*: what doth it profit a man if he g. the whole world and lose his soul? *ḡeuro ē an ḡaiḡḡe ḡo ḡume ḡā ḡḡōiḡe ad̄ ḡē an ḡomān uile ḡ a anam ḡēm ḡo leḡean amuḡa* (*Matt.* 16, 26).

(3) To come off winner or victor, (a) *ḡuarōim*, *v.n. buad̄ad̄cam*, with *ar* for victory, and for winning: *ḡuarōar oḡḡ*, I gained the victory over you; *ḡuarōar tem ḡiḡoḡar*, I gained (won) by my skill; (b) *ḡamim*, *v.n. bamḡ*, with *ar*: did he g. that shilling from you? *ar ḡam ḡē an ḡḡillmḡ ḡin oḡḡ*; (c) *ḡeipim buarō*, with *ar*: it was he gained victory over Fionn, *ir ē ḡo ḡuḡ buarō ar ḡionn* (*Oss. iv. 60, 28*).

(4) To reach, to attain, to arrive at, *ḡamim amad̄*: he gained the summit of the hill, *ḡo ḡam ḡē bāḡi an ḡnuic amad̄*.

(5) To win to one's side, *ḡnōḡuḡiḡm*, -*uḡad̄*: if he hear

thee, thou hast gained thy brother, *má éirteann ré leat, do ghnótuig tú do dhearbádaí* (*Mat. 18, 15*); to g. the weak, cum na n-ósome anbhann do ghnótuig do am (1 *Cor. 9, 22*).

(6) Idiom: you have not gained much by it, ní'l pumn dá bárr aḡat.

(7) Idiom: I know of a certainty that ye would g. the time, atá a fíor aḡam so deimhin so mbéarrad rib an amhrir lú (*Dan. 2, 8*).

Gainer, *n.*, one who gains, (1) *faḡáiltóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *éadóalúróe, g. id., pl. -óce, m.*

Gainful, *a.*, profitable, advantageous, lucrative. (1) *tairbeac, -bige*; (2) *faḡáiltac, -aige*; (3) *éadóalac, -aige*.

Gainfulness, *n.*, the state of being gainful, (1) *tairbeact*; (2) *faḡáiltact, -a, f.*

Gainless, *a.*, unprofitable, (1) *neam-tairbeac, -bige*; (2) *san tairbe*.

Gainlessness, *n.*, state of being gainless, *neamtairbeact, -a, f.*

Gainsay, *v.t.*, to contradict, to deny, to controvert, (1) *labhair, -bairt*, followed by *i n-aḡaró*: he gainsaid the truth, *do labhair ré i n-aḡaró na píumne*, also *fíuoctlabhair, -bairt*; (2) *breágnuirim, -uḡaró*; (3) *trapnuirim, -uḡaró*; (4) *fíuictbeartaim, -ad*.

Gainsayer, *n.*, one who contradicts or denies, *breágnuiríteoir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Gainsaying, *n.*, the act of contradicting or denying, *aḡ breágnuḡaró, aḡ labhairt i n-aḡaró, aḡ cup i n-aḡaró*.

Gait, *n.*, manner of walking; bearing or carriage, (1) *moð riubail*; (2) *moð iomcair*: her g. showed her to be a goddess, *do tairbeám*

a moð iomcair so riub pí n-a banóia; (3) *carrairte, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (4) awkward gait, *rpáḡairbeact, -a, f.*; (5) look at the g. of him, *féac an imteact ré (raoi)*.

Gaiter, *n.*, a covering of cloth or leather for the ankle and instep or from the knee to the instep, (1) *loḡḡbeairt, -beirte, f.*; (2) *rtreacáin, -ám, m.*; (3) *loḡḡ-acán, -ám, m.*

Gala, *n.*, pomp or show including festivity and mirth, (1) *peirteam-lact, -a, f.*; (2) *ḡáirveacair, -air, m.*

Gala day, a day of mirth and festivity, a holiday, *lá raóipe 7 féarta*.

Galactic, *a.*, of or pertaining to milk, *laetac, -aige*.

Galaxy, *n.*, the Milky Way, (1) *an trbige laetac*; (2) *an beatac bamne*; (3) *píos na rpeipe (an Cpaor Deamán)*. See Milky Way.

Gale, *n.*, strong wind, (1) *ḡála, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (2) *roigneán, -ám, m. (G. D.)*; (3) *píneán, -ám, m.*

Gale, *n.*, a plant of the genus Myrica growing in wet places, (1) *muio, -e, f.*

(2) Sweet gale or sweet willow, *muioeós, -óige, -a, f.*

Gale (of rent), *n.*, *ḡála (ciopa), gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Galeate, } *a.*, covered with a hel-
Galeated, } met, *cloḡarac, -aige*.

Galena, *n.*, ore of lead, *manac tuaróe, m.*

Gall, *n.*, (1) the gall bladder, (*a*) *máilín an doimblair*; (*b*) the bitter fluid it contains, *beairán, -am, m.*

(2) Anything extremely bitter, *doimblair, -air, m.*

- (3) Rancour, bitterness, *peap-baí, -aí, m.*
- Gall, *n.*, oak apple, (1) *ḡapuball, -all, m.*; (2) *cnó ḡapać, m.*; (3) *ḡeapcuball, -all, m.*; (4) *cnó-ḡuan, m.*
- Gall, *v.t.*, (1) to fret or irritate, *cuirim peapḡ ar: to g. a person, peapḡ ḡo cúí ar ḡuime.*
- (2) To hurt or break the skin by rubbing, *tomam, -aḡ.*
- Gallant, *a.*, (1) showy or gay, *ḡnaḡta, ind.*
- (2) Brave, heroic, (a) *cpóḡa, ind.*; (b) *catma, ind.*
- (3) High-spirited, *míḡneamail, -míla; áḡḡaíḡeantać.*
- (4) A gallant ship, *long meap-ḡánta, ind.*
- Gallant, *n.*, one fond of paying attentions to ladies, (1) *peapcḡóir-ḡḡa, -pí, m.*
- (2) A suitor in a bad sense, a seducer, (a) *ḡtucapíre, g. id., pl. -pí, m.*; (b) *muirḡnín ban .i. ḡuime bíonn ḡe ḡnát aḡ comann ban; (c) peap comann bíonn aḡ mḡaí pḡḡta ḡar ḡeann a ḡíḡ ḡém.*
- (3) A young blood, a gay fashionable man, *uallacán, -ám.*
- Gallantry, *n.*, (1) intrigue, *ḡuamíreacḡ ḡo cúí ar mḡaí ḡum beíḡ maḡ ḡtucapíre aíć.*
- (2) Bravery, intrepidity, (a) *cpóḡacḡ, -a, f.*; (b) *catmaacḡ, -a, f.*
- Gallery, *n.*, (1) a long and narrow platform in a public hall or church supported by brackets or pillars, *ḡléacap, -aí, m.*
- (2) A room for the exhibition of works of art, *ḡḡuanán, -ám, m.*
- (3) Gallery in a ship, *léíḡeann, -bimne, -a, f.*
- (4) A long narrow corridor or place for walking, (a) *ánléap,*

- éir, pl. id., m.*; (b) *ionacḡ (nó áit) ḡḡaḡḡeḡpaćta (Ezek. 42, 3).*
- Galley, *n.*, a vessel propelled by oars, (1) *ḡámílong, gen. -lunḡe, -a, f.*; (2) *longḡaíḡíḡe, (convict-ship). f.*; (3) *long le ḡámáib.*
- Galley-slave, *n.*, a person condemned to work on board a galley, *ḡaḡḡ ḡámíunḡe.*
- Gall-fly, *n.*, an insect of the genus *Cynips* that deposits its eggs in plants causing galls, *cun cnó-ḡuan.*
- Gallie, *a.*, pertaining to Gaul
- Galleen, *i* or France, *ḡallac, -aíḡe.*
- Galicism, *n.*, (1) a mode peculiar to the French, *ḡallacḡ, -a, f.*
- (2) A French idiom, *canmam ḡḡannac; out na ḡḡannapíre.*
- Gallinaceous, *a.*, resembling domestic fowls and pheasants. *ḡallac, -aíḡe (cf. ḡall; Lat, gallus, a cock).*
- Galling, *n.*, *tomacḡ, -ća, m.*
- Gall-nut. *See Gall.*
- Galloglass, *n.*, a heavy-armed Irish foot soldier, *ḡallḡḡlac, -aíć, -ćpa, m.*; also *ḡallḡḡlac, -aíḡ, pl. id., m.*
- Gallon, *n.*, a vessel containing four quarts, (1) *ḡalún, -úm, m.*; (2) *ḡalán, -ám, m.*
- Gallop, *n.*, a mode of running by a quadruped, esp. a horse, (1) *cop í n-áíḡe; (2) full gallop, lámḡoć; (3) hand-gallop, ḡoć ḡocapí.*
- Gallowglass. *See Galloglass.*
- Gallows, *n.*, a frame from which is suspended the rope for the execution of criminals, *cpoć, gen. cpoíce, dat. cpoíce, pl. cpoća, f.: 'tis better be here than at the g., íḡ ḡeáḡḡ beíḡ annḡo ná aḡ an ḡcpoíce; he will go to the g., ḡaḡarḡ (ḡeacarḡ) ḡe ḡum na*

croice; the g. is calling for him, τὰ ἀν ἐποῦ ἀξ σταθῶς ἀπ; he deserved the gallows, το ἐντὶ ρὲ ἀν ἐποῦ.

Gally, *a.*, bitter as gall, ὀμβλαρτα, *ind.*

Galoches, *n.*, an overshoe worn in wet weather, κλύσας ἐμπεαρ ὀαομε ἀπ ἁ μβρόζα ραν ἀμπεαρ ῥιυὺς ὁά ράββιλ ὁ ῥαλέαρ.

Galway, *n.*, town and county, Γαλλίμ, -e, *f.*

Galway man, Γαλλίμεας, -μῖς, *m.*

Galore, *n.* and *a.*, plenty, abundance, τεόρ, *ind.*; in abundance, ὅο τεόρ.

Gamble, *v.i.*, to play for money or other stake, ἰμῖμ, *v.n.* ἰμῖρτ, *fut.* ἰμπεόσθ.

Gamble, *v.t.*, to lose or squander. See Gamble, *v.i.*

Gambler, *n.*, one who gambles, (1) ceapῥῶς, -αῖς, *m.*: in the hope of winning the g. loses, τε οὐίλ το βυαῶέαμτ καίλεαμ ἀν ceapῥῶς; the man who sits behind a g., cúniceapῥῶς; (2) ἰμῖρτεόρ, -όρᾱ, -ῖ, *m.*; (3) ρεαρ ἰμεαρτα.

Gambling, *n.*, the act of playing for money, (1) ἰμῖρτ, *gen.* ἰμεαρτα, *f.*; (2) ceapῥῶςαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

Gambling, *a.*, given to play, ἰμῖρτεας, -τις.

Gambol, *v.i.*, to dance and skip about in sport, to frisk, (1) ὀάμ-ρᾱμ, -αῶ: the calves gambolling on the leas, na γάμνα ἀξ ὀάμαρ ἀπ na βάνταῖβ; (2) πρεανῥᾱμ, -αῶ.

Gambol, *n.*, a skipping or leaping about in frolic, a sportive prank, (1) ὀάμῥα (ὀάμαρ), *gen. id.*, *m.* .1. cleapῥῶεαςτ ἐορ το ḡnī ὀαομε μαρ ῥύςῥᾱῶ; (2) ῥύρῶίρ, -e, -εας, *f.*

Gambolling, *n.*, the act of frisking, ὀάμῥᾱῶ, *g. id.*, *m.*

Game, *n.*, (1) a contest physical or mental (under certain rules) for amusement and generally for a stake, κλυῖε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τε, *m.*: κλυῖε κάρταῖ, game at cards; they played the g., ὀ'ἰμπεαῶαρ ἀν κλυῖε, *fig.* they carried the business through, they worked the oracle.

(2) Sport of any kind, (a) cleap, *g. κλυρ, pl. id.* and -α, *m.*; (b) καίτεαμ ἀμῖρῖε; (c) ἰμῖρτ, *g. ἰμεαρτα, f.*

(3) The number of points necessary to win, a goal, βάῖρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.*: the g. is going against them, τὰ ἀν βάῖρ ἀξ οὐτ n-α ḡcoimne.

(4) A game of cards at a fair in which the owner of the cards joins without putting down any stake, ῥḡuaῖβῖν, *g. id.*, *m.*: playing on this system, ἀξ ἰμῖρτ ἀπ ῥḡuaῖβῖν.

(5) Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen, beaḡarῶῖς αἰτα τε ρῖᾱῶς.

Game-cock, *n.*, the male game fowl, corteas comῥaic.

Gamesome, *a.*, (1) playful, (a) ἰμεαρτας, -αῖς; (b) cleapῥῶς, -αῖς.

(2) Merry, (a) merῶρεας, -ῖς; (b) ῥύςῥᾱς, -αῖς.

(3) Droll, frolicsome, (a) ἀῖρτεας, -αῖς; (b) ἀναμαῖαἰ, -ῖα.

Gamesomeness, *n.*, the state of being gamesome, (1) ἰμεαρταςτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ῥύςῥᾱῶ, -ḡᾱρτα, *m.*; (3) macῥαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (4) cleapῥῶςτ, -α, *f.*

Gamester, *n.*, (1) one who plays tricks or pranks, cleapῥῶε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶτε, *m.*

(2) A gambler, (a) *imipteoir*, -óir, -í, *m.*; (b) *ceaprbáca*, -aí, *m.*

Gaming, *n.*, the act or practice of playing games for stakes, (1) *imipt*, *gen.* *imeapta*, *f.*; (2) *ceaprbácair*, -air, *m.*

Gaming-house, *n.*, *tiú imeapta*.

Gaming-table, *n.*, *clár imeapta*.

Gammer, *fem.* of Gaffer, *n.*, an old wife, an old woman, *reanbean*, *f.*

Gammon, *n.*, the buttock or thigh of a hog salted and smoked or dried, (1) *capa*, *gen. id.*, *m.*: *capa muice*, a g. of bacon; (2) *muicriú*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ceapán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *már muice*; (5) *liamár*, -a, *m.* (*lia*, a pig).

Gamut, *n.*, the musical scale, *ceóitbeaict*, -a, *f.*

Gander, *n.*, the male of any species of goose, *ḡannóal*, -ail, *m.*

Gang, *n.*, (1) a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, (a) *complúct*, -a, *f.*: he is one of the g., *ir tóine den complúct é*; (b) *aicme*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eáca, *f.*: some of their own g., *curo d'a n-aicme féin* (*P. O'L.*); (c) *burdean*, *g.* -óne, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (d) *ḡream*, -a, -anna, *m.*

(2) A group of labourers under one foreman, *meiceal*, -éle, *pl. id.* and -éleáca, *f.*

Ganger, *n.*, overseer of workmen, *maoir*, *gen.* and *pl.* *maoir*, *m.*

Gangrene, *n.*, mortification of the soft tissues in any stage, (1) *cnamunn*, -e, *f.* .i. *oḡpar bíor as ite póime do loiceap so luat an corp so léir*; (2) *canncair*, -air, *m.*: their words will eat as doth a g., *bíaró a mbriatair as cnaoi mar cáncar* (2 *Tim.* 2, 17); (3) *moḡḡaó*,

-ḡuḡce, *m.*; (4) *ailrim*, -e, *f.* (*TP. I.*, 693).

Gangrenous, *a.*, affected by gangrene, of the nature of gangrene, (1) *cnamunneac*, -ní, *e*; (2) *moḡḡaóac*, -aí, *e*; (3) *ailreac*, -rí, *e*.

Gangway, *n.*, the opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which people enter or leave it, *riúe tunge*.

Gannet, *n.*, one of several species of sea-birds of the genus *Sula*, called also solan goose, (1) *oḡartún*, -ún, *m.*; (2) *amrán*, -án, *m.*; (3) *rílaine*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Gaol, *n.*, a prison. *See Jail.*

Gap, *n.*, an opening in anything made by breaking or parting, esp. in a fence, (1) *beáirna*, *gen.* *beáirnan*, *dat.* *beáirnan*, *pl.* *beáirnaí* and *beáirnaíca*, *f.*: God never closed a g. without opening another, *níor óin Dia beáirna rian ná forclócaó Sé beáirna eile*; the g. of danger, *beáirna baogil*; (also *baogail*); no one could take the g. from you .i. no one could beat you, *ní dampeáó an diabal an beáirna díot*; (2) *beáir*, -eirne, -a, *f.*: a man that would stand in the g. before me, *tóine do fearraó anna mbeir* *róim* (*Ezek.* 22, 30); also *beáirnar*, *m.* (*cf.* *Beáirnar Mór* in Donegal); gap in the teeth, *mannit*, -ainnte, *f.*; *mannitós*, -óí, *e*, -a, *f.*

Gape, *v.i.*, to yawn. (1) *oéanam mianpaol*.

(2) To open or part widely, (a) *teatam*, -aó; (b) they gaped at me, *d'orḡlaóar a mbéal orim*; (c) *craor-orḡlaim*, -aó (*Job* 16, 10).

Gape, n., (1) the act of yawning, (a) μέανφαῶδᾰς, -αῖς, *m.*; (b) μίανφαοῖτ, -ε, *f.*; (c) μέαν; he gave a yawn, ἐγὼ πέ μέαν.

(2) The width of the mouth when opened, βραορ, -αοῖρ, *m.*, probably a corruption of κραορ, the open mouth.

Gaper, n., one who gapes, βραορ-αῖτε, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Gaping, a., (1) open-mouthed, βραοραῖ, -αῖς.

(2) Yawning, μέανφαῶδᾰς, -αῖς, μίανφαοῖτεᾰς, -αῖς, *m.*

Gaping, n., the act of yawning, μίανφαοῖτ, -ε, *f.*

Gapped, a., full of gaps, βεᾰρναῖ, -αῖς.

Gap-toothed, a., having gaps between the teeth, μαννταῖ, -αῖς.

Garb, n., (1) clothing in general, ἐσθᾰς, -αῖς, *m.*

(2) The whole dress or suit of clothes, esp. when indicating rank or office, (a) κυτάρᾰ, *gen. id., pl. -αῖτε, -αῖτα and -εᾰς, f. and m.*; (b) τλαῖτ, -α, *m.*

Garbage, n., (1) offal, (a) the bowels of any animal, γαρρ, -αῖρ, *m.* .i. ἰοναῖαρ ἀμμήρᾰς ἀρ βιῖ.

(2) Refuse or offal from a kitchen whether animal or vegetable, ὀραῖφᾰργεᾰτ, -γῖτ, *m.*

Garbed, a., dressed, habited, clad, κυτᾰρᾰγῖτε, *ind.*

Garble, v.t., to pick out such parts as may serve a purpose, to mutilate, καμᾰμ, -αῖ; τοῖγᾰμ ἐμ καμῖα; παῖαμ, -αῖ.

Garden, n., a piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers or vegetables, (1) γαρρᾰ, *g. id., pl. -ᾰτα (-ᾰμντα, Con.), m.*; (2) γαρρᾰρᾰ, *g. id., pl. -ᾰτε, m.*;

(3) γορτ, *g. γορτ, pl. id., m.* (cornfield); (4) γάρρᾰμ, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Garden of pleasure, γαρρᾰ ρᾰῖαρ.

Kitchen garden, γαρρᾰς κυτᾰμ-εᾰς.

Flower garden, γαρρᾰς βλαῖ.

Herb garden, λυῖγγορτ, *m.*

Gardener, n., one who makes and tends a garden, (1) γαρρᾰσοῖρ, -ᾰρα, -πί, *m.*; (2) γάρρᾰνᾰρ, -ᾰρα, -πί, *m.*; (3) γαρρᾰῖαντᾰρ, *m.* (*Don.*); (4) nursery gardener, πεαρ γαρρᾰρᾰρᾰς αῖτᾰρ.

Gardening, n., the act of making and tending a garden, γαρρᾰσοῖρεᾰτ, -α, *f.*; γάρρᾰνᾰρεᾰτ, -α, *f.*

Gare, n., coarse wool on the legs of sheep, ὀυγᾰτ, -ε, *f.*

Gargle, v.t., to wash or rinse the mouth or throat, κραορῖλανᾰμ, -αῖ.

Gargle, n., a preparation used for cleansing the mouth and throat, κραορῖλανᾰρ, -ντα, *m.*

Gargling, n., the act of cleansing the mouth and throat, (1) κραορῖλανᾰρ, -ντα, *m.*; (2) βεᾰρ-φοῖρᾰς, -γῖα, *m.*; (3) ρλυῖγᾰτ, -ε, *f.* (*Con.*).

Garland, n., a wreath made of branches, flowers, etc., (1) ρῖς-εᾰῖαν, -ᾰμ, *m.*; (2) ρῖαρῖ, -εῖρ, -α, *m.*; (3) αῖαν, -ᾰμ, *m.* (*Mat. 14, 13*); (4) λαῖρᾰς, -ᾰρῖ, -α, *f.*; (5) βλαῖρῖαρῖ, -εῖρ, -α, *m.* (of flowers); (6) ρῖοῖοῖοῖοῖοῖο, -ε, -εᾰς, *f.* (of flowers); (7) κεᾰρῖαῖαν, -ᾰμ, *m.*

Garlic, n., a plant of the genus *Allium* with a bulbous root, a very pungent taste and strong smell, (1) the cultivated kind is *A. sativum*, γάρρᾰρᾰς, -ᾰρῖ, -α, *f.*: we remember the *g.* we

ate in Egypt, cunnigmiſo ap
an nſápleóis o'itimiſ innſ an
Egiſpt (*Num.* 11, 5).

(2) Wild garlic, (a) cneam, -a, m. (*B.L.L.* ii, 326; v. 74 and 482); (b) cneam, -a, m.; (c) ὤαιπλεός ἰλλυρε; (d) ὤαιπλεός ῥιαθᾶμ.

(3) Mountain garlic, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$,
- $\acute{\alpha}\mu$, *m.*

(4) A clove of garlic, $\iota\omicron\gamma\varsigma\alpha$ το
 $\xi\acute{\alpha}\pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

(5) Flower of garlic, तुम्राक्षान्,
-क्षान्, *m.*

Garment, *n.*; any article of clothing, (1) ἑσθλα, -αις, -αις, *m.*: she put the g. in safety beside her. τοῦ ἐν τῇ ῥίαν τ-ἑσθλα ἡ γυνὴ ἐλάνη ἡμέρι; the wedding g., an τ-ἑσθλα πόρτα νό ἑσθλα βάμνη; (2) κυλάρ, *g. id., pl.* -λαῖτε, -λαῖα and -εαῖα, *f.*: a man shall not put on a woman's g., ní ἐν τῇ ῥίαν ἡ ἀνὴρ κυλάρ ἡ ἀνὴρ ἡμέρι (*Deut.* 22, 5); (3) καβαῖ, -βλα. *f.*: a combination g. comprising a tunic and petticoat worn by country children; (4) *pl.* worthless garments, βαλ-καῖ, *f.*

Garner, *v.t.*, to gather for preservation as in a granary, τὰπλὰρὸν, -τόν.

Garner, *n.*, a granary, γσιoból,
-óil, *m.*

Garnet, *n.*, a precious stone, the carbuncle of the ancients, *καρμυζαλ*, *-αιλ*, *m.*

Garnish, *v.t.*, to decorate or adorn, to set off, (1) *θεριψίμ*, -*ιψάθ*; (2) *κόμπισμ*, -*ιψάθ*; (3) *θεαζμᾱίψισμ*, -*ιψάθ*: he garnished the house, *το θεαζμᾱίψις πέσιν τις* (2 *Chron.* 3, 6); (4) *ῥσεάουισμ*, -*ιψάθ*; (5) *ῥσιᾱμᾱίψισμ*, -*ιψάθ*: he hath garnished

the heavens, to ʔṣamutš ʔé na
neama (*Job* 26, 13).

Garnished, *a.*, adorned, *veağ-*
mairac, *-pige* (*Mat.* 12, 44).

Garnisher, *n.*, one who or that which garnishes, (1) *οεαξῆμαι* ἔδεον, -όντα, -πί, *m.*; (2) *οεινῆς* ἔδεον, -όντα, -πί, *m.*

Garnishment, *n.*, embellishment, decoration, (1) Ծագմարութած, *իշե, m.*; (2) Ծերութած, *իրիշե, m.*

Garran, } *n.*, a work-horse, *Ʒear-*
Garron, } *Ʒán, -ám, m.*

Garret, *n.*, an attic, πορὰθ, -ῖτα,
pl. id., m.; λοτα, *gen. id., m.*,
 (*Con.*).

Garreteer, *n.*, one who lives in a garret, φορατόριον, -όριον, -ρίον, *m.*

Carrigeron is a fortified place in

Garrison, *n.*, a fortified place in which troops are quartered, (1) *ὑπὸντογπορε*, -*ποιρε*, *m.*; (2) *ὑπὸνγεαν*, -*σμ*, -*σνε*, *m.*; (3) *ὑπὸνγεαδ*, -*τιγε*, -*τιγτε*, *m.*; (4) *ὑπὸνγυν*, -*ύν*, *m.*

Garrulity, *n.*, talkativeness, (1) *καβαρέτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *κλαβαρέτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *βαοῦρέαμντ*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *ρίοιρέαμντ*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *ῥλαῤαίρεαρέτ*, -*a*, *f.*

Garrulous, *a.*, talkative, loquacious,
(1) καθὰ, -αῖς; (2) ἐκὰς,
-αῖς; (3) ῥιόρῳαυντεῖς, -αῖς;
(4) βαοῖρῳαυντεῖς, -αῖς.

Garter, *n.*, a band for preventing a stocking slipping down on the leg, (1) κυρτόρ, -τόρε, *f.*; (2) ῥαυτλίν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*; (3) ῥαυτέαλ, -έαλ, *m.*; (4) ῥάυτέαρ, -έαρ, *m.*; (5) τουρτέαλ, -έαλ, *m.* (*Con.*).

Gas, *n.*, an aeriform fluid used for lighting, heating and other purposes, *газ*, *m.*

Gascon, *n.*, a boaster, (1) *ḡlaḡaine*,
gen. id., *pl.* -*ṛí*, *m.*; (2) *ḡáró-*
méireac, -*riḡ*, -*riḡe*, *m.*; (3)
ḡṡaoṡaine, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ṛí*, *m.*

Gasconade, *n.*, boasting, (1) *ḡaḡ-aipeaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *allḡlōir*, -e, *f.*; (3) *bṛaḡaipeaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ṛārōméir*, -e, *f.*; (5) *aiḡéir*, -e, *f.*; (6) *mōirtar*, -air, *m.*; (7) *ṛḡaoḡ-aipeaḡt*.

Gasconade, *v.i.*, to boast, to brag, (1) *maoirōim*, -ōeam; (2) *laḡairt ḡo haibéirēaḡ*.

Gasconader, *n.* See Gascon.

Gasconading, *a.*, tending to boast or brag, (1) *ḡaḡaipeaḡ*, -ṛiḡe; (2) *ṛārōméirēaḡ*, -ṛiḡe.

Gash, *v.t.*, to make a long deep incision in the flesh, (1) *ḡearṛam*, -aḡ; (2) *ṛailcim*, -ceaḡ; (3) *crēaḡtam*, -aḡ, (wound).

Gash, *n.*, a long deep cut, (1) *ḡearṛaḡ ṛoimim*; (2) *ṛailc*, -e, -eaḡa, *f.*; (3) *crēaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ṛeaḡ*, -a, *m.* (*ṛ. l.*).

Gashed, *a.*, full of gashes, (1) *ḡearṛēa*, *ind.*; (2) *crēaḡta*, *ind.*

Gasp, *v.i.*, to labour for breath, (1) *ṛaoḡṛuiḡim*, -uḡaḡ: he was gasping, *bī ṛaoḡar air*; (2) *miamaim*, -aḡ (*cf. miam*, the last gasp).

Gasp, *n.*, a laboured respiration, a painful catching of the breath, (1) *miam*, *g. méime*, *f.*; (2) *urpōḡ*, -ōiḡe, -a, *f.* (*Don.*); (3) *ṛnuḡ nō ṛnaḡ*, -a, *m.* (*m. b.*); (4) *laḡanāl*, -āite, *f.*; (5) *puḡ anāite*.

Last gasp, (a) *ṛḡṛō*, -e, *f.*; (b) *miam*, *g. méime*, *f.* and *méam*, *g. méime*, *f.*; (c) *ṛeirēaḡ na ṛéite*: he was at the last g., *bī ṛé i ṛeirēaḡ na ṛéite*; also *i ṛeirēaḡ na ṛéroe*.

Gastric, *a.*, of or pertaining to the stomach, *ḡoiteaḡ*, -iḡe.

Gastric-juice, *n.*, an important digestive fluid, *ṛuḡ na ḡoite*.

Gastritis, *n.*, inflammation of the stomach, *aiṛtear na ḡoite*.

Gate, *n.*, (1) a large door in any

enclosing wall, fence, etc., *ḡeaḡa*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.* (*ḡeaṛḡa*, *U.*).

(2) A door for stopping the passage of water in a lock, etc., *comla*, -an, *dat. -am*, *pl. -aí*, *f.*: the gates of heaven were opened, *ṛ'orḡlaḡ comlaí neime* (*Gen. 7, 11*).

Gates of a city, *n.*, *ḡeaḡaí caḡṛaḡ*.

Valley-gate, *ḡeaḡa an ḡleanma*.

Sheep-gate, *ḡeaḡa na ḡcaorēaḡ*.

Prison-gate, *ḡeaḡa, an ṛṛio-ṛūm*.

Water-gate, *ḡeaḡa an uirḡe*.

Gatehouse, *n.*, a house or lodge near a gate, *tiḡ an ḡeaḡa*.

Gate-keeper, *n.*, one who opens and closes a gate, *ḡeaḡóir*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.* (*ḡeaṛḡóir*, *U.*).

Gather, *v.t.*, to bring together, to collect, to muster, to congregate, (1) *bailiḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (2) *crumniḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (3) *cnuaraim*, -aḡ; (4) *cnuaruiḡim*, -uḡaḡ; (5) *tiomruḡim*, -uḡaḡ; (6) *tionólaim*, -nól; (7) *ḡairlarōim*, -lōḡ.

Gather, *v.i.*, to collect or bring together, (1) *crumniḡim*, -iuḡaḡ: thou knewest that I g. where I have not strewed, *ṛo bī ṛior aḡat ḡo ḡcrumniḡim 'ṛan áit nár leaḡnuḡ mé* (*Mat. 25, 26*); he was gathered to his people, *ṛo crumniḡeaḡ ṛ'a miumntir é* (*Gen. 25, 8*); (2) *bailiḡim*, -iuḡaḡ: they did not g. into their barns, *níor bailiḡeaḡar ann ar ḡiobólair*; (3) *cnuaruiḡim*, -uḡaḡ: g. in the proper time, *cnuaruiḡ i n-am oirēamnaḡ* (*O'Don.*).

Gatherable, *a.*, capable of being gathered or collected, (1) *ṛobailiḡē*, *ind.*; (2) *ṛoḡnuarēa*, *ind.*; (3) *ṛoḡcrumniḡē*.

Gatherer, *n.*, one who gathers, (1) *bailiḡēóir*, -óṛa, -ṛí, *m.*; (2)

εναρτόρη, -όρη, -ρή, *m.*; (3) εναρταίρη, *g. id., pl. -ρή, m.*; (4) ερμυνητέορη, -όρη, -ρή, *m.*

Gathering, *n.*, (1) the act of collecting or gathering, (a) βαλνυζαθ, -ιζτε; (b) ερμυνηζαθ, -ιζτε, *m.*; (c) βυαμ, -ανα, *f. (inf. of bong, to cut), (cf. B.L.L. I. 172, 13).*

(2) A crowd, κομντιονόλ, -όλ, -όλτα, *m. (κομταλάν, Ker. and Cork).*

(3) A charitable collection, βαλνυζαθ, -ιζτε, *m.*

(4) That which is gathered or brought together, εναραθ, -αίς, *m.*; also εναραετ, -α; what is gathered together by the sea, εναραθ να μαπα.

Gaudiness, *n.*, the quality of being gaudy, βαρταλλαετ, -α, *f.*

Gaudy, *a.*, showy, (1) βαρταλλαθ, -αίς; (2) πέσααθ, -αίς; (3) ζπέσααθ, -αίς.

Gauge, *v.t.*, to measure, to ascertain the contents or capacity of, τόμερημ, -μαρ.

Gauge, *n.*, a measure to determine dimensions, distance or capacity, also measure or dimensions, τόμερ, -αρ, *m.*

Gauger, *n.*, one who gauges, an excise officer, τόμερηταιρη, *g. id., pl. -ρή, m.*

Gauging, *n.*, the act of measuring, τόμερηταιρηετ, -α, *f.*

Gauging-rod, *n.*, a graduated rod for measuring the capacity of barrels, casks, etc., ρλατ τόμερη, ρλατε τ., *f.*

Gaul, *n.*, a native of Gaul, (1) φρανκαθ, -αίς, *m.*; Σαλλ, -αλλ, *m.*

Gaulish, *a.*, pertaining to ancient France, Gallic, Σαλλταθ, -αίς.

Gaunt, *a.*, lean, pinched and grim, attenuated, (1) ρεανς, -α; (2) ζανν, -αννε; (3) καολ, -οιλε; (4) τανα, *ind.*; (5) ταναροε, *ind.*

Gauntlet, *n.*, a glove for defending the hands from wounds, (1) ερναθλάμμαν, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (2) λάμμαν ιαρρμ, *f.*

Gauze, *n.*, a very thin silk, ρόρτ ρίοθα ταναροε.

Gauzy, *a.*, pertaining to or resembling gauze, ανταναροε.

Gave, *imp.* of Give.

Gavel, *n.*, the mallet of a presiding officer in a public assembly, masonic body, etc., μάντιάθ, -ιέρο, *m.*

Gavel-kind, *n.*, a kind of land tenure, ζαβάιλ εμε, *g. id., f. .1.* ροιμν εοτρμ μαομε νό ταλ-μν ροιρ εταμν αςυρ εομφοςυρ.

Gawk, *n.*, (1) a cuckoo, ειαθ, -αίς, -α, *f.*

(2) A simpleton, a booby, (a) τυαταλλάν, -άμ, *m.*; (b) ζομερηλ, -αλ, *m.*; also ζαμαρητε, *g. id., m.*

Gawky, *a.*, clumsy, clownish, τυαταλλαθ, -αίς.

Gay, *a.*, (1) excited with merriment, inspiring delight, lively, merry, (a) βεόθα, *ind.*; (b) ράιβεαθ, -βίς; (c) βυααθ, -αίς; (d) αεραθ, -αίς; (e) ζρεαθναθ, -αίς; gay was our senseless chatter, ζρεαθναθ άρ ζλόρη-νε ζαν εένλ (*D. O'Br. 6, 4.*)

(2) Brilliant in colours, (a) βλάτμαρ, -αρη; (b) βάρραμαλ, -μίλ; (c) ιονηραθ, -αίς: *g. clothing, έαθαθ ιονηραθ (Jas. 2, 3).*

Gayety, *n.*, the state of being gay, merriment, mirth, (1) βεόθαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) ράιβεαετ, -α, *f.*; (3) βυααετ, -α, *f.*

Gayly, *ad.*, merrily, blithely, (1) ζο βεόθαε; (2) ζο βυααε.

Gayness. *See* Gayety.

Gaze, *n.*, a fixed look, a continued look of attention, (1) ολίυτ-πέααμτ, -ε, *f.*; (2) βρεατνυζαθ,

- uigte; (3) rírféacaimt, -e, *f.*;
 (4) glinneamain, -mna, *f.*
 Gaze, *v.i.*, (1) tóúitféacaim, -cámt;
 (2) rírféacaim, -cámt.
 Gazeful, *a.*, gazing, tóúitféacaimail,
 -mna.
 Gazer, *n.*, one who gazes, (1) tóúit-
 féacadóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2)
 rcalcaire, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*
 Gazette, *n.*, a newspaper, esp. an
 official journal, páiréar nuair-
 eacta oirígeamail.
 Gazetteer, *n.*, a geographical dic-
 tionary, foclóir tlaetghraibteac.
 Gazing, *n.*, staring fixedly at, (1)
 breacnuḡaḡ, -uigte, *m.*; (2)
 glinneamaint, -mna, *f.*; (3) féac-
 aint, -e, *f.*, and féacaim: why
 stand ye *g.* up into heaven?
 cneao fá reartaoui as féacum
 ar neam? (*Acts* 1, 11).
 Gazing-stock, *n.*, a person or thing
 gazed at with scorn, curiosity or
 contempt, rḡacán, -ám, *m.*:
 partly whilst ye were made a
g., curó de, an tan do rinneadur
 cáe rḡacán díḡ. (*Heb.* 10, 33).
 Gear, *n.*, (1) clothing garments,
 beart, -eirt, -a, *f.*
 (2) Mechanical, (*a*) gléar, -ér,
m.: in *g.*, i ngléar; out of *g.*,
 ar gléar; (*b*) inneall, -nill, *m.*:
 out of *g.*, ar inneall.
 (3) Equipments, fearar, -ar,
m.; treallam, -am, *m.*
 Geese, *n.*, ḡeona, *pl.* of ḡé, a
 goose: the Wild Geese, na
 ḡeona fíaróne.
 Gehenna, *n.*, hell, rpeann, -pinn, *m.*
 Gelatinate, *v.t.*, to convert into
 gelatine, muirtínim, -tín.
 Gelatine, *n.*, a glutinous material
 obtained from bones, hoofs, and
 animal tissues by prolonged boil-
 ing, muirtín, from muirt, jelly.
 Gelatinous, *a.*, resembling jelly,
 muirtíneac, -nḡe.
- Geld, *v.t.*, to castrate, (1) coillim,
 -leao and -it; (2) rpočaim, -ao;
 also rpočaim (*Don.*); (*cf.* L.
 spado, eunuch); (3) bamim ar
 (*B.L.L.* ii. 208, 22; *O'D. Gram.*
 299).
 Gelded, *a.*, castrated, (1) coillte,
ind.; (2) rpoitce.
 Gelder, *n.*, one who gelds, (1)
 coillteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2)
 rpočadóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*
 Gelding, *n.*, a castrated horse, (1)
 glín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2)
 ḡearrán, -ám, *m.*; (3) coillteán,
 -ám, *m.*; (4) coillteánac, -aḡ,
m.; (5) cairiún, -úm, *m.* (*Ker.*).
 Gelding, *n.*, the act of castrating,
 (1) coillteao, -ite, *m.*; (2) rpočao,
 -oitce, *m.*; (3) rpočadóireact,
 -a, *f.*
 Gelid, *a.*, frozen, (1) peórote, *ind.*;
 (2) curpḡte; (3) reacurḡte.
 Gelidity, } *n.*, state of being gelid.
 Gelidness, } peóroteact, -a, *f.*
 Gem, *n.*, a precious stone of any
 kind, (1) peó, -óro, -a, *m.*, and
g. -óro, -a, *f.*; (2) cloc uapal,
f.; (3) ḡemeós, -óḡe, -a, *f.*
 Gemel, *n.*, in heraldry a pair, two
 of a sort, dír, -e, *f.*
 Gemini, *n.*, (1) a constellation, an-
 cúpla, *id., m.*
 (2) The third sign of the
 Zodiac, an Tríomao, ceann de
 óa comarḡa deas an ḡréméir.
 Geminous, *a.*, double, in pairs.
 cúpla, -aḡe.
 Gemmary, *a.*, of or pertaining to
 gems, peórac, -aḡe.
 Gemmy, *a.*, full of gems, glittering
 like a gem, gem-like, peóramail,
 -mna.
 Gender, *n.*, a grammatical classi-
 fication of nouns, primarily ac-
 cording to sex and secondarily
 according to some fancied quality-

Generative, *a.*, having the power of generating or propagating, *gemeamnac*, -aige.

Generator, *n.*, one who or that which begets, (1) *tuirmigteoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) *gemteoir*, -rí, *m.*

Generic, } *a.*, pertaining to genus
Generical, } or kind, relating to genus as distinct from species *cmeátac*, -aige (*B.L.L.* iii. 96, 10. *T.P.* ii. 104).

Generosity, *n.*, liberality in giving, munificence, (1) *féite*, *f.*: put justice before g., *cuir an ceart roim an bféite*; (2) *flaitreamlaect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *omeaect*, -a, *f.*; (4) *fiúgantar*, -air, *m.*; (5) *óiolamantar* (pron. *óiolúntar*), -air, *m.*, also *óiolamantaect*, -a, *f.*; (6) *raoiteamlaect*, -a, *f.*; (7) *fiatmaireaect*, -a, *f.*

Generous, *a.*, (1) open-handed, free to give, munificent, (a) *fiat*, *g.s.f.* *féite*: many are g. on little, *ir iomda fiat ar beagán rtóir*; (b) *fiatmar*, -aire; (c) *flaitreamail*, -míla; (d) *raoiteamail*, -míla; (e) *fiúipread*, -rige; (f) *fiúgantar*; (g) *duairead*, -rige; (h) *bponmtac*, -aige; (i) *bponmmar*, -aire; (j) *toirbheartac*, -aige.

(2) Noble, honourable, (a) *gporòe*, *ind.*; (b) *fiatbheartac*, -aige; (c) *omeac*, -rige; (d) *óiolamanta*, *ind.* (e) *óiolamantaect*, -aige.

(3) Idiom, (a) he was g. with his gold, *ba maic pá n-a cúro óir é*; (b) isn't it g. you are? *nac bog atá an cpoiceann ort* (ironical).

Generously, *ad.*, in a generous manner, *go flaitreamail*.

Generousness. See Generosity.

Genesis, *n.*, (1) the first book written by Moses, *an céao leabhar do rshuib Maoire*.

(2) The act of giving birth to anything, *gemeatac*, -aig, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Genetic, Genetical, *a.*, pertaining to the natural mode of producing anything, *gemeamnac*, -aige.

Genial, *a.*, sympathetically cheering and cheerful, (1) *caom*, -e; (2) *náourta*, *ind.*; *gpráomair*, -aire.

Geniality, } *n.*, warmth of dispo-
Genialness, } sition and manners, (1) *caomear*, -ir, *m.*; (2) *náourtaect*, -a, *f.*

Genially, *ad.*, easily, cheerfully, (1) *go náourta*; (2) *go caom*; (3) *go gpráomair*.

Genista, *n.*, a genus of plants, including broom, (1) *giotac*, -aige, -a, *f.*; (2) *oir*, -e, *f.*

Genitals, *n.*, the organs of generation, *cprobail*, *m. (pl.)*.

Genitive case in grammar, *an tuireal gemeamnac*.

Genitor, *n.*, one who begets, (1) *gemteoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) *tuirmigteoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Genius, *n.*, (1) a special taste, inclination or disposition, (a) *cáitroeaect*, -a, *f.*; (b) *gaoir*, -e, *f.*

(2) A good or evil spirit supposed to preside over a man's destiny, *méir*, -e, -í, *f.*

Genteel, *a.*, polite, well bred, (1) *béarac*, -aige; (2) *múimte*, *ind.*; (3) *uairat*, -aire; (4) *bairamail*, -míla (*Or.*); (5) *óorgeamail*, -míla.

Genteelness, *n.*, the quality of being genteel, (1) *béaraect*, -a, *f.*; (2) *múimteaect*, -a, *f.*; (3) *caoime*, *f.*; (4) *ceannraect*, -a, *f.*

Gentian, *n.*, (1) a herbaceous plant of the genus *Gentiana*, *ceardarlac*, -aig, *m.*

(2) Bearded gentian (*G. verna*), *tur an cprobám*, *m.*

(3) Bastard gentian (*G. campestris*), *coince* *laçan*.

Gentile, *n.*, (1) one neither a Jew nor a Christian, (*a*) *semteac*, -*is*, -*ise*, *m.*; (*b*) *semteac*, -*is*, *m.*

(2) A heathen, a pagan, *pāsānac*, -*is*, *m.*

Gentile, *a.*, (1) belonging to the nations at large as distinguished from the Jews, *semtrōe*, *ind.*

(2) Of pagan or heathen people, *pāsānta*, *ind.*

Gentilism, *n.*, paganism, *pāsānt-act*, -*a*, *f.*

Gentility, *n.*, (1) good extraction, dignity of birth, *uairteact*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) The qualities appropriate to those who are well-born, *salāntact*, -*a*, *f.*

Gentle, *a.*, (1) well-born, *uapat*, -*arpe*.

(2) Quiet and refined in manners, mild, meek, tender, (*a*) *caom*, -*ome*; (*b*) *ciúm*, -*e*: rough to the horse, gentle to the cow, *ṣarṇ le capall*, *ciúm le bó*; (*c*) *mín*, -*e*; (*d*) *caom*, -*e*: be g. to the meek, *bí caom le ceannra*; very g., *rápcaom*, -*e*; g. as a nurse, *c. aṁail buime* (1 *Thess.* 2, 7); (*e*) *róc-aṁail*, -*mīla*; (*f*) *pérō*, -*e*: a g. or mild expression, *péacaint pérō*; (*g*) *cair*, -*e*; (*h*) *péim*, -*e*; (*i*) *ceannra*, *ind.*

(3) Quiet and docile, peaceable, (*a*) *cnearta*, *ind.*; (*b*) *míonta*, *ind.*

(4) Soothing, pacific, (*a*) *ruam-neac*, -*nise*; (*b*) *rocair*, -*ra*; (*c*) *mānta*, *ind.*

Gentle-folk, *n.*, persons of good family and breeding, *uairte*, *uairtib* (*dat.*).

Gentleman, *n.*, a man of good family, *oume uapat*.

Gentlemanlike, Gentlemanly, *a.*, courteous, polite, well-behaved, (1) *uapat*, -*arpe*; (2) *moṁamail*, -*mīla*; (3) *béapac*, -*arise*; (4) *paoriteamail*, -*mīla*.

Gentlemanliness, *n.*, the state of being gentlemanly, *uairteact*, -*a*, *f.*

Gentleness, *n.*, the quality of being gentle, mild, docile, etc., (1) *míneact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *míne*, *g. id.*, *f.*: better g. than haughtiness, *ir fearr míne 'nā buirbe*; (3) *moṁamailact*, -*a*, *f.*: greatness recognises g., *aicniseann mórb-act moṁamailact* (*Hard.* ii. 397); (4) *míontaact*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *ceann-raact*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *caome*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *caome*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *ciúme*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (9) *rócamlact*, -*a*, *f.*; (10) *caire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (11) *péime*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Gentlewoman, *n.*, a woman of good family or of good breeding, *bean uapat*, *f.*

Gently, *ad.*, in a gentle manner, (1) *ṣo pérō*; (2) *ṣo ciúm*; (3) *ṣo boṣ*.

Gentry, *n.*, people of education and good breeding, (1) *na huairte*; (2) *na huactarām*; (3) *na raome móra*; (4) *na raome uairte*: the nobility and g., *na raome onópaça 'asur na huairte*; (5) *maite*, *f.*: the g. and nobility of the kingdom, *maiteb ṡ móir uairte na ríṣeacta* (*E. O. A.* 180); (6) the fairies, *na raome maite*.

Genuflect, *v.i.*, to bend the knee as in worship, (1) *ṡtúmpēcām*, -*aṁ*; (2) *pléactām*, -*aṁ*.

Genuflection, *n.*, the act of bending the knee in worship, (1) *pléact-ām*, -*ana*, *f.*; (2) *cpomaṁ ṡtún*; (3) *ṡtúmpēc-aṁ*, -*cta*, *m.*: *ṡéil oon té roṡnib ṡac maite*, *cpom*

το ceann ir fear do glúm (Oss. iv. 60, 23).

Genuine, *a.*, (1) authentic, real, *dearb*, -*a*; *deirteanaic*, -*aige*; *g. money*, *airgead* *o*.

(2) True, (*a*) *fiór*, -*íre*; (*b*) *fióróir*, -*íre*.

(3) Pure, *fiórghlan*, -*aine*.

Genus, *n.*, an assemblage or species having fundamental points of structure in common, *cmeál*, -*éil*, *m.*, *somet. cmeál*, *opp. to species*, *gné*.

Geocentric, *a.*, having reference to the centre of the earth, *gémeón-oa* (*cf. Gr. γέα. γή*, the earth).

Geodesy, *n.*, that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account, *géatómairéact*, -*a*, *f*.

Geodetic, } *a.*, of or pertaining
Geodetical, } to geodesy, *géatómairéact*, -*íre*.

Geographer, *n.*, one versed in geography, (1) *ciumneóir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óir*, *m.*; (2) *cúic-rtaróir* (*O' Beg.*); (3) *cláit-ghabúir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óir*, *m.*; (4) *ghéaghabúir*, *m.*

Geographical, *a.*, of or pertaining to geography, *ciumneóir*, -*aige*.

Geography, *n.*, the science which treats of the world and its inhabitants, (1) *ciumneóir*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *cláiteóir*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *cláitghabáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ghéaghabáct*, -*a*, *f.*

Geological, *a.*, of or pertaining to geology, *gé-eóir*, -*aige*.

Geologist, *n.*, one versed in the science of geology, *gé-eóir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óir*, *m.*

Geology, *n.*, the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the physical changes it has undergone, and of the causes and methods by which its structure

changes and conditions have been produced, *gé-eóir*, -*a*, *m.*, (*cf. γέα, γή*, the earth, and *eóir*, knowledge).

Geomancy, *n.*, a kind of divination first by means of dots or points on the earth but latterly on paper, *ghéatmaoiréact*, -*a*, *f*.

Geomantic, *a.*, pertaining to geomancy, *ghéatmaoiréact*, -*aige*.

Geometric, } *a.*, according to the
Geometrical, } principles of geometry, (1) *ghémeair*; (2) *ghémearta*, *ind.*

Geometrician, *n.*, one skilled in geometry, *ghémeartoir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*

Geometry, *n.*, that branch of mathematics which deals with the measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles, (1) *ghémeair*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *cláit-tóir*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *céimreata*, -*n*, *dat. -m*, *pl. -na*, *f.* (*E. O'N.*).

Geponics, *n.*, the art or science of cultivating the earth, agriculture, (1) *cúimreáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *a*, *g. a*, *m.*, from which *ghóir*, digging, tillage, and *comair*, co-tillage.

Geranium, *n.*, a species of plants with showy flowers, sometimes called crane's-bill, (1) *cúib-ghéacáin*, *m.*; (2) *ghob corragair*, *m.*

Gerfalcon. See Gyrfalcon.

Germ, *n.* (1) that which is to develop into a new existence, (*a*) *ghémeós*, -*óir*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ghuc*, -*uc*, *m.*

(2) The germ in the act of development or sprouting, (*a*) *ghéac*, -*éice*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ghéacáin*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*c*) *ghagair*, -*a*, *m.*

German, *a.*, of or pertaining to Germany, (1) *ghéarmáic*, -*aige*; (2) *gharmáic*, -*aige* (*S. G.* 310, 12).

German, *n.*, (1) a native of Germany, (a) *Ḥearpmánac*, -aig, -aigē; (b) *Altmánac*, -aig, -aigē, *m.* (*S. G.* 301, 6).

(2) The German language, (a) *Ḥearpmáinir*, -nre, -f.; (b) *Alt-máinir*, -nre, *f.*

Germander, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Teucrium*, (1) *ṽaípean beas*, *m.*; (2) *mitiuc*, *m.*; (3) *mulapaç*, -aig, *m.*; (4) *nontac ḡáipōin*, *m.*

Germanic, *a.*, like a German, Teutonic, *Ḥearpmánamail*, -mīa.

Germanism, *n.*, a German idiom or a characteristic of the Germans, *Ḥearpmánaçt*, -a, *f.*

Germany, *n.*, the country so called, (1) *Ḥearpmám*, -e, *f.* (*B.L.L.* i. 20, 32); (2) *Altám*, -e, *f.* (*R. C.* x. 188, 32). Generally with the article *an*.

Germinal, *a.*, pertaining to a germ, *ḡemeōgac*, -aigē.

Germinant, *a.*, sprouting, *ḡáramail*, -mīa; *eapḡpac*, -aigē.

Germinate, *v.i.*, to sprout, to bud, to shoot, (1) *çur péice amac*; (2) *ḡár*; (3) *ḡeic aḡ ḡár*.

Germination, *n.*, the process of germinating, *ḡár*, -áir, *m.*

Gestation, *n.*, the act of carrying young in the womb, (1) *aḡ iomçair* (*lemb*); (2) *ionḡarō*, -ḡarō, *f.* (pron. *ionorō*): *ḡean a nḡeipe monḡarō*.

Gesticulate, *v.i.*, to make gestures or motions as in speaking, *luaitim*, -allaḡ.

Gesticulation, *n.*, motions of the body while a person is speaking, *luaitleac*, -a, *f.* .i. *comḡuigḡe na colna ḡ ḡuine aḡ camnt*.

Gesticulatory, *a.*, representing by gestures, *luaitleac*, -uigē.

Gesture, *n.*, a motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment

or passion, (1) *luait*, -e, *f.*; (2) *comḡḡail*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ionḡḡail*, -áia, *f.*; (4) *iomlat*, -ait, *m.*

Get, *v.t.*, (1) to procure obtain, acquire, come by, win or gain possession of, (a) *ḡaḡaim*, -ḡail: get me this damsel to wife, *ḡaḡ ṽam-ḡa an cailin ḡeo n-a mnaoi* (*Gen.* 34, 4); if he be poor and cannot get so much, *má ḡionn ḡé boçt ḡ nac ḡḡuigḡeāḡ an oipeāḡ ḡm*; it is he gives thee power to get wealth, *ir é ṽo ḡeir neapc ṽuit ṽ'ḡaḡail ḡairō-ḡḡir* (*Deut.* 8, 18); that my lord the king may get heat, *ḡo ḡḡuigḡeāḡ mo çigḡeapna an ḡiḡ tear*; it can be got still, *tá ḡé le ḡaḡail ḡór*; it is not to be got, *nī't ḡé le ḡaḡail*; (b) *ḡeibim*, *v.n.* *ḡaḡail*: he shall get dishonour, *ḡeōḡarō ḡé eap-onóir*; it is better to get wisdom than gold, *ir ḡeapir eapna ṽ'ḡaḡail ná óir* (*Prov.* 16, 16); there is a time to get and a time to lose, *aimḡir le ḡaḡail ḡ aimḡir le caill* (*Eccles.* 3, 6); I will get them praise and fame, *ḡeōḡarō mé molaḡ ḡ clú ṽóib*; attend to luck when you get it, *ḡḡeapcal an t-áḡ nuair a ḡeōḡair é*; though much of his affection I used to get, *ṽá méro ṽo ḡeibim ṽ'a ḡḡáḡ* (*O'Don. Gram.* 242); listen to the sound of the river and you will get a trout, *éirç le ḡuaim na haḡann ir ḡeōḡair ḡḡeac*.

(2) To learn word for word, to memorise, to get by heart or by rote, *meaḡḡuigim*, -uḡarō.

(3) To prevail on, to induce, to persuade, *aitigim*, -team: he,

got him to say his prayers, *o'áitig ré air a páirneáca do ráo*.

(4) To betake, to remove, to get up (used reflexively), (a) *eirgim, -ge*: let us get up early to the vineyards, *eirgeam go moé gur na pineamnaib* (*Cant.* 7, 12); get up, *eirg ruar*; get thee out of thy country, *eirg rómac ar do tír* (*Gen.* 21, 1); get off me, *eirg díom*; (b) *térom, v.n. out*: I will get me into great men, *racaró mé go nuge na daomib móra* (*Jer.* 5, 5); he compelled them to get on board, *do cuir ré o'riac-aib opca out i luns* (*Mark* 6, 45); and get on shore, *asur out i o'tír* (*Acts* 27, 43); (c) *tigim, v.n. teact*: I cannot get out, *ní féadaim teact amac* (*Lam.* 3, 7); (d) *imtigim, -teact*: let the beasts get away from under it, *imtigroir na beatairig ó beic faoi* (*Dan.* 4, 14).

(5) Idiom, (a) to get the money from them, *an t-airgead do baint arca*; (b) you have no chance of getting that, *ní'l don out ar rín asat*; (c) getting less or smaller, *as out i laigead*; (d) they cannot get it, *ní'l bheic aca air*; (e) to get a bad habit, *o'pochnór do gabáil*.

Get, *v.i.*, to arrive at or bring one's self into a state, condition or position (with a following adjective), (1) *eirgim, -ge*: we are getting old, *táimís as eirge rean*; you will be getting rich soon, *beró tú as eirge rarbóir gan moitl*; he gets drunk at times, *eirgeann ré meirgeamail ar uairib*; he is getting angry, (a) *tá ré as eirge feargac*; (b) *tá ré as eirge cum feirge*; (2)

térom v.n., out, it is getting late, *tá ré as out i noéadnarge*; the days are getting long, *tá na laeteanna as out i bparó*; (3) Idiom, to get through; to live Nuala will get through like the other women of the village, *mar tiocpar mná an baile tiocparó Nuata*.

Get-up, *n.*, a fixing up; dress, *feirtear, -tír, m.*

Getting, *n.*, (1) the act of obtaining or acquiring, *ragáil, -ála, f.*, also *ragbáil*: g. money, *as ragáil airgíro*; (2) getting a thing done, *nó do cuir dá déanam*; (3) *out, m.*: g. on a ladder, *out ar o'réimpe*; (4) getting a nail out, *as baint cairnge amac*; (5) *eirge, g. id., m.*: g. on his feet, *as éirge ar a coraib*.

Gewgaw, *n.*, a pretty but worthless bauble, a toy, (1) *b'éasán, -ám*; (2) *áilleasán, -ám, m.*

Ghastliness, *n.*, the state of being ghastly, (1) *tarób'react, -a, f.*; (2) *riab'mar'act, -a, f.*

Ghastly, *a.*, like a ghost in appearance, (1) *tarób'reac, -rige*; (2) *riab'pamail, -mla*.

Ghost, *n.*, (1) the soul or spirit of a deceased person, a spirit appearing after death, *ppioraro, g. -aro, dat. -aro, f.*; also *ppioraro, g. and pl. -aro, m.*

(2) The Holy Ghost, *an Spioraro Naom*.

(3) To give up the ghost, *an t-anam do tabairt ruar .i. báp o'fagbáil*.

(4) An apparition, a spectre, (a) *taróbar, -air, -airí, m.*; (b) *tarób're, g. id., pl. -rí* and *-reanna, f.*: there is no g. in the world so bad as the g. with two feet, *ní'l don tarób're ar bit com holc le tarób're an dá*

κοῖρ; (c) ταῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ρεᾶς*, *f.*; (d) ῥαμαῖτ, -ε, -εᾶς, *f. (M.)*.
See under Shade.

Ghost-like, *a.*, ghastly, (1) ῥαῖ-
ῥαμαῖτ, -ῖτα; (2) τὰρὸῖρεαμαῖτ.

Ghostliness, *n.*, the quality of
being ghostly or spiritual, ῥῥιοῖρ-
αῖρεαῖταῖτ, -α, *f.*

Ghostly, *a.*, (1) relating to the soul,
ῥῥιοῖραῖτα, *ind.*: *g.* father,
ἀταῖρ ῥῥιοῖραῖτα; *g.* comforts,
ῥόλαρ ῥῥιοῖραῖτα.

(2) Of or pertaining to appa-
ritions, τὰρὸῖρεαμαῖτ, -ῖτα.

Giant, *n.*, a man of extraordinary
bulk and stature, (1) ῥαῖαῖ, *gen.*
-αῖς, *pl. id.*, and -αῖς, *m.*, also
ἀταῖ, -αῖς, *m.*, and αῖτεαῖ, -ῖς,
-ῖς: the land of giants, οὐταῖς
να η-αῖτεαῖ (*Deut.* 3, 10); and
there were giants on the earth
in those days, ἀγῦρ οὐ οὐ ῥαῖαῖς
ἀρ ἀν οὐταῖα ῥνα λαεῖτ ῥιν
(*Gen.* 6, 4); (2) ῥῥιαῖαῖ, -αῖς,
-αῖς, *m.*; (3) βαταῖ, -αῖς, *m.*;
(4) μαῖραῖ, -αῖς, *m.*

Giants' Causeway, (a) Τόαῖρ
(νό Τλοῖαν) να ὠῖομοῖραῖ; (b)
Τόαῖρ να οὐῖρεαῖρεαῖ.

Giantess, *n.*, a woman of extra-
ordinary size, βαταῖαῖ, *f.*

Giant-like, *a.*, appropriate to or
like a giant, ῥαῖαῖαῖαῖτ, -ῖτα.

Gibberish, *n.*, rapid and inarticu-
late talk, jargon, (1) αῖαῖαῖαῖ, *e.*,
f.; (2) αῖαῖαῖαῖ, -ε, *f.*; (3)
ταῖαῖαῖαῖαῖτ, -ε, -εαῖαῖα, *f.*; (4)
ὠμοῖαῖαῖαῖαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (5) ῥιαῖαῖαῖ,
-αῖρ, *m.*

Gibbet, *n.*, a kind of gallows, ῥοῖτ,
gen. ῥοῖτε, *dat.* ῥοῖτ, *pl.* -α, *f.*

Gibbet, *v.t.*, to hang or expose on
a gibbet, ῥοῖαῖαῖ, -αῖ.

Gibbosity, } *n.*, the state of being

Gibbousness, } gibbous, (1) ὠῖρα-
αῖτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ὠῖομοῖαῖαῖτ,
-α, *f.*

Gibbous, *a.*, protuberant, convex,
(1) ὠῖρααῖ, -αῖς; (2) ὠῖομο-
ῖαῖαῖ, -αῖς.

Gibe, *v.t.* and *i.*, to mock, to flout,
to scoff at, (1) ὠῖραῖαῖαῖ, -αῖ;
(2) ῥῥιαῖαῖ, -ῥεαῖ.

Gibe, *n.*, an expression of sarcastic
scorn, a sarcastic jest, (1) ῥοῖομο-
αῖαῖ, -αῖρε, *f.*; (2) μαῖαῖαῖ, -αῖαῖ,
m.; (3) ῥεαῖαῖαῖαῖ, -αῖ, *pl. id.*
and -αῖαῖ, *m.*

Giber, *n.*, one who utters gibes,
(1) ὠῖραῖαῖαῖ, *g. id., pl. -ῖαῖ, m.*;
(2) ῥοῖομοῖαῖαῖαῖ, *g. id., pl. -ῖαῖ, m.*;
(3) ῥεαῖ ῥοῖομοῖαῖρε, *m.*

Gibing, *a.*, given to uttering gibes,
(1) ῥοῖομοῖαῖαῖ, -αῖς; (2) ὠῖραῖ-
αῖ, -αῖς.

Giblets, *n., pl.*, the in-meats or
edible viscera (heart, liver, giz-
zard, etc.) of poultry, (1) ῥῖῖῖ,
-ε, *f. (Or.)*; (2) ῥῖῖῖῖῖ, -αῖ, *m.*;
(3) ῥῖῖῖῖῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Giddily, *ad.*, in a giddy manner,
ῥο ῥιαῖαῖ.

Giddiness, *n.*, (1) the state of feeling
a whirling sensation in the head
with a tendency to fall, οὐῖοῖαῖ-
αῖτ, -α, *f.*

(2) Fickleness, inconstancy,
(a) ῥιαῖαῖαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (b) ῥιαῖῖῖ-
αῖτ, -α, *f.*; (c) ὠῖαῖαῖτ, -ε, *f.*;
(d) ῥιαῖῖ, -ε, *f.*

Giddy, *a.*, (1) fickle, inconstant, (a)
ῥιαῖαῖ, -αῖς; (b) ῥεαῖῖῖῖῖ,
-ῖῖῖῖ; (c) ὠῖαῖαῖαῖαῖτ, -αῖς;
(d) ῥιαῖαῖ, -αῖς.

(2) Having a sensation of
whirling in the head, οὐῖοῖαῖαῖ,
-αῖς.

Giddy girl, (a) ῥοῖαῖρε, *g. id., pl.*
-οῖ, *f.*; (b) ῥιαῖῖῖῖ, -οῖς,
-α, *f.*; (c) ῥιαῖῖῖῖῖῖ, *g. id., pl.*
-ῖῖ, *m.*

Giddy-head, *n.*, a person without
thoughtfulness, prudence, or
judgment, (1) ῥιαῖῖῖῖ, *g. id., pl.*

-ní, *m.*; (2) ἐάοτρoμάν, -άm, *m.*; (3) ἑλῖγιν, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (4) ἑλλῖγιν, *m.*; (5) ἑροῖmῖn, *m. (Con.)*.

Giddy-headed, *a.*, thoughtless, unsteady, (1) ἑυαῖα, -αῖε; (2) ἐάοτρoμ, -ῖuime.

Gift, *n.*, (1) a present, reward or offering, (a) βροννταρ (βρονν-
ταναρ, *U.*), -αῖr, *m.*; I will give
you a white present when the
snow comes, ταῖρφαῖo (ῥέαρφαῖo)
mé βροννταρ ἑαλ οὔτ nuαῖr
ῥιορφαῖo an ῖνεαῖα; (b) βρονν-
ταναρ, -αῖr, *m.*; (c) βρονναῖo, -ντα,
m.: keep thy gifts to thyself, βῖoῖr
oο βρονντα αῖατ ῖém (*Dan.* 5, 17);
(d) αῖrῖε, *g. -εαῖo, dat. -ῖo, f.*: as
a g., gratis, ῖ n-αῖrῖo; (e) ταῖ-
αῖταρ, -αῖr, *m.*; (f) τοῖρῥεαρταρ,
-αῖr, *m.*; (g) ταῖαῖταρ, -αῖr, *m.*:
therefore if thou bring thy g. to
the altar, uime ῖm má ῥuῖann
ῥú oο ταῖαῖταρ ῥum na halῥoῖa
(*Mat.* 5, 23); (h) τῖoῖλααῖo,
-ῥτα and -αῖῥε, *m.*: the king
made a great feast . . . and
gave gifts, oο ῖmne an ῖῖῖ ῖleaῖo
ῖoῖr . . . ῖ ῥuῖ τῖoῖλαῖῥε (*Esth.*
2, 18).

(2) Faculty, or endowment, (a)
ῥαῖann, -αῖnn, *m.*; (b) ῥῖῖῥε, *f.*
(*pl.*); (c) τῖoῖλααῖo, -ῥτα and
-αῖῥε, *m.*; (d) ῥῖῖαῖῥτα, *m. (pl.)*,
Con. form of ῥῖῖῥε.

(3) A bribe, anything given to
corrupt, cumá, *g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*:
for a g. doth blind the eyes of
the wise, oῖr oαῖluῖῖ an cumá
ῖῖῖle na ῖoαome eαῖnuῖῖe (*Deut.*
16, 19).

Gifted, *a.*, endowed with some
power or faculty, (1) ἑαοῖrῖmeαρ,
-ῖῖῖe; (2) ῥῖῖῥεαῖ, -ῥῖῖe.

Gift-giving, *a.*, habitually making
presents or offerings, βῖoῖnῥαῖ.
-αῖῖe.

Gig, *n.*, a kind of top or whirligig,
(1) ῖuῖῥῥán, -άm, *m.*; (2) maroe
meaῖῖ .i. ῥoῖa maroe βῖoῖr αῖῖ
αοῖr oῖῖ oά buαῖαῖo ῥῖmῥeαῖῖ
(*O' Beg.*).

Gigantic, *a.*, like a giant, immense,
(1) αῖῖῖoῖῥoα, *ind.*; (2) (ῖ)αῖῥαῖα,
ind.; (3) ῖαῖῥαῖamail, -ῖῖa.

Giggle, *v.i.*, to laugh in a light,
affected or silly manner, ῖῖῖoῖ-
άm, -αῖo.

Giggler, *n.*, one who giggles or
titters, ῖῖῖoῖαῖῖe, *g. id., pl.*
-ῖῖ, *m.*

Giggling, *n.*, the act of tittering,
(1) ῖῖῖoῖῖαῖῖ, -e, *f.*; (2) ῖῖῖoῖαῖῖ-
eαῖῥ, -α, *f.*

Gild, *v.t.*, (1) to overlay with a
thin cover of gold, (a) oῖmuῖῖm,
v.n. oῖaῖo; (b) oῖr oο ῥuῖr ap
ῖuῖo.

(2) To make attractive, to
brighten, ῖaῖmuῖῖm, -uῖῖaῖo.

Gilder, *n.*, one who gilds, oῖaῖoῖῖ,
-oῖa, -ῖῖ, *m.*

Gilding, *n.*, the act of one who
overlays with gold-leaf, (1)
oῖaῖoῖῖeαῖῥ, -α, *f.*; (2) oῖaῖo,
-ῖῥα, *m.*

Gill, *n.*, a measure, the quarter of
a pint, naggin, enaῖῖaῖῖe, *g. id.,*
pl. -ῖῖ, m.

Gill, *n.*, (1) an organ of aquatic
respiration, (a) eoῖῥαῖ, -αῖῖ, *m.*;
(b) breanc, -eῖnc, *m. (Ker.)*; (c)
ῖuῖῥán, -άm, *m. (Ker.)*.

(2) The flesh under or about
the chin, ῖeoῖῥαῖ, -αῖῖ, -αῖῖe,
m., also ῖῖeoῖῥαῖ, ῖeoῖῖmαῖ and
ῖeoῖῥαῖ.

(3) The fleshy flap that hangs
below the beak of a fowl,
ῖῖῖoῖaῖῖe, *g. id., pl. -ῖῖ, f.*

Gillie, *n.*, a man-servant, a male attendant, *ḡiolla*, *gen. id.*, -*ái*, *m.*

Gillwort, *n.* See Pilewort.

Gillyflower, *n.*, a cruciferous plant with fragrant blossoms, (1) the clove pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), (a) *pincín*, *m.*; (b) *bápp oeapḡ*.

(2) The wall gillyflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), (a) *lur leat an trámparó*; (b) *lur an trámparó*.

(3) Sea gillyflower (*Armeria vulgaris*), *tonós an élaodais*.

Gilt, *a.*, covered with gold *ópróa*.

Gimlet, *n.*; a small tool for boring holes, (1) *ḡimléas*, -*éir*, *m.*; (2) *bumbiol*, -*ble*, -*blesáa*, *f.*

Gin, *n.*, snare, trap, (1) *inneatl*, -*nill*, *m.*; (2) *ool*, -*uit* and -*a*, *m.*; (3) *ḡairte*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ti*, *f.*, *dims.* *ḡairtín*, *m.*, and *ḡairteós f.*: can a bird fall into a snare upon the earth where no gin is for him? *an bḡeuroann eun tuittim a bḡaimntéar air an talamh áit nac [bi] ḡairte ar bioḡ air (Amos 3, 5)*; (4) *paimtéar*, -*éir* and -*éara*, *m.*

Ginger, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Zingiber* of the West Indies, *rimpéar*, -*éir*, *m.*

Ginger-beer, *n.*, beer or ale impregnated with ginger, *beóir rimpéir*.

Gingerbread, *n.*, a sweet cake seasoned with ginger, *apán rimpéir*.

Gingerly, *ad.*, cautiously, daintily, (1) *ḡo naicillröe*; (2) *ḡo péirö*; (3) *ḡo pocair*; (4) *ḡo paitteac*.

Gingle. See Jingle.

Gipsy, *n.*, one of a wandering, dark-skinned and dark-eyed race which probably came originally from India. The gipsies live by fortune-telling, horse-dealing and tinkering, varied

by stealing, (1) *ḡiofós*, -*óise*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ḡioböḡ*, *f.*; (3) *párac*, -*aisge*, -*a*, *f.*: *pár-uöe mná bioḡ as áitḡur cinn-eamna na noasome .i. ḡiofós (O' Beg.)*.

Gipsywort, *n.*, a labiate plant with which the gipsies are said to stain their skin (*Lycopus Europeas*), *feórán curraḡ*, *m.*

Gird, *v.t.*, to encircle or bind with any flexible band, *cmorluḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: *g. it with a girdle*, *cmorluḡ é te cmor (Ex. 29, 5)*.

Girded, *a.*, encircled with a girdle, (1) *cmorḡa*, *ind.*; (2) *cmorluḡte*, *ind.*

Girder, *n.*, a main beam, *páim-eapcail*, -*e*, *f.*

Girdle, *n.*, a belt, esp. a sash encircling the waist, (1) *cmor*, *gen. cmur* ḡ *creara*, *pl.* -*anna*, *m.*, also *gen. cmure*, *dat. cmur*, *pl. cmora*, *f.*; (2) *crearán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *ruacḡós*, -*óise*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *reir-rimḡ*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

Girdler, *n.*, one who girdles, a maker of girdles, *cmoraoóir*, -*óra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Girdling, *n.*, encircling with a girdle, (1) *crearuḡaḡ*, -*uḡte*, *m.*; (2) *cmorluḡaḡ*, -*uḡte*, *m.*

Girl, *n.*, (1) a female child from birth to puberty, (a) *cailín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*: the streets of the city full of boys and girls playing, *ppároe na catḡac lán öe buacailiö asḡur cailiniö as rúḡnaö (Zech. 8, 5)*; (b) *ḡearr-cate*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ti*, *f.*; (c) *ḡirpreac*, -*riḡe*, -*a*, *f.*, *dim. ḡirpreós*, *f.*; (d) *macaom mná*; (e) *mḡean*, -*ḡime*, -*a*, *f.*; (f) *cate*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ti*, *f. (Don. and Con.)*.

(2) A maidservant, *cailín aim-rípe*, *m.*

(3) Nicknames for girls, (a) low and stumpy, (i) *mamatōs*, *f.*, *dim.* *mamatōgīn*, *m.*; (ii) *copēante*, *f.*; (iii) *bunnṛac*, *-aige*, *-a*, *f.*; (iv) *torpōs*, *-ōige*, *-a*, *f.*; (v.) *cutarō*, *g. id. pl.* *-ōce*, *m.*; (b) small but plump and neat, *patallōs*, *f.*; (c) undeveloped and slight, (i) *rugeōs*, *-ōige*, *-a*, *f.*; (ii) *rtarflōs*, *f. (Or.)*; (iii) *rtarōs*, *f. (Don.)*; (iv) *giōrōs*, *f. (Or.)*, (v.) *rtacān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (d) saucy, (i) *bratōs*, *-ōige*, *-a*, *f.*; (ii) *rgiṛṛac*, *-aige*, *-a*, *f.*; (iii) *giōbrtēir*, *-ēara*, *m.*; also *giōbrtair*, *g. id., pl.* *-rī*, *m.*; (iv) *raing*, *-e*, *-eācā*, *f. (Ker.)*; (e) swarthy, *rmurōs*, *f.*

Girls (*coll.*), *ingeanraō* (*Æn.* 2834).

Girlhood, *n.*, the state of being a girl, *caitínteact*, *-a*, *f.*

Girlish, *a.*, like or characteristic of a girl, *caiteanraō*, *ind.*

Girlishly, *ad.*, in a girlish manner, *ar nór caitín*.

Girth, *v.t.*, to bind as with a girth, *giōrtaim*, *-áit*.

Girth, *n.*, (1) a strap which encircles the body, esp. of a horse, (a) *tarraḡao*, *-aro*, *m.*: your g. is loose, *tā* *do* *ē. rḡaonite*; (b) *rupraing*, *-e*, *-eācā*, *f.*; (c) *giōrta*, *g. id., pl.* *-aí*, *m.*

(2) Measure round the body, *giōrta*, *g. id., pl.* *-aí*, *m.*

Gist, *n.*, the main point as of a question, the pith of a matter, *brīg*, *-e*, *f.*

Give, *v.t.*, (1) to bestow, to grant,

(a) *do beirim*, *v.n.* *tabairt*: I g. thanks to God, *beirim burō-eācār do* *Ṫia*; appoint your wages and I will g. it to you, *aimmīg do* *ēuaparōal aḡur do* *bēarparō mé* *duit ē* (*Gen.* 30, 28); I g. away, *do beirim uaim*;

it is he who gives strength to the warrior, *ir ē do* *beir neairt* *don laoc* (*Oss.* iv. 54, 26); what man is there of you whom if his son asks bread would g. him a stone? *cia an* *oime aḡairi mā* *atā* *ḡo n-iarrruig* *a mīac arān do* *bēarparō cloc* *Ṫō* (*Mat.* 7, 9); (b) *tabairim*, *-bairt*: I gave thanks to God, *do* *ēuḡar burō-eācār do* *Ṫia*; it is easier to g. than take advice, *ir* *rupa cōmairle do* *tabairt nā* *do ḡlacar*; g. me my wife, *tabair mo* *bēan* *Ṫam* (*Gen.* 29, 21); g. me that, *tabair* *Ṫom ē* *rim* (*nó* *tabair* *rim* *Ṫam*); it is better that I should g. her to thee than that I should g. her to another man, *ar* *ḡair* *Ṫamra* *a* *tabairt* *duitri* *nā* *a* *tabairt* *Ṫḡair* *eile* (*Gen.* 29, 19); the Lord g. thee peace, *ḡo* *Ṫuḡarō an* *Tiḡearna* *riōcām* *Ṫaoib* (*Numb.* 6, 26). N.B.—*Do* *beir* under the influence of accent became *tabair*, hence *tabairt* and *tabairim* (*cf.* *do* *beirt* *māine* *mōirpe* *Ṫōib* *M. R.* p. 42).

(2) To deliver over in exchange, to pay, as: what shall a man g. in exchange for his soul? *cpeuro* *ī an* *mālairt* *do* *bēurparō* *oime* *ar* *ron* *a* *anma* *pēm*? (*Mat.* 16, 26).

(3) To attribute, to assign, *Ṫáirim*, *v.n.* *Ṫáit* (*cf.* *aḡair* *Ṫáta*, the person who gives the bride away).

(4) Give up or yield, (a) *tabairim* *ruar*; (b) *raṪaim*, *-ar*; (c) *ḡarōim*, *-ṪeāṪ*: she gave up the ghost, *do* *ḡarō* *a* *ppiorar* *airte* (*Jer.* 15, 9).

(5) Give free rein to, *leigim* *leir*.

(6) I give you my word, *ḡeallaim* *duit*.

ḡáirṑeácar, -air, *m.*; (8) ruḡ-
ácar, -air, *m.*; (9) roiceall, -cill,
m., *opp.* to roiceall, churlish-
ness; (10) rólár, -ár, *m.*: they
kept seven days with g., ro
coiméadadair reáct lá re rólár
(2 *Chron.* 30, 23); they made it
a day of feasting and g., ro
rimeadair lá flierōe 7 rólár oe
(*Esth.* 9, 17).

Gladsome, *a.* See Glad, *a.*

Glair, *n.*, the white of an egg, (1)
ḡealacán, -ám, *m.*; (2) ḡealán,
-ám, *m.*

Glairy, *a.*, like glair, covered with
glair, ḡealacánac, -aige.

Glaive. See Glave.

Glamour, *n.*, a charm, hallucina-
tion or spell which makes objects
appear different to what they
really are, meargán meairōe.

Glance, *n.*, a quick or casual look,
(1) leatfúil, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*: he
gave a g. over his shoulder, tug
ré leatfúil tar a ḡualainn; (2)
corrfúil, -e, *f.*; (3) ḡroḡmaḡarc,
-airc, *m.*; (4) ḡroḡféacám, -ána,
f. (sly glance); (5) rpirúinn, -e,
f.; (6) rilleao, -irō, *m.*; (7) cat
rúil; (8) a strained side-glance,
rṑraic-féacám, -ána, *f.*

Gland, *n.*, a bodily organ by
which secretion is carried on
(1) fairēōs, -ōige, -a, *f.*; (2)
rétir, -ṑre, *pl. id.*, *f.* (*T.P.* II.
103).

Glandered, *a.*, affected with glan-
ders, coṑaná, -aige.

Glanders, *n.*, a contagious disease
of horses, (1) coṑan, -am, *m.*;
(2) rōṑac, -aig, *m.*; (3) eacma,
g. id., *m.* (ṑ. 1).

Glandiform, *a.*, resembling a gland,
fairēōsamail, -mā.

Glandular, *a.*, consisting of or per-
taining to glands, (1) fairēōḡac,
-aige; (2) reitneac, -rige

Glandule, *n.*, a small gland, fair-
eōigin, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Glandulous, *a.*, fairēōḡac, -aige.

Glare, *v.i.*, (1) to shine brightly,
ṑeallmam, -ao.

(2) To look with fierce piercing
eyes, ḡinnim, -neamam.

Glare, *n.*, (1) a bright dazzling
light, (a) ṑeallmao, -ao, *m.*; (b)
mōrṑolar, -air, *m.*; (c) āro-
ṑolar, -air, *m.*

(2) A fierce piercing look or
stare, ḡinneamam, -mna, *f.*

Glaring, *a.*, (1) clear, bright, ṑeall-
mao, -aige.

(2) Staring fiercely, ḡinneam-
nac, -aige.

Glaring, *n.*, (1) the act of shining
brightly, ṑeallmao, -ao, *m.*; (2)
ḡinneamamc, -e, *f.*

Glass, *n.*, (1) a hard, brittle, trans-
parent substance, also a drink-
ing vessel made of glass and
hence the quantity contained
in such a vessel, (a) ḡlome,
gen. id., *pl. -ní, f.*: a sea of
g. like crystal, fairrige ḡlome
corṑail re corṑoal (*Rev.* 4,
6); (b) a drinking vessel not
transparent, cuac, -aice, -a, *f.*

(2) A mirror or looking-glass
rḡátán, -ám, *m.*: beholding as
in a g., as féacám amail a
rḡátán (2 *Cor.* 3, 18).

(3) An hour-glass filled with
running sand for measuring time,
(a) uairḡlome, *f.*; (b) ḡlome
ḡainnim.

(4) Weather-glass or baro-
meter, rionḡlome, *f.*

(5) An optical glass in the *pl.*,
spectacles, (a) rṑeactáir, -re,
-rí, *f.*: now we see through a
g. darkly, ir ṑaḡarc rṑeuctáire
ṑorṑa atá aḡuinn anoir (1 *Cor.*
13, 12); (b) rṑeacta, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ái, *m.* (*cf.* L. *speculum*).

Glassen, *n.*, a kind of fish, *ḡ*λαράν, -άμ, *m.*; *ḡ*λαρός, *f.*, is the half-grown *ḡ*λαράν, and *βοῤῥός*, *f.*, is the *ḡ*λαράν fry (*M. D.*); (*ῥ*ίθεαν is the fry in *Don.*).

Glassful, *n.*, the contents of a glass, (1) *ḡ*λομε, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, f.*; (2) *lán ḡ*λομε, *m.*

Glass-house, *n.*, a house where glass is made or sold, *τεαδ* *an ḡ*λομε; (note that *τεαδ ḡ*λομε is a house made of glass).

Glassiness, *n.*, the quality of being glassy, *ḡ*λομεάμλαδτ, -α, *f.*

Glass-like, *a.*, like glass, *ḡ*λομε-άμλ, -μίλ.

Glassy, *a.*, (1) made of glass, vitreous, *ḡ*λομεάδ, -νῖḡ.

(2) Resembling glass in its properties, *ḡ*λομῖḡ, *ind.*

(3) Dull, wanting fire or life, *νεάμτομῖḡ*, -αῖḡ.

Glave, *n.*, a broad sword, *claróeam*, -óim, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. L. gladius*; *Fr. glaive*).

Glaze, *v.t.*, to furnish a window, etc., with glass, to overlay with a substance resembling glass, *ḡ*λομῖḡ, -ιḡάδ.

Glazier, *n.*, one who sets glass, *ḡ*λομεάοῖḡ, -óḡ, -ḡί, *m.*

Glazier's diamond, *eamḡaro*, -e, -í, *f.* (*gl. smiris*).

Glazing, *n.*, the act or art of setting glass, *ḡ*λομεάοῖḡεάδτ, -α, *f.*

Glazy, *a.*, having a glazed appearance, *ḡ*λομῖḡ, *ind.*

Gleam, *n.*, a small shoot or stream of light, (1) *léar*, -éḡ, *m.*; (2) *néall*, -éill, *m.*; (3) *ḡ*μῖḡlín, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (4) *ḡ*μῖḡean, -tín, *m.*; (5) *ḡ*lorḡáδ, -ḡtá, *m.*

Gleam, *v.i.*, to shine, to glitter, *tomḡurḡim*, -ιḡáδ.

Gleaming, *n.*, the act of shining or glittering, *tomḡaró*, -aró, *m.*

Gleaming, *a.*, darting beams of light, *tomḡaró*, -aῖḡ.

Gleamy, *a.*, *tomḡaróam*, -míλ.

Glean, *v.t.*, to gather as grain that the reapers have left; to collect little by little, *óioḡlumim*, *v.n. óioḡlum*: to *g.* the ears of corn, *éum óéara aróar* *oo óioḡlum* (*Ruth* 2, 2).

Gleaned, *a.*, collected patiently, *óioḡlumtá*, *ind.*

Gleaner, *n.*, one who gathers slowly and with labour, *óioḡlumáδ*, -aῖḡ, -aῖḡe, *m.*

Gleaning, *n.*, the act of collecting after reapers, (1) *cnuaró*, -aῖḡ, *m.*; (2) *tarar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *óioḡlum*, -ḡloma, *m.*; (4) *óearḡán*, -ám, *m.*

Glebe, Glebe-land, *n.*, the land belonging to a church, (1) *tear-mann*, -amn, *m.*; (2) *cillḡrian*, -ḡríme, *pl. -ta, f.*; (3) *ḡorba*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Glebois, Gleby, *a.*, turfy, *móimteáδ*, -tῖḡe.

Glede, *n.*, the common kite (*Milvus ictinus*), *ḡréacán ḡearḡ*, *m.*: the *g.*, the kite and the vulture, *an p. ḡ.*, *an ḡréacán ceirteáδ* *7 an ḡréacán mḡneáδ* (*Deut.* 14, 13).

Glee, *n.*, (1) joy, merriment, (*a*) *ḡúááar*, -ar, *m.*; (*b*) *ḡúḡaró*, -ḡarḡá, *m.*

(2) An unaccompanied part song for three or more solo voices, a song, *lumneós*, -óῖḡe, -α, *f.*

Gleeful, *a.*, merry, gay, joyous, *ḡuarḡe*, -e.

Glen, *n.*, a secluded narrow valley, *ḡleann*, -α, -ta, *m.*; *dim. ḡleann-tán*, -ám, *m.*; *gen. also ḡlinne*.

Glib, *a.*, fluent, voluble, (1) *ḡlím*, -e; (2) *éarḡaró*, -e; (3) *lúáδ*, -aῖḡe.

Glibby, *ad.*, in a glib manner. (1) *so tuat*; (2) *so rlm*.

Glibness, *n.*, the quality of being glib, *tuatar, -air, m.*: *g. of the tongue, tuatar na teangan.*

Glide, *v.i.*, to move gently and smoothly, *pleamnuigim, -uḡaḡ.*

Glide } *n.*, the act or manner
Gliding, } of moving smoothly
and swiftly, *pleamnuḡaḡ, -uḡce, m.*

Glimmer, *n.*, a faint unsteady light, a gleam, *léar, -éir, m.*

Glimmer, *v.i.*, to give feeble or scattered rays of light, (1) *mamnuigim, -uḡaḡ*; (2) *bḡeac-follrigim, -uḡaḡ.*

Glimmering, *n.*, faint unsteady light, (1) *mamnuḡaḡ, -ḡce, m.*; (2) *bḡeacfolar, -air, m.*

Glimpse, *n.*, a short hurried view, (1) *léar, -éir, m.*; (2) *néall, -éill, m.*; (3) *florḡaḡ, -ḡca, m.*: in order to give you a small *g.* of light on it, *cum so oḡaḡrḡaim florḡaḡ beaḡ foluir air (J. S. 103).*

Glint, *n.*, a gleam, *ritleaḡ, -lir, m.*

Glisten, *v.i.*, to sparkle or shine, (1) *deallruigim, -raḡ*; (2) *lonnruigim, -raḡ.*

Glistening, *a.*, sparkling, *ḡrit-leannaḡ, -aḡce.*

Glitter, *v.i.*, to sparkle with light, (1) *ruicnim, -neaḡ*; (2) *deallruigim, -uḡaḡ*; (3) *eibligim, -uḡaḡ.*

Glitter, *n.*, a bright sparkling light, *ruicnear, -nir, m.*

Glittering, *a.*, bright, sparkling, (1) *ruicneaḡ, -nḡce*; (2) *ḡritleannaḡ, -aḡce*; (3) *tunnaḡ, -aḡce*: as the light of thy *g.* spear, *mar lonnir de ḡaḡ tunnaḡ*; (4) *ḡlommraḡ, -aḡce*; (5) *eibléḡaḡ, -aḡce*; (6) *ḡritreaḡ, -rḡce*; (7)

beḡraḡ, -aḡce (of persons); (8) *ḡrḡeacaḡnaḡ, -aḡce.*

Glittering, *n.*, the act of sparkling brightly, *ruicneaḡ, -cimce, m.*

Gloaming, *n.*, twilight, *eaḡar-folar, -air, m.*

Gloat, *v.i.*, to gaze on with passionate desire, *ḡeacaḡm so ham-mianaḡ.*

Globate, } *a.*, spherical, com-
Globated, } *cpum, -e.*

Globe, *n.*, (1) a spherical body, (a) *cuaḡ, -aḡce, -a, f.*; (b) *timceallán, -ám, m.*; (c) *moḡal, -ail, m.*

(2) The earth, *cpumne, gen. id., f.*: *ní't in ran cpumne don cumar nó ḡleann (MacH.).*

(3) Of a lamp, *ḡloine, f.*

Globose, } *a.*, spherical, com-
Globous, } *cpum, -e.*

Globosity, *n.*, sphericity, com-
cpumneaḡt, -a, f.

Globular, *a.*, spherical, com-
cpum, -e.

Globule, *n.*, a small particle of matter of a spherical form, (1) *ruilin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *ruileḡs, -ḡce, -a, f.*

Globulous, *a.*, spherical, com-
cpum, -e.

Gloom, *n.*, (1) cloudiness or heaviness of mind, (a) *ḡuḡaḡt, -a, f.*; (b) *ḡruaḡm, -e, f.*

(2) Partial or total darkness, *ḡoḡcaḡar, -air, m.*

Gloominess, *n.*, the state of being gloomy, (1) *ḡruamaḡt, -a, f.*; (2) *ḡoḡceḡt, -a, f.*

Gloomy, *a.*, (1) imperfectly illuminated, (a) *ḡoḡca (opp. to roḡca, bright)*; (b) *múca*: a *g. day, lá múca.*

(2) Melancholy, dejected, *ḡuḡaḡ (sad), (opp. to ruḡaḡ, merry)*; *ḡruamḡa, ind.*: a *g. sour-looking person, ḡruamaḡán, -ám, m.*

Glorification, *n.*, the act of glorifying, (1) *ḡlōruḡaḡō*, -*uḡṡṡe*, *m.*; (2) *ḡlōrōaḡṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Glorified, *a.*, made glorious, *ḡlōruḡiṡṡe*, *ind.*

Glorify, *v.t.*, (1) to make glorious, *ḡlōruḡim*, -*uḡaḡō*: because Jesus was not yet glorified, *ar pon naḡ raib ḡora rōr ar n-a ḡlōruḡaḡō*.

(2) To render homage to, *ṡaḡraim ḡlōru ṡo*.

Glorious, *a.*, worthy to receive glory, *ḡlōrmār*, -*aṡe*: whose g. beauty is a fading flower, *noḡ ar blāḡ ṡiombuan a rḡiam ḡlōrmār* (*Isa.* 28, 1).

Gloriously, *ad.*, in a glorious manner, *ḡo ḡlōrmār*.

Glory, *n.*, (1) praise, honour, admiration or distinction, *ḡlōri*, *gen.* -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* L. gloria): g. to God in the highest, *ḡlōri ṡo ṡia mnr na hāroaḡō* (*Luke* 2, 14).

(2) Splendour, magnificence, renown, distinction; the g. is departed from Israel, *ṡ'imṡiḡ an ḡlōri ṡ ḡraet* (1 *Sam.* 4, 21); thine is the g. for ever, *ir leaḡ fēm an ḡlōri ḡo riorruṡe*; and all human g. as the flower of grass, *aḡur an uile ḡlōri ṡaonna mar blāḡ an fēri* (1 *Pet.* 1, 24).

(3) Celestial honour, heaven, as: who raised him up from the dead and hath given him g., *noḡ ṡo ṡōḡ ruar é ṡ marṡaḡō ḡ ṡo ṡuḡ ḡlōri ṡō* (1 *Pet.* 1, 21).

Glory, *v.i.*, to exult with joy, to rejoice, to boast, *ḡlōruḡim*, -*uḡaḡō*: let not the rich man g. in his riches, *nā ḡlōruḡeḡō an ṡuine rāroḡir ar a rāroḡreḡ* (*Jer.* 9, 23).

Glorying, *n.*, the act of exulting or boasting, (1) *ḡāruḡeḡar*, -*ar*, *m.*: your g. is not good, *nī'ḡ ṡar nḡāruḡeḡar ionmōṡa* (1 *Cor.* 5, 6); (2) *comḡāruḡuḡaḡō*, -*oḡṡe*, *m.*

Gloss, *n.*, an interpretation of an obscurity in the text, (1) *ḡluar* -*e*, *f.*; (2) *raḡar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (3) *ḡluarḡimiuḡaḡō*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*iḡṡe*, *m.*; (4) *ḡēarḡluar*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *ḡēirḡimiuḡaḡō*, -*niḡṡe*, *m.*

Gloss, *n.*, brightness proceeding from a smooth surface, polish, *ruar*, -*a*, *m.*

Gloss, *v.t.*, (1) to make smooth and shining, (a) *raḡarim*, -*aḡō*; (b) *ruḡoḡaim*, -*aḡō*.

(2) To gloss over, to give a specious appearance to, *ruḡomaim*, -*aḡō*.

(3) To render clear by comments, *ḡluarḡimiuḡim*, -*uḡaḡō*.

Glossarial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a glossary, *ḡluarḡimiuḡeḡaḡṡṡṡe*, -*ṡiḡe*

Glossarist, *n.*, a writer of a glossary *ḡluarḡimiuḡeḡōir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Glossary, *n.*, a collection of glosses or explanations of words or passages of a work, (1) *raḡarān*, -*ām*, *m.*; (2) *ḡluar*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. γλωσσα, tongue, language; L. glossarium); (3) *roḡōir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Glossed, *a.*, made smooth and polished, (1) *ruarāḡ*, -*aḡe*; (2) *ruarṡa*, *ind.*; (3) *ruarḡar*, -*aṡe*; (4) *ruḡoḡaḡō*, -*e*.

Glossiness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being glossy, (1) *ruarṡaḡṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ruḡeḡaḡṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ḡlonruḡaḡṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Glossographer, *n.*, one who writes a glossary, (1) *ḡluarṡeḡōir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *ḡluarḡimiuḡeḡōir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Glossography, *n.*, the writing of glossaries, *ὑλαιοῖς γλῶσσας*, -α, *f.*

Glossology, *n.*, the definition and explanation of terms, *ὑλαιοῖς*, -αῖρ, *m.*

Glossy, *a.*, smooth and thining, (1) *ῥυτίμ*, -ε; (2) *ὑλαιοῖς*, -αῖρ; (3) *ῥυτίσας*, -αῖρ; (4) *ῥερό*, -ε: O! beautiful maid of the g. hair, *αἰνέαν ἄλαινν ἀν ῥυτίτ ῥερό* (*M. C.*).

Glottis, *n.*, the small elastic opening at the top of the windpipe, *καύβε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*: *ῥυτίτ καύβε*, the epiglottis.

Glove, *n.*, a cover for the hand, (1) *λάμαινν*, -ννε, -ννί, *f.*; (2) *μameός*, -ός, -α, *f.*; (3) *λάμ-αςάν*, -άν, *m.*; (4) *σορνός*, -ός, -α, *f.*; (5) *μιοτός*, -ός, -α, *f.*; (6) *μυτί*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

Glover, *n.*, one who makes or sells gloves, *λάμαιννός*, -ός, -νί, *m.*

Glow, *n.*, (1) a white or red heat, *ῥυτίτ*, -α, -αννα, *m.*

(2) Brightness or warmth of colour, *λυτίρνε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, f.*

(3) Intense excitement, vehemence or heat of passion, *λαράθ*, -ῥα, *m.*

(4) Heat of body, as from exercise, *λεός*, -α, *m.*

Glow, *v.i.*, (1) to shine with intense heat, to get enraged, to be bright or red with animation or blushes, *ῥυτίτνίμ*, -νί, *m.*

(2) To feel the heat of passion, to be animated by love, anger, etc., *λαράμ*, -αθ.

Glowing, *n.*, (1) the act of shining with intense heat, (a) *ῥυτίτ*, -αῖρ; (b) *ῥυτίτνεαθ*, -νί, *m.*; (c) *ῥεαῖς ῥυτίτ*, -ῥα, *m.*

(2) The act of feeling hot, *λεός*, -ῥα, *m.*

Glowing (as in a furnace), *a.*, *ῥυτίτνεαθ*, -νί, *m.*

Glow-worm, *n.*, a kind of beetle of the genus *Lampyrus*, *λεόςννν*, -ε, -νν, *f.*; *lamp-ῥός*, -ός, -α, *f.*; *τεμε ῥεαῖς*, *f. (P. O'L.)*.

Gloze, *v.t.*, to flatter, to wheedle, (1) *εὐαῖνν*, -ανναθ; (2) *ῥεαῖς*, -αθ; (3) *μεαῖς*, -αθ.

Glue, *n.*, a hard brittle brownish gelatine obtained by boiling certain animal substances to jelly, (1) *ῥεόςάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *ῥίς*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *ῥεόςας*, -αῖρ, *f.*; (4) *ῥεαῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

Glue, *v.t.*, to join with glue, *εὐαῖνν*, -αθ, and *εὐαῖνν*, -εαθ.

Glued, *a.*, joined with glue, *εὐαῖνν*, *ind.*

Gluey, *a.*, of the nature of or like glue, *ῥεόςάνας*, -αῖρ.

Glueyness, *n.*, viscosity, *ῥεόςάν-ας*, -α, *f.*

Gluish, *a.*, somewhat gluey, *ῥεός-άνας*, -νί, *m.*

Glum, *a.*, moody, silent, sullen, *ῥυτίτ*, *ind. (cf. √ ghrémó, I distort the mouth)*.

Glut, *v.t.*, to fill to satiety, (1) *ῥοῖνν*, -αθ; (2) *ῥοῖνν*, *bíō nó ῥίς* *ῥο ῥεαῖς*.

Glut, *n.*, abundance to satiety or repletion, over abundance, (1) *ῥοῖνν*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥάίτ*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *ῥάίτ*, -ῥί, *m. (cf. L. satietas)*.

Glutted, *a.*, filled to repletion, (1) *ῥοῖνν*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥάίτ*, -ῥί; (3) *ῥεαῖς*, *ind. (Con.)*.

Gluten, *n.*, the tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough, *ῥοῖνν*, -άν, *m.*

Glutinous, *a.* See Gluey.

Glutinousness. See Glueyness.

Glutton, *n.*, one who eats voraciously or to excess, (1) *οῖνν*, *m.*

-ám, *m.*; (2) ἀντομαλτόρι, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (3) ἀλπαίτε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (4) ἐραοραίτε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (5) ἐραοράνας, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*: this our son . . . is a g. and a drunkard, ἀν μακ-ρα δγυμνε . . . ἀτά πέ ἐραοράς γ μερζεαμάν (*Deut.* 21, 20), also ουμε ἐραοράς (*Prov.* 23, 21); (6) ρλυγαίτε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (7) βλεῖτεacán, -ám, *m.*

Gluttonize, *v.i.*, to eat to excess, λονλῖοναὸ θε βιαὸ νό θε ὀῖς.

Gluttonous, *a.*, given to gluttony, ἐραοράς, -αῖς.

Gluttonously, *ad.*, in a gluttonous manner, σο ἐραοράς.

Gluttony, *n.*, excess in eating, (1) ἐραορ, -αορ, *m.*; (2) λόν ἐραορ (*D. O' Br.* 106, 22).

Gnarl, *n.*, a knot in or protuberance on a tree, (1) ραὸβ, -α, *f.*; (2) ἐναπάν, -ám, *m.*

Gnarled, } *a.*, full of knots, (1) Gnarly, } ραὸβας, -αῖς; (2) ἐναπάνας, -αῖς.

Gnash, *v.t.*, to grind or strike the teeth together, (1) ὀϊορζαίμ, -αὸ: he will g. his teeth, ὀεάν-ρὰρὸ πέ ὀϊορζάν τε ν-α ρακλαῖθ (*Ps.* 111, 10); (2) ζῖορζάναιμ, -ζάν: they hiss and g. the teeth, ριορρηνυρὸ ριαθ γ ζῖορ-ζάνυρὸ α βρρακλα (*Lam.* 2, 16; *cf. Job* 16, 9); (3) ὀεάναιμ ζῖορζαρνας (*cf. Mark* 9, 18).

Gnashing, *n.*, the act of grinding or striking the teeth together, (1) ὀϊορζάν, -ám, *m.*; (2) ζῖορζάν, -ám, *m.*: weeping and g. of teeth, ζυτ γ ζ. ρακατ; (3) ὀϊορ-ζαὸ, -ζα, *m.*; (4) ζεαρρμαὸ, -ρτα, *m.*: g. of teeth, ζεαρρμαὸ ρακατ (*Mat.* 8, 12); (5) ζλαμαρρείν, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Gnat, *n.*, a blood-sucking stinging fly of the genus *Culex*, (1)

μῖοιτὸς, -όῖς, -α, *f.*: who strain at a g. and swallow a camel, ρζαζαρ ἀν μῖοιτὸς γ ρλυγαίρ ἀν κάμῶν (*Mat.* 23, 24); (2) κυτ, -ε, *f.*; also κυτ-εὸς, *f.*; (3) ζυβάν, -ám, *m.*; (4) μῖλιν, *m.*

Gnaw, *v.t.*, (1) to bite, κογναίμ, -αὸ: they gnawed their tongues, ὀο κογναορ α ὀεανγτα (*Rev.* 16, 10).

(2) To bite little by little, (a) κρεμῖμ, *v.n.* κρεμ and -μῖντ; (b) κρεμῖμ, -νεαὸ; (c) ἐναορὸμ, *v.n.* ἐναορ.

Gnawing, *n.*, (1) the act of biting, (a) κογναίμ, -ζαντα, *m.*; (b) κογμῖντ, -ζαντα, *m.*

(2) The act of biting little by little, (a) κρεμ, -ε, *f.*; (b) κρεμῖντ, -ε, *f.*; (c) κρεμνεαὸ, -ντε, *m.*

Gnawing, *a.*, biting, (1) κογαντας, -αῖς; (2) κρεμμεας, -μῖς; (3) κρεμντεας, -τῖς.

Gnomon, *n.*, the hand or pin of a sundial, (1) κλοῖςμέαρ, *f.*; (2) κλοῖςρνακτα, -αῖς, -οί, *f.*

Gnostics, *n.*, the followers of the so-called philosopher of that name, αῖςμε ἐρρεας ὀ'εῖμς ρυαρ τῖμκεαττ να βιαὸνα ὀ'αορ. Κρίορτ 125. ὀο ζαβαορ ορτα πέμ κέμ ἀρὸ ι ηγλοαρ γ ριορ ἀν υτε νῖρ; ὀο μεαρρταρ ἀναμ ἀν ουμε ὀο βεῖτ ὀ'αορπομν τε ὀια; σο ραὸβ ὀ'α ὀια ἀνν .i. ὀια μαῖτ γ ὀρὸς ὀια, δγυρ ὀο ρεαναρ ἀν βρεῖτεαῖμνρ ἀτά τε τεακτ (*O' Beg.*).

Go, *v.i.*, (1) to pass from one place to another, to proceed, to advance, (a) ἡτῖςμ, -τεακτ, *ful.* ἡτεὸκαθ (*cf. √* εἰμι, ἡνές, I, we go; Gr. *ἔμυ, ἡμεν*; Skr. *émi, imás*): go from us, ἡτῖς υαμνε (*Gen.* 26, 16); let me

go for the day breaketh, leis
 dam imteacht óir atá an lá as
 eirge (*Gen.* 32, 26); it will
 come to pass that when you go
 you shall not go empty, tiocfaró
 de anuasir imteochtáoi nac folam
 imteochtáoi (*Ex.* 3, 21); rise up
 and go with them, eirig ruar 7
 imtig leó (*Num.* 22, 20); let
 him go and return to his house,
 imtigeadó ré 7 filleadó ó'a tís
 (*Deut.* 20, 5); the Fians are gone
 and you will go, o'imtig an
 fian 7 imteochair (*Oss.* iv. 22);
 (b) térim, *v.n.* dul, *fut.* rachad
 nó ragaó: he told me to go to
 Cork, dubairt ré uim dul go
 Corcaig; if you wish to go to
 everlasting life keep the com-
 mandments, má'r áil leat dul
 cum na beatha ríorruide com-
 ead na haiteanta; let me go
 into another place, leis dam
 dul i n-áit eile; send me away
 that I may go to my master,
 cuirro ar ruibal mé go racham
 cum mo máigirtir (*Gen.* 24, 56);
 wilt thou go with this man?
 and she said I will go, an racharó
 tú leis an bfeair-ro? asur
 adubairt ríre rachad (*ib.* 58);
 that it may go well with thee,
 cor go racharó ré go maic duit
 (*Deut.* 4, 40); thou shalt let
 her go whither she will, béairfaró
 tú cead dí dul mar ir toil léi
 rém; around thee [St. Patrick]
 on the Day of Doom the men of
 Ireland will go to judgment,
 iomac i lá an meara ragaio rí
 éireann do bpat (*T.P.*, II, 319,
Fiach's Hymn); if Donnbo go
 with thee I will go with thee,
 dá noeadadó Donnbo leat raga-
 ra leat (24 R. C. 44, Y.B.L.);
 going through fire and water, as
 dul tré teime asur uirge; (c)

gabaim, -bail, *fut.* geóbad; and
 I, whither shall I go? asur míre,
 cáit a ngeóbaró mé? (*Gen.* 37,
 30); (d) eirigim, -ge, *fut.* eiré-
 óad: send the boy with me and
 we will arise and go, cuir an
 leanó uim-ra 7 eirécam (*Gen.*
 43, 8); go not down into Egypt,
 ná heirig ríor don Éigipt (*Gen.*
 26, 2); go yourself, téror-re
 rém (*Ker.*); go you home,
 eirig-re a-baile (*P. O'L.*).

(2) To move upon the feet,
 to walk, (a) ruibaim, -bal: let
 my son go, leis mo mac ar
 ruibal (*Ex.* 4, 20); (b) gluairim,
 -readt, *fut.* rfead: but Saul
 rose up . . . and went his way,
 adó o'eirig Saul . . . 7 do gluair
 poime iona ríge (1 *Sam.* 24, 7).

To go about, (a) to enter upon
 a scheme of action: they went
 about slaying him, do gabadair
 i láim eirean do marbad; (b)
 to wander: how long wilt thou
 go about, O daughter? gá ríad
 a béró tú as dul fá scuairt,
 a mgean (*Jer.* 31, 22).

To go abroad, (a) to a foreign
 country: he went abroad, do
 truaill ré ear muir; (b) to go
 out of doors, dul amac; (c)
 to become public: this saying
 went abroad among the breth-
 ren, do cuaró an ráó ro amac
 imearig na noearbáitneac (*John*
 21, 23).

To go against, to march against,
 to attack, to oppose, (a) dul
 i n-asaró; (b) go up against this
 country and destroy it, imtig
 ruar i n-asaró na tíre reo 7
 ríruor i (*Isa.* 06, 10).

To go ahead, (a) to go in ad-
 vance: go ahead of me, imtig
 rém; (b) to proceed: he
 was going ahead rapidly, bí ré

as cup oe go dian; (c) to improve: he is going ahead, τὰ ré as out ar asarò.

To go aside, (a) to withdraw, to retire: he went aside, (i) το εuarò ré pá leiç; (ii) who will go aside to ask how thou dost? cia paçar to leactaoið v'fiar-puise cionnar beap tú (Jer. 15, 5), (b) to go from what is right, to err: if any man's wife go aside and commit trespass against him, má tērò bean fip ar bit to leactaoið γ coip to v'eanar 'n-a asarò. (Numb. 5, 12); (c) to depart from: thou shalt not go aside from any word I shall speak to thee to-day, ní paçparò tú a leactaoið ó éanpocal v'a labpuimprí mot a nuş (Deut. 28, 14).

To go astray: he will go astray, (a) paçarò ré amuða (cf. Prov. 5, 23); (b) paçarò ré ar paçpán; so that the house of Israel may go no more astray, ionour naç paçarò tiş hpaet ní pa mó ar paçpán (Ezek. 14, 11).

To go away, (a) to depart, (i) go away, imçis pómact, opt nó leat; baiş leat; thou shalt not let him go away empty, ní léiçpò tú vó imçeaçt uait potam (Deut. 15, 13); (ii) only you shall not go far away, amám ní paçtaoi avpaç (Ex. 8, 28); (iii) he is about to go away, τὰ ré ar tí imçeaçt; (b) to stray, iompollaim, -av.

To go back, (a) to retrace one's steps, to fall away morally: or else if ye do in any wise go back, nó má tēiçtí ar éançop ar şcút (Josh. 23, 12); (b) to recall one's words: I have opened my mouth to the Lord and I cannot go back, v'poreuit

mé mo beal vo'n Tişearna γ ní p'eaouim out ar m'air (Judg. 11, 35); go back, şav ar v'air (Or.).

To go before, to precede in place or time: I will go before thee, paçao pómact; go up before me to-morrow, eipuş ruar pómam amáipeaç (1 Sam. 9, 19).

To go between, to interfere or mediate between, (a) eavap-şabaim, -bái: the man who goes between does not escape, ní tēròeann paç na heavap-şabála ar; (b) cá vtiş paç eavapapşáim rían (U.).

To go beyond, out çar: he went beyond it, to euarò ré çair.

To go down, (a) to descend, (i) to out rior; Jonah was gone down to the sides of the ship, to euarò lonah rior ar çavabaið na lumge (Jonah 1, 5); (ii) he is gone down to Gilgal, to şluar [ré] poume rior go şuşat (1 Sam. 15, 12); (b) to go below the horizon: her sun is gone down while it was yet day, to euarò a şpian paç γ an lá ann pór (Jer. 15, 9); (c) to be swallowed, lit. or fig.: the drink went down, to euarò an v'eoç rior; (d) his talk went down well, to çaitim a çaimnt le cáç.

To go forth, (a) to depart from a place: go not forth, ná nimçis amac; going forth, out amac; profaneness is gone forth into all the land, to euarò neimðiaðaçto amac çpép an vút-aiş uite (Jer. 23, 15); (b) to be divulged or made generally known: out of Zion shall go forth the law, ip amac ar Sion paçar an vtiş (Isa. 2, 3).

To go forward, to proceed : he was going forward rapidly, *bí ré aḡ cup oe ar luatar*.

To go in : go in and tell your mother, *pit irteac ir abair leo mátar*.

To go in and out, to have free access : he shall go in and out, *maçaró ré irteac ir amac*.

To go off, (a) to depart : he is about to go off, *tá ré ar tí imteact* ; (b) to depart stealthily, *éaluiḡim, -lóð* ; (c) to depart quietly, *pleamnuḡim, -uḡað* : he went home quietly, *do pleamnuiḡ ré a-baile* ; (d) to explode : I am afraid it will go off, *tá easla oim go bplearḡaró ré*.

Go on, (a) to proceed, to advance : they went on, *do comáin riao leo* ; (b) this coat will not go on me, *ní maçaró an capós ro oim* ; (c) to persevere : I will go on with it, *leanrao oe* ; (d) I cannot go on, *ní féaróaim out níor ría*.

To go out, (a) to issue forth from a place, to go abroad : what went ye out to see ? *créao é an nío aḡ a noeacabair amac dá feacaim (Mat. 11, 9)* ; the word has gone out of my mouth, *do cuaró an focail amac ar mo beul (Isa. 45, 23)* ; (b) to expire, to die, as a fire : don't let it go out, *ná leis ar é* ; our lamps are gone out, *atáro ar lampuróene ar noul ar (Mat. 25, 8)* ; the fire has gone out, *do cuaró an taine i n-éas*.

To go over, to traverse, to cross, as a river : I must go over the river, *caitpró mé out anonn tar an abainn* ; he will go across the river, *maḡaró ré tparna na habainn* ; let me go over, *leis dam out anonn* ;

they went over the sea, (a) *do tmaill riao tar muir* ; (b) *do cuaróan tar an bfairrige (Isa. 16, 8)* ; (c) *tar fairrige (Jer. 48, 32)*.

To go to, as (a) they went to law, *cuaró riao cum ouḡe* ; (b) they went to the fair, *do buail riao cum an donais* ; (c) they went to Michael, *do tmaill riao cum Míchl*.

To go under, (a) (i) to set : the sun went under, *do cuaró an ḡrian faoi* ; (ii) to seek cover or concealment : she went under every green tree, *do cuaró rí faoi ḡac don cman ḡlar (Jer. 3, 6)* ; (b) to be known by a particular name : he went by that name, *do cuaró ré pá an ainm rín* ; (c) to be overwhelmed, submerged or defeated : the ship went under, *do cuaró an long ríor*.

To go with, to accompany : he went with him, *do cuaró ré leir* ; he let it go with the wind, *do rḡaol ré leir an ḡaolt é*.

To let go, to allow to depart, to quit one's hold, to release : let him or it go, (a) *leis leir* ; let me go, *boḡ róim* ; (b) *rḡaol uait é*.

Goad, *n.*, a pointed instrument for urging on a beast, (1) *ppuoc-airne, g. id., pl. -rí, m.* ; (2) *bpro, -a, pl. -anna, m.* ; (3) *bioir, gen. búr, pl. beara, m.*

Goad, *v.t.*, to prick, to drive with a goad, to irritate, *ppuocaim, -að, ḡpearóaim, -að*.

Goal, *n.*, (1) the place at which a game or race ends, *cúl, -úil, m.*

(2) The game as in football, hurling, etc., (a) *báire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.* : neither of us won

the goal, ní ruṣamair an báire ar a céite; (b) goaling, .i. playing the game as báire; (c) ḡṑarṑ, -arṑ (N. Con.).

(3) The station or boundary line used in various games, (a) ceann ṑṣṑibe, m.; (b) ceann na céroe.

Goal-keeper, n., the player who defends the goal, cúit báire, g., cúit báire, m.: the goal-keeper's stroke, cútpoc, -ṑuic, m.; (cut-boc, Don.).

Goat, n., a hollow-horned animal of the genus Capra (*cf.* W. gafr; Corn. gauar; Bret. gabr, gaffr), ṣabair, -air, -a, m.: the male goat, boc, g. buic, pl. id., m.; pocán, -ám, m.; the female goat, mínreac, -riṣe, -a, f.

Goatee, n., the beard on the chin when allowed to grow, meirṣeall, -ṣill, m.

Goat-herd, n., one who tends goats, ṣiolla ṣabair.

Goatish, a., (1) like a goat, ṣabrac, -aiṣe.

(2) Lewd, (a) ṣáppramair, -mṑa; (b) ṑṑúireamair, -mṑa.

Goatishness, n., (1) the quality of a goat, ṣabracct, -a, f.

(2) Lewdness, ṑṑúireamṑacct, -a, f.

Goat's-beard, n., a plant of the genus Tragopogon, (a) ṣabair-ulca, m.; (b) féarṑṣ ṣabair, f.; (c) ṑmroṑṣ na muc.

Goat's rue, n., a leguminous plant (Galega officinalis), ṣabrac, -aiṣ, m.

Gobble, v.t., to swallow or eat greedily, (1) ṣlamaim, -arṑ; (2) alṑaim, -arṑ; (3) placaim, -arṑ.

Go-between, n., an interposer, (1) a peacemaker, (a) earṑṣabál-urṑe, g. id., pl. -ṑce, m.

(2) A "matchmaker" or ar-

ranger of marriages, ṑtṑac, -aiṣ, -aiṣe, m.: I was a very good g., ba ṑianmair an ṑ. mure; who was the g.? cé'ṑ ṑé an ṑ.? (b. ṑ.).

Goblet, n., a kind of drinking vessel having a stem but without a handle, (1) butla, g. id., pl. -ái, m.; (2) earṣar, -air, m.; (3) earcraṑ, -arṑ, m.; (4) copán, -ám, m.: a round g., copán cṑuim (Cant. 7, 2); (5) cṑṑn, g. cṑṑn, pl. id., dat. -aiṑ, m., dim. cṑṑnín, m.

Goblin, n., a playful or malicious elf, (1) púca, g. id., pl. -ái, m.; (2) ṣruaṣac, -aiṣ, -aiṣe, m.; (3) ṑioṑraṑ, -ṑarṑa, m.; (4) ṑioṑan, -ain, m.; (5) ṑioṑal, -ail, m.

God, ṑia, gen. ṑé, pl. ṑéite and ṑée, m. (*cf.* W. duw; Corn. duy; Bret. doe; L. deus; Gr. θεος, God, and Δίς, acc. Δία; Zeus, Jove; δῖος, divine; Skr. déva, divine, and dyṑ, the sky personified as a god; *cf.* divine, Tues-day): (1) God between us and harm, ṑia erṑir ṑim ṑ an t-ṑc; it is God's will, ṑré tot ṑé é; God wills it, ṑ tot te ṑia é; God forbid, náṑ teṑrṑ ṑia ṑm; thank God, mṑarṑ nó buirṑear te ṑia; God be with you, ṑia teat, ṑlán beó teat; God bless you, baṑ ó ṑia orṑ; God save you, ṣo mbeannuṑrṑ ṑia ṑuit; as God would have it, mar ṑob' áit te ṑia é; God save you, ṣo ṑábálarṑ nó ṣo ṑarṑarṑ ṑia tú; for God Almighty's sake help me, ar ṑon ṑé uilecṑmáctaiṣ curṑṣ tiom; (2) ṑúnteam; (3) comṑé

Godchild, n., one for whom a person stands sponsor at baptism, teanṑ baṑṑrṑe.

God-daughter, *n.*, a female child for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism, *m*ḡean bairtṛoe.

Goddess, *n.*, (1) a female god, (*a*) bairṛia, *g.* -ṛé, *pl.* -ṛéite, *f.* (*cf.* L. *dea*): the temple of the great *g.* Diana, *teampall na bairṛé móire* *Diana* (*Acts* 19, 27).

(2) A woman of superior charms, (*a*) *rpéirṽean*, *g.* -*m*ná, *dat.* *m*naoi, *pl.* -*m*ná, *g.pl.* -*b*an, *f.*; (*b*) *bé*, *g.* *béite*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (*c*) *rpéirṽpumneall*, -*m*lle, -*a*, *f.*

Godfather, *n.*, a man who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism, *a*ṛair bairtṛoe.

Godhead, *n.*, the Supreme Being, (1) *ṛuiteam*, *g.* -*m*an and -*l*m, *pl.* -*l*m and -*m*am, *m.*; (2) *ṛiaḍaḍt*, -*a*, *f.*: His eternal power and *g.*, *a* *cum* *a*ḍo *ṛioṛṛurṛoe* *a*ḡur *a* *ṛiaḍaḍo* (*Rom.* 1, 20).

Godless, *a.*, (1) without reverence for God, *neimṛiaḍa*, *ind.*; (2) *impious*, *wicked*, *míocṛáibṽteaḍ*, -*t*ḡe.

Godlessness, *n.*, (1) *neimṛiaḍaḍt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *míocṛáibṽteaḍt*, -*a*, *f.*

Godlike, *a.*, *divine*, *ṛiaḍa*, *ind.*

Godliness, *n.*, *piety*, *ṛiaḍaḍt*, -*a*, *f.*

Godly, *a.*, *devout*, (1) *ṛiaḍa*, *ind.*; (2) *cṛáibṽteaḍ*, -*t*ḡe.

Godmother, *n.*, a woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism, *máṛair bairtṛoe*, *f.*

Godship, *n.*, *divinity*, *ṛiaḍaḍt*, -*a*, *f.*

Godson, *n.*, *mac bairtṛoe*, *m.*

God-speed, *n.*, *success*, *prosperous journeying*, (1) *ṛlán leat*; (2) *beannaḍt leat*; (3) *ṛlán beḍ leat*; (4) *ḡo n-éirḡirṛo ṛo bḍṛar leat*, (5) *ḡo ṛoirṽḡirṛo* *ṛia* *ḍuit*; (6) *aṛ cṛomṛḡe* *ṛé* *cú* (*Con.*).

Godwilling, *ṛo* *ḍeḍm* *ṛé*, *le* *ṛou* *ṛé*.

Goer, *n.*, one who or that which goes, *m*ṽteaḍturṛoe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ṛte*, *m.*

Goggle-eyed, *a.*, having prominent and rolling eyes, *móṛṛúteaḍ*, -*l*ḡe; *bolḡṛúteaḍ*, -*l*ḡe.

Going, *n.*, departure, travelling, (1) *m*ṽteaḍt, -*a*, *f.*: *g.* without returning to you, *m*ṽteaḍt *ḡé an Oiteán oṛt* .i. *m*ṽteaḍt *ḡan ṛilleaḍo oṛt*; may your going not be the worst thing to befall us, *náṛ* *b'é* *ṛ'im*ṽteaḍt *ir meara* *ḍúinn*; (2) *ḡaḍáil*, -*á*la, *f.*; (3) *ṛul*, *ind.* See *Go*. Note *m*ṽteaḍt can be used independently, but *ṛul* must be followed by a prepositional or adverbial phrase indicating destination or purpose, as: *g.* home, *a*ḡ *ṛul* *aḍaile*; *g.* to sleep, *a*ḡ *ṛul* *a* *cṛoiaḍo* *nó* *a*ḡ *ṛul* *cum* *ṛuam*; *g.* to Cork, *a*ḡ *ṛul* *ḡo Corcaig*.

Goitre, *n.*, a swelling on the front of the neck, *ṛearṽ*, -*eir*be, -*a*, *f.*

Goitrous, *a.*, pertaining to a goitre, *ṛearṽaḍ*, -*a*ḡe.

Gold, *n.*, one of the precious metals, *óṛ*, *g.* *óir*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *aur*; Corn. *our*; Bret. *aour*; L. *aurum*): health is better than gold, *ir* *ṛearṛ* *an* *ṛlámte* *ná* *an* *ṛ-óṛ*.

Gold coloured, *óṛṽurṛoe*, *ind.*

Golden-fleece, *n.*, the mythological fleece in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition, *an* *lompṛaḍ* *óṛṽa*.

Gold-haired, *a.*, having golden hair, *óṛḡruaḡaḍ*; *óṛṛiaḍaḍ*.

Golden number, *n.*, a number showing the year of the lunar cycle, (1) *naḍirṽeaḍṽa*, *g. id. f.*; (2) *uimṛ* *óir*, *f.*

(4) Kind, well-disposed, benevolent, friendly, gracious, humane, propitious, (a) *maid*, -e, followed by *oo* or *ie*: I thought it g. to show the signs, *oo meap mé zup m. ie tairbeánad na comairčiai*; to give him g. advice, *comairle maid oo tadbairt oo*; g. day to you, *zo otuzaró Dia lá m. oib*; (b) *maiteapac*, -aige; (c) *roparóeac*, -oige; (d) *feapac*, -aige.

(5) Not lacking or deficient, full, complete, *maid*, -e: g. measure and pressed down and shaken together and running over, *miopúr m., omgce, cmaidte asur as out tairir (Luke 6, 38)*.

(6) Not small or of no account, considerable, *maid*, -e, as: a g. deal, *curo m.*; a g. share, *poinnt m.*

(7) Fair, honourable, unblemished, unsullied, *maid*, -e: a g. name is better than riches, *ir feapir amm m. ná paróbreap*; a g. name is rather to be chosen than great riches, *ir córa amm m. oo breit oo poşam ná paróbreap mór (Prov. 22, 1)*.

(8) Clever, dexterous, handy, ready, skilful, (a) *maid*, -e, sometimes preceded by *zo* and followed by *ar* (*as, Don*): he was g. at the violin, (i) *bí pé zo maid ar an verólin*; (ii) *ba maid ar an verólin é*; (b) *oiaðalta, ind.*

As good as, (a) *com maid ie*: I am as g. a man as you, *tám c. m. o'feap teat-ra*; he is as good as I, *tá pé com maid uom-ra*; if the battle is general I will be as g. as any there, *má'r coitcéann an cat bead c. m. ie feap ann (Oss. iv. 108, 16)*; (b)

com maid asur: as g. as ever wore shoe-leather, *c. m. 7 cuairó (feap) ar bonn bpoige nam*; there is as g. fish in the sea as ever was caught, *tá iars 'ran bfairrige c. m. ir zabad nam*.

Good blood, esp. in stock, *polaróeact*, -a, f.

Good breeding, good education, *tadbairt ruar*; *oeagmúmead*, -nte, m.

Good cheer, pleasure, *rógar*, -air, m.

Good custom, *poibéap*, -a, m.

Good day, a salutation, *lá breas*.

Good education, *poimúmead*, -nte, m.

Good example, *oeagrompla*, m.

Good excuse, *leitrgéal maid*, m.

Good for nothing (a) of no value, useless, worthless, (i) *zan tairbe*; (ii) *zan áiro*; (iii) *opocmaid-eapac*; (iv) *níl lá den maid air*; (v) *níl maid ar bit ann*; (vi) *zan maid ar bit*; (b) used substantively: an idle worthless person, (i) *oume zan tairbe*; (ii) *oume zan áiro*; (iii) *rsuro-urde, g. id., pl. -óce*; (iv) *rtromre, g. id., pl. -rí, m. (rtúmre, Con.)*; (v) *rpriorán*, -ám, m.

Good Friday, the Friday of our Saviour's Passion, *Done an Cearth*.

Good friends, *rocáirpe*.

Good life, *oeigbeacta*, f.

Good luck, *oeagpac*, m.

Good manners, *poibéap*, -a, m.

Good morning, a salutation, *bail ó Dia opt ar marom*; *mór na marone ouit*.

Good morrow, a salutation, *bail ó Dia opt inoiu*; *móra ouit*.

Good name, n., reputation, *deagamm, m.*

Good nature, n., a naturally mild temper, a disposition to please, (1) rochordeact, -a, f.; (2) náouir, -e, f.

Good news, roirgeal, -éil, m.

Good night, a salutation, oróc mairt eugat (or òuit).

Good part: Grainne took it in good part, ba mairt an maire ag Grainne é (M. B.).

Good people, the fairies, na daoine mairte.

Good pleasure, (1) deagtoil, -e, f.; (2) mórtail, -e, f.; (3) deagpomm, -punn, m.

Good report, veigteirt, -e, f.

Good resolution, deagruin, -uin, m.

Good season, n., a favourable season, deagaimpear, -ripe, f.

Good taste, deagblar, -air, m.

Good time, deaguan, -e, f.

Too good, rómairt, -e.

Very good, (a) rármairt, -e; (b) rígmairt, -e; (c) rómairt, -e; (d) an-mairt.

Very well, very good, tá go mairt.

Good, n., (1) that which possesses excellent qualities, (a) mairt, -e, f., opp. to otc, evil: what g. is it to me? cé an m. óam é; it is no g., ní'l don m. ann; perhaps they would do much g., b'féoiri sup mór an m. a déanfaróir; (b) maitear, -a, m.: evil for g., otc i n-a-garó maiteara; but of the tree of knowledge of g. and evil thou shalt not eat, aet ro épamn feara maiteara 7 uile ní iorparó tú (Gen. 2, 17); much g., iolmaitear, -a, m.; (c) maite, g. id., f.: it is not for your g., ní map maite (ní ap mairt), leat féim é; for his g., ap m. leir;

I am for your good, ap mairt leat atáim; (d) feabair, -air and -bra, m.: riding [even] on a goat is better than walking however g., ir fearr mapcaigeact ap gabair na coirdeact dá feabair.

(2) That which contributes to happiness, lear, -a, m.: you are in a way for your g., atáir ap ro lear; it is for their g. I am working, ir ap lear dóib atáim ag obair; rocar, -air, m.: more harm than g., ir mó an rocar ná an rocar.

(3) Advantage, benefit, gain, (a) cairbe, g. id., m.: what is the g. of the world to a man whose wife is a widow? zoroé an cairbe ro óume an raozal anuair a béar a bean n-a baintreabac (D. E. 146); (b) fógnam, -aim, m.: a man who is no g., óume san f.; (c) zar, -air, m.: it is no g. to be complaining, éan zar a beir ag caraoir (H. M. 1358); it is no g., ní'l don zar a beir (M. B.); (d) bail, -e, f.: what is the g. for me to be talking? cé an bail (mairt) liom a beir ag camnt?; it is g. for me, ir mairt an bail oim é; (e) maire, g. id., f.: much g. may it do them, zo mba mairt an maire dóib é; (f) cabair, -bra, f.: it is no g. to be expecting him, ní'l cabair a beir ag rúil leir; (g) bárr, -árr, m.: little g. it did the man who dispossessed them, ir beag a bí dá bárr ag an bfeair a éuir ap reitb iad.

(4) pl., wares, commodities, chattels, (a) eaprao, -aró, m.: salt and iron are two kinds of goods that do not turn grey, palann ir iapman dá eaprao ná liačann (Prov.); (b) maom, -e,

- f.*: take the goods to thyself, *ḡlac an maom out fém* (*Gen.* 14, 21); that he did not put his hand to his neighbour's goods, *nár cuir peirean a lám i maom comarran* (*Ex.* 22, 11); I give half my goods to the poor, *do beirim leat mo maome do na boctair* (*Luke* 19, 8); (*c*) *trur-gán, -ám, m.*
- Good, *ad.*, well: it is as *g.* for me, *tá pé com maít agam* (*óam*),
- Good-bye. *See* Adieu.
- Good-complexioned, *a.*, comely, (1) *óreaamail, -mía*; (2) *deag-ḡnúreac, -rige*.
- Good-fellowship, *n.*, agreeable companionship, *compánact, -a, f.*
- Good-hearted, *a.*, *rocpordac, -óige*.
- Good-humour, *n.*, cheerfulness, *roibíre(áct), f.*
- Good-humoured, *a.*, having a cheerful spirit and demeanour, *roibíreac, -rige*.
- Good-humouredly, *ad.*, with a cheerful spirit, *go roibír*.
- Goodliness, *n.*, beauty of form, grace, comeliness, *maíreáct, -a, f.*; *maíre, g. id. f.*
- Good-looking, *a.*, handsome, (1) *daamail, -mía*; (2) *laánta, ind.*; (3) *ḡnaoíreamail, -mía*.
- Good-luck, *n.*, good fortune or fate, (1) *áó, m.*: good luck to you, *go maib an t-áó ort*; (2) *bail, -e, f.*: *bail ó Óia ort*; (3) *pó, g. id., m.*: (also *pať, -a, m.*); good luck attend you, *go maib an pó leat*; *pať go maib ort*.
- Good-mannered, *a.*, of pleasing manners, (1) *bépac, -aige*; (2) *nórmair, -aíre*; (3) *deagmúinte*.
- Goodman, *n.*, a husband, a master of a house or family, *feap an tige*: the *g.* is not at home, *ní bfuil feap an tige ran mbaile* (*Prov.* 7, 19).
- Good-natured, *a.*, naturally mild in temper, (1) *rocpordac, -óige*; (2) *náoúrta, ind.*; (3) *deag-claontac, -aige*.
- Goodness, *n.*, the quality of being good in any of its various senses; (1) *maíteap, -a, m.*: good begets *g.*, *ḡnaíream maít maíteap*; most men proclaim every one his own *g.*, *maoíóig an cúro ir mó do na daomib a m. fém ḡac don aca* (*Prov.* 20, 6); (2) *maít, -e, f.*: I am persuaded . . . that ye also are full of *g.*, *ar deapb leampa . . . go bfuilí lán do maít* (*Rom.* 15, 14; *cf. Hos.* 6, 4); (3) *feabap, -aí, m.*: the education we shall ever remember and not for its *g.*, *an t-ordeap ar a ḡcummeócamíó go bpáť 7 ní le n-a feabap é*; (4) *póḡantaáct, -a, f.*; (5) *bail, -e, f.* (*cf. Skr. Bhála*).
- Good-tempered, *a.*, having a good temper, not easily vexed, (1) *romeanra, ind.*; (2) *roéma, ind.*
- Goodwife, *n.*, the mistress of a house, *bean an tige*.
- Good-will, *n.*, benevolence, kindly feeling, (1) *capáannaáct, -a, f.*; (2) *deagstóil, -e and -ola, pl. -ola and -leanna, f.*; (3) *dúépacť, -a, f.*; (4) *deagáigneab, -mó, m.*
- Goody, *n.*, a dainty, bonbon or the like, generally in *pl. roḡtuirtí* (? *roblairtí*).
- Goosander, *n.*, a species of merganser (*Mergus merganser*), *laća ríadóileac*.
- Goose, *n.*, a large web-footed bird of the family *Anserinæ*, *ḡé, gen. id., pl. ḡéabna, m. (M.), pl. ḡéabáca (Don.), ḡéabá (Con.)*: calling geese, *beabáí, beabáí*; driving geese away, *haó rḡeít, haó rḡeít*; *ḡlís, ḡlós, ḡlēs (Don.)*.

Barnacle goose, *n.*, *καῖαν*, -ῶνα, -ῶντα, *m.*

Goose skin, gooseflesh, *πίοννα*-*έρη*, *m.*

Mother goose, *μήτηρ* γέ.

Grey-legged goose, *γέ* γλαρ, *m.*

Solan goose, (a) *γέ* οὐβ, *m.*; (b) *γυγα*, *m.* See *Solan Goose*.

Shoveller goose, *ζοβ* λεαῖαν, *m.*

Wild goose, *γέ* *πιαῖαν*.

Gooseberry, *n.*, a thorny shrub (*Ribes grossularia*) and its edible berries, (1) *ρπιονάν*, -άν, *m.*; (2) *ρρπιούνάν*, -άν, *m.*; (3) *ρπιονός*, *f.*; (4) *ζροπαρο*, -ε, -ί, *f.*

Gooseberry-bush, *n.*, (1) *ίρην*, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (2) *ργεα* *ρπιονάν*, *f.*; (3) *ερανν* *ρπιονάν*; (4) *ερανν* *ρπιονός*, *f.*; (5) *τομ* *ρπιονάν* (*Don.*).

Goosefoot, *n.*, a plant (*Chenopodium*), (1) *ιur* *κορε* γέ, *m.*; (2) *πραιρεα* *να* *μαρ*, *f.* (annual seaside); (3) *πραιρεα* *γλαρ*, *f.* (fig-leaved); (4) *πραιρεα* *να* *μβαττα*, *f.* (wall); (5) *πραιρεα* *πιαῖαν*, *f.* (white, also wild).

Goosegrass, *n.*, a plant (*Galium aparine*), (1) *ζαρβιur*, *m.*; (2) *ιur* *ζαρβ*, *m.*; (3) *βμορστλάν*, -άν, *m.*

Goose-pen, *n.*, a place where geese are housed, *ζεαῖοιανν*, -αινε, -α, *f.*

Goose-tongue, *n.*, a composite plant (*Achillea ptarmica*), *τεανγα* γέ.

Gore, *n.*, (1) a triangular piece let into a garment, *λεαῖαν*, *gen.* *λεῖτρο*, *m.*

(2) *Blood*, (a) *ρην*, *gen.* *ροτα*, *f.*; (b) *ερύ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) *ερδ*, *g. id.*, *f.*: a mass of *g.*, *κοραιρ*-*ερδ*.

(3) *Clotted blood*, (a) *ρην* *μαετ*, -α, *f.*; (b) *ορμόοαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

Gore, *v.t.*, to pierce or wound, as with a horn, *ζομιν*, *v.n.* *ζομ*.

Gorge, *n.*, (1) the throat, the gullet, *ρζόρνα* *α*, -αις, -αις, *m.* and *f.*

(2) A defile between mountains, (a) *κυμαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) *βράζαρο*, -αο, -αο, *f.*, (*lit.* of throat or neck).

Gorge, *v.t.*, (1) to swallow with greediness and in large mouthfuls, (a) *ρλυγαμ*, -αο; (b) *αλπαμ*, -αο: *ρλογα* *α* *γυρ* *ίτε*.

(2) To glut, to satiate, (a) *ροιρλιοναμ*, -αο; (b) *τομλιοναμ*, -αο

Gorged, *a.*, glutted, (1) *βρύλιοντα*, *ind.*; (2) *τομλάν*, -άμε.

Gorgeous, *a.*, showy, fine, magnificent, (1) *μόρδα*, *ind.*; (2) *οιρ* *νέατα*, *ind.*; (3) *ταρὸβρεα* *α*, -ρίς.

Gorgeously, *ad.*, most *g.*, *ρδ* *οιρνέατα* (*Ezek.* 23, 12).

Gorgeousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being gorgeous, *μόρδα* *α*, *f.*

Gorget, *n.*, a small crescent-shaped plate formerly hung round the neck of officers, *βράρλεα* *ο* *βιο* *α* *ρ* *βράζαρο* *ο* *ίρ* *ί*.

Gorgon, *n.*, one of the three sisters Stheno, Euryale and Medusa, the sight of whom turned beholders to stone, *ζορζον*, -ζυν, *m.* (*Foley*); *cf.* *ζαρς*, fierce, cruel (*O'R.*), and *Gr.* *γοργός*, terrible.

Gorilla, *n.*, a large arboreal anthropoid ape, *απα* *μόρ*, *m.*

Gormand, *n.*, a greedy, or ravenous eater, *κραορα* *α*, -αις, -αις, *m.*

Gormandise, *v.i.*, to eat greedily, to swallow voraciously, (1) *ρλυγαμ*, -αο; (2) *κραορ*-*ρλυγαμ*, -αο.

Gormandiser, *n.*, a greedy, voracious eater, (1) *γλυταρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) *ζεορρεα* *α*, -ρίς, -ρίς, *m.*; (3) *κραοραρ*, *m.*; (4) *αμπτόρ*, *m.*

Gorse, *n.*, furze, *ατεανν*, -τιν, *m.*, a *g.* bush, *τορ* *α* *τιν*; *gen.*

ΔΙΤΙΝΝΕ, f. (*Con. & U.*); ΔΙΤΙΝΝΕΔΩ,
-ΝΝΙΣ, m.

Gory, *a.*, covered with gore, γυντ-
εαδ, -τιζε.

Goshawk, *n.*, a species of hawk
(*Astur palumbarius*), meṛṛtūn,
-ūm, *m.*

Gosling, *n.*, a young or unfledged
goose, (1) éan *ṡé*, *m.*; (2)
ṡuapín, *m.*; (3) *ṡóipín*, *m.*

Gospel, *n.*, (a) glad tidings, (b) one of the four narratives of the life and death of our Saviour by SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, (c) a selection from one of the Gospels for use at divine service, (d) anything propounded as infallibly true, *poirgéat, -éil, m.* : what he says is not all g., *ní fíor gácl a n-abairt é* ; he regards neither law nor g., *ní'l beann aige ar dlúise ná ar poirgéat.*

Gospeller, *n.*, one of the four
Evangelists, þorðgæsturðe, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -rðte, *m.*

Gossamer, *n.*, a fine filmy substance like cobwebs, *clúm mìn plannra*.

Gossip, *n.*, (1) a sponsor, *καίρυεαρ*
κηρύοντ; *ἀτάριμ βαίρυτιόε*.

(2) One who runs from house to house tattling and telling news, (a) ὄριστε, *g. id., pl. -τι, m.*; (b) πυῦλλιδας, -ας, *m.*

(3) The tattle of a gossip, groundless rumour, (a) *reancap*, -air, *m.*: gossiping together, *as reancap le céile*; (b) *tubairt bean* *liom* *go tubairt bean léi go ius Seán deaig* *uð ariéir!* *tubairt bean liom go n-tubairt bean léi go b'facaíod ri bean a connairc bean do rinne leann de p'réataib* (*U. prov.*); (c) *mion-coinneáid*, -naíod, -naíodte, *m.*

Gossips, *pl.*, 1uēt cainnte.

Gossip-hunting, *n.*, running from house to house for news, (1) κυρταῖρεσς, -α, *f.*; (2) βοτάνταῖρεσς, -α, *f.*

Gossipper, *n.*, one given to gossip,
(1) *καθαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -πί*, *m.*: (2)
καβῶς, *Διζ*, *m.*

Gossiping, *n.*, running about and tattling, (1) *καταρρεᾶν*, -α, *f.*; (2) *καταρρεᾶν*, -ᾶν, *f.*; (3) *καταρρεᾶν*, -α, *f.*; (4) *καταρρεᾶν*, -α, *f.*; (5) *g. visit*, *καταρρεᾶν*, -α, *f.*

Gossoon, } *n.*, a small boy, ṣarṣūn,
Gorsoon, } -ūm, *m.* (*cf.* Fr. gar-
çon); ṣarṣūn, -ūn, *m.*

Got, *imp.* of Get, ϣαπαρ (ὁ Σεῶσαν
ἐ), I got (it from John); she
got the length of his shoe .i.
she is able to manage him, ϣαπ
ρι παο α ὑπόγει; he got drunk,
ῥ'επιγῆ ρέ αἰ μεῖγε; you got
the better of them, ἐναρὸ ἀγαῖθ
ορτα; he got hungry, ὅαν ορπαρ
ῥό.

Goth, *n.*, one of an ancient
Teutonic race, 𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌰, -𐌹𐌸,
-𐌹𐌸𐌰, *m.*

Gothic, *a.*, pertaining to the Goths,
αἰμαῖλ ἡόταρ (*O' Beg.*).

Gothicism, *n.*, a Gothic idiom,
 ὁττάει, -α, *f.*

Gouge, *n.*, a chisel with a hollow blade, *ῥιφάλις* *κρημῶζα* (*T. C.*).

Gourd, *n.*, a fruit of the order Cucurbitaceæ, (1) *bunneân*, -ân, *m.*; (2) *παῦληρσις*, -ρσίς, *f.*

Gourdiness, *n.*, a disease of horses,
 γεαρβὰς, -ας, *m.* .1. ἀκίον
 capall.

Gourdy, *a.*, swelled in the legs,
 γεαρδα.

Gourmand. *See* Gormand.

Gout, *n.*, a constitutional disease;
(1) *ḡūt*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ḡūta*, *m.*,
nom., also *ḡūta*, *m.*; (2) *luṭṭ-*
ḡūta, *m.*; (3) *tinnear alt*, *m.*

Goût (goo), *n.*, taste, relish, *βλαρ*,
-αρ, *m.*

Goutiness, *n.*, state of being gouty,
 ζύταξις, -α, *f.*

Goutweed, } *n.*, a coarse umbelli-
Goutwort, } ferous plant (*Aego-*
 } *podium podagraria*), (1) тур ан
 } еарбус, *m.*; (2) тур ан гүтә.

Governable, *a.*, capable of being governed, ἡγησάμενος.

Governance, *n.*, control, $\mu\alpha\varsigma\tau\alpha\theta$,
- $\varsigma\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$, *m.*

Governante. *See* Governess.

Governing, *n.*, the act of ruling or directing, ղաշխւոյթ, -ւոյժե, *m.*

Governess, *n.*, a woman intrusted with the care and education of children, *banorœ*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Government, *n.*, (1) the act of governing, (a) *𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵, -𐎥𐎠𐎥, m.*: the g. shall be on his shoulders, *𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎠𐎧 𐎠𐎥𐎠𐎢𐎴 (Isa. 9, 6)*; (b) *𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵, -𐎠𐎥𐎥𐎥, m.*: of the increase of his g. there shall be no end, *𐎠𐎢 𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵 𐎥𐎢𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎧 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎥 𐎠𐎧𐎠𐎥𐎵𐎠𐎥𐎵 (Isa. 9, 7)*.

(2) The mode or system of governing, (a) *μαῖσλαροῦσα*, -α, *f.*; (b) *μαῖσλαταρ*, -αρ, *m.*; (c) *μαῖσλαταῖα*, -α, *f.*

(3) The right, power or authority to govern, *κυριότητα*, -α, *m.*

Governmental, *a.*, pertaining to
government, *μαζατασ*, -αισε.

Governor, *n.*, one who governs, (1) *μαζατοῖρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) *μαζλιστέοιρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (3) *ναῤαπάν*, -άμ, *m.*: g. over the land, *u.* *ὁρ* *cionn na tíre* (*Gen.* 42, 6); (4) *ceannpoirt*, -poirt, *m.*

Governorship, *n.*, the office of
governor, κοῦνακτ, -α, *f.*

Gown, *n.*, the outer dress worn by women, and the long loose robe

worn by university and professional men (1) ḡúna, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (2) řuan, *-a, m.* (T.P., I, 697).

Gownmen, *n.*, the class whose professional dress is a gown, *λυεῖται ἡ γυνή*.

Grab, *v.t.*, to seize, to snatch,
 ῥῥᾰμάιμ, -αὐ; ῥῥῖοβαίμ, -αὐ.

Grab, *n.*, a sudden grasp or seizure.
 ἄλδρ̄, -αῖρ̄, *m.*

Grabber, *n.*, one who grabs, ῥῥαμ-
αινε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -μι, *m.*

Grabbing, *n.*, the act of seizing or snatching, (1) ῥῥάμασθ, -*mēt*, *m.*; (2) ῥῥάμασθαιεσθ, -*a*, *f.*

Grabble, *v.i.*, to grope, to feel with
the hands, to sprawl, to grovel,
λαμβάνω, -ειν.

Grace, *n.*, (1) favour bestowed or benefit conferred, ἔλεος, *gen.* and *pl.* ἑλεός, *m.*

(2) Divine favour towards man, (a) $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{rta}$, *g. id., m.*: the grace of God, $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{rta}$ O^{e} ; the grace of God to us and death in Ireland, $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{rta}$ O^{e} $\text{c}^{\text{u}}\text{gamm}$ r^{a} $\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ i $\text{n-}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{m}^{\text{m}}$ (*H. M.* 926); (b) $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$, $-\text{a}$, *pl. id., m.*: otherwise grace is no more grace, n^{o} n^{i} $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ a^{n} $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ $\text{u}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{o}}$ $\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ $\text{a}^{\text{m}}\text{a}^{\text{c}}$ (*Rom.* 11, 6); every flood ebbs but the flood of g., $\text{n}^{\text{i}}\text{'l}$ $\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{e}$ n^{a} $\text{t}^{\text{r}}^{\text{a}}\text{ḡ}\text{a}^{\text{m}}$ $\text{a}^{\text{c}}\text{t}$ $\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{i}^{\text{l}}\text{e}$ n^{a} $\text{n}^{\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}}$; (c) $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$, *g. id., m.*: who when he was come and had seen the grace of God rejoiced, $\text{a}^{\text{s}}\text{u}^{\text{r}}$ a^{r} $\text{o}^{\text{t}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{c}^{\text{t}}$ o^{o} ḡ a^{r} $\text{ḡ}^{\text{r}}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ $\text{ḡr}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$ O^{e} , o^{o} $\text{ḡ}^{\text{a}}\text{ḡ}$ $\text{ḡ}^{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{o}^{\text{e}}\text{a}^{\text{c}}\text{a}^{\text{r}}$ e (*Acts* 11, 23).

(3) Perfection of form, beauty, embellishments, (a) ῥῥιανρόδου, -α, *f.*; (b) μαρε, *g. id., f.*; (c) μαρεάου, -α, *f.*

(4) *pl.*, the three goddesses Aglaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia, *na tpi θάρρα*.

- (5) Thanks before or after meals, (a) αἰτουῖσθαι, -uīṣṭe, *m.*; (b) αἰταῖ, -aiṣ, *m.* (ρ. Ὁ ῥηρονταῖς).
- Grace, *v.t.*, to adorn, to decorate, (1) ῥγιαμνῖσθαι, -uṣṭhō; (2) μαρῖσθαι, -uṣṭhō.
- Graceful, *a.*, displaying grace or beauty in form or action, (1) ῥπαρμαῖναι, -mīta; (2) ῥπαρταμῖναι, -mīta; (3) μαρπαμῖναι, -mīta; (4) λαῖαντα, *ind.*; (5) ῥγιαμαῖ, -aiṣe; (6) ιολῖποῖτα, -aiṣe; (7) ῥμῖναι, -e; (8) ῥλιοςῖτα, *ind.* (*Con.*); (9) ῥεαῖμαρπαῖ, -rīṣe.
- Gracefully, *ad.*, in a graceful manner, ῥο ῥεαῖμαρπαῖ.
- Gracefulness, *n.*, the quality of being graceful, ῥεαῖμαρπαῖ, -a, *f.*
- Graceless, *a.*, (1) wanting in grace, νειμῖρπαρμαῖναι, -mīta. (2) Depraved, μιονῖρπαῖ, -rīṣe.
- Gracelessly, *ad.*, in a depraved manner, ῥο μιονῖρπαῖ.
- Gracelessness, *n.*, depravity, (1) μιονῖρπαῖ, *g. id., f.*; (2) μιονῖρπαῖ, *m.*
- Gracile, *a.*, slender, thin, καὶ, -oite.
- Gracious, *a.*, (1) abounding in grace, (a) ῥπαρμαῖναι, -mīta: a God ready to pardon, *g.* and merciful, Ὁ αἰπερὸ ἐμὲ μαρῖ-μαῖναι ῥ. ἡ ῥποῖαῖ (Neh. 9, 17); (b) ῥπαρταμῖναι, -mīta. (2) Abounding in amiability, (a) ῥεαμῖναι, -mīta; (b) εαμῖναι, *ind.*
- Graciousness, *n.*, the quality of being gracious, (1) ῥπαρταμῖναι, -a, *f.*; (2) ῥεαμῖναι, -a, *f.*; (3) εαμῖναι, -a, *f.*
- Gradation, *n.*, regular progress step by step; gradual blending of tints or tones, εἰμνεαῖ, -nrō, *m.*
- Gradational, *a.*, by regular steps εἰμνεαῖ, -nrō.
- Gradatory, *a.*, proceeding step by step, εἰμ αἰ εἰμ.
- Grade, *n.*, a step or degree in any series, rank, quality or order, (1) εἰμ, -e, -εαμῖναι, *f.*; (2) ῥπαῖ, -āro, *pl. id.*, and -a, *m.*: the six grades, na ῥε ῥπαῖ (B.L.L. i. 60, 8), (*cf.* L. gradus; W. gradd).
- Grade, *v.t.*, to arrange by steps or degrees, εἰμνῖσθαι, -uṣṭhō.
- Gradient, *n.*, the incline of a road or railway, τοῖεἰμ, -e, -εαμῖναι, *m.*
- Gradient, *a.*, rising or descending by regular degrees, τοῖεἰμνεαῖ.
- Gradual, *a.*, proceeding by steps or degrees, (1) εἰμνεαμῖναι, -mīta; (2) ῥεἰμνεαῖ, -rīṣe; (3) ῥεἰμνεαῖ, -nrīṣe.
- Gradually, *ad.*, in a gradual manner, (1) ῥο εἰμνεαμῖναι, -mīta; (2) κοῖ αἰ κοῖ; (3) ἡ νοῖαῖ αἰ εἰτε; (4) ὑρὸ αἰ n-ὑρὸ.
- Graduate, *v.t.*, to divide into regular steps, grades or intervals, (1) εἰμνῖσθαι, -uṣṭhō; (2) ῥεἰμνῖσθαι, -uṣṭhō.
- Graduate, *n.*, one who has received an academical or professional degree, εἰμνῖναι, *g. id., pl. -ōṣe, m.*
- Graduateship, *n.*, the state of being a graduate, εἰμνῖναι, -a, *f.*
- Graduation, *n.*, the act of graduating, (1) εἰμνῖσθαι, -iṣṭe, *m.*; (2) ῥεἰμνῖσθαι, -iṣṭe, *m.*
- Graft, *n.*, a small shoot of a tree inserted in another tree which nourishes it, the graft determining the kind of fruit, (1) νόῖαῖ, -ōṣa, *m.* .i. εαμῖναι ἐμῖναι ἡ ῥεαμῖναι εἰτε αἰμῖναι ῥε αἰ ἡ n-a nῖναι ῥεἰμῖναι; (2) ὑμῖναι, -aiṣ, *m.*

Graft, *v.t.*, to insert a graft into the branch or stem of another tree, (1) *nóouigim*, -uḡaḡ; (2) *nóuaim*, -aḡ.

Grafted, *a.*, propagated by insertion in another stock, *nóouigte*, *ind.*

Grafter, *n.*, one who inserts grafts on other stocks, *nóuaim*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*

Grafting, *n.*, the act of inserting a graft, *nóouḡaḡ*, -uigte, *m.*

Grain, *n.*, (1) a single seed or any small hard particle, (a) *ḡráimne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*neaḡa*, *m.*, *dim.* *ḡráimin*, *m.*; (b) *coll.* *ḡrán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *granum*): the least g. shall not fall on the earth, *ní tuitḡrḡ an ḡráimne ir iḡḡa ar an tḡalam ḡe (Am. 9, 9).*

(2) The seed of certain plants such as wheat, rye, oats, etc., *arḡar*, -*air*, *m.*: grain weight, *meaḡcáimḡ (or tḡmáir) arḡair*.

(3) The direction, arrangement or texture of the material in cloth, etc., (a) *ḡnar*, -*a*, *m.*: against the g. or *fig.* against the will, *i n-aḡarḡ an tḡnar*; (b) *i ḡcomne na ḡionn-aḡ*; (c) against the g. or will, (i) *i n-aḡarḡ na tḡla*; (ii) *i n-aḡarḡ an ḡporḡe*; (d) specifically in wood, *ḡnáirḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(4) A pinch or small quantity of anything, (a) *ḡráimne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*neaḡa*, *m.*: a g. of salt, *ḡráimne ḡalamn*; a g. of tea, *ḡráimne tḡe*; *ḡráimnin (Don.)*; (b) *ḡorḡnḡs*, -*ḡiḡe*, -*a*; (c) *ḡorḡnán*, *m. (Don.)*; (d) *ḡéannḡs*, *f.*

(5) *pl.*, the remains of grain after brewing or distillation, *ḡrántaḡ*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Grainy, *a.*, resembling grain; *aḡarḡaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Grammar, *n.*, a treatise on the principles of language, (1) *ḡram-*

aḡaḡ, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *ḡraméar*, -*éir*, *m.*

Grammarian, *n.*, one versed in grammar, *ḡramaḡourḡe*.

Grammatical, *a.*, of or pertaining to grammar, *ḡramaḡaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Grampus, *n.*, a marine mammal resembling the dolphin, (1) *ḡráim tḡub*; (2) *ḡéirḡ na ḡḡaḡán*.

Granary, *n.*, a storehouse for grain, (1) *ḡḡioból*, -*ól*, *m.*: the g. is bigger than the haggard, *ir mó an ḡḡioból ná an iocḡamn*; (2) *ḡairnéal*, -*éil*, *m.*, and *ḡáirnéal*, *m.*; (3) *ḡaḡall*, -*all*, *m.*

Grand, *a.*, (1) of large size or extent, great, *mór*, -*ḡiḡe*.

(2) Illustrious, dignified, powerful or noble, (a) *ḡirḡearḡ*, -*a*; (b) *ḡreairḡa*, *ind.*; (c) *earḡ*, -*a*; (d) *éairḡam*.

(3) Majestic, magnificent, splendid or sublime, *mór*, -*ḡiḡe*; *g. tour.* *mórḡearḡ*, -*e*, *f.*

(4) Higher in rank, dignity, or power, *áirḡ*, *g.s.f.* *áirḡe*: *g. master*, *áirḡmáirḡirḡ*, *m.*; *g. lodge*, *áirḡlóirḡin*, *m.*; the *g. jury*, *an t-áirḡoirḡe*.

(5) The second or some degree of parentage or descent, *ḡean*, *ḡme*, as grandfather, *ḡeanaḡair*, *m.*; *aḡair mór (Don.)*; grandmother, *ḡeannáḡair*, *f.*; *máḡair mór*.

Grandam, *n.*, a grandmother, an old woman, *ḡeannáḡair*, *f.*: to teach one's g. to give suck, *a mḡmeaḡ ḡá ḡeannáḡair an éiḡ ḡo tḡairḡ*.

Grandchild, *n.*, a son's or daughter's child, (1) *ḡionn ḡ*, *m.*; (2) *pl.*, *ḡlann éiḡimne*; his grandchildren, *ḡlann a éiḡimne*; (3) great g. ch., *ḡionn ḡ*; (4) great great g. ch., *tḡub ḡ*; (5) fifth descendant, *iar ḡ*.

Grand-daughter, *n.*, the daughter of one's son or daughter, (1) *ῥαρ-ινῖαν*, *f.*; (2) *ινῖαν μῖκ νό ινῖαν ινῖμε*.

Grande, *n.*, a man of elevated rank or station, (1) *ἐαπλὰμ*, *-αῖμ*, *m.*; (2) *πλαῖτ*, *-αῖτ*, *m.*; (3) *βόικ*, *m.*; (4) *οῦμε ονόμας*: the grantees of the realm, *οἰομε ονόμας να ριόσαῖτ*.

Grandeur, *n.*, the state or quality of being grand, (1) *μόρῶαῖτ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *υαῖρεαῖτ*, *f.*

Grandfather, *n.*, a father or mother's father, (1) *ρεααῖτ*, *m.*; (2) *αῖτ* *εῖοννα*, *m.*; (3) *ρεααῖτ*, *m.*; (4) *αῖτ* *μόρ*, *m.*

Great-grandfather, *ῥαραῖτ*, *m.*

Grandmother, *n.*, the mother of one's father or mother, (1) *ρεα-μάτ*, *-τ*, *-τρεαῖτ*, *f.*; (2) *μάτ* *εῖοννα*, *f.*; (3) *ρεα-ῖαμ*, *f.*; (4) *μάτ* *μόρ*, *f.*; (5) *ῥαῖμ*, *f.*; (6) *μόρ*, *g. id.*, *f. (Or.)*.

Great-grandmother, *ῥαῖμ*, *f.*

Grandsire, *n.*, a grandfather, (1) *ρεααῖτ*, *-τ*, *-αῖτρεαῖτ*, *m.*; (2) *αῖτ* *εῖοννα*.

Grandson, *n.*, a son's or daughter's son, (1) *μάκ* *μῖκ νό ινῖμε*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαῖμ*, *-μῖκ*; (3) *ό*, *dat. id.*, *gen. uí*, *pl. id.*, *d.pl. úb* and *ib*, *voc. α* and *uí*, *voc. pl. α* and *uí*, *nom. also ua*.

Grange, *n.*, a farmhouse with barns and other buildings, *ῥαῖμρεαῖτ*, *-ριῖε*, *dat. -ριῖ*, *pl. -ρεαῖτ*, *f.*

Granite, *n.*, a crystalline granular rock, (1) *εῖοῖ* *ῥαῖμρεαῖτ*; (2) *εῖοῖ*, *-ῖοῖ*, *m. (Aran)*.

Grant, *n.*, (1) the act of granting or bestowing, *εῖονναῖτ*, *-ντα*, *m.*; *εῖονναῖτ* (*U.*).

(2) Concession, allowance or permission, *εῖοῖ*, *-α*, *m.*: according to the g. they had of Cyrus, *οἰομε ῥαῖμρεαῖτ* *ό* *ῥαῖμρεαῖτ* (*Ezra* 3, 7).

(3) The thing granted, (a) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*, *m.*; also *εῖονναῖτ*; *εῖονναῖτ* (*U.*); (b) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*, *m.*; (c) *εῖοῖ*, *-αῖτ*, *m.*

Grant, *v.t.*, (1) to give over, to give possession of or title to, *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*: g. me this place, *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε* *αῖτ* *ρεο* (*1 Chron.* 21, 22).

(2) To give, in answer to a prayer or petition, (a) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*: the Lord g. that ye may find rest, *οἰομε* *αῖτ* *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε* *ρεο* (*Ruth* 1, 9); God g. it, *οἰομε* *αῖτ* *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε* *ρεο*; (b) the God of Israel grant thy petition, *οἰομε* *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε* *ρεο* (*1 Sam.* 1, 17).

(3) To bestow, (a) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*; (b) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*; (c) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*: I cannot g. you that request, *νῖ* *ρεοῖ* *οἰομε* *αῖτ* *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε* (*P. L.*).

(4) To admit as true what has not been proved, (a) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*; (b) granted that his pen was clever, *εῖοῖ* *οἰομε* *ρεο* *αῖτ* *εῖονναῖτ* (*K., Hist.* fol. 19, 2); (c) I take it for granted, *εῖονναῖτ* *οἰομε*.

Grantable, *a.*, capable of being granted, (1) *εῖονναῖτ*, *ind.*; (2) *εῖονναῖτ*.

Grantee, *n.*, a person to whom a grant is made, *οἰομε* *αῖτ* *εῖονναῖτ*.

Granting, *n.*, the act of bestowing, (1) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-ντα*, *m.*; (2) *εῖονναῖτ*, *-αῖτ*, *f.*; (3) *εῖοῖ*, *-αῖτ*.

Grantor, *n.*, the person who makes a grant, (1) βρονντόρι, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) ταδαρτόρι, *m.*; (3) τιοτόλατόρι, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Granular, *a.*, consisting of or resembling grains, γραμνεαδ, -νίγε.

Granulate, *v.t.*, to form into grains, (1) γραμνίξιμ, -ιυζαδ; (2) γραν α'όεαναν'όε.

Granulation, *n.*, the act of forming into grains, γραμνιυζαδ, -νίγε, *m.*

Granule, *n.*, a little grain, γραμίν, *m.*

Granulous, *a.*, full of grains, granular, γραμννεαδ, -νίγε.

Grape, *n.*, a well-known edible berry, (1) φιονέσορι, -ορι, *m.*; (2) σορι na φινεαμνα, *m.* (Τββ. 233, x.); (3) φιονόεαρ, -α, *m.*; (4) φιονύρι, -ύρα, -ρί, *f.*; (5) φιονυβάλλ, -άλλ, *m.*: a bunch of grapes, κρατάν ο'φιονύριου.

Grape-shot, *n.*, a cluster of small iron balls for charging cannon, πιτέαρ φιονύρα.

Grape-stone, *n.*, a seed of the grape, φινεαδάν, -άν, *m.*

Grape-vine, *n.*, a vine or climbing shrub of the genus Vitis, φινεαμ-αν, -μνα, *f.*

Graphic, } *a.*, clearly and vividly
Graphical, } described, cμντε, *ind.* (O' Beg.).

Graphically, *ad.*, vividly, so cμντε.

Grapnel, *n.*, a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, γραμαρι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Grapple, *v.t.*, (1) to seize, to lay fast hold of, γραμνίξιμ, -υζαδ.
(2) To fasten as with a grapple, ceanglaím te γραμαρι.

Grapple, *n.*, a grappling iron, γραμαρι, *m.*; also γραμνι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Grappling-iron, *n.*, a hooked iron used for holding fast a vessel or other object, (1) γραμνι, *g.*

id., *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) γραμαδάν, -άν, *m.*

Grappler, *n.*, one who or that which grapples, (1) γραμνιόε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*; (2) κρατεαρ, γρα, *pl.* -γρί, *m.* (Ker.).

Grappling, *n.*, (1) γραμνιυζαδ, -νίγε, *m.*; (2) κρύκάλ, -άλα, *f.* (O' Beg.).

Grasp, *n.*, a grip of the hand, (1) γραμνι, -εαμα, εαμanna, *m.*; (2) λάμνιγριμ, *m.*; (3) βαρπός, -όγε, -α, *f.*

[This word is used in seafaring. It is applied to a clutch given to the "sheet" of the mainsail when it has got a "reef" in.—*M. O'D.*]

Grasp, *v.t.*, to seize and hold by catching with the fingers or arms, (1) λάμνιξιμ, -υζαδ; (2) umglacaim, -αδ; (3) γραμνι-υξιμ, -υζαδ; (4) mngreamuixim, -υζαδ.

Grasped, *a.*, seized, held, λάμνιγτε; γραμνιγτε.

Grasper, *n.*, one who grasps or seizes, one who catches and holds, γραμνιόε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*

Grasping, *n.*, the act of gripping, (1) λάμαδ, -μάα, *m.*; (2) λάμνι-υζαδ, -νίγε, *m.*

Grasping, *a.*, avaricious, greedy of gain, (1) γραμαδ, -αίγε: a g. avaricious man, γραμαδοόρι, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) γαννταδ, -αίγε.

Grass, *n.*, (1) herbage, the pasture which constitutes the food of cattle and other beasts, φέαρ, -έρι, *m.*

(2) *Fig.* anything transitory: indeed the people is g., so oemim ir φέαρ na oame; he is growing the g. .i. he is dead and buried, τά πέ ας ταδαριτ αν φέρι.

Some of the less known species of grasses : (a) bent g. (*Agrostis vulgaris*), (i) *bipíneac*, -níš, *m.*; (ii) *mupán*, -ám, *m.*; (iii) *mupámeac*; (b) cat's-tail g. (*Phleum pratense*), (i) *boóán*, -ám, *m.*; (ii) great, *boóán* *oub*, *m.*; *coíseat na mban ríoe*, *f.*; (c) couch g. (*Agropyrum repens*), (i) *bpuimféar*, *m.*; (ii) *bpuimrean*, -rín, *m.*; (iii) *uipín*, *m.*; (iv) *féar an pumt*; (d) cough g. or dog's g. (*Triticum repens*), *bpuimféar*, *m.*; (e) deer's-hair g., *ciab ceann oub*; (f) fine g., *minleac*, -líš, -líše, *m.*; (g) goose g. (*Galium aparine*), *see under Goose*; (h) g. burned by frost, *béicín*, *m.*; (i) g. corn, corn while green, *seamár*, -aír, *m.*; (j) g. of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*), *íonnán bán*, *m.*; (k) green g., (i) *slarféar*, *m.*; (ii) young soft and sappy, *slópar*, -aír, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (iii) very green, *slaršaióinn*, and *slaršaióneac*; (l) Italian rye g. (*Lolium Italicum*), *coince ppreácám*, *m.*; (m) long g., *upla*; (n) long coarse g., (i) *íoríčann*, -ámne, *f.* (*Mayó*); (ii) *íonnán bán*; (iii) *mong*, *f.*; (iv) used by fishermen for making ropes, *mupéatac*, -aíše, *f.*; (o) meadow cat's-tail g. (*see cat's-tail above*); meadow g. (*Poa*, several species), (i) *slar léana*; (ii) *móimféar*, -éir, *m.*; (iii) *ceanna uba*; (iv) *bíob í oíom*; (p) mountain g., (i) *íonán*, *m.*; (ii) *ciob*, -íbe, *f.*; (iii) *ciaplae*, *m.*; (q) overgrown g., *párac*, -aíš, *m.*; (r) oyster g., *slarán*, -ám, *m.*; (s) quaking g., *féar šoríac*, *m.*; (t) quitch g. (*see couch g.*); (u) reed g. (*Glyceria aquatica*), (i) *íoríšatac*, -aíš, *m.* (*m. b.*); (ii) *biopac laeán*, *m.*;

(v) rye g. (*Lolium perenne*, var.), *coince ppreácám*; (w) scurvy g. (*Cochlearia officinalis*), (i) *creacac*, -aíš, *m.*; (ii) *biolar ípáša*, *m.*; (x) shadow g., *féar coille*; (y) sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*), *féar caopac*; (z) switch g. (*panicum virgatum*), (i) *íoríčan*, *m.*; (ii) *íoríčan (M.)*; (aa) sprit, *íaríatac*, -aíš, *m.*; (bb) Timothy g. (same as cat's-tail g. above); (cc) wheat g. (same as switch g.); (dd) long withered white stalks of grass, *íonníaríac*, -aíš, *m.*

Grass-green, *a.*, of the colour of grass, *féaršlar*.

Grass-grown, *a.*, overgrown with grass, *féarac*, -aíše.

Grasshopper, *n.* (*Locusta viridisima*); (1) *ípeólán tearbuíš*, *m.*, also *ípeóilín tearbuíš (M.)*; because they are more than the grasshoppers and are innumerable, *eo bííš šur ía íao ná na ípeóllám tearburó í nac íeóir a n-áíeam (Jer. 46, 23)*; (2) *ppeabáípe íeóir*, *m.*; (3) *ceolán coraíš*, *m.*; (4) *íicróe*, *m.* (*Ker.*).

Grassiness, *n.*, the state of abounding with grass, *féarací*, -a, *f.*

Grass-plot, *n.*, a plot on the side of a mountain covered with grass, (1) *pláran*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *pláróš*, -óíše, -a, *f.*

Grassy, *a.*, covered with grass, *féarímar*, -aípe: green are the hills far away, if green they are not g., *í slar íao na cnuc ábráo uamín*, *má'í slar íao ní féarímar*.

Grassy spot, *bámípeac*, -ríše, -a, *f.*

Grate, *n.*, (1) a frame of crossed bars such as is used in prisons, *špíl*, -e, *f.*

(2) A frame of iron bars for holding fuel while burning, *ḡrāṭa* *g. id., m.*

Grate, *v.t.*, (1) to rub roughly causing a harsh sound, (a) *ḡiorḡaim*, -*āḡ*; (b) *ḡiorḡaim*, -*āḡ*.

(2) To reduce to small particles by rubbing against a grater, *ḡḡriobaim*, -*āḡ*.

Grate, *v.i.*, to make a harsh sound by friction, (1) *ḡiorḡaim*, -*āḡ*; (2) *ḡiorḡaim*, -*āḡ*.

Grateful, *a.*, thankful to one from whom a benefit has been received, (1) *burōeāc*; (2) *caon-burōeāc*, -*ōḡe*; (3) *cporōe-burōeāc*; (4) *lānburōeāc*; (5) *rāḡburōeāc*.

Gratefulness, *n.*, the state of being grateful, (1) *burōeācār*; (2) *caon-burōeācār*, -*ār*, *m.*

Grater, *n.*, one who or that which grates, esp. an instrument for grating, *ḡḡriobaḡōḡir*, -*ōḡa*, -*ḡī*, *m.*

Gratification, *n.*, (1) the act of gratifying, *rāḡuḡāḡ*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*

(2) Pleasure, satisfaction or enjoyment, *rōlār*, -*ār*, *m.*

Gratified, *a.*, pleased, indulged according to desire, *rāḡṡa*, *ind.*

Gratifier, *n.*, one who gratifies or pleases, *rāḡṡōḡir*, -*ōḡa*, -*ḡī*, *m.*

Gratify, *v.t.*, to please, to give pleasure, *rāḡuḡḡim*, -*uḡāḡ*.

Grating, *n.*, a frame of crossed bars. See Grate (1).

Grating, *n.* (1), the act of making a harsh sound, (a) *ḡiorḡāḡ*, -*ḡṡa*, *m.*; (b) *ḡiorḡāḡ*, -*ḡṡa*, *m.*

(2) The sound so produced, (a) *ḡiorḡān*, -*ān*, *m.*; (b) *ḡiorḡān*, -*ān*, *m.*; (c) *ḡiorḡār*, -*ār*, *m.*

(3) The act of reducing to small particles by means of a grater, *ḡḡriobaḡ*, -*bṡa*, *m.*

Grating, *a.*, (1) that grates, *ḡḡriobaḡ*, -*āḡe*; (2) making a harsh sound, *ḡiorḡānāc*, -*āḡe*; (3) harsh, *ḡārḡ*, -*ārḡe*.

Gratis, *ad.*, for nothing, (1) *n-ārḡrō*; (2) *ār* *ārḡrō*; (3) *n-ārḡārō* (*Don.*).

Gratitude, *n.*, a warm friendly feeling towards a benefactor, (1) *ḡrāḡburōeācār*, -*ār*, *m.*; (2) *caonburōeācār*, -*ār*, *m.*; (3) *cporōeburōeācār*, -*ār*, *m.*

Gratuitous, *a.*, given without equivalent or recompense, *rīntūrēac*, -*rḡe*; also *rīntūrēac*, -*rḡe*.

Gratuity, *n.*, a free gift, a present, (1) *rīntūr*, *g.* and *pl.* -*ūr*, *m.*; also *rīntēār*, -*ṡir*, *m.*; (2) *rīntēanār*, -*ār*, *m.* (*Don.*); (3) *ārḡe*, -*eāḡ*, *dat.* -*ḡrō*, *f.*

Gratulation, *n.*, the act of felicitating, *comlūtḡār*, -*e*, *f.*

Gratulatory, *a.*, expressing joy, *comlūtḡārēac*, -*rḡe*.

Gravamen, *n.*, the grievance complained of, *ṡrume na coṡpe*.

Grave, *n.*, an excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body, any place of interment, a tomb, a sepulchre, (1) *uāḡ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*: he that goeth down to the g. shall come up no more, *an ṡé ṡéro rīor ḡon uāḡ nī ṡiucṡa ré anīor nī ṡa mō* (*Job* 7, 9); the mouth of the g., the help of the poor man, *bēal na huāḡe*, *caḡair an ḡōṡṡām* (*D. E.* 144); *orḡlann ḡia bēal na huāḡe cūm naōṡe na ṡruāḡe ḡo leḡeann īṡeāc*; (2) *uām*, -*e*, *pl.* -*āma*, *f.*; (3) *ṡeārṡ*, -*a*, *m.*; (4) *leāṡṡ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*āī*, *m.*; (5) *ṡuama*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*āī*, *m.*; (6) *ḡḡg.*, *an ṡḡḡ caol*, the narrow house; (7) *ḡḡg.*, *nī'l ḡul on ḡcūr*, there is no hope from the g. (*Or.*).

Grave, *a.*, (1) weighty, of importance, *τρομ*, -*ρυμε*.

(2) Sedate, *ρομαρτα*, *ind.*

(3) Serious, (*a*) *ουβλατεαδ*, -*τιγε*; (*b*) *προμαροε*, *ind.*

Grave, *v.t.*, to carve or cut, (1) *γραβάλαμ*, -*βάλ* (*Ex.* 28, 36);

(2) *γραναμ*, -*αδ*: I have graven thee on the palm of my hand, *οο γραν μέ τū αρ ελάρ μο θεαρναμνε* (*Isa.* 49, 16);

(3) *ποννουγim*, -*υζαδ*.

Grave-clothes, *n.*, the clothes in which the dead are interred, *αρ-εσθαδ*, -*αγ*, *m.*; *αριεμνε*, *f.*; *αβίο*, *f.*

Grave-digger, *n.*, a digger of graves,

(1) *αδλακάναδ*, -*αγ*, -*αγε*, *m.*;

(2) *υαγεσθοόιρ*, -*όμα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (3)

πειγίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*

Gravel, *n.*, fragments of stone, (1)

γαμβέαλ, -*έιλ*, *m.*; (2) *γραν*,

-*ρυμ*, *m.*; (3) *γρυννεαλ*, -*νιλλ*, *m.*;

(4) *γροτλ*; (5) *γροτλαδ*, -*αγ*, *m.*

Gravel, *n.*, a disease, (1) *λογζαδ*

φυαλ, *m.*; (2) *ζαλαρ φυαλ*, *m.*;

(3) *ελοδ φυαλ*, *f.*; (4) *τοδτ φυαλ*;

(5) *τιμνεαρ υιγε*; (6) *λυαμτίν*,

g. id., *m.*

Graveless, *a.*, unburied, *ζαν υαγ*.

Gravel, *v.t.*, to cover with gravel,

γαμβέαλαμ, -*αδ*.

Gravelled, *a.*, covered with a layer

of gravel, *γαμβέαλτα*, *ind.*

Gravelling, *n.*, the act of covering

with gravel, *γαμβέαλαδ*, -*ιτα*, *m.*

Gravelly, *a.*, abounding with

gravel, *γαμβέαλαδ*, -*αγε*.

Gravely, *ad.*, in a grave manner,

(1) *ζο ροιρβ*; (2) *ζο ρέιμ*; (3)

ζο ρομαρτα; (4) *ζο τρομ*.

Graven, *a.*, carved, (1) *γραντα*,

Graved, *ind.*; (2) *γραβάλτα*.

Graveness, *n.*, the quality of being

grave, (1) *ροιρβεαρ*, -*βιρ*, *m.*; (2)

ρομαρταδτ, -*α*, *f.*

Graver, *n.*, (1) one who graves, (*a*)

γραβάλνιροε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ότε*, *m.*;

(*b*) *γραντοόιρ*, *όμα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

(2) A graving tool, (*a*)

ργριόβαριε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; (*b*)

οιρνίρ γραντα, *f.*; (*c*) *γρανταρ-*

άν, -*άμ*, *m.*

Gravestone, *n.*, a tombstone, (1)

λεαδ υαγε; (2) *λιος*, -*ίγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Graveyard. *See* Churchyard.

Gravid, *a.*, pregnant, *μοτλαδ* (=

τορτλαδ), -*αγε*; *τρομ* (*Ker.*).

Graving, *n.*, the act of carving,

γραναδ, -*ντα*, *m.*

Gravitation, *n.*, the force by

which all material bodies are

attracted towards each other,

(1) *κοοτρομθλατ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2)

μεαδλαδαν, -*αμ*, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Gravity, *n.*, (1) the state of having

weight, (*a*) *τρουμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*b*)

τρομθλατ, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Sobriety of character, (*a*)

ρομαρ, -*αίρ*, *m.*; (*b*) *μαορθλατ*,

-*α*, *f.*

(3) Importance, significance;

(*a*) *τρουμε*, *f.*; (*b*) *τρομθλατ*,

f., as: the g. of the offence,

τρομθλατ νό τρουμε να κοίρε.

(4) The tendency of a body

towards the centre of the earth,

κοοτρουμε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Gravy, *n.*, the liquid that drips

from meat in cooking, (1) *αν-*

αίρε, *g. id.*, *m.*, properly *αν-*

βριτ, -*ε*, *m.*; (2) *ρύζτάν*, -*άμ*,

m.; (3) *ρύζαδ ρεόλα*, *m.* (*Am. C.*

C. 33, 20; *cf.* *It. sugo*).

Gray, *a.*, (1) white mixed with

black, (*a*) *λιατ*, *g.s.f.* *ιέτε*:

grew g., *ο'ράρ λιατ*; I am old

and g., *τάιμ ρεαν γ λιατ*; (*b*)

ζλαρ, -*αίρε*: as g. as a badger,

κομ ζλαρ ιε βροκ; a g. horse,

καπαλ ζλαρ, never *λιατ*, except

as a noun; g. cloth, *εσθαδ ζλαρ*;

g. water .i. water coloured with.

milk, (a) *λιατuir̥ze* ; (b) *αν̄γλαιρ*, -e, *f.* ; (c) *μιαβ̄αc̄*, -αῑβ̄ce : the days of the g. cow, *λιαete(αν̄τα)* na *μιαβ̄ce* ; (d) *λαc̄tna*, *ind.*

(2) Gray-haired, gray-headed, hoary, *λιαc̄*, *comp.* *λεῑce* : and young again the very grayest, *ιρ̄ ōs̄ āμ̄ιρ̄ an̄ tē̄ ιρ̄ λεῑce*.

Grayish, *a.*, somewhat gray, *λιαc̄-ζ̄λαρ*, -αῑre ; *ζ̄λαρ̄λιαc̄*, -λεῑce.

Grayling, *n.*, a kind of freshwater fish (*Thymallus vulgaris*), *λιαc̄ōz̄*, -ōize, -a, *f.*

Grayness, *n.*, the quality of being gray, *λεῑce*, *f.*

Graywing, *n.*, the fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), *λιαc̄τρ̄αῑρ̄z̄*, -e, *f.*

Graze, *v.t.*, (1) to supply with growing grass, to furnish pasture for, *φ̄εαρ̄αῑm*, -ac̄ and -ac̄t ; also *μ̄βεαρ̄αῑm*, *v.n.* *μ̄βεαρ̄* and *μ̄γεῑlm*, -ζε̄ῑlt ; pay for the grazing of cattle, *ο̄ῑōl̄ aρ̄ φ̄εαρ̄-ac̄t̄ nā mb̄ō* ; also *ο̄ῑōl̄ aρ̄ ρ̄on̄ μ̄γεῑlt̄ nā mb̄ō*.

(2) To eat grass, *μ̄γεῑlm*, -lt̄, *āz̄ μ̄γεῑlt̄ φ̄εο̄ιρ̄* (*Æn.* 274).

Graze, *v.i.*, to eat grass, (1) *μ̄γεῑlm*, -lt̄ ; (2) *μ̄βεαρ̄αῑm*, -βεαρ̄.

Grazier, *n.*, one who pastures cattle, *μ̄γεῑlt̄ēōιρ̄*, -ōpa, -πί, *m.*

Grazing, *n.*, (1) pasture provided for cattle, *φ̄εαρ̄ac̄*, -αῑz̄, *m.*, also *φ̄εαρ̄ac̄t̄*, -a, *f.* : the cows are out at (hired) g., *τ̄ā nā bā aρ̄ φ̄εαρ̄ac̄* (*Tyr.*) ; I paid for the g. of the cows, *ο̄ῑōlaρ̄ aρ̄ φ̄εαρ̄ac̄t̄ nā mb̄ō* ; I have two heifers g. there, *τ̄ā ο̄ā c̄ōtp̄ac̄ aρ̄ φ̄εαρ̄ac̄ āz̄am̄ ann̄* (*b. p̄.*).

(2) The act of feeding in a field, *μ̄γεῑlt̄*, -e, *f.* : the cows are g. *i.* feeding, *τ̄ā nā bā āz̄ μ̄γεῑlt̄* (*Don.*).

(3) Pasture, growing grass, (a) *φ̄εαρ̄ ρ̄t̄ūc̄* as distinguished from

hay, *φ̄εαρ̄ τ̄īp̄um̄* ; (b) *μ̄γεᾱlt̄aρ̄*, -αῑρ̄, *m.* ; (c) *μ̄γεᾱlt̄μᾱō*, -ᾱr̄ō, *m.*

Grease, *n.*, animal fat such as tallow or lard, esp. in a soft state ; oily matter of any kind, (1) *μ̄εᾱc̄aρ̄*, -αῑρ̄, *m.* : their heart is as fat as g., *τ̄ā ā ζ̄c̄p̄ōīōbē μ̄ᾱμᾱιρ̄ μᾱιρ̄ μ̄εᾱc̄aρ̄* (*Ps.* 119, 70) ; (2) *ύ̄ρ̄z̄*, *gen.* *ύ̄ιρ̄z̄*, *m.*, (3) *ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄*, -e, *f.* : a lump of g. that would be nearly the full of a dish, *μ̄εαρ̄z̄ān̄ ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄ē ā μ̄βεᾱō bōz̄lān̄ μ̄έ̄ιρ̄ē ann̄* (*D. D.* 38) ; (4) *ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄z̄*, -e, *f.* : to put g. on a fat sow, *ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄z̄ ōō c̄up̄ aρ̄ t̄ōm̄ μ̄uicē μ̄έ̄ῑcē .i. μ̄ȳō ōō t̄āb̄āῑp̄t̄ ōō ōūmē neāμ̄ūiρ̄eαρ̄b̄ac̄* ; (5) *β̄εᾱlāō*, -ᾱr̄ō, *m.* : greasing a fat pig, *āz̄ cūm̄īlt̄ β̄εᾱlār̄ō ōō t̄ōm̄ μ̄uicē μ̄έ̄ῑcē* (*U.*) ; (6) *āz̄ cūp̄ ρ̄āīlt̄ būr̄ōē aρ̄ t̄āōb̄ μ̄uicē μ̄έ̄ῑcē* ; (7) *ūīō*, -e, *f.*

Grease, *v.t.*, (1) to smear or rub with grease or fat, (a) *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄αῑm*, -ᾱō ; (b) *β̄εᾱlāim*, -ᾱō ; (c) *ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄z̄im*, -ζε̄ᾱō.

(2) To bribe, to corrupt by a gift or promise : to g. one's palm, *lām̄ ōūmē ōō ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄z̄eᾱō*.

Greased, *a.*, covered with grease, *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄c̄ā*, *ind.*

Greaser, *n.*, one who or that which greases, *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄c̄ōιρ̄*, -ōpa, -πί, *m.*

Greasiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being greasy, *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄c̄ac̄t̄*, -a, *f.*

Greasing, *n.*, the act of rubbing with grease, (1) *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄āō*, -c̄a, *m.* ; (2) *β̄εᾱlāō*, -ᾱr̄ō, *m.* ; (3) *ζ̄ρ̄έ̄ιρ̄z̄īūz̄āō*, -īz̄te, *m.* (*U.*) ; (4) g. the shoes, *āz̄ cūp̄ ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄ā ρ̄ā* (*n̄ō aρ̄*) *nā būōz̄āīb̄*.

Greasy, *a.*, (1) characterised by grease, (a) *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄c̄ac̄*, -αῑze ; (b) *ύ̄ρ̄z̄ac̄*, -αῑze.

(2) Smeared with grease, *ρ̄μ̄εαρ̄c̄ā*.

A greasy fellow, ρμεαρταῖαν, -άιν, *m.*

Great, *a.*, (1) large in space, of much size, big, immense, (a) μόρ, *g.s.f.* μόριε, *comp.* μό and μόροε: that is a *g.* 'city', ιρ κατὰιρ μόρ ριν (*Gen.* 10, 12); light greater than that of the sun, ρολαρ βα μό na ρουίρε na ζῆμε; *g.* deal, μοράν, -άιν, *m.*, ιομασ, *m.*; the *g.* seal, αν ρέαλα μόρ; (b) ἀθάλ, -άιτε; (c) βρεαρ, -α; (d) βαλκμαρ, -άιτε; (e) τῖομ, in composition, as τῖομῖλμας, -άις, -άιςτε, *m.*, a *g.* multitude.

(2) Large in number, numerous, τια, *comp.*: the greatest number, αν τιον ιρ τια; not greater the number of hairs on my head than the number of times I asked you for it, νι τια ρυβε αν' ἔεανν νά μαρ ὀ'ιαρμαρ οῖτ ἔ.

Great number, (i) τιαῖτ, -α, *f.*: and the *g.* number of nobles there are, 'ρα τιαῖτ ῑλαῖτ ἀρο ατά ρά'ν νῡρίεμ (*M. C.*); (ii) ρορμόρ, *m.*; (iii) ιομασ: this *g.* multitude, αν ιομασ κόμν-ιονόι ρεο (*2 Chron.* 20, 15).

(3) Superior, admirable, ράρ, used as a prefix, as: ράρβρίς, *g.* strength; ράρεόιαρ, *g.* knowledge.

(4) High in rank or position (a) ἀρο, as a prefix: ἀρομέιμ, -ε, *f.*, *g.* sway; ἀρομνμε, *g.* wealth; (b) principal, ρρίομ, as a prefix, as: ρρίομ'όοραρ, -άιρ, *m.*, *g.* door.

(5) In a very high degree, (a) ρό, as a prefix, as: ρό-ῑεαρ, *f.*, *g.* love; ρόῑαῖτ, *f.*, *g.* cold; (b) οἰ (sometimes αἰ), as a prefix, = πολλός: αἰζιόρ,

m., *g.* noise; οἰμμόρ, -όιτε, very *g.*; (c) ὀεαρς, in composition, as: ὀεαρςῡάιτε, *g.* shame; (d) ράρ, as prefix, as: ράρ'όοαρ, *m.*, *g.* woe.

(6) Eminent, distinguished, μόρ'όα, *ind.*

(7) Idiom, (a) however *g.* your wisdom, ὀά μέρο ἰ ὀο ἔιατ; (b) it is very *g.* labour, ιρ ραοῖαρ ταρ κιονν ἔ.

(8) Worthy of consideration (a) μόρ, -όιτε: *g.* esteem, μόρ-ἔιον; *g.* talk would be made of it, ιρ μόρ αν ἔαινντ ὀο ὀεανῑαρ'όε ὀε; (b) τῖομ, -ῑυμε, τῖομλεαρ, -α, *g.* benefit; τῖομκονάκ, and τῖομῑοῖαρ, *g.* prosperity.

Greatcoat, *n.*, an overcoat, (1) κότα μόρ, *m.*; (2) καρός μόρ, *f.*

Greaten, *v.t.*, to make great, to aggrandize, μόρῑιζιμ, -υζαῖ.

Greaten, *v.i.*, to become large, to dilate, μόρῑιζιμ, -υζαῖ; my blue eyes greatening in the looking-glass, μο ῑύιτε ζορμα δς μόρῑιζαῖ ῑαν ρζάτάν; μέσ-υιζιμ, -υζαῖ.

Great-grandfather, *n.*, the father of one's grandfather or grandmother, (1) ρεμῑεαναῖαρ; (2) ζαραῖαρ, *m.*

Great-grandmother, *n.*, (1) ρεμῑεανῡάῖαρ, *f.*; (2) ζαρῡάῖαρ, *f.*

Great-hearted, *a.*, generous, magnanimous, μόρ'όροῖεαῖ, -όῑςε.

Greatly, *ad.*, in a great degree, much, ζο μόρ.

Greatness, *n.*, the state, condition or quality of being great, (1) μόρ'όαῖτ, -α, *f.*: whom art thou like in thy *g.*? κια ρε αρ κομνιτ ἔῑρα ανν ὀο μόρ'όαῖτ? (*Ezek.* 31, 2); the *g.* of your position, μόρ'όαῖτ ὀο ἔέιμε; (2)

méro, -e, *m.*: through the g. of his love for you, τρέ μέρο α ἡράδ' οὐιτ; in the g. of his folly he shall go astray, ἰ n-αm-méro α αμαρῶνταῖα παῖαὶο ré αμυζα (*Prov.* 5, 23); for the g. of thine iniquity, αῖ ρον μέρο ο' uιc (*Jer.* 13, 22).

Greaves, *pl.*, armour for the legs below the knee, (1) ἀρράιν ἡράιρ αῖ α λυγζνιῖ, greaves of brass on his legs (1 *Sam.* 17, 6); *sing.* ἀρραν (*O'B.*; *gl.* tibiale); (2) κοῖρέοε (*O' Beg.*); (3) οταίρι, *m.*, *pl.*; (4) λυγζβερτα.

Grebe, *n.*, a diving bird of the genus *Colymbus* (formerly *Podiceps*), (1) ῥπάσαιρε, *m.*; (2) ζαβλάν υιγζε.

Grecian, *a.*, of or pertaining to Greece, ζρέαζαῖ, -αίγε.

Grecian, *n.*, (1) a native of Greece, ζρέαζαῖ, -αίγ, *m.*; (2) a Hellenist, ζρέαζόιρ, *m.*

Grecism, *n.*, an idiom of the Greek language, ζρέαζαῖ, -α, *f.*

Greece, *n.*, the country, ζρέαζ, -αίγε, *f.*; generally αn ζρέαζ.

Greed, *n.*, an eager desire or longing, (1) κραοιρ, -αοιρ, *m.*; (2) cíocpaρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) ρανντ, -e, *f.*; g. for money, ρανντ cum αιρζο; (4) cíocpaῖ, -α, *f.*; (5) ζορταῖ, -α, *f.*; (6) αμπτα, *g. id.*, *m.*; (7) αίρ, -e, *f.*; greed for food, αίρ cum βίο; (8) φλορζ, -α, *m.*

Greedily, *ad.*, in a greedy manner, (1) ζο hamptaῖ; (2) ζο ραννταῖ: thou hast g. gained of thy neighbours, οο ζνóουιζ τύ ζο ραννταῖ óο' cóμαρρανυῖ (*Ezek.* 22, 12); (3) ζο cíocpaῖ, etc.

Greediness, *n.*, the quality of being greedy, selfish desire, (1) ραννταῖ, -α, *f.*; (2) αμπταῖ, -α,

f.; (3) ζιορμαῖ, -α, *f.*; (4) ρζλαμαίρεαῖ, -α, *f.*

Greedy, *a.*, (1) having a keen appetite for food or drink, (a) αμπταῖ, -αίγε; (b) cíocpaῖ, -αίγε: g. dogs, μαορυιζιῖ cíocpaῖα (*Isa.* 56, 11); (c) ζιορμαῖ, -αίγε; (d) οcpaῖ, -αίγε; (e) cpαορpaῖ, -αίγε; (f) ζορταῖ, -αίγε.

(2) Having a keen desire for anything, (a) ραννταῖ, -αίγε: g. of gain, ραννταῖ cum éαοάλα (*Prov.* 1, 19); it was greedy of him, βα ραννταῖ αn μαίρε οό é; (b) αίρceαρpaῖ, -αίγε; (c) μιαν-μαίρ, -αίρε.

Greedy fellow, (a) cíocpaρán, -ám, *m.*; (b) ρυταίρε, *m.*; (c) πτααίρε, *m.*

Greek, *n.*, (1) the language of Greece, ζρέιζιρ, -ζρε, *f.*: canst thou speak G.? αn ιαβρann τύ ζρέιζιρ? (*Acts* 21, 37); he spoke in G., οο ιαβαίρ ré ἰ nζρέιζιρ.

(2) A native of Greece, ζρέαζαῖ, -αίγ, *pl. id.*, *m.* and ζρέαζ; king of the Greeks, ρί na nζρέαζ.

Greek, *a.*, Grecian, ζρέαζαῖ, -αίγε.

Green, *a.*, (1) having the colour of grass, (a) ζλαρ, -αίρε (*W.* and *Bret.* glas, green); (b) uame, *ind.*; ζλαρ is applied chiefly to the things green by nature, uame to things dyed green: white, g. and blue hangings, βυιτ βάνα, ζλαρuame αζυρ ζορμα (*Esth.* 1, 6); éαοαῖ uame, g. cloth; ρυβín uame, g. ribbon; the hills far from us are g., but if g. not grassy. ιρ ζλαρ ιαο na cnuic α βφαο uamín, má'ιρ ζλαρ ιαο ní péapmαρ Erin of the g. fields, éιρε ιατ-ζλαρ.

Green crab, an edible shore crab (*Carcinas menas*), πορτάν ζλαρ.

(2) Having a sickly colour, wan, (a) ὑλαρβάν, -άμε; (b) υἱαῖβάν, -άμε; (c) μιλιγῆεαδ, -τίγε; (d) υἱαῖ-ῥορμ, -ῥορμε.

(3) Fresh, new, ὕρ, *g.s.f.*, ὕρπ: seven *g.* withes, ρεαῖτ νῆαοὺρ ὕρπ (*Judg.* 16, 7)

(4) Not ripe, immature, νεαῖμ-αἰβρ, -e.

(5) Immature in experience, untrained, (a) νυαῖ, -αἰβε; (b) μοῖαοἱαδ, -αἰγε; (c) βοῖ.

Green, *n.*, (1) the colour of growing plants, ὑλαρ, -αἰρ, *m.*

(2) A grassy piece of ground, (a) a fair-green, (i) ραῖτῆ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖα, *f.*; (ii) ρεῖρᾶν, -άμ, *m.*; (iii) céroe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖ, *m.*; (b) a common, (i) τυλαῖ, *g.* -ἱα, *pl. id.*, *dat.* -αἱῖ, *f., f.*; (ii) τυλαῖᾶν, -άμ, *m.*; (c) a sloping green, τεαρῖ, -εἱρῖ, -αῖα, *f.*; (d) dancing green, (i) μόμῖν, *m.*; (ii) ρεῖρ-τεᾶν ἄν ῖμνῖ; (iii) τυαἱῖν, *m.*; (iv) ρῶῶν, -άμ, *m.*; (v) πῆρῶῖ, *f.*

(3) *pl.*, the leaves and stems of young plants boiled for food, ὑλαρῖαῖ, -e.

Green, *v.t.*, to make green, (1) ὀεᾶνᾶμ ὑλαρ νό υᾶμε; (2) υᾶμῖμ, -υῖαῖ; (3) ὑλαρῖμῖμ, -υῖαῖ.

Green, *v.i.*, to become green, (1) υᾶμῖμ, -υῖαῖ; (2) ὑλαρ-ῖμῖμ, -υῖαῖ.

Green-bordered, *a.*, having green borders, (1) ταοῖὑλαρ, -αἰρ; (2) ταοῖυᾶμε, *ind.*

Green-eyed, *a.*, having green eyes, ὑλαρῖντεαδ, -ἱῖ.

Greenfinch, *n.*, the green linnet (*Ligurinus chloris*), (1) ῖμνῖρεῖῖ ὑλαρ, *f.*; (2) ὑλαρᾶν ὀαῖαῖ, *m.*; (3) ἑῖνῖν ὑλαρῖν (*Mayo*); (4) ὑλαρῖμῖν, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Greenish, *a.*, somewhat green, (1) ὑλαρᾶμᾶἱ, -ῖἱα (*Lev.* 14, 37);

(2) υᾶμε: *g.* or reddish in the garment, υᾶμε νό ὀεαρῖ ἄνῖρᾶ ν-ἑᾶῖαδ (*Lev.* 13, 49).

Greenishness, *n.*, the quality of being greenish, (1) υᾶμε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) μᾶμῖλαῖρ, *g. id.*, *f.*

Greenness, *n.*, (1) the quality of being green, (a) ὑλαῖρ, *g. id.*, *f.*: while it is yet in its *g.*, ἄν ρεᾶῖ ὀῖορ ρῶρ ἱοᾶ ὑλαῖρ (*Job* 8, 12); (b) υᾶμεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (c) ὑλαῖρ-εαῖτ, -α, *f.*

(2) Freshness, newness, (a) ὕρπ, *f.*; (b) ὕρ-εαῖτ, -α, *f.*

(3) Immaturity, unripeness, νεαῖμᾶβᾶρῖεαῖτ, -α, *f.*, νεαῖμ-ᾶβᾶρῖεαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Green-sickness, *n.*, a kind of disease, ὑλαρ μιλιγῆεαδ, *m.*

Greensward, *n.*, turf green with grass, (1) ῖῥᾶῖᾶν, -άμ, *m.*; (2) ρεῖρᾶμν, -e, -εᾶνᾶ, *f.*

Green-tipped, *a.*, having green tops, βᾶρῖῖ, -ὕρπ.

Greenwood, *n.*, (1) a wood, a forest, κοῖἱ, -e, -ἱῖ, *f.*

(2) A wood in spring and summer, ὑλαρκοῖἱ, *f.*

Greet, *v.t.*, to salute, to welcome, (1) ρᾶἱῖῖμ, -ῖῖαῖ; (2) βεᾶνῖῖμ, -ῖῖαῖ, with ὀο; to *g.* a person, βεᾶνῖῖαῖ ὀο ὀῖμῖ; *g.* him in my name, βεᾶνῖῖαῖ ὀῖ ἄμ' ἄνῖμῖ (*I. Sam.* 25, 5); (3) κυῖρῖ ρῖρῖ ὀῖμ.

Greeter, *n.*, one who salutes another, ροῖᾶᾶ, -αἱῖ, *m.*

Greeting, *n.*, a salutation at meeting, (1) ρᾶἱῖῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖῖ, *f.*; greetings in the markets, ρᾶἱῖῖ ἄρ ἵα μᾶρῖῖῖῖ (*Mat.* 23, 7); (2) ροῖᾶν, -άμ, *m.*: do not *g.* me in the alehouse, ἵα κυῖρ ροῖᾶν ὀῖμ ἱ ὀῖῖ ἄν ὀἱἱ; (3) ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, -αἱῖ, *m.* (*Don.*); (4) ῖῖῖῖ, -αἱῖ, -α, *f.*; (5) ρᾶᾶ, -αἱῖ, *m.*; (6) βεᾶῖ ἱ ῖῖᾶῖῖ: to the

twelve tribes scattered abroad, g. ! cúm an dá treib óéas, beata 7 ríámte ! (*James* 1, 1); Claudius Lysias to Felix sendeth g., beata 7 ríámte ó Cláudíur líríar cúm féicr (*Acts* 23, 26).

Gregarious, *a.*, tending to flock or herd together, eallac, -aige.

Gregariousness, *n.*, the tendency to flock together, eallact, -a, *f.*

Grenade, *n.*, an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand among the enemy, spanáo, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -ái, *m.*

Grenadier, *n.*, formerly a soldier who carried and threw grenades, raigóíur le lámhac spanáo (*O' Beg.*).

Grew, *imp.* of Grow, o'fár (ré), (he) grew; the youths grew, o'fáradar na buacailí.

Grey, *a.* (see Gray), (1) uac, *g.s.f.* léite (W. llwyd): Traolac uac (grey Terence); tig Traolais léit; Traolac na bó léite; Toirdeabac = Traolac; (2) uabac, -aibce; laeteanta na uabce.

Greyhound, *n.*, a slender swift hound used for coursing and remarkable for keen sight and swiftness; (1) cú, *gen.* con, *dat.* com, *pl.* cona, *f.*; (2) míolcú, *gen.* míolcon, *f.*; (3) luan, -am, *m.*

Female greyhound, raščú, *g.* raščon, *f.*; bančú, *f.*

Griddle, *n.*, an iron plate usually flat and circular used for cooking cakes, (1) spreacat, -oil, *m.*, also -ote, *dat.* -oet, *f.* (*Or.*), (*cf.* L. craticula, a gridiron or roaster), (2) spreaoós, *f.*

Gridiron, *n.*, a grated iron used for broiling meat or fish over coals, póipín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Grief, *n.*, mental pain arising from present or past trouble, (1) bpon, -óm, *m.*; (2) cumá, *gen.* -ao, *dat.* -aró, *f.*; (3) oitgear, -šir, *m.* when everyone shall know his own g., anuair aiteónur (aitneócar) sac don a oitšior rém (*Chron.* 6, 29); in much wisdom is much g., bíonn íom-arcaró oitšir i n-íomarcaró na heagna (*cf. Eccles.* 1, 18); (4) oobpon, -óm, *m.*: a foolish son is a g. to his father, ir o. don aair mac ómíroac (*Prov.* 17, 25); (5) oolár, -ár, *m.*; (6) íaršnó, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -čá, *m.*; (7) ímšnióm, -a, *m.*; (8) léan, *gen.* and *pl.* léam, *m.*; (9) méala, *g. id.*, *m.* (*cf. áitméala*, remorse, repentance); (10) solcuma, -ao, *f.*; (11) cian, *g.* cém, *pl.* cianta, *m.*: you leave them there in grief, řášann tú annan řaoi cian íao (*D. D.* 61); (12) oluam, -am, *m.*; (13) řig. ceó, *g.* ceóř, *m.* (*lit. fog*): delight without g. is the joy of heaven, řult řan ceó řóř neime (*Hard.* ii. 407); (14) oiačair, -čra, *f.*; (15) oir-ber, -bir, *m.*; (16) oíombáró, -e, *f.*; (17) oanaio, -e, *f.*; (18) eolčaire, *g. id.*, *f.*; (19) ořčra, *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.*; (20) solleam-am, -mna, *f.*; (21) ceap, -a, *m.*; (22) an exclamation of g., ób, ób ! mařř ! řolmařř !

Grief-ful, *a.*, full of grief or sorrow, bponac, -aige.

Griefless, *a.*, without grief, (1) řan bpon; (2) neambponac, -aige; (3) řan mařř.

Grievance, *n.*, (1) cause of complaint, (1) řeapán, -ám, *m.*

(2) A bitter grievance, řeapb-an, -ám, *m.*

(3) That which gives ground for complaint, *teac̣t-τρom, -τρuim, m.*

Grieve, *v.t.*, (1) to cause grief, sorrow or suffering, (a) *cp̣áðaim, v.n. cp̣áð*: he grieved my heart, *oo cp̣áð ré mo cp̣oròe* (*cf. 1 Sam. 2, 33*); (b) *zoullim, -leaṃam*: it grieved them, *oo zoull ré oppa* (*Nah. 2, 10*); so that it may not g. me, *cop̣ ná zoullpeað ré oppm* (*cf. 1 Chron. 4, 10*); (c) it grieveth him, *ip̣ voulliẓ leip̣* (*Prov. 26, 15*); it grieved him, *oo bí bp̣ón aip̣*; that grieves my heart, *zoulleaṃ riṃ aip̣ mo cp̣oròe*; (d) *cup̣um, v.n., cup̣*, with any of the words that mean grief, as: I grieved him, *cup̣pear bp̣ón aip̣*; g. not the holy spirit of God, *na cup̣wò voullgeaṛ aip̣ pp̣iop̣aro naoṃta Oé* (*Eph. 4, 30*).

(2) To sorrow over, (a) *caoṛoim, v.n. caoi*; grieving her fate, *as caoi a cinneaṃna*; (b) *maoiçig̣im -uſað*; (c) *oiac̣puig̣im, -uſað*.

Grieve, *v.i.*, to feel grief or pain of mind, to sorrow, to mourn, (1) *caoṛoim, v.n. caoi*: grieving bitterly, *as caoi zo ſéar*; (2) she is grieved to death, *tá bp̣ón báip̣ uip̣çí*.

Grieved, *a.*, sorrowful, (1) *ouðac̣, -aig̣e*; (2) *cp̣áròce, ind.*; (3) *bp̣ónac̣, -aig̣e*.

Grieving, *n.*, (1) the act of causing grief, *cp̣áð, -arò, m.*

(2) The state of being grieved, *ooſpa, g. id., m. (K.)*.

Grievous, *a.*, (1) causing grief or sorrow, (a) *bp̣ónac̣, -aig̣e*; (b) *oólaṛac̣, -aig̣e*; (c) *voullgeaṛac̣, -aig̣e*: a g. famine, *zop̣ta o.*; (d) *ooſp̣aṃgeac̣, -ſig̣e*; (e) *voulliẓ, -e* (*Gen. 21, 11*).

(2) Characterised by great atrocity, (a) *cp̣uaðálaḍ, -aig̣e*; (b) *voulliẓ, -ig̣e*; (c) *ooçap̣ac̣, -aig̣e*; (d) *vouip̣ð, -e*.

(3) Aggravated, (a) *τρom, -puime*: a very g. sin, *peacað p̣ó-τρom* (*cf. Gen. 18, 20*); (b) *oéanaçtaç -aig̣e*: a g. curse, *matluſað o.* (*1 Kings 2, 8*).

(4) Full of or expressing grief, (a) *ouðac̣, -aig̣e*; (b) *ooḅp̣ónac̣, -aig̣e*; (c) *voullgeaṛac̣, -aig̣e*: this is a g. mourning, *ip̣ o. an cuṃa-po* (*Gen. 50, 11*).

Grievousness, *n.*, the state of being grievous, (1) *voullgeaṛac̣t, -a, f.*; (2) *ooḅp̣ónac̣t, -a, f.*; (3) *oólaṛac̣t, -a, f.*

Griffin, *n.*, (1) a fabulous monster, half lion, half eagle, *ſp̣ioð, -ibe, -a, f.* (*ſp̣ub, Y.B.L. 942, S. R. 921, cf. L. gryphus*); *ſp̣ibéan as a bp̣uil çeiṭpe cop̣a ġ óá p̣ſiaçán ġ ſob mór*: *aiṭro p̣ioçṃaṛi p̣uaçṃaṛi é* (*O' Beg*).

(2) A species of large vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), (a) *ſp̣ioð, -ibe, -a, f.*; (b) *ſp̣iḅ ṃſneac̣*.

Griffin-like, *a.*, like a griffin, *ſp̣ioðòa, ind. (S.R. 938)*.

Grig, *n.*, heath, *p̣paoc̣, -oig̣, and -oic̣, m.*

Grill, *v.t.*, to broil on a gridiron, *ſp̣iop̣ſuig̣im, -uſað*.

Grill, a gridiron or grilled meat, *p̣óip̣çín, g. id., m.*

Grillade, *n.*, that which is grilled, (1) *ſp̣ip̣ſín, g. id., m.*; (2) *ſp̣iop̣ſán, -ám, m. (Or.)*.

Grilse, *n.*, a young salmon after its first return from the sea, (1) *liaçòſ, -óig̣e, -a, f.*; (2) *bpeac̣ ſeat, m.*; (3) *colſán, -ám, m.*

Grim, *a.*, of forbidding or stern aspect, (1) *ſp̣uaṃòa, ind. (cf. √ ghrémó, I distort the mouth)*; (2) *oopp̣òa, ind.*

Grimace, n., a distortion of the countenance, (1) ῥῥαῖθ, -e, -εαῖα, *f.*; (2) ῥῥαῖνnc, -e, *f.*; (3) ῥῥαοῖr, -e, *f.* (*Con.*): (4) ῥῥαῖνnc, -e, -εαῖα, *f.*; (5) ῥῥεῖc, -e, *f.* (*Con.*); he made a grimace at me, ἐμῖr ῥῥε ῥῥαῖθ νό ῥῥαῖνnc νό ῥῥαοῖr ἀr ῥῥῖm ἐῥῥam; (6) ῥῥεῖll, -e, *f.* (*Con.*).

Grime, n., foul matter, dirt, ῥαῖῥar, -αῖr, *m.*

Grimly, ad., in a grim manner, ῥο ῥῥαῖmῥα.

Grimness, n., fierceness of look, sternness, (1) ῥῥαῖmῥαῖcτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ῥοῥῥῥαῖcτ, -α, *f.*

Grimy, a., dirty, foul, (1) ῥαῖαῖc, -αῖcε; (2) ῥῥεαῖῥα, *ind.*

Grin, n., the act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth set closely together, (1) ῥῥαῖνncτ, -e, -εαῖα, *f.*; also ῥῥανncτ, *f.*; (2) ῥῥαῖῥ, -ε, -εαῖm, *f.*; (3) ῥαῖῥr, -αῖῥr, *m.*; (4) ῥῥαοῖr, -e, *f.*; (5) ῥῥαοῖr, -οῖr, *m.*

Grin, v.i., to show the teeth, to snarl, (1) ῥῥαῖmαῖm, -αῖῥ; (2) ῥῥαῖνncτm, *v.n.* ῥῥαῖνncτ.

Grind, v.t., (1) to masticate, coῥῥam, -ῥamτ.

(2) To pulverize or reduce to powder by friction, meῖtm, -ῖτ (*cf.* L. molo; W. malu; Bret. mala); take the millstones and grind meal, ῥῥαῖc na cloῖα muῖtm ῥ meῖt mῖm (*Isa.* 47, 2); ní meῖteam teac-ῥῥó (*Prov.*), one quern does not grind corn; said when husband and wife disagree.

(3) To sharpen as a knife, ῥῥῖoῖam, -αῖῥ: ῥαοῖar ῥο ἐμῖr ἀr ῥῥm.

(4) To grind the poor, to oppress, (a) ῥῥῥῥam ῥῖor; (b) tuῥῥῥam, -αῖῥ: grinding the poor, tuῥῥῥ-naῖ na mboῖcτ (*T. P.*, I. 61).

Grind, v.i., (1) to turn the millstones, meῖtm, -ῖτ: he was

grinding in the prison-house, ῥο bῖ ῥε αῥ meῖτ ῖ ῥῥῥῥ an ῥῥῖorῥm (*Judg.* 16, 21); they took the young men to g. (in the mill), ῥο ῥῥῥῥar na ῥῥῥῥaῖῥ cῥm meῖte (*Lam.* 5, 13).

(2) To become ground: this corn grinds well, meῖteam an τ-αῖῥar ῥο ῥο maῖc.

Grinder, n., (1) one who or that which grinds, meῖteῖr, -ῖra, -ῥῖ, *m.*

(2) *Colloq.*, one who coaches for examinations, ῥoῖ-orῖe, *m.*

(3) One of the double teeth used to grind or masticate food, a molar, cῥῥῥῥaῖc, -cῖe, -cῖa, *f.*

Grinding, n., (1) the act of pulverising, meῖτ, -e, *f.*: (a) when the sound of the g. is low, an uῖar ῥῖor ῥuῖm na meῖte ῖῥeal (*Eccles.* 12, 4); (b) ῥῥῖmncῖeῖr-εαῖcτ, -α, *f.*: two women shall be g. together, beῖῥo ῥῖar ῥan αῥ b. α n-αomῥeacῥo (*Luke* 17, 35).

(2) Masticating food, coῥῥamτ, -amτa, *f.*

(3) Gnashing the teeth together, (a) ῥῥamnc, -e, -εαῖα, *f.*; (b) ῥῥeamῖarῥ, -e *f.* (in anger).

Grinding, a., pulverising, oppressive, meῖteac, -ῥῖe.

Grindstone, n., a stone for grinding or sharpening tools, (1) ῥῖaῖῥó (ῥῖomῖῥó), -n, *dat.* -ῖm, *pl.* -ῖmte, *f.*; (2) cloῖc ῥῖomῖarῖm, *f.*; (3) cloῖc ῥῖaοῖar, *f.*

Grinner, n., one who grins, (1) ῥῥanncῖr, -ῖra, -ῥῖ, *m.*; (2) ῥῥῥῥarῖe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥῖ, *m.*

Grinning, n., the act of showing the teeth, snarling, (1) ῥῥamnaῖ, -mτa, *m.*: g. at them, αῥ ῥῥamnaῖ teῖ; (2) ῥῥanncῖan, -ám, *m.*; (3) ῥῥanncῖaῖl, -áῖa, *f.*

Grip, v.t., (1) to clasp closely with the hand, to clutch, (a) *beipim ʒreim ar*; they gripped each other, *ʋo ruʒaðar ʒreim ar a cēte*; (b) *lāmūʒim, -uʒað*.

(2) To seize and hold fast, (a) *riopʒlacaim, -að*; (b) *umʒlac-aim, -að*.

Grip, n., (1) an energetic and tenacious grasp, physical or mental, (a) *ʒreim, -eama, -eamanna, m.*: the drowned man's grip, *ʒreim an ʒir bāʋte*; he had not a right g. of the story from the beginning, *nī ʒaib ʒreim ceapc aiʒe ar an rʒeal ó tūr*; (b) *bapʋós, -óʒe, -a, f.*

(2) That by which a thing is held firmly, *lāmʒreim, -eama, -eamanna, m.*

Gripe, n., pinching and spasmodic pain in the bowels, (1) *ʋoʋʒ buʋʒ, f.*; (2) *ʋoʋʒ imleacām, f.*; (3) *coʋʒin, g. id., m.*; (4) *apʋ-ang, -e, -eacā, f.*

Griskin, n., a small piece of meat, *ʒipʋʒin, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*

Grisly, a., frightful, horrible, dreadful, (1) *upʒrānna, ind.*; (2) *uacʋāpāc, -aiʒe*.

Grisset, n., a contrivance for holding melted tallow while dipping rushes for lighting purposes, *ʋiʒe, g. id., pl. -ʒī, m.*

Grist, n., as much corn as is carried to the mill at one time, *bleacāc, -aiʒe, -a, f.*

Gristle, n., cartilage, (1) *maotān, -ām, m.*; (2) *ʋmaoir, -e, f.*; (3) *ʋmaopʋac, -aiʒ, m.*; (4) *ʋmaopʋiāc, -aiʒ, m.*; (5) *ʋmūpāc, -aiʒ, m.*: *ó ʋmior ʒo ʋmūpāc*; (6) *peitleós, -óʒe, -a, f.*

Gristly, a., like gristle, cartilaginous, (1) *maotānac, -aiʒe*; (2) *ʋmaopʋamail, -māla*.

Grit, n., (1) rough, hard particles, (a) *ʒpābʒame, gen. id., f.*; (b) *luaitʋeān, -am, m.*; (c) *bʋipʒar*.

(2) The coarse part of meal, *copʋac, -aiʒ, m.*

(3) Firmness of character; invincible spirit, *ʒʋionʒal, -ail, m.*: you have no g., *nīʋ aon ʒʋionʒal ionnat*.

Gritty, a., full of hard particles, *luaitʋeānac, -aiʒe*.

Grizzled, Grizzly, a., gray, grayish, (1) *ʒlapʋiac, -léite*; (2) *ʋaʋac, -aʋce*: the grizzled horses go forth towards the south country, *téro na heic ʋaʋaca leic ʋir an ʋotir ʋear (Zech. 6, 6)*.

Groan, v.i., to give forth a low moaning sound, (1) *cneaðaim, -ʋac*; (2) *ucʋāðaim, v.n. ucʋāð*: in all her land the wounded shall g., *ucʋāðʋarð an cʋeacʋac ar ʋeāð a ʋúctarð uile (Jer. 51, 52)*; (3) *opʋuʒim, -naiʒe, -naiʒil* and *-nac*: we g. within ourselves, *bimíʋ aʒ opʋaiʒe ionnumn ʋeín (Rom. 8, 23)*.

Groan, n., a low moaning sound, (1) *cneað, -eʋe, pl. -a and -anna, f.*: my step-mother's g. is not disagreeable to me, *nī nolc liom cneað mo leapʋācʋar*; (2) *oelān, -ām, m.*

Groaning, n., the act of emitting low mournful sounds, (1) *cneaðac, -aiʒe, f.*; (2) *cneað-ʒail, -e, f.*; (3) *opʋaiʒil, -e, f.*

Groat, n., a silver coin equal to fourpence, (1) *tuipʋiūn, -ūm, m.*; (2) *bonn, g. buinn, pl. id., m.*: a friend in court is better than a g. in the purse, *ir ʋeapʋ capā ʋa cūipʋ nā bonn ʋa ʋpāpān (Or.)*.

Groats, n. pl., dried grain hulled and crushed, *ʋʒiottlām, m.*

Grocer, n., a dealer in tea, sugar and other commodities, *lón-ceannuróe, g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

Grogblossoms, n. pl., *baclubna, g. id., m.* (from *bacl*, drunkenness, and *lubna*, leprosy).

Groin, n., the inguen, (1) *bléin, -e, -ntí, f. (Con.)*; (2) *ḡabal, -aible, pl. id., and -aibleaca, dat. -aibíl, f.*; (3) *ḡablós, f. (M.)*; (4) *ḡaibleós, f. (Or.)*; (5) *ḡsorós, f. (Don.)*.

Groom, n., (1) a man who has charge of horses or stables, (a) *eaclac, -aig, m.*; (b) *ḡiolla capaill*.

(2) A newly married man, *ḡear nuasóprta, m.*

Groop, n., a channel for drawing off liquid manure from a byre, (1) *linnir, -e, f. (Don.)*; (2) *clar, -aire, -a, f. (Tyr.)*; (3) *cairéar, m. (Ker.)*.

Groove, n., a furrow or channel, (1) *clar, -e, -eaca, f.*; (2) *clar, -aire, -a, f. (Tyr. and P. O'C.)*; (3) *roḡal, -ail, m.*; (4) *pópál, -ail, the groove in the spindle of a spinning-wheel in which the ḡreang works, making the spindle revolve; the head containing the groove is called the tromán*; (5) *eirpige, g. id., pl. -ḡte, f.*

Grooved, a., furnished with or abounding in grooves, *eirpeac, -rige*.

Grope, v.i., to search or attempt to find something in the dark, *véanam lámagán*: may you g. at midday, *ḡo nóeanaró tú lámagán i meadón lae (Deut. 28, 29)*.

Groping, n., the act of feeling one's way, (1) *lámagán, -ain, m.*; (2) *lámacán, m.*; (3) *lámácar, -air, m.*; (4) *útumán, -ála, f.*; (5) *ḡmeapcaet, -a, f. (Job 5, 14)*.

Gross, a., (1) large, bulky, fat, (a) *ḡamap, -aimpe, also ḡeamap, -eimpe*: the people's heart is waxing g., *tá cporóe an pobail reo ar n-a ḡeamphuḡaró (cf. Mat. 13, 15)*; (b) *bolḡac, -aige*.

(2) Coarse, rough, *ḡaró, -airbe*.

(3) Indelicate, obscene, *miomóamail, -mía*.

(4) Dull, stupid, witless, *tuat-amail, -mía*; also *tútae*.

Gross (of buttons), .i. twelve dozen, *ḡrórao (aró, m.) de énaiprób, .i. dá doraon (also duiḡin) véas (O' Beg.)*.

Grossly, ad., coarsely, without delicacy, (1) *ḡo tuatamail*; also *ḡo tútae*; (2) *ḡo miomóamail*.

Grossness, n., the state of being corpulent, (1) *ḡeimpe, g. id., f.*, also *ḡaimpe, g. id., f.* and *ḡeimpe, f.*; (2) coarse, *ḡairbe, g. id., f.*; (3) indelicate, (a) *miomóamilaet, -a, f.*; (b) *colnac, -aige*; (c) *tú-taear, -air, m.*

Grot, Grotto, n., (1) a natural or artificial cavern in the earth, *uaim, -e, -aima, f.*; *claró, -e, f.*

(2) An artificial recess, *uaim ḡaimḡaró, f.*

Ground, n., (1) the surface of the earth, *talam, g. talman, d. talmam, pl. talta, f.*, also *m.*, *gen. talaim (cf. L. tellus, earth; Skr. talas, level ground)*: the man on the g. is a good rider, *ir maic an maḡcac an ḡear ar an otalam*; clay g., *talam ériaró (2 Chron. 4, 17)*.

(2) Surface of a floor or pavement supposed to rest upon the earth, *lár, -áir, m. (cf. uplár, floor)*: throw it to the g., *leas ar lár é*.

(3) Land, estate, *ḡearann, -aimn m.*: parcel or patch of g., *ḡreab-an ḡearann (1 Chron. 11, 13)*.

(4) The basis or foundation
(a) bum, *g.* bum, *pl. id., m.*:
faith is the *g.* of things hoped
for, *ir é an cperdeam ir bun do*
na neitib le bfuil doig (*cf. Heb.*
11, 1).

(5) Origin; originating prin-
ciple, bunadóar, -air, *m.*

(6) Reason or datum, fáct, -a,
-anna, *m.*

(7) *pl.*, Sediment at the bot-
tom of liquor, deargadó, *sing.*
deargadó; dóioðar, -air, *m.*

Ground swells, (a) fálcanna,
m.; (b) tarrnac.

Ground, *a.*, made small, meitce,
ind.

Groundhele, *n.*, a perennial herb
(*Veronica officinalis*), tur cré.

Ground-ivy, *n.*, a trailing plant
(*Nepeta Glechoma*), alehoof, (1)
áðair tur, *m.*; áróneán talmán;
áróneán tuið.

Groundless, *a.*, without ground
or foundation, neambunadóarac,
-aige; *g.* tale, rgeat san uðoarár.

Groundlessness, *n.*, the state of
being groundless, neambunúðar,
-air, *m.*

Ground-plot, *n.*, the ground upon
which any structure is erected,
gearróð (talmán), -óige, -a, *f.*

Ground-rent, *n.*, rent paid for the
right of building on another
man's land, buncíor, -a, -anna,
m.

Groundsel, *n.*, an annual plant of
the Aster family (*Senecio vulgaris*)
one of the most widely distributed
weeds, (1) gromtur, *m.*, also
gromtur, grúntur and cranntur;
(2) buapanán na n-eargarán; (3)
bualan; (4) tur pána lia; (5)
topcán, -ám, *m.*

Ground-work, *n.*, the fundamental
part or first principle, bunadóar,
-air, *m.*

Group, *n.*, (1) a cluster, toppán;
of persons, buróean, -óne, *pl.*
id., f.

Group, *v.t.*, to form a group of,
comépuimnigim, -uðadó.

Grouse, *n.*, a game bird of the
family Tetraonidæ, (1) pércéarc;
g. hen, cearc fáoið; *dim.*
cipcín fáoið; *g.* cock, coiteac
fáoið.

Grove, *n.*, a group of trees.

(1) garrán, -ám, *m.*: ye shall
cut down their groves, gearr-
fuið rið ríor a ngarrám (*Ex.*
34, 13); (2) fárcóil, -e, -ite,
f.: cut down the *g.*, gearr ríor
an fárcóil (*Judg. 6, 25*); (3)
an oak grove, doire, *g. id., pl.*
-rí, *m.*, *dim.* doirín, *m.*; (4)
fárcéann, *m.*: Abraham planted
a *g.*, do cúir Abrahám f.

Grove of olives, ollacóil.

Grovel, *v.i.*, to creep on the earth
with the face to the ground,
to crawl, lámpránaim, -rán.

Groveller, *n.*, one who grovels;
an abject wretch, lámpránuróe,
gen. and pl. -óte, m.

Grovelling, *n.*, the act of crawling,
lámpránaçt, -a, *f.*; lámacán, *m.*

Grovelling, *a.*, low, debased, lám-
pránaç, -aige; a *g.* person, luair-
eagán, -ám, *m.*

Grow, *v.i.*, (1) to increase in size
by natural and organic process,
fáram, *v.n.* fár (*cf. √vahs*):
"ear-for-hearing," could hear
the grass growing and the stones
whispering, do clumfeadó cluar
le héirteact an féar as fár 7 na
cloca as cogarrnaig; grew big,
o'fár móir; grew up, o'fár
ruar; the children are growing
up, tá na páirtí as eirge ruar.

(2) To increase in any way, (a)
méarúigim, -uðadó; (b) idiom, they

ceased growing very early, *oo* *tuḡadap uac̃a so hantuas̃.*

(3) To become; to pass from one condition to another, (*a*) *eip̃sim, -ḡe*, with qualifying adjective or prepositional phrase, as: growing old, *as̃ eip̃ḡe rean nō dopta (=c̃p̃ionaim, -aō)*; growing late, *as̃ eip̃ḡe ðérō-eanaō*; growing windy, *as̃ eip̃ḡe cum ḡaoiḡe*; (*b*) *térōim, v.n.* *oul*, with prepositional phrase, as: growing little, *as̃ oul i laḡeao*; growing old, *as̃ oul i n-aor̃*; (*c*) *tisim, v.n.* *teaōt*: growing better in health, *as̃ teaōt níor̃ fear̃p̃ i rlámte*; to g. tame, *teaōt cum ceannraōta.*

Growable, *a.*, capable of growth, *roḡár̃.*

Grower, *n.*, one who grows or produces, *ráróir̃, -ópa, -rí.*

Growing, *a.*, enlarging, augmenting, *ráramait, -mla.*

Growing, *n.*, (1) the act of increasing, *ráp̃, -ár̃, m.*: it is g. very fast or very thick, *tá ré as̃ ráp̃ so tuḡ*; (2) growing old, *as̃ oul i n-aor̃*; *as̃ oul cum doir̃e.*

Growl, *v.i.*, to utter a deep sound or snarl like an angry dog, (1) *oḡanñtuḡim, -uḡaō*; (2) *ḡnúrap̃nuḡim, -nac̃* (grunting).

Growl, *n.*, the deep angry snarl or murmur (1) *oḡanñtán, -ám, m.*; (2) *ḡnúḡán, -ám, m.* (*M. D.*); (3) *oḡp̃án, -ám, m.*: the growling dog is not the worst, *can é maōaō an oḡp̃ám an maōaō ip̃ meapa* (*H. M.* 1600); (4) *ciarp̃án, -ám, m.*; (5) *riarp̃án, -ám, m.*; (6) *ul̃f̃air̃t, -ar̃ta, -tí, f.*

Growler, *n.*, one who growls, (1) *oḡanñtóir̃, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *ciarp̃ánuḡe, g. id., pl. -ōḡe, m.*

Growling, *n.*, the act of making a low grumbling sound, *oḡanñtuḡaō, -uḡḡe, m.*; *oḡanñtáan, -ám, m.* (*Or.*); *ḡnúrap̃nac̃, ar̃ḡe, f.*

Grown, *a.*, arrived at full size, *ráp̃ta, ind.*: g. up, *ráp̃ta ruap̃.*

Growth, *n.*, the process of growing *ráp̃, -ár̃, m.*: second g., *ar̃f̃ár̃, -ár̃, m.*

Growthful, *a.*, having capacity of growth, *ráp̃m̃ap̃, -aire.*

Grub, *n.*, (1) an insect, *cnuimeōs̃, -óḡe, -a, f.*; *c̃puimeōs̃, f.*, white tillage grub; (2) *colloq.*, food, *biaō, -íō, m.*

Grub, *v.i.*, to dig the ground, *tócaim, -c̃áil; toclaim, -c̃ailt.*

Grub, *v.t.*, to dig up by the roots, *ḡrap̃aim, -aō.*

Grub-axe, *n.*, a kind of mattock, *ḡrap̃án, -ám, m.*

Grubbing, *n.*, (1) the act of digging (*a*) *tócail, -ála, f.*; (*b*) *tóc, m.*; (*c*) *točailt, -e, f.*

(2) The act of digging up by the roots, *ḡrap̃aō, -ar̃ō, m.*: grubbing the leas, *as̃ ḡrap̃aō na mbánta.*

Grudge, *n.*, secret malice or ill-will; an old quarrel, enmity or dislike, (1) *ḡom̃, -e, f.*; (2) *ḡrúḡ, -úḡ, m.*; (3) *ceat̃puac̃, -a, m.*; (4) *foḡmaō, -ar̃ō, m.*; (5) *míḡean, -a, m.*; (6) *ḡata, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*: to bear one a g., *ḡata oo beit̃ as̃at̃ oo ouine*; (7) *míor̃ún, -úm, m.*; (8) *poḡlann, -ainn, m.*; (9) *ḡc̃ainnc, -e, f.*; (10) *ḡc̃ainnc̃ín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (11) *añc̃áir̃oear̃, -oip̃, m.*; (12) *otc, g. uile, m.*: have you any g. against him, *ḡfuil̃ aon otc as̃at̃ cúḡe (as̃at̃ oō, Con.)*; (13) *oic̃eail, -c̃ail, m.*: not grudgingly, *ní mait̃le le*

doiceall (2 Cor. 9, 7); (14) falcana, -air, *m.*; (15) miorcair, -e, *f.*; (16) rpiro, -e, *f.*; (17) taimleap, -a, *m.*; (18) monmar (monbar), -air, *m.*: san monmar, without grudging (1 Pet. 4, 9); also monabar.

Grudge, *v.t.*, to envy one the possession of, to give with reluctance, (1) maoróim, -óeam: I do not g. it to him, can fuit mé sá maoróeam air (Or.); (2) gnúraétiúim, -uáó: g. not one against the other, na bíóir aó gnúraétiú air a céile (Jas. 5, 9); (3) idiom: ir mór liom, I g.; we g. thee not thy rest to-night, ní mór liom duit do fuan anocht (Oss. iv. 70, 20); (4) I do not g. it, ní beas liom é; (5) I do not grudge you that, ní liom i n-a óiaró rim ort (M. O'D.).

Grudging, *a.*, full of grudge, envious, (1) doiceallac, -aige; (2) formaóac; (3) miorúnac, -aige.

Grudgingly, *ad.*, in a grudging manner, so doiceallac; so procaigeantac.

Gruel, *n.*, a food made by boiling meal, oatmeal or flour in water or milk, (1) leite, *g. id.*, and -ean, *f.*; (2) doibriú, -e, *f.*; (3) bracán, -ám, *m.* (U. and Con.).

Gruel-stick, *n.*, a stick for stirring gruel, leiteacán, -ám, *m.*; cipín or marde na leitean.

Gruff, *a.*, rough or surly in manner, or voice, (1) ruacac, -aige; (2) spannceac, -aige.

Gruffness, *n.*, the quality of being gruff, (1) ruacac, -a, *f.*; (2) spannc, -e, *f.*; (3) spanncac, -a, *f.*

Grum, *a.*, surly of countenance,

glum, grim, morose, sour, (1) spuamac, -aige; (2) spuamda, *ind.*; (3) rmulcac, -aige.

Grumble, *v.i.*, to murmur or mutter with discontent, to find fault in a low voice but surly manner, (1) cannpánaim, -aó; (2) ciarránaim, -rán; (3) cáraim, -am; (4) ceirniúim, -neam; (5) ceapnuíim, -íil.

Grumbler, *n.*, one who grumbles, (1) ciarrán, -ám, *m.*; (2) cráró-teacán, -ám, *m.*; (3) cranncair, -e, *f.*; (4) cranncaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (5) tormparúde, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (6) orannacán, -ám, *m.*; (7) ciarrán, -ám, *m.*, also ciarránac, -aig, *m.*; (8) cnáimpreáilurde, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (9) cnáimpreóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Grumbling, *n.*, the act of muttering with discontent, (1) ceapac, -a, *f.*; (2) cnáimpreáil, -ála, *f.*; (3) cannpán, -ám, *m.*; (4) ciarrán, -ám, *m.*: ní leirpíde leat do ciarrán (Oss. iv. 22); (5) ceapnuíil, -e, *f.*; (6) ceirneac, -a, *f.*; (7) ceirneam, -nim, *m.*: g. is lucky, bíonn an raé ar an sceirneam; (8) clámpán, -ám, *m.* (Glámpán, *Clare*); (9) riompán, -ám, *m.* (Con.) .i. aó cannt leir féin; (10) ceapán, -ám, *m.*: ceapán an builg lám (Hard. ii. 399); (11) clámpar, -air, *m.*; (12) tormpar, -air, *m.*: curo an tormpar i mbéal an ocpaig; (13) fuaraoro, -e, *f.*; (14) bunpánac, -a, *f.* (Con.); (15) manpán, -ám, *m.*

Grumbling, *a.*, disposed to mutter with discontent, (1) cannpánac, -aige; (2) ceapacac, -aige: a grunting horse and a g. wife seldom deceive their master, eac copacac 7 bean ceapacac ir ró

annam meallan riad a máigirir
(*O' Beg.*); (3) *gruaméanac*, -aige.
Grumly, ad., in a grum manner,
so *gruamda*.

Grumpy, a., surly, *gruamac*, -aige
and *gruamda, ind.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{ghrémó}}$,
I distort the mouth).

Grunt, v.i., (1) to make a deep
guttural noise like a pig, *grúr-*
uigim, -raet.

(2) To utter a short groan,
gruadaim, -dae.

Grunter, n., one who grunts, (1)
gruadair, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*;
(2) *grúrair*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Grunting, n., the act of making
low guttural sounds, (1) *gruad-*
araet; (2) of a cow, *grúraet*;
(3) of young pigs, *gruadail*, -ála,
f.; (4) *gruam*, -airne, *f.*; (5)
gruamán, -ám, *m.*; and *grúrán*,
-án, *m.*; (6) *gruadail na muc*.

Grunting, a., given to emitting
groans, *gruadac*, -aige.

Guarantee, n., (1) a security or
warranty, (a) *gruac*, -aig, *m.*; (b)
gruadair, -air, *m.*; (c) *gruadair-*
eadet, -a, *f.*; (d) *gruadair-*
eadet, -a, *f.*; (e) *gruadair-*
eadet, -a, *f.*; (f) *gruadair-*
eadet, -a, *f.*; *gruadair*,
-mne, *f.*; *gruadair* é an o. *gruadair* leir,
what g. have I got.

(2) One who binds himself to
see the undertaking of another
performed, a guarantor, (a) *gruac*,
g. id., *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (b) *gruadair*,
-ad, -adete, *m.*; the guarantees
were called in, *gruadair na*
gruadair ircead.

Guarantee, v.t., to undertake or
secure the performance of
another's stipulation: I g. it,
gruadair i n-gruadair (nó mbann-
aib) air; he has no g., ní'l don
gruac aige; *gruadair* *gruadair*
leir.

Guarantor, n. See *Guarantee*,
n (2).

Guaranty, n. See *Guarantee, n* (1).

Guaranty, v.t. See *Guarantee, v.t.*

Guard, v.t., (1) to protect from
danger, (a) *gruam*, -raim and
-nam, *ful.* *gruaméad* and *gru-*
eamad, imper. *gruam*: on his g.,
ar a gruam; she was thrown
off her g., bamead o'a gruam i.

(2) To keep in safety, (a)
gruamair, -dae: God g. you,
so *gruamair* Dia tú; (b)
gruamair, -mead.

(3) To shield from surprise or
attack, (a) *gruamair*, -re; (b)
gruamair, -mead; (c)
gruamair, -nad, -cam: g. your-
self, be on your g., *gruam* tú
pém.

(4) To keep watch over to
prevent escape, *gruam*, -re,
imper. *gruam* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{veró}}$, to guard,
perceive; Gr. *φωράω*, I see; *cf.*
Eng. ware, aware, warn): to g.
a thing, *gruam* do *gruam* do ruo.

Guard, v.i., to watch by way of
caution, to be cautious, *gruam*,
-re, *imper.* *gruam*: g. against a
sudden attack, *gruam* i n-gruam
gruamair obann.

Guard, n., (1) one who or that
which guards from attack, dan-
ger, exposure or injury, (a)
gruamair, -da, -rí, *m.*; (b)
(i) *gruamair*, *m.*: David
set him over his g., *gruam*
gruam ór cionn a *gruamair*
é (2 *Sam.* 23, 23); (ii) *gruamair*,
-aig, -aige, *m.*; (c) *gruamair*,
g. id., *pl.* -i, *m.*: the captain
of his g., *gruam* a *gruamair* (*Gen.*
37, 36).

(2) A watch, a sentinel, (a)
gruamair, *m.*; (b) a vidette,
(i) *gruamair*, -one, -deanta,
f.; (ii) *gruamair*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (iii)
gruamair, *g. id.*, *f.*: servant to a cap-
tain of the g., *gruamair* do

ceann an fáire (*Gen.* 41, 12); that in the night they may be a g. to us, *cōr go mbera n-a bfaire agunm ran orōce* (*cf. Neh.* 4, 22).

(3) A conductor of a railway or coach, *comeáourōe, g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*

(4) Any contrivance, device or attachment designed as a protection, *corantóir, -ōra, -rí, m.*

Guardable, *a.*, capable of being guarded, *rocoranta.*

Guarded, *a.*, (1) cautious, circumspect, wary, *aíreac, -uise.*

(2) Protected, (*a*) *cumroaceta, ind.*; (*b*) *cumrouigete, ind.*; (*c*) *coranta, ind.*

Guard-house, *n.*, a building occupied by a guard, *tiḡ na fáire.*

Guardian, *n.*, one who guards, protects or secures, (1) *oíroeanóir, -ōra, -rí, m.*; (2) *comriucteóir, m.*; (3) *tréaourōe* (of a flock), *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (4) *coimeáourōe, m.*; (5) *oiontóir, m.*; (6) *g. angel, aingeal comroeaéta.*

Guardianship, *n.*, the office, duty or care of a guardian, (1) *bároacét, -a, f.*; (2) *coimeáo, -ta, m.*

Guarding, *n.*, the act of protecting, caring, watching, etc., (1) *fáire, g. id., f.*; (2) *forfáire, g. id., f.*; (3) *forcoimeáo, -ta, m.*; (4) *coimeáo, -ta, m.*: 'if you got a penny you would light a straw and sit g. it till morning, *oá bfaigtea pingim do lappá bpoct ḡ do furópá go marom oá coimeáo*; (5) *aíreacar, -air, m.*; (6) idiom, *1 mbun*: the fox g. the hens, *an maóao ruao 1 mbun na scearc.*

Guardless, *a.*, without a guard, *san oíroean*

Guardsman, *n.*, a member of any

military body called Guards, *comtaoc, -oic, m.*

Gudgeon, *n.*, a small edible freshwater fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), *fig. a* person easily duped, (1) *bromnōs, -ōise, -a, f.*; (2) *ḡuoa, gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*: to swallow a g., *ḡuoa do flogao .i. mapta o' fulang.*

Guerdon, *n.*, reward, recompense, in both a good and bad sense, (1) *luac raotair*; (2) *oioi-fiac, m.*

Guess, *v.t.*, (1) to form an opinion without knowledge, (*a*) *tuairim a taóairt*; (*b*) *tómarim, -mar*: you would never g., *ní tómarpá nó ní tómaireóeta.*

(2) To form an opinion from reasons that are not decisive, *deallruigim, -uḡao*: I g. from your appearance, *deallruigim ar do cprot.*

(3) To think, suppose, believe or imagine, (*a*) *meapam, v.n. meap*; (*b*) I g., *ir oóig uom.*

Guess, *v.i.*, to make a guess or conjecture, *taópam buille faoi.*

Guess, *n.*, an opinion as to anything formed without sufficient grounds, (1) *bapamail, -míla, f.*; (2) *tómar, -air, m.*; (3) *oóig, -e, f.*; (4) *tuairim, -ime, f.*; (5) *buille fá tuairim.*

Guessable, *a.*, capable of being guessed, *romearpa.*

Guesswork, *n.*, conjecture, *bapamílaét, -a, f.*

Guest, *n.*, (1) a visitor or person entertained without pay, (*a*) *pl. luēt cuiprō* (1 *Kings* 1, 41); (*b*) guests at a feast, *cóirpí*; (*c*) *aoíre, g. id., pl. -eaoa, m.* (*Mat.* 22, 10).

(2) A lodger or boarder at a hotel, etc., (*a*) *aoíre, gen. id., pl. -eaoa, m.*; (*b*) *colta, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

eaḁta 7 meabla uaiḁ (1 *Pet.* 2, 1); behold an Israelite indeed in whom there is no g., féaḁ an tḁrraelaḁ fḁinneaḁ ann naḁ ḁfunt meabail (*John* 1, 47); (7) claoḁaḁeaḁt, -a, *f.*

Guileful, *a.*, full of guile, deceit or treachery, (1) cealgaḁ, -aḁḁe; (2) meanggaḁ, -aḁḁe; (3) calaoḁreaḁ, -rḁḁe; (4) meablaḁ, -aḁḁe.

Guileless, *a.*, free from guile, artless, (1) neimḁcealgaḁ, -aḁḁe; (2) neimeanggaḁ, -aḁḁe; (3) gan meang.

Guillemot, *n.*, (1) a diving bird belonging to the genus *Uria* and allied to the auks, (a) faḁc, -a, *m.*; (b) cūlḁn, *m.* (*Con.*).

(2) The black species (*cephus grylle*), (a) éan ouḁ na rgaḁán, *m.*; (b) calltós, *f.*; (c) carḁán na long.

(3) Ringed, (a) cpoḁán, -ám, *m.*; (b) gearnna breac.

(4) With white spot on each wing and white under bill and tail, pároín, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Guillotine, *n.*, a machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy axe, tuaḁ céartúnaḁḁ.

Guilt, *n.*, crime, criminality, (1) cionnta, *g. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) coḁr, -e, *f.* (*Deut.* 19, 13).

Guiltily, *ad.*, in a guilty manner, go cionntaḁ.

Guiltiness, *n.*, the state of being guilty, (1) cionntaḁt, -a, *f.*; (2) coḁeamlaḁt, -a, *f.*

Guiltless, *a.*, free from guilt, neimḁcionntaḁ, -aḁḁe.

Guilty, *a.*, (1) having incurred guilt, criminal, (a) cionntaḁ, -aḁḁe: you are g. of it, ḁr tupa ḁr cionntaḁ leḁr; they knew he was not g., ḁí fḁoḁ aca naḁ faḁḁ fé cionntaḁ; we are verily g. concerning our brother, aḁá-

maoḁo go deimḁn cionntaḁ 1. oḁaob ár noeaḁḁpáḁaḁ (*Gen.* 42, 21); (b) coḁreaḁ, -rḁḁe.

(2) Indicating or involving guilt, coḁeamail, -mḁa.

Guinea, *n.*, a gold coin = 21s., not now coined, gḁní, *gen. id., pl.* -nḁḁe, *m.*; (2) bonn óḁr, *m.*; (3) pḁoḁa óḁr, *m.*

Guise, *n.*, (1) custom, fashion, manner, behaviour, mien, mode, practice, (a) gḁáḁam, -am, *m.*; (b) moḁ, -a, *m.*; (c) nóḁr, -óḁr, *m.*

(2) External appearance in manner or dress, (a) pḁoḁt, *g.* reaḁta, *m.*; (b) cḁuḁt, -poḁa, *m.*

Guitar, *n.*, a musical instrument, gḁitaḁ, gḁéar ceóil (*Foley*).

Gulf, *n.*, (1) a portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land, cuan, -am, *m.*

(2) An abyss, (a) ouḁaḁḁéan, -ém, *m.*: there is a great g. between you and me, tá ouḁaḁḁéan móḁr roḁr tupa aḁur mḁḁe; (b) foḁoimḁ, -e, -i, *f.*: besides all this between us and you there is a great g. fixed, oo báḁrḁ oḁḁḁa ro uile aḁá foḁoimḁn móḁr ár n-a cuḁ eaḁoḁumne 7 rḁḁḁe (*Luke* 16, 26).

(3) A whirlpool, a sucking eddy, (a) ruḁmaḁa, *m.*; (b) raobḁcoḁe, *m.*; (c) rḁugaḁe, *m.*; (d) luḁḁaḁe, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*

Gull, *v.t.*, to deceive, cheat, mislead or trick, meallam, -aḁ.

Gull, *n.*, one of many species of long-winged seabirds of the genus *Larus*, (1) (*Larus canus*) faoḁlḁtḁán, -ám, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (2) faoḁle-aḁán (*Or.*); (3) faoḁleannan (*Mon.*); (4) faoḁle (*Don.*); (5) faoḁleós (*Don.* and *Mayo*); (6) faoḁleagán (*Don.*); (7) gḁúḁós, *f.* (*Mayo*); (8) great black-beaked

gull, (a) *paiteōs mōr*; (b) *opumeanaō*, *f.*; (c) *paipac*, *-aiō*, *m.*; (d) *paipaleōs f.*; (9) great spotted gull, *caiteac bpeac*.

Gullet, *n.*, (1) the esophagus, (a) *lōntongeān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (b) *ptaōs*, *-e*, *-eācā*, *f.*; (c) *cpaop*, *-aoi*, *m.*; (d) *ṛṣōpnaō* *mīn*, *m.*; the trachea or windpipe being *ṛṣōpnaō ṣapō*; (e) *piopān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (f) *ṛluṣaō*, *-ṣā*, *m.*

(2) Something shaped like the food-passage, as a channel for water, *caipōréap*, *-éi*, *pl. id.*, and *-pi*, *m.*

Gullible, *a.*, that may be duped, *ṛomeaitta*.

Gully, *n.*, a channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water, *cumap*, *-ai*, *m.*

Gulp, *n.*, as much as is swallowed at once, (1) *ṛloṣ*, *g. ṛluṣ*, *m.*; (2) *lān bēit*; (3) *bolṣam mōr* (*bolmac*, *m.*); *ṣloine ṣiona o'ōl o'āon bolṣam*.

Gulp, *v.t.*, to swallow eagerly, to swallow up, *ṛloṣaim*, *-aō*; to *g. down* *ṛloṣaō ṛiap*.

Gulping, *n.*, the act of swallowing eagerly, *ṛloṣaō*, *-ṣā*, *m.*

Gum, *n.*, the dense tissues which invest the teeth, (1) *capbaō*, *-aō*, *m.*; (2) *capbat*, *-ait*, *m.*; (3) *opannōal*, *-ait*, *m.*; (4) *oōro* (*Aran*); *ā oparo 'r ā opannōal manntac méipṛceac* (*B. M.*).

Gum, *n.*, juice of certain trees, (1) *bioč*, *-ā*, *m.*; (2) *ṛuṣ cpann*.

Gumboil, *n.*, *ballṛṣōro*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.* (*Aran*).

Gun, *n.*, a weapon for propelling missiles to a distance, *ṣunna*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ai*, *m.*

Gunner, *n.*, (1) one who works a gun, (a) *ṣunnōi*, *-ōpa*, *-pi*, *m.*; (b) *ṣunnaoōi*, *-ōpa*, *-pi*, *m.*

(2) The connor-fish, *ballac*, *-aiō*, *-aiōe*, *m.*

Gunnery, *n.*, the science of projectiles and the manner of constructing and using artillery, *ṣunnaoōipeac*, *-ā*, *f.*

Gunpowder, *n.*, an explosive substance used in gunnery and blasting, *pūoap ṣunna*.

Gunroom, *n.*, a room in which guns are kept, *ṛeōmpa ṣunna*.

Gunshot, *n.*, a shot from a gun, *upcāp ṣunna*.

Gunsmith, *n.*, a smith who makes or repairs firearms, *ṣaba ṣeal*.

Gunstock, *n.*, the stock to which the barrel of a hand gun is fastened, *ceap ṣunna*.

Gunwale, *n.*, the upper edge of a boat's side, (1) *ṛoṛbōro*, *-būi*, *m.*; (2) *ṛlacbōro*, *m.*; (3) *ṛtoc lunge*, *m.*

Gurgle, *n.*, a purling bubbling noise, (1) *ṣluṣ*, *-uiṣ*, *m.*; (2) *opannacān*, *-ām*, *m.*

Gurgle, *v.i.*, to run or flow with a purling or bubbling noise, *ṣluṣaim*, *v.n. ṣluṣ*.

Gurgling, *a.*, with a broken, bubbling noise, (1) *ṣluṣapnaō*, *-aiōe*; (2) *ṣluṣac*, *-aiōe*.

Gurgling, *n.*, the act of flowing with a bubbling noise, (1) *ṣluṣ-ṣail*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *ṣluṣapnaō*, *-aiō*, *m.*

Gurnet, *n.*, a marine fish of the Gurnard, genus *Trigla*, (1) *ṣoirnéao*, *-éio*, *m.*; (2) *boṛac*, *-aiō*, *m.*; (3) *cnūoān*, *-ām*, *m.* (*Foley*); (4) *cpuaoān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (5) red gurnet, *cpuaoān oearṣ*.

Gush, *v.i.*, to issue forth with violence and rapidity, (1) *ṛṣemnim*, *-neao*: all his bowels gushed out, *oō ṛṣemneaoap ā inne uile amac* (*Acts 1, 18*); till the blood gushed out upon

- them, *nó sup rseinn an fuit amac orca* (1 *Kings* 18, 28); (2) *maðmuigim, -uðað*: the blood gushed out of his wound, *vo maðmuig an fuit amac ar a tot.*
- Gush, n.,** a sudden and violent flow of liquid from an enclosed place, *marom, -aðma, -aðmanna, m. and f.*
- Gushing, n.,** the act of liquid suddenly and violently issuing forth from a confined place, *maðmað, -mca, m.*
- Gusset, n.,** a small piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge it, (1) *orðlân, -âm, m.*; (2) *eang, g. einge, pl. -a, f.*: the g. of a shirt, *eang léme (O' Beg.)*; (3) shoulder g., *suaitéân, -âm, m.*
- Gust, n.,** the sense of taste, *blar, -ar, m.*
- Gust, n.,** a sudden squall, (1) *roigheân obann ðaoite*; (2) *rðraib ðaoite.*
- Gusto, n.,** relish, liking, fancy, (1) *oúil, -e, f.*; (2) *mian, -a, pl. id., m.,* also *g. même, pl. -a, f.*
- Gut, n.,** an intestine, a bowel, (1) *mnpeactân, -âm, m.*; (2) *putôð, -ôige, -a, f.*; (3) small guts, *na caolâm*; (4) *rpiotôð, f. (Aran)*; (5) *pl. mniçir*; (6) *pl. mianac, -aig (U.).*
- Guttapercha, n.,** the juice of certain trees, *cúicriúc, -úic, m.*
- Gutter, n.,** (1) any narrow channel or groove, *clar, -e, -eaca, f.*
(2) A sewer, (a) *campa, gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (b) *campac, -aige, -a, f.*
- Guttle, v.t. and i.,** to gorge, *nib o'ite go ciocpac.*
- Guttural, a.,** of or pertaining to the throat, (1) *ðarðgucaç, -aige*; (2) *rððnamail, -mía*; (3) *nib vo bamear leir an rððmaið.*

Guzzle, v.t. and i., to swallow liquor greedily and often, (1) *pluðaim, -að*; (2) *ól go hiom-apaç.*

Guzzler, n., one who guzzles, (1) *pluðaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *póçaire, m.*

Gymnasium, n., a school for gymnastics, *peacapaân, -âm, m.*

Gymnast, n., an athlete, (1) *luçt cleap*; (2) *lúçtcleapurðe, g. id., pl. -ðce, m.*

Gymnastic, } a., pertaining to
Gymnastical, } athletic exercises, *lúçtcleapac, -aige.*

Gymnastics, n., athletic exercises, (1) *lúçtcleapa, m., pl.*; (2) *ðleac-aiðeact, -a, f.*

Gypsy. See Gipsy.

Gyrfalcon, n., a species of Arctic falcon (*Falco rusticolus*), (1) *piotap ðpéaðac, m.*; (2) *ðpib, -e, -í, f.*

Gyve, n., a shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter, (1) *ðeibeann, -öinn, m.*; (2) *ðeimeal, -mle, -mleaca, f.*; (3) *lamcroe, g. id., pl. -oí, f. See Fetter.*

H.

H., h. (uaç, the whitethorn tree) is not admitted as one of the letters of the Irish alphabet. It is used as an aspirate, esp. in books printed in Roman characters. It has also grammatical functions. It follows (a) the article *na, gen. sing., fem.,* when the noun begins with a vowel, as *blac na hóige*, the bloom of youth; (b) similarly in all cases after the art. *pl.,* as *vo bí na ném*, except *gen. plurals* *n-* being used, as *ceól na n-éan*; (c) after *a=her, a namm, her*

name; (d) after the numerals (i) *τρί*, as *τρί νηαιρε*; (ii) *ceĩre*, as *ceĩre νηαιρε*; (iii) *ρέ*, as *ρέ νηαιρε*; (iv) *ῥαῖα*, as *an ῥαῖα νηαιρ*, *an peireað νηαιρ*, *an naom̃að νηαιρ*, *an τ-δον̃μαð νηαιρ* *ῥέας*; (e) after the *pron. cia*, as *cia νηαιρ*; (f) after (i) the *prep. ῥο*, to, towards: *ῥο nor̃ce*, till night; (ii) the particle, *ῥο* prefixed to adjectives to form adverbs, as *ῥο h̃ápo*, highly; *ῥο naoĩom̃n*, delightfully; (iii) the *prep. te*, as *te neaḡna*, with wisdom; (g) after *neg. ní*, as *ní hé ῖm é*, that is not it; (h) after *ñá*=nor, as *ñá biõð uam̃an ñá h̃imeaḡta op̃c*, have neither fear nor dread; (i) after the proclitic *ba*, as *ba nolc teĩr an m̃naoĩ ʋul̃ c̃uĩḡe*, the woman did not like to go to him; *ba nolc c̃uĩḡe é*, he was bad at it; (j) after the particle *ʋo* before passive forms, as *ʋ ʋoῑp̃ ʋam̃ḡean ʋo h̃iãðað teĩr p̃ém aĩr*, in a strong tower that was closed by himself (*Keat. Tbb. 153, 11*); (k) and generally for the sake of euphony and to prevent a hiatus *h* is prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel when the preceding word ends with a vowel.

Ha ! *int.*, *pá !*

Habeas corpus, a writ having for its object to bring a party before the court, *τόῤ α̃ κο̃ρ̃π̃*.

Haberdasher, *n.*, a dealer in drapery goods, *ʋiõl̃c̃õĩr̃ éãʋaḡe*.

Habergeon, *n.*, armour for the neck and breast, *ũc̃té̃ʋe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Habiliment, *n.*, a garment, *cul̃ãʋð éãʋaḡ̃*.

Habit, *n.*, (1) inclination of body or mind, *cl̃ãonãð*, *-ñc̃a*, *m.*

(2) A fixed or established custom or usage, (a) *béar*, *-a*, *m.*: it was his habit, *ʋã b̃éar teĩr*; (b) *nór*, *-óĩr*, *pl. -a* and *-anna*, *m.*: you made it a h., *ʋo ʋeĩm (ῖunne, ῖuḡne) t̃ú nór ʋe*; (c) *taĩt̃ḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (d) bad h., (i) *ʋʋoĩc̃béar*; (ii) *ʋʋoç̃nór*, *m.*; (iii) *ʋʋoĩc̃cleãc̃tãð*, *-t̃c̃a*, *m.*; (e) good h., (i) *ʋeaḡnór*, *m.*; (ii) *ʋeaḡb̃éar*.

(3) A fixed practice, *cleãc̃tãð*, *-c̃t̃c̃a*, *m.*

(4) Attire, dress, (a) *éãʋãc̃*, *-aḡ*, *-aḡe*, *m.*; (b) *cul̃ãʋð*, *g. id.*, *pl. -l̃c̃ãc̃a*, *m.*, also *gen. -l̃ãð*, *pl. -eãc̃a*, *f.*; (c) *aĩbiõ*, *-e*, *pl. id.*, and *-eãc̃a*, *f.*

Habitable, *a.*, capable of being or fit to be inhabited, (1) *ioñaĩt̃peĩb̃ce* (*Prov. 8, 31*); (2) *ioñp̃ur̃ðe*, *ind.*; (3) *ioñaĩt̃ḡce*, *ind.*; (4) *ioñc̃om̃m̃uĩðce*.

Habitableness, *n.*, the state of being habitable, *ioñp̃uĩðcẽãc̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Habitation, *n.*, permanent place of abode, dwelling, residence, or house (1) *t̃ḡ*, *-e*, *-ḡce*, *m.*; also *teãc̃*; (2) *ápaĩr*, *-aĩr*, *m.*; (3) *áĩt̃peãð*, *-eĩb̃*, *-a*, *m.*

Habitual, *a.*, according to habit, (1) *ḡñá̃c̃ãc̃*, *-aḡe*: it is h. with him, *ĩr ḡñá̃c̃ãc̃ teĩr*; (2) *cleãc̃tãm̃aĩl*, *m̃l̃a*; (3) *nó̃p̃ãc̃*, *-aḡe*; (4) *taĩt̃ḡeãc̃*, *-ḡḡe*.

Habitualness, *n.*, the state of being habitual, *ḡñá̃c̃ãm̃l̃ãc̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Habituate, *v.t.*, to accustom, to familiarize, (1) *cleãc̃tãm̃*, *-ãð*; (2) *taĩt̃ḡĩm̃*, *-ḡe*, also *tãc̃uĩḡĩm̃*, *-c̃aḡe*; (3) *ḡñá̃c̃uĩḡĩm̃*, *-uḡãð*.

Habitude, *n.*, customary attitude, usual or established mode or manner, (1) *ḡñá̃c̃ãc̃t*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *ḡñá̃c̃ãm̃*, *-aĩm̃*, *m.*

Habitué, n., one who habitually frequents a place, *ḡnátóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*

Hack, v.t., to cut irregularly and without skill, (1) *roḡaim, -aḡ*: hacking him with a razor, *le rárúr a roḡaḡ (D. D. 149)*; (2) *rieḡaim, -aḡ*: hacking the host, *ḡs rieḡaḡ na rluḡḡ (cf. slogging)*; (3) *leoḡaim, -aḡ*; (4) *leoḡaim, -aḡ*.

Hack, n., a horse used in all kinds of work, *ḡearrán, -ám, m.* (*cairín, -úm, m., Ker.*), *dim.* of *ḡabair* (O.I. for horse; in *U.* used for horse generally and *capall* for mare).

Hack, n., (1) a notch, *ḡḡḡ, -a, m.* (2) A drudge, *rḡlábúirde. g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

Hacked, a., gapped, (1) *ḡḡḡaḡ, -aḡe*; (2) *beáirnaḡ, -aḡe*.

Hacking, n., the act of mangling, *leoḡaḡ, -ḡairḡa, m.*

Hackle, n., an implement for dressing flax, (1) *rirḡeal, -cíl, m.*, also *rirḡeal, -éil, m.*, and *riorḡal, -ail, m.*; (2) *ḡairḡeal, -cíl, m.*; (3) *reiceal, -cíl, m.*

Hackle, v.t., to separate the coarse part of flax from the fine, (1) *rirḡealaim, -laḡt*; (2) *reicilim, -leḡḡ*.

Hackler, n., one who works a hackle, (1) *rirḡealóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *ḡear an ḡairḡil*.

Hackling, n., the act of combing with a hackle, *rirḡealḡt, -a, f.*

Hackney, v.t., to make trite or commonplace, (1) *ḡnátḡéaraim, -aḡ*; (2) *riorḡéanam, -am.*

Hackney, n., (1) a carriage kept for hire, *cóirḡe coirḡeann*.

(2) Horse kept for hire, (a) *ḡearrán, -ám, m.*; (b) *cairín, -úm, m. (Ker.)*.

Hackneyed, a., trite or commonplace, *ḡnátḡéaraḡ, -aḡe*.

Had, imp. of Have, I had it, *bí ré ḡam*; he had it, *bí ré ḡe*; you had it, *bí ré ḡat*; we had it, *bí ré ḡaimn*; they had it, *bí ré ḡa*; they had the house to themselves, *bí an ḡeac rúḡa rém ḡa*; she had it, *bí ré aicí*; all that he had, (a) *a raiḡ aḡe uile*; (b) *an uile níḡ ḡá raiḡ aḡe*; it had like to have been lost, *ḡóḡair (ḡóḡair, Don.) ḡo ḡcaillḡrde é*; after I had it, *ḡairéir é a beir ḡam*; if we had enough money, *ḡá mbeaḡ airḡeḡ ḡo leoḡ ḡaimn*; I had just done it, *bíor ḡairéir a ḡéanta*; had I not been a fool, *muna mbeinn-re am amaḡán, muna mbeaḡ ḡo raḡair im amaḡán*; they had to fly for their lives, *b'éisim ḡóib ḡeiceḡ le n-a n-anam*; it must be had, *ir éisim a raḡail*; I had rather than a good deal to be on top of Grassmount when a thousand men, three sergeants and two captains were suddenly killed, *ḡo bḡeáir liom ná móirán a beir anáirde oir, a Cnuic an réir, nuair marḡuirḡeḡ beic ḡeḡeḡ láirḡeac, ḡrí ráirḡeant ir ḡá captaen*.

Haddock, n., an edible marine fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*) allied to the cod, (1) *coḡḡḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (2) *aḡḡḡ, f. (Or.)*.

Haft, n., a handle, that part of a tool or knife by which it is held when used, (1) *ḡoirn, gen. and pl. ḡuirn, m.*; (2) *ḡoirncúl, -úil, m.*; (3) *ḡoirncur, -uir, m.*: the h. went in after the blade, *ḡo cuarḡ an ḡoirncur irḡeac i noirḡ na lamne (cf. Judg. 3, 22)*; (4) *ḡeir, -e, -eanna, f. (M. O'D.)*; (5) *cor,*

-oire, -a, *f.*; h. of the knife, cor na r̥sme.

Hag, *n.*, an ugly old woman, caitleac, -lige, -ca, *f.*: when the hag is in danger she must run, nuair ir cnuar̥ don caillig caitepr̥o r̥i r̥it̥; cold is the hag's affection, ir fuar cumann na caillige.

Haggard, *n.*, a stackyard, (1) iot-lann, -amne, -a, *f.*; also iotla, -lann, -lann, *f.*; (2) sarruac̥ na s̥cruac̥.

Haggard, *a.*, wasted by want, anxiety, or suffering, caite, *ind.* (spent).

Haggarding, *n.*, the act of carting home hay, corn, etc., t̥ar̥l̥o̥, -lige, *m.*

Haggis, *n.*, a Scotch dish made of the minced head and pluck of a sheep or lamb mixed with suet, onions, oatmeal and seasoning and boiled in the stomach of the animal, mion̥bru̥gm̥ann, -am̥n, *m.*

Haggish, *a.*, like a hag, caitleac̥-am̥ail, -m̥la.

Haggle, *v.i.*, to be difficult in bargaining, (1) beic̥ as cup r̥aoir̥re n̥o̥ r̥aoir̥re ar̥ n̥i̥o̥ ar̥ n̥-ḁ o̥iol̥.

Haggler, *n.*, one who haggles, (a) seller, r̥aoir̥reoir̥, -o̥ra, -r̥i, *m.*; (b) buyer, r̥aoir̥reoir̥, -o̥ra, -r̥i, *m.*

Haggling, *n.*, the act of chaffering, (1) r̥aoir̥reoir̥eac̥t̥ r̥ r̥aoir̥reoir̥eac̥t̥; (2) as cup ir̥ as c̥uteam̥.

Hagiographa, *n.*, that portion of the Old Testament not contained in the Law or the Prophets, p̥erteap̥laic̥te.

Hagiology, *n.*, the lives of the saints, naom̥feand̥ar̥, -ar̥, *m.*

Hail, *n.*, frozen raindrops, (1) cloic̥f̥neac̥tao̥, -ar̥o̥: as a tem-

pest of h., am̥ail an̥pḁo̥ cloic̥f̥neac̥tao̥ (*cf.* Isa. 28, 2); (2) r̥rair̥, -a, *m.*; (3) ceap̥air̥, -r̥eac̥, *f.*
Hail, *v.t.*, to salute, to address, to call loudly to, beannuigim (oo), -u̥gḁo̥.

Hail, *n.*, a salutation, 'r̥e̥ oo beata (*Con.* and *U.*); 'oiḁ oo beata (*M.*); an uile r̥l̥am̥te̥ cu̥gḁt̥; m̥o̥r̥ oo beata, reply m̥o̥r̥ ir̥ Muir̥e ir̥ p̥ḁo̥rair̥s̥ o̥uit̥; so m̥beannuig̥tear̥ o̥uit̥.

Hailstone, *n.*, a frozen raindrop, (1) cloic̥f̥neac̥tao̥, -ar̥o̥; (2) s̥r̥am̥ne cloic̥f̥neac̥tao̥.

Hair, *n.*, (1) the mass of small, horny, fibrous tubes growing from the skin of an animal and covering the body in whole or in part, (a) b̥ru̥t̥, -a, *m.*; (b) p̥eac̥an̥, -am̥, *m.*; (c) p̥ionn̥ao̥, -ar̥o̥, *m.*; (d) p̥uam̥ne, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eac̥a, *f.*; (e) p̥eac̥ar̥, -ar̥, *m.*

(2) The hair on the human head, (a) s̥ruair̥s̥, -e, -as̥a, *f.*; (b) p̥oic̥. -uit̥, *m.*; (c) ciab̥, *g. céibe*, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. κομη, hair); (d) mon̥s̥, *g. munge*, *f.*; (*cf.* W. mwng; Bret. moe); (e) up̥la, -an̥, *f.*; (f) r̥uap̥an̥, -am̥, *m.*; (g) céar̥ c̥inn̥, *m.*; (h) on a person's body, o̥ionnac̥, -aige, *f.*; (i) long hair hanging over one's eyes, s̥l̥ib̥, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (j) shaggy and unkempt hair, (i) mo̥t̥all̥, -ail̥, *m.*; (ii) r̥to̥t̥all̥, -ail̥, *m.*; (iii) r̥to̥t̥ar̥, -ar̥, *m.*; a person with such hair, r̥to̥t̥ail̥in̥, and r̥to̥t̥ar̥in̥, *m.*; (k) hair twisted and plaited, po̥t̥an̥, *m.*; (l) poor, thin hair, r̥p̥l̥inc̥iḁb̥, *f.*; (m) a single hair, p̥ube, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*; (n) a particular hair on the back of the head which is pulled to cure a relaxed sore throat, p̥ube t̥uair̥o̥il̥; (o) natural turn of, called a "cow-

lick," *ceirpealán*, -ám, *m.*; (*p*) *ceann* (head), *m.*: my hair is gray from you, *tá mo ceann liat asat*.

(3) Of a boar, *n.*, *suairpeac collaig*, *f.*

(4) Of a cat, dog, rabbit, (*a*) *clúimpeac*, -níge, *f.*; (*b*) *clúm cuir*, *saobair*, *comín*.

(5) Of a horse, (*a*) mane, (i) *mong éapail*; (ii) *puirail*, -ail, *m.*; (*b*) tail, (i) *suairpeac*, -níge, *f.*; (ii) *puaim*, -e, -eada, *f.*; (iii) *róin*, -óm, *pl.* -óimte, *m.* (*cf.* W. rhawn; Cor. and Bret. reun; Skr. roman); (*c*) of a deer, *suairpe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Hair-breadth, *n.*, the diameter of a hair, *leitead puibe*.

Hair-brush, *n.*, a brush for cleansing and smoothing the hair, *rsuab spruaise*.

Hair-cloth, *n.*, cloth made wholly or in part of hair, (1) *róin*, -óm, -óimte, *m.*; (2) *éadac róin*; (3) *róiméadac*.

Hair-comb, *n.*, a comb for dressing the hair, *ciop émn*, *f.*

Hair-cutting, *n.*, making the hair short by cutting, *tomairt*, -airtá, *f.*; also *tomad*, -má, *m.*

Hair-dresser, *n.*, a barber, *spruasairpe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Hairiness, *n.*, state of being covered with hair, *spreangairbeair*, -bir, *m.*

Hairless, *a.*, destitute of hair, *san spruas*.

Hair-lace, *n.*, a band for binding the hair, (1) *céibín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* ní, *m.*; (2) *céibleog*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Hair-pin, *n.*, a pin usually bent for fastening the hair, (1) *céib-óeas*, *f.*; (2) *biopán spruaise*.

Hair-shirt, *n.*, a shirt made of hair-cloth, (1) *róiméme*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -léimte, *f.*; (2) *cúic*, -e, -í, *f.*

Hairy, *a.*, covered with hair, rough with hair, hirsute, (1) *spruasac*, -aige; (2) *róimneac*, -níge; (3) *puamneac*, -níge; (4) *clúmac*, -aige; (5) *sliobac*, -aige; (6) *slobac*, -aige; (7) *pionnaimac*, -aige; (8) *močallac*, -aige; (9) *ulac*, -aige; (10) *peactánac*, -aige; (11) *močallac*, -aige, also *močlac*, -aige.

Hairy Mary or Hairy Molly, *n.*, a kind of brown hairy worm, *cnumóg*, -óige, -a, *f.*; *cruó éapail* (*Tyr.*); *Diarmuroin clúim*.

Hake, *n.*, a marine food fish (*Merlucius vulgaris*), (1) *cota móir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *salac*, -aig, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Halberd, *n.*, an ancient long-handled weapon of war, *laigean*, *gen.* and *pl.* -gim, *m.* (*O' R.*).

Halberdier, *n.*, a soldier armed with a halberd, *laigeanóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; also *laigneac*, -níg, *m.*

Halcyon days, peaceful happy days, *laete róirpáca* (*O' Beg.*)

Hale, *a.*, sound, healthy, (1) *roillám*, -e; (2) *rlán*, -áme; (3) *rláimteamail*, -má.

Half, *n.*, *leat*, -eite, -čanna, *f.*: a pound and a h., *punt so leir*; two-fifths of the h. is equal to one-fifth of the whole, *ir ionann dá cúigead an leirte asur cúigead an lán* (*B.L.L.* ii. 24, 8); a good beginning is h. the work, *cúr maic leat na hoibre*.

Half-alive, *a.*, slow, dilatory, *leatbeó*.

Half-asleep, *ad.*, neither asleep nor awake, *n-a leatcorotad*.

Half-baked, *a.* (*colloq.*), not active, smart or lively, *leatbpuirte*.

Half-blind fool, *n.*, *rtuacán*, -ám, *m.*

Half-boiled, *a.*, partially cooked, *bogbeirbte*.

Half-brother, *n.*, a brother by one parent but not by both, *teap-oeapibpáctair*, *m.*

Half-circle, *n.*, half the circumference of a circle, *teitbeact*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.*

Half-crown, *n.*, 2s. 6d., *teactcopóm*, *-e*, *f.*

Half-dead, *a.*, tired out, *teactmarb*.

Half-eager, *a.*, hesitating, *opuṣ-alla*, *-aige*.

Half-fool, *n.*, a silly person, *teact-amaoán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Half-holiday, *n.*, a day of partial exemption from labour, *bpeac-faoipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Half-hourly, *a.*, done or happening at intervals of half an hour, *teact-uairiact*.

Half-mast, *n.*, a point some distance below the top of a mast, *teact-éramn*, *m.*

Half-mile, *n.*, 880 yards, *teact-míle*.

Half-moon, *n.*, the moon at the quarters when half its disk is illuminated, *teactgeala*, *f.*

Halfness, *n.*, the quality of being half, *teite*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Half-one, *n.*, a half glass of spirits, (1) *teactglome*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.*; (2) *teactceann*, *m.*

Half-penny, *n.*, an English coin value for half a penny, (1) *teact-pingmn*, *f.*; (2) *teactpigne*, *f.* (*Mun.*); *teact-pingmn* (*Con.*): eight pence h.-p.; *oet bpingmne go teit*.

Half-pint, *n.*, a measure = to 4 glasses, *teactpiunt*, *-únt*, *m.*

Half-pound, *n.*, 8 ozs., *teactpúnt*, *-únt*, *m.*

Half-price, *n.*, half the usual price, *teactlud*, *m.*

Half-quarter, *n.*, (a) two ounces; (b) an eighth of one of certain

equal shares, *teact-ceactrama*, *-n*, *f.*

Half-share, *n.*, one of two equal shares, (1) *teactcuro*, *f.*; (2) *teactpomn*, *f.*

Half-sister, *n.*, a sister by one parent only, *teapoeipibriúr*, *f.* (*teipoeipibriúr*, *Don.*).

Half-sole, *n.*, for a boot or shoe, *teactbomn*, *-bumn*, *m.*

Half-starved with hunger, (1) *teact-caillte teip an ocra*; (2) *riogairla*, *-aige*.

Half-tore, *a.*, tipsy, *rúṣa*, *-aige*; *bócraig* (*Or.*) = *ap teactmeirge*.

Half-verse, *n.*, two lines of verse, (1) *teactramn*, *f.*; (2) *teactceactrama*, *-n*, *f.*

Half-way, *n.*, half the distance between two places, *teact rúige*, *f.*

Half-wit, *n.*, a foolish person, a blockhead, (1) *amaoán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *oume beagléigmn*, *m.*; (3) *teactoume*, *m.*: good luck settles on the h.-w., *uirgeann ronap ap teactoume*.

Half-witted, *a.*, silly, (1) *beag-céillröe*; (2) *teitcéillröe* (*B.L.L.* i. 20, 28); (3) *amaoánta*, *ind.*, (4) *amaroea*, *-oige*.

Halibut, *n.*, a large edible marine flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), (1) *bpaóán feápnna* (*Foley*); (2) *móite*, *f.* (*Achill*); (3) *onleabá* (*Clew Bay*).

Hall, *n.*, (a) a large public building in which business is transacted and entertainments are held, (b) the chief room in a castle, (c) a name given to many manor houses, (d) a college in an English university and the room in which the students dine in common, (e) a vestibule or corridor, (1) *alla*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (2) *halla*, *m.*: Town Hall, *halla baite*.

Halleluiah, } *n.* and *inter.*, an
Hallelujah, } exclamation used
chiefly in songs of praise and
thanksgiving to God, ἡλληλὺιά.
Ὡία; ἁλληλουία.

Halliard. *See* Halyard.

Halloo ! *inter.*, a loud exclamation
calling attention, ἡέλεό.

Hallow, *v.t.*, to make holy, to
reverence, (1) ναοῦμαι, -αὐ :
hallowed be thy name, ὅ ναοῦ-
ται ὁ ὄνομα; (2) ναοῦναι, -
αὐ.

Hallowed, *a.*, made holy, ναοῦτα,
ind.: of all the h. things, ὅνα
οὐτε νῖο ναοῦτα (*Numb.* 18, 8).

Halloween, *n.*, the evening before
All Saints' Day, ὁ ὅς ἐστι Σάββατον.

Hallowmas, *n.*, All Saints' Day,
ἡ ἡμέρα τῆς ὁλοκλήτης; ἡ ἡμέρα
τῆς ὁλοκλήτης; ἡ ἡμέρα τῆς
ὁλοκλήτης (*cf.* O. Slav.
svant, holy).

Hallucinate, *v.i.*, to wander men-
tally, to go astray, to mistake, to
fall into delusions, μερῶναι, -
αὐ.

Hallucination, *n.*, a wandering of
the mind, (1) μερῶναι, -αὐ, *m.*;
(2) μερῶναι, -αὐ, *m.*.

Hallucinator, *n.*, one who is sub-
ject to hallucinations, μερῶναι-
αὐ, -αὐ, *m.*.

Halm. *See* Haulm.

Halo, *n.*, (1) a luminous circle
round the sun or moon, (a)
ὅς, -α, -α, *m.*; (b) ὅς
ῖν, *m.*; ὅς ῖν = rainbow.

(2) A circle of light round the
heads of saints, ὅς ῖν ὅς.

Halser. *See* Hawser.

Halt, *n.*, a stop in marching,
(1) ῥαῦ, -α, *m.*; (2) κομῶναι
g. id. f.: to make a h., ῥαῦ ὅ
ὅς.

Halt, *v.i.*, to come to a stop, to
stand still (1) ῥαῦ, *v.n.*

ῥαῦ; (2) ῥαῦ, -α: he
said to him h., οὐδὲν ῥε ῥε
ῥαῦ ὅς ῥαῦ.

Halt, *a.*, lame, βαρὺ, -α: to
enter into life h. or maimed,
οὐ ῥαῦ ὅς ῥαῦ βαρὺ βαρὺ
ὅς ὁ ὅς βαρὺ (*Mat.* 18, 8).

Halt, *n.*, (1) a stop in walking
or marching, βαρὺ, -α, *f.*;
(2) *coll.*, lame people, να βαρὺ.

Halter, *n.*, (1) a rope with or with-
out a headstall for leading or
tying a horse, ἀσπῶν, -α, *m.*
(*B.L.L.* i. 124): let him go the
length of the halter, ῥε ῥα
ἀσπῶν ῥε.

(2) A hangman's h., ῥαῦ,
-α, *m.*.

Halting, *n.*, the act of limping,
(1) βαρὺ, -α; (2) ῥε ῥε, -
α, *f.*.

Halve, *v.t.*, to divide into two
equal parts, πομῶναι ῥα ὅ.

Halved, *a.*, divided into two equal
parts, πομῶναι ῥα ὅ.

Halyard, *n.*, a rope for hoisting
or lowering sails, flags, etc., (1)
ῥαῦ, -α, -α, *m.*; (2)
ῥαῦ, *g. id., pl.* -α, *m.*;
(3) ῥαῦ, *g. id., pl.* -α, *m.*
(*Con.*).

Ham, *n.*, (1) the region at the
back of the knee joint, ὁ ῥαῦ,
-α, -α, *f.*.

(2) The thigh of a pig salted
and smoked, (a) ῥαῦ, -α, *m.*;
(b) ῥαῦ μῦς; (c) ῥαῦ,
-α, *m.* (from ῥα, a pig); (d)
μῦς (O'B.); (e) ῥαῦ
μῦς ῥαῦ (*Foley*); (f) ῥαῦ
μῦς ῥαῦ ῥαῦ (*O'Beg.*).

Hames, *n. pl.*, the curved pieces
of wood round a horse's collar
to which the traces are attached,
ῥα, *gen. id., pl.* -α, *f.*.

Hamlet, *n.*, a small village, (1) baile beas, *m.*; (2) ceapac, -aige, -a, *f.*; (3) ɣpáɣ, -e, -eača, *f.*

Hammer, *n.*, an instrument for driving nails, etc., (1) carúr, -úr, *m.*; (2) leirirt, -e, -i, *f.*, *dim.* leirirtín, *m.*; (3) ɣeannaime, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*: she took a h. in her hand, do ɣlac rí ɣ. 'n-a lámh (*Judg.* 4, 21); (4) mason's h., lámóro, -úr, *m.*

Hammer, *v.t.*, (1) to beat with a hammer, ɣeannaím, -að.

(2) To strike repeated blows literally or figuratively, (a) planncaím, -að; (b) rctánaím, -að.

Hammering, *n.*, (1) the act of striking with a hammer, (a) bualað le carúr; (b) ɣeannaimeacht, -a, *f.*

(2) Striking repeated blows literally or figuratively, planncað, -ctá, *m.*: they were h. each other, bíodar aɣ planncað a céine.

Hammock, *n.*, a swinging couch or bed, (1) leaba lúmɣe; (2) leaba lúarɣám; (3) rpirír, -e, -i, *f.*

Hamper, *n.*, a large basket usually with a cover, (1) cliað, -éib, -a, *m.*; (2) cliaðán, -ám, *m.* (*T.P.*, I. 615); (3) cip, -e, -eanna, *f. (ib)*; (4) purɣ, -urɣ, *m.* (*T.P.*, II. 333); (5) maor, -e, -eača, *f.*

Hamper, *v.t.*, to impede in motion or progress, corɣím, *v.n.* corɣ.

Hamstring, *n.*, one of the great tendons at each side of the ham, (1) rpeir, -e, -eača, *f.*; (2) péirt na hiorɣaroe; (3) peactac, -aɣ, -a, *m.*

Hamstring, *v.t.*, to lame or disable by cutting or tying up the tendons of the ham, (1) rpeirim, -peað; (2) an rpeir do ɣeapraað; (3) péirt na hiorɣaroe do

ɣeapraað nó do ceangal do ɔamgean.

Hamstrung, *a.*, having the hamstring cut, a hiorɣaroe ɣeaprača.

Hand, *n.*, (1) the fore part of the arm below the wrist, (a) lám, *gen.* láime, *dat.* lám, *pl.* láma, *dual* ɔá lám (*cf.* W. llaw; Corn. lof; O.B. lau): though h. join h., bíoð ɣo n-iaðfað lám i lám (*Prov.* 11, 21); there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, ip iomða turleað ón lám ɣo ɔcí an beal; near, lám le; right h., lám ɔear; left h., lám éilí nó éilé; hands up, ruar le do lámab; h. in h., also h. to h. .i. contending (*see* Hand to Hand), lám ar lám; (b) palm of the hand, bar, -aire, -a, *f.*; (c) the hand open, (i) iaðar, -air, -òra, *m.*; (ii) ɔeáirna, -n, -inne, *pl.* -inne and -nna, *f.*; (d) the closed hand, (i) ɔorin, *g.* ɔuirin, *m.* (*cf.* W. dwrn; Cos. and O. Bret., dorn; Bret., dourn; Gr. *δωρον*, palm); (ii) ɔóro, -e, *pl.* -peacta, *f.*; (e) the hand half-closed, ɣlac, -aice, -a, *f.*; a big-handed awkward man, lapaire; a big-handed untidy girl, lapós.

(2) That which resembles or to some extent performs the office of the human hand, as (a) the foot of a hawk, cipob, -ruib, *pl. id.*, and -a, *m.*; (b) the hand of a clock, cloɣméar.

(3) A measure equal to a hand's breadth (4 inches) used chiefly for measuring the height of horses, (a) ɔorin, *g.* ɔuirin, *pl. id., m.*; (b) ɔuirnin, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*: a horse sixteen hands high, capall ré nɔorin ɔeas.

(4) Power of performance, ability, skill, dexterity: he is

a good h. at making baskets, *ἡ μαῖτ' ἀν' ῥάπ' ἐκισθ' ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐ.*

(5) Side, part, direction: on this h. and that h., *ἀπ' ἀν' ἑαυτῶν* *ἑαυτῶν*.

(6) Actual performance, deed, act: if thou wilt save Israel by my hand, *μή ἐξ ἡμετέρων τῶν ἰσραὴλ ἑαυτῶν* (*Judges* 6, 36).

(7) Personal possession, ownership, hence control or management, *ἡ ἡμῶν*.

(8) Agency in transmission from one person to another, at first h., *ὅτι ἐκείνῳ ἡμῶν*; at second h., *ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς ἡμῶν*.

(9) A hand at cards: I have a bad h., *τὰ ὀρθὰ ἡμῶν ἀγαθὰ*.

(10) A term used in counting eggs, fish, cabbage plants, sheaves of corn, etc., it is usually done by sixes .i. three in each h., *ἡμῶν, -ἑκατὲς, -ἑκατὲς, -ἑκατὲς*.

Hand and leg, *ἡμῶν ἡ κοίτη*.

Hand and word (my), *ἀμ' ἐμὰς*.

Handful of flax, *ῥαβδὸς, -ἑκατὲς, -ἑκατὲς*.

Handful of turf brought by a girl in the tail of her dress, *ἑκατὲς τῶν ἑκατῶν*.

Hand-mill, *μύλος ἡμῶν*.

Hand to hand (from), *ὁ ἡμῶν*.

Hand to hand, contending:—

Ὁ δὲ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμῶν ὁ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
ἡμῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
Ὁ δὲ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν

—Oss. iv. 46,

Who would give battle h. to h. ?
ὁ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν
ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν

Hand to mouth, precariously: living from h. to m., *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

All hands shall be feeble, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν* (*Ezek.* 7, 17).

At hand, near in time or place, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

Clean hands, the man that hath c. h., *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν* (*Job* 17, 9).

On the other hand, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

High hand, with a h. h., *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

In hand, in course of transaction, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

On hand, in present possession, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

To bear a hand, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

To have a hand in, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

To lay hands on, to seize, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

To lend a hand, to help, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

To set the hand to, all that thou settest thine h. to, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν* (*Deut.* 23, 20).

To take in hand, to attempt, to undertake, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

Right hand, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

Left hand, (a) *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*; (b) *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

A left-handed person, (a) *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*; (b) *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*: disabled in one h., *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*; disabled in both hands, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*; the person so disabled, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

Hand, v.t., (1) to pass, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*: he handed me a pound, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

(2) To lead, to guide, *ἡμῶν ἡμῶν*.

Hand-ball, *n.*, a game in which the ball is struck with the hand, *ἡσφῆρος λάιμε, f.*

Hand-barrow, *n.*, a barrow carried by hand, *βαρα λάιμε, m.*

Hand-basket, *n.*, a small basket for carrying in the hand, (1) *λάιμέλιαθ, m.*; (2) *βιρθεός λάιμε f.*; (3) *κρεάν, -άν, m.*

Hand-bell, *n.*, a small bell held in the hand while ringing, (1) *κλος λάιμε, m.*; (2) *λάιμέτος, -ις, m.*

Hand-book, *n.*, a manual, (1) *λεσβάρ λάιμε, m.*; (2) *γλακτεσβάρ, -αρ, m.*

Hand-breadth, *n.*, the breadth of a palm, (1) *βάρ, g. βαιρε, pl. βαρα, f.*; (2) *τετεσθ λάιμε, m.*

Hand-cock of hay, (1) *κρεσβάρ, -αρ, m.*; (2) *σθαγ, m.*; (3) *κοκα λάιμε, m. (Don.)*; *σπρίμνεός, -όςγε, -α, f. (lapcock).*

Handcuff, *v.t.*, to manacle, *τορν-αρζαμ, -αρς.*

Handcuff, *n.*, a manacle for the hand, (1) *γλαρ, -αρ, m.*; (2) *τορναρς (τορν-αρς), -αρς, m.*; (3) *κυβρεσθ λάιμ (pl.).*

Handed, *a.*, having such or so many hands, right-h., *δεα-λάιμάς, -άιγε*; left-h., *ειοτάς, -άιγε*; *ειέλάιμάς, -άιγε.*

Handful, *n.*, as much as the hand will grasp or contain, (1) *λάν βαιρε, m.*; (2) *βαρτάς, -άις, -άιγε, m.*; (3) *τορν (τόρν, Don.), g. τουργ, pl. id., m.*: a h. of oats, *τορν κορρε*; *dims. τορνάν, m., τορνίν, m., τορνός, f.*; (4) *τορλάς, -άις, -άιγε = τορνλάς*: showing a h. of gold to the herdsman, *αγ ταιρβεάντ τορλάις όρν το'ν αοθαιρε*; (5) *γλας, -άις, -άις, f., dim. γλακίν, m.*: a h. of corn, *γλας αρβαιρ, f.*; (6) *γλακλάς, -άις, pl. id., m.*; (7) a

double h. in the two palms in the form of a scoop, (a) *μάμ, -άιμε, -α, f.*; (b) *γόρμ, m. (U.)*; (8) *μάμλάς, -άις, pl. id., m.*; (9) *λαθάρ, -αρ, pl. id. and -όρα, m.*; (10) *τόρο, -ε, pl. -ορεσθ, f. (Con.)*; (11) *κροβανς, -ε, -εσθ, f.*; (12) *κράς, -άις, pl. -α, f. (Or.)*; (13) of wool, *πλάμ, -άιμε, -α, f., dim. πλάμίν, m., and πλάμάν, m.*; (14) of flax, (a) *πλινε, g. id., pl. -εσθ, f.*; (b) *γιοβός, -όςγε, -α, f.*; (15) a wisp of hay, *ρορ, g. ρουργ, pl. id., m., dims. ρουργίν, m., ρορός, f.*; (16) a wisp of straw in thatching, *πameat, -ντ, m. (Con.).*

Hand-gallop, *n.*, an easy gallop, *πιοτ ροκαρ.*

Hand-gout, *n.*, gout in the hand, *γύτα λάιμε, m.*

Handicraft, *n.*, a trade requiring skill of hand, (1) *λάιμέσάρ, -έιρ, f.*; (2) *εσάρ λάιμε, f.*

Handicraftsman, *n.*, a man skilled in handicraft, *εσάρουρε, g. id., pl. -ότε, m.*

Handily, *ad.*, skilfully, (1) *γο δεαπλάιμάς*; (2) *γο ηαικίτρε.*

Handiness, *n.*, quality or state of being handy, (1) *δεαπλάιμάς, -α, f.*; (2) *ατκομαρρεσθ, -α, f. (U.).*

Handiwork, *n.*, work done by the hands, *οβαιρ λάιμε.*

Handkerchief, *n.*, a square piece of cloth used for wiping the face (1) *ειαρρύν, -ύρα, -ρί, f.*; (2) *λάιμ-έσθ, -άις, m.*; also *λάιμβρατ, -βριτ, m., (cf. T.P., II, 149)*; (3) *ρετ-έσθ, -άις, m.*; (4) *αλλαράν, -άν, m. (gl. sudarium).*

Handle, *v.t.*, (1) to touch, feel or hold with the hand, *λάιμρις, -ις, -ις, touch not, taste not, h. not, ná bam teip, ná blair, ná λάιμρις (Coloss. 2, 21).*

(2) To manipulate, to wield, *glacaim*, -að: they that h. the pen of the writer, an *orongs* do *glacar* peann an *rṣrṣneōra* (*Judg.* 5, 14); who could handle the spear and shield, *o'ar* b'eól *ḡač* 7 *rṣiač* do *glacab* (*2 Chron.* 25, 5); all that h. the oar shall come down from their ships, *tiocparb* an uile *ōune* *glacar* na *rāma* . . . *anuar* ar a *longaib* (*Ezek.* 27, 29).

(3) To deal with, to make a business of, *lāmuigim*, -uḡað: they that h. the law knew me not, an *orongs* *lāmuigear* an *uige* nior *aicniḡeaoar* mé (*Jer.* 2, 8).

Handle, *v.i.*, to work or feel with the hands, *močuigim*, -uḡað: they have hands but they h. not, *acāro* *lāma* *aca* *aḡur* nī *močuigro* (*Ps.* 115, 7).

Handle, *n.*, that part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand, (1) *lām*, -āime, -a, *f.*, (a) the h. of a jug, teapot, etc., or similar handle, (b) a short handle of any kind; *lāmḡneim*, *gen.* -eama, *pl.* -eanna, and -eamanna, *m.*; (c) *cpann*, -aimn, *m.*; a long handle as of a flail, which is also called (i) *colpán*, -ām, *m.* (*Con.*); (ii) *colpa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; the striking part is called *buailtín* (*buailtéán*, *M.*); of a scythe, *cpann* *rperte*; of a spade, *cpann* (and *rāmṡač*) *rāimne*, etc., *nīl* *aon* *cpann* 'ra *ḡcoitl* *ir* *luḡa* *aip* *nā* *cpann* *rāimne*; (d) *lāmcpann*, -aimn, *m.*

(2) Generally of a knife, dagger, or sword, *oorn*, *g. oúirn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, (a) *dim.* *oúirnin*, *m.*; in *M.* applied to the small handles attached to a scythe-

tree, also *oornán* (*U.*) and *oúirnin*, *m.* (*Con.*); (b) of a sword, (i) *oorncup*, -cup, *m.*; (ii) *oorn-čút*, -úit, *m.*

(3) Of a jar, pot or other vessel with two handles, *cuar*, -aire, -a, *f.*

(4) Of lance, spear, or other sticking instrument, *rāmṡač*, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*

(5) Of a striking instrument, *cor*, -oire, -a, *f.*; of a hammer, *cor* *čarúir*; of a sledge, *cor* *úiro*: as firm as the h. of a beetle (which is of one piece), *čom* *oamḡean* *aḡur* *tā* *cor* 'ran *cuairḡin* (*cuairnin*, *Don.*).

(6) Of an instrument for throwing, as a spear, javelin, etc., *uplann*, -amne, -a, *f.*

(7) Of a spade, (a) *peac*, -eic, -anna, *m.*; (b) *loḡsán*, -ām, *m.*, and see under (1) (c) above.

Handling, *n.*, touching or using with the hands, (1) *lāmriḡað*, -iḡče, *m.*; (2) *lāmuḡað*, -uḡče, *m.*; (3) *lāmač*, -mṡa, *m.*; (4) *lāmreāit*, -āia, *f.*; (5) *lāmaoap*, -aip, *m.*; (6) *lāmačap*, -aip, *m.*; (7) *ḡlacaireačt*, -a, *f.*; (8) *lačpāit*, -āia, *f.*; (9) *lapḡait*, -e, *f.*; (10) *lapačḡait*, -e, *f.*; (11) *ḡlāmaireačt*, -a, *f.*

Handloom, *n.*, a loom worked by hand, *reól* *lāime*, *m.*

Handmaid, } *n.*, a female ser-
Handmaiden, } vant or attendant, (1) *cumat*, -aite, -a, *f.*; (2) *innit*, -e, -í, *f.*: *čug* *rí* *ōó* *billa* a *hinnit* (*Gen.* 30, 4); (3) *banōḡlač*, *f.*; (4) *bean* *čom-veačta*, *f.*; (5) *caitín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Handmill, *n.*, a quern turned by hand, (1) *muilleann* *lāime*; (2) *bḡó*, -n, -ōimče, *dat.* -ōim, *f.*; (3) *lām-bḡó*, *f.*

Hand-push, *n.*, a push with the hand, *lámúir*, -*uir*, *m.*

Handsaw, *n.*, a saw worked by the hand, (1) *ṛṣṛaibṛeaḡa*, *m.*; (2) *ṛaḡa láime*; (3) *ṭuireaṛṣ láime*; (4) *iteallai* (a carpenter's saw in *Mac Míe Iarḡaíre Búroḡe Luimnighe*).

Handreach, *n.*, a gift or offering, *ṛintúr*, -*úr*, *m.*; (*ṛintúr*, -*úr*, *m.*; also *ṛinteamar láime*, *Don.*).

Hand-sledge, *n.*, a small sledge worked with one hand, a mason's hammer, *lámóir*, -*oir*, *m.*

Handsel, *n.*, a gift, *ṛintúr*, -*úr*, *m.*

Handsome, *a.*, agreeable to the eye or to correct taste, attractive, comely, well-formed, graceful, elegantly-dressed (1) *ṭear*, -*eire*; (2) *ṭaṭamail*, -*mla* (*M.*; *ṭóig-eamail*, *U.*); (3) *ḡleóite*, *ind.*; (4) *ṛlaṭmar*, -*aire*; (5) *córac*, -*aighe*; (6) *maireamail*, -*mla*; (7) *ṛnarṭa*, *ind.*; (8) *caom*, -*oime*; (9) *cuanna*, *ind.*; (10) *ṭeaḡ-mair-eaḡ*, -*riḡe*; (11) *ṛoḡnúireaḡ*, -*riḡe*; (12) *naḡair*, -*e*.

Handsome compliment, *ṭeaḡ-ṛocla ṛnarṭa*: it is not h. for you to say so, *ní ṭear uait-ṛe ṛin ṭo ṛáṭo*.

Handsomely, *ad.*, in a handsome manner, (1) *ḡo ṭear*; (2) *ḡo ḡleóite*; (3) *ḡo ṭaṭamail*; (4) *ḡo mair*.

Handsome-ness, *n.*, the quality of being handsome, (1) *ṭeire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ṭeireaḡṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ṭaṭamlaḡṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *maireamlaḡṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *maireaḡṭ*, -*a*, *f.*

Handstitcher, *n.*, one who sews with the hand, *uamanóir*, -*óira*, -*í*, *m.*; *ṛáimeanóir*, *m.*

Handstone, *n.*, a small stone thrown from the finger and

thumb, *ṭoirneós*, -*óighe*, -*a*, *f.*; also *méarós*, *f.*

Hand-vice, *n.*, a small vice, *ṛḡroba láime*, *m.*

Hand-weapon, *n.*, a weapon to be used by the hand, *lámarm*, -*airm*, -*a*, *m.*

Handwriting, *n.*, a manuscript, *lámṛḡṛíṭinn*, -*e*, *f.*

Handy, *a.*, (1) skilful in using the hand, dexterous, (a) *ṭearlámáḡ*, -*aighe*; (b) *aicillroḡe*, *ind.*; (c) *cúirce*, *ind.*;

(2) Ready to hand, convenient, valuable for reference or use, (a) *áireamail*, -*mla* (*M.*); (b) *aṭcumair*, -*e* (*U.*); (c) *áṭṛaro-eaḡ*, -*óighe*.

Hang, *v.t.*, (1) (a) to suspend from some elevated point without support from below, (b) to fasten in such a manner as will allow free motion, as a door, gate, pendulum, swing, etc., (c) to put to death by suspending by the neck, *ṛrocáim*, -*aṭ* (*cf. W. crog; L. crux, crucis*): we hung our harps on willows, *ṭo ṛroc-amair ár ḡcláirreacḡa ár ṛaileós-aṭ*; he shall h. thee on a tree, *ṛrocṛarṭ ṛé ár ṛṛann ṭú*; let them now h. the door, *ṛrocáirṭir an ṭorṛar anoir*.

(2) To droop, *ṛromann*, -*aṭ*; the virgins of Jerusalem h. their heads to the ground, *ṛromarṭ maigṭeana Ierupatem a ḡcinn ṛíor ḡur an ṭṭalam* (*Lam. 2, 10*).

Hang, *v.i.*, (1) (a) to be suspended from an elevation, (b) to be fastened so as to allow free motion, (c) to die by suspension from the neck, *ṛrocáim*, -*aṭ*.

(2) To lean or incline down, *ṛromann*, -*aṭ*.

A *anger-on*, *ṛóileannán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Hangar, *n.*, (1) a short curved sword, *claidem gearr cam*.

(2) That by which a thing is suspended, (a) *crocaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (b) *realán*.

(3) An instrument for hanging pots, etc., over a fire, *croc*, *-oíce*, *-a*, *f.*: a pot-h., *croc córcám*; *crocað*, *-éta*, *m. (Don.)*.

Hanging, *n.*, (1) the act of suspending, death by suspension, *crocað*, *-éta*, *m.*: marriage and h. go by destiny, *bíonn pórað ⁊ crocað do réir cinneamna*; they were h. on trees till the evening, *do crocað ar na crannaið go tráchnóna ias*; hanging behind the door, *ar crocað ar cúil an doir*.

(2) That which is hung, as tapestry, (a) *rigeacán*, *-ám*, *m.*: where the women wove hangings, *mar a n-éanað na mná rigeacám*; (b) *bpat*, *g. bpuir*, *pl. id.*, *m. (cf. Ex. 38, 9, 11-16)*.

Hangman, *n.*, (1) a public executioner, also used as a term of reproach without reference to office, *crocaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *pl. luét an érocta*.

Hangman's rope, *realán*, *-ám*, *m.* Originally a gad made of twigs.

Hangmanship, *n.*, the office or character of a hangman, *crocaire-éact*, *-a*, *f.*

Hank, *n.*, a parcel containing two or more skeins, (1) *iarna*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*; (2) *uirla*, *-n*, *-aí, f.*: you have as many twists in you as a hank of thread, *táir com carra le huirle ínaé*.

Hank of yarn of 12 cuts, each cut 120 threads, *uirín*, *m.*

Hanker, *v.i.*, to long for with keen desire, *níð do leanmáint go hammanac*.

Hankering, *n.*, the act of longing for with eager desire, *as leanmáint níð go hammanac*. I have no h. after it, *níl don éirteam n-a óiarò asam*.

Hap, *n.*, (1) that which happens or comes suddenly and unexpectedly, *teagmair*, *-air*, *m.*

(2) Fate, destiny, fortune, chance, lot, *óán*, *-ám* and *-ána*, *m.*: and her hap was to light on the part of the field, *asur tárla i n-óan ói teagmáil ar an gcuid don mácaire (Ruth. 2, 3)*.

Haphazard, *n.*, *contabairt*, *-e*, and *-bairt*, *f.*; at haphazard, *i scon-tabairt*.

Haphazard, *a.*, random, *meapbail*, *gs. of meapbail*, a wandering of the mind.

Hapless, *a.*, luckless, unfortunate, unlucky, *miáómarac*, *-aige*.

Haply, *ad.*, by chance (1) if h. they might find him, *óá mba féoir leó a fágáil (Acts 17, 27)*; (2) lest h., *ar easla go*; (3) h. he went, *ir óóig go n-éacáir ré*; (4) if haply, *óámað iuro é*.

Ha'p'orth, *n.*, the value of a half-penny, *luac leatpígne (M.)*; *luac leatpígne (Don)*

Happen, *v.i.*, (1) to come by chance, to fall out, (a) *teagmáim*, *-máil*: no evil shall happen to the just, *ní teigeómaró oic ar bíte leir an ionnraic*; (b) *tárla (do-rála)*: I happened by chance, *tárla (tárlaró, Don)* *óam-ra do cinneamam*; as happened to myself, *mar do tárla óam fém* these things happened in our days, *do tárlaóar na neite-re i n-ár n-amrígne*; (c) *óorála*, a form of *tárla*.

(2) To take place, to occur, (a) what happened to him? *céaro*

(*caso*) *o'eipiz* *oó*?; what happened to me? *céapo o'eipiz oam*?; I did not happen (=succeed in being; was not able) to be at home, *níor eipiz uíom a beir 'ra mbáile (m. b.)*; (b) what happened to him? *caso (céapo) o'imtíz aip*?; lest any accident should h. him, *o'eagla so n-imteócaó don tubairte aip*; there is nothing to h. to you, *ní'í don fuo le teaórt oip*; what is to h., *caso tá le teaórt*; what happened to your finger? *caso o'imtíz aip do méir*; (c) fearing it might h., *aip eagla so oituit-reaó ré amac*; nothing happens but by His permission, *ní euit-eann don níó amac aórt le n-a caso (Donl. 20)*; (d) what happened to him, *caróe a bam oó (H. M. 1381)*; (e) therefore this evil is happened to you at this day, *uime rin támtiz an t-olc-ro oíatb mar atá moiu (Jer. 44, 23)*.

Happening, *n.*, the act of falling out or occurring by chance, *teaótmáil, -áil, f.*

Happily, *ad.*, (1) luckily, *so náó-maíac*.

(2) In a happy manner or state, *so rona*: he lived h. with his wife, *do maip ré so rona le n-a rinnas*.

(3) With address or dexterity, *so naicillróe*.

Happiness, *n.*, (1) good luck, good fortune, prosperity, (a) *réan, -éin, m.*; (b) *rona, -aip, m.*; (c) *maóammar, -aip, m.*; (d) *maóam-naóar, -aip, m.*; (e) *réanmaip-eaórt*; (f) *méanma, m.*; (g) *róó, -óis, m.*: the world is only vapour and h. lasts but a spell, *ní'í ran t-raoóal aórt ceó ip ní*

maíeann an róó aórt real (cf. anróó, misery).

(2) The state of being happy, joyful satisfaction, felicity, (a) *rólar, -áip, m.*; (b) *ruóacáir, -aip, m.*; (c) *róóar, -aip, m.*; (d) *róó, -óis, m.*

In happiness, fá maíe: long may you live in h., *so maíup abraó fá maíe*.

Happy, *a.*, prosperous, fortunate, contented, joyous, (1) *réanmaip, -aip*; (2) *rona, ind.*: it is better be h. than rich, *ip feair a beir rona ná raóóip*; (3) *ronaíac, -aíge*; (4) *ruaíic, -e (P. O'L.)*; (5) *glionnoraíac, -aíge (m. b.)*; (6) *aoibinn, -bne*: it is h. for you, *ip aoibinn ouit*; (7) *méanma and méanma, ind. (Donl.)*, *méanmaip, -e (Or.)*; (8) *veoraíac, -aíge (Or.)*: it is happy for you, *ip veoraíac ouit*; (9) *beannuóíte*: h. is the man that hath his quiver full of them, *ip b. an uime as a bfuil a boisán lán oíotb (Ps. 127, 5)*.

Harangue, *n.*, a loud public address to a multitude, (1) *oíáro, -e, -eaca, f.*; (2) *comráó fára, m.*

Harangue, *v.t.* and *i.*, to declaim, to address by an harangue, *comráó fára do véanam*.

Harass, *v.t.*, to annoy, tire, vex or weary, by importunity, teasing or fretting, (1) *ciapaim, -aó and -áil*; (2) *buaóóim, -oíeam*; (3) *véanam comra nó tuipreaó*; *ní bfaóam ríuapíaró aórt rípeiteac*, importunity begets refusal.

Harasser, *n.*, one who harasses, (1) *ciapáipe, g. id., pl. -pí, m.*; (2) *ciapáuróe, m.*

Harassing, } *n.*, the act of har-
Harassment, } assing or the state
of being harassed, (1) *ciapáil,*

-άλα, *f.*; (2) *buarōpeam*, -*ōearēa*, *m.*

Harbinger, *n.*, a forerunner, a precursor, (1) *peimēteactaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī, m.*; (2) *raðað*, -*arō, m.*

Harbour, *n.*, a portion of a sea naturally or artificially protected so as to afford shelter for ships, a port, a haven, (1) *cuan*, -*am*, *pl. id.* and -*nta, m.*; (2) *calað*, *gen.* and *pl. -arō, m.*; (3) *scarpuðe*, *g. id.*, *m.*; also *scarpuðo*, -*e*, -*ī, f.*; (4) *longþort*, -*þuirt, m.*; (5) *þort*, *g. puirt*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. L. portus*); (6) *calað-þort*, *m.*; nearing some *h.*, *as tarpanns ar calað-þort éism.*

Harbour, *v.t.*, to shelter, to give refuge to, *ðionam*, -*að*.

Harbourage, *n.*, shelter, *ðion*, -*a, m.*

Harbourer, *n.*, one who harbours, *ðionaðoir*, -*ðra*, -*rī, m.*

Harbourless, *a.*, shelterless, (1) *ðan ðion*; (2) *puar*, *pānac*; (3) *ðan parðað*; (4) *ðan þoicm.*

Harbour-master, *n.*, an officer who regulates the use of a harbour, *maor cuam*, *m.*

Harbour-mouth, *n.*, the entrance to a harbour, (1) *béal cuam*, *m.*; (2) *ðorbéal*, -*éil, m.*

Hard, *a.*, (1) not easily penetrated or broken, firm, solid, compact, *cpuarō*, -*e* (*cf. L. credus*, *raw*): as *h.* as stone, *com cpuarō le cloic*; the borrowed horse has *h.* feet, *biomn cora cpuarōe as gearpán iaracta (H. M. 718).*

(2) Difficult mentally or judicially, not easily apprehended, decided or resolved, (a) *cpuarō*, -*e*: the *h.* cases they brought unto Moses, *na cúipe cpuarōe do beipróir so maorpe (Ex. 18, 26)*; (b) *ðopérōcigte*.

(3) Difficult to accomplish,

full of obstacles, (a) *teacair*, -*cpa*: it is hard to contend with the mighty ocean, *ir teacair òpéim leir an múir mór* and *móir*; it is *h.* to say, *ir teacair a ráð*; (b) *ðócamlac*, -*aige*: she had *h.* labour, *puar rí raotair ðócamlac (Gen. 35, 16)*; (c) *rište*, *ind.*: it went *h.* with me, *cuarō ré so rište uim (M. B.)*; (d) *ðo-*, *ðoi-*, prefixes qualifying the thing that is difficult to be done, as: *ðoi-ðéanta*, *h.* to be made; *ðo-ðuigre*, *h.* to be understood; *ðoðurta amac*, *h.* to be uttered (*Heb. 5, 11*); (e) *cpuarō*, -*e*: is anything too *h.* [difficult] for the Lord? *an bfuil don nro poçpuarō as an tigeapna? (Gen. 18, 14)*; with *h.* questions, *le ceiptib cpuarōa*.

(4) Arduous, laborious, (a) *ðuaðmar*, -*aime*; (b) *raotrac*, -*aige*.

(5) Difficult to bear or endure, severe, rigorous, oppressive, (a) *cpuarō*, -*e*: this saying is *h.*, who can bear it? *ir cpuarō an comráð ro, cia le'r ab féoir éirteact leir? (John 6, 61)*; it is *h.* for thee to kick against the pricks, *ir cpuarō òuit beic as sabáil doð rálaib i n-asar na noeat (Acts 9, 5)*; (b) *ðoilis*, -*e*: I am sent to you with *h.* tidings, *do cuireað mipe cugat le teactaireact ðoilis*; (c) *éigeanlac*, -*aige*: when she was in *h.* labour, *nuair a bí rí i n-a raotair éigeanlac (Gen. 35, 17).*

(6) Difficult to please or influence, stern, unyielding, obdurate, unfeeling, (a) *ðúr*, -*úipe* (*cf. L. durus*, *hard*); (b) *ðoirb*, -*e*; (c) *cnámrište*, *ind.*; (d) *cpuarōmunéslac*, -*aige*; (e)

cpuarò, -e: I knew that you were a h. man, do bí a fíor asam sup òuine cpuarò tú (*Mat.* 25, 24); if I am h. you are tough, má táim-re cpuarò táir-re rígin; be neither h. nor soft, ná bí cpuarò asur ná bí bog; (f) very h. or stubborn, iol-cpuarò, -e.

(7) Not agreeable to the taste, tur, -uiré.

(8) Rough, sour, (a) géar, -éire: he spoke h. things against me, do labair ré neirte géara im asarò; (b) fearb. -eirbe.

(9) Abrupt or rough in utterance, garb, -airbe.

(10) Stingy, cruel, (a) cpuarò, -e; (b) cpuaròalac, -aige; (c) soirtac, -aige.

(11) Stiff or rigid, (a) teann, -inne; (b) doct, -oicte.

Hard fate, n., doapòán, -ála, f.

Hard of hearing, a., having a dull sense of hearing, (1) rpaò-cluapac; (2) oúrccluapac; (3) rparccluapac; (4) tpomcluapac. *Hard*, ad., (1) violently, vehemently, (a) so garb; (b) so rian; (c) so damgean; bfuil ré as fearcainn ar an capall; tá so damgean ar an bó; lá breáas doibinn ar an éora; cor an élaròe dom ar an gabair.

(2) To the fullest extent, (a) so olút: I followed h. after him, leanar so olút é; (b) so cpuarò: they followed them h., do leanadar so cpuarò iao (*1 Sam.* 14, 22); (c) so géar: they followed h., do leanadar so géar (*2 Sam.* 1, 6).

(3) Close or near: hard by, (a) lám te; h. by the backbone, lám leir an gcnáim opoma; (b) i ngar: h. by the door of the tower, i ngar do doipur an tur;

(c) cor: h. by the lake, cor an loca; (d) i n-aice: h. by the house, i n-aice an tige; (e) h. by the fire, i bpoisur don teine. *Harden*, v.t., to make hard, to stiffen, to inure, to toughen, cpuaróigim, -uigò, also cpuaròaim, -òao: thou shalt not harden thy heart, ní cpuarò-eócarò tú do époròe (*Deut.* 15, 7); his heart hardened, do cpuarò a époròe (*Ex.* 8, 15).

Hardened, a., made hard, (1) cpuaròte, ind.: kiln-dried corn, arbar cpuaròte; (2) h. by trampling, calcuigte, ind.; morose, oúrhoa, ind.

Hardening, n., the act of making hard, (1) cpuaròao, -aròte, m.; (2) calcaò, -uigte, m.; (3) cpuaròuigò, -uigte, m.

Hard-hearted, a., unsympathetic, cruel, pitiless, (1) oúrcporòeac, -òige; (2) cpuaròcporòeac, -òige.

Hard-heartedness, n., the quality or condition of being hard-hearted, (1) cpuaròcporòeact, -a, f.; (2) oúrcporòeact, -a, f.

Hardihood, n., bravery, intrepidity (1) calmac, -a, f.; (2) cròòact, -a, f.; (3) talc, gen. talce, f.

Hardiness, n. See *Hardihood*.

Hard-labour, n., severe labour, (1) raoear, -air, m.; (2) oócamlact, -a, f.; (3) ouaròobair, -oirpe, -oirpeaca, f.; (4) raoear oócamlac, m.

Hardly, ad., (1) with difficulty, so oócamlac.

(2) Scarcely, barely, not quite,

(a) there is h., ir beas má tá; (b) ear a' peaca (*Don.*); also rin a' peaca in parts of *Don.*

(3) Unwillingly, ar éigean.

(4) Severely, harshly, roughly, (a) so oúr; (b) so cpuarò.

Hard-mouthed, *a.*, not answering to the bit, *cpuaròbéalac*, -*ai*ge.

Hardness, *n.*, the quality or state of being hard, *lit.* and *fig.*, (1) *cpuar*, -*ai*r, *m.* (*cpuaðar*); (2) *oúipe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Hards, *n.*, coarse part of flax, (1) *rɣarɿac*, -*ai*ɣ, *m.*; (2) *earɣarɿac*, -*ai*ɣ, *m.*

Hard-pressed, *a.*, (1) tightly pressed, *teannɸáirɣiɣce*, *ind.* (2) In a fix, *o*teannta.

Hard-skinned, *a.*, having a tough skin, unfeeling, *cpuaðcɸoicneac*, -*ni*ge.

Hardship, *n.*, severe labour, oppression, privation, injury, injustice, (1) *cpuaðáil*, -*ál*a, *f.*; (2) *cpuaðos*, -*ó*iɣe, -*a*, *f.* (*Donl.*); (3) *cpuar*, -*ai*r, *m.*; (4) *oócáir*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ai*r, *m.*; (5) *cpuaðcár*, -*á*ir, *m.*; (6) *cpuaðtan*, -*ám*, *m.*: h. attends idleness, *uiɣeann cpuaðtan ar oíomáomear*; a friend is known in time of h., *aiɿniɣcear capar o* *ɣcpuaðtan*; (7) *oecraict*, -*a*, *f.*; (8) *meipre*, *g. id.*, *f.*: a person in college has to bear great h., *bíonn meipre móir ar oíume o* *ɣcoláirce*; (9) *oócáimáil*, -*áil*, *m.*; (10) *éiɣean*, -*ɣin*, *m.*; (11) *ouað*, -*ar*o, *m.*; (12) *bpaðar*, -*ai*r, *m.*; (13) *ppliontaróeact*, -*a*, *f.*

Hardworking, *a.*, industrious, *cpuallmárac*, -*ai*ge (*Con.*).

Hardy, *a.*, (1) *cpuað*, -*e*; as h. as a wild duck, *com cpuað le le connós píaðám*; (2) *ɸoirɿil*, -*e*; (3) *teann*, -*emne*; a hardy, wiry little person, *cnagaðámín*, *m.*; *cnagaðán* (*Don.*).

Hare, *n.*, a rodent of the genus *Lepus*, (1) *ɣeipɸɸiáð*, *gen.* -*ar*o, *pl. id.* and -*ò*acá, *m.*; (2) *miol buróe* (for *miol murge*), *m.*; (3)

miolɣeapɸ, *m.*; (4) hare's form, *ɣnátós*, *f.*

Hare-bell, *n.*, a small, slender plant (*Campanula rotundifolia*) having blue bell-shaped flowers, the blue-bell of Scotland, (1) *uir na ɣcomle ɣcapac*, *m.*; (2) *buɣa muc* (*bó muc*, *Don.*); (3) (*Hyacinthus nonscriptus*) *ɸuac muc*, *m.*

Hare-brained, *a.*, wild, giddy, silly, (1) *ar mipe*; (2) *uallac*, -*ai*ge; (3) *amaroeac*, -*o*iɣe.

Hare-foot, *n.*, a species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*), (1) *cor mágac*, *f.*; (2) *cor míoðac*; (3) *cor ɣeipɸɸiáð*.

Hare-lip, *n.*, a malformation of the upper lip which is divided in the middle (1) *ɸailc*, -*e*, -*ea*ca, *f.*; (2) *beáɸna míl*, *f.*; (3) *ɸiančar*, -*ai*r, *m.*; (4) *beáɸna ɣeipɸɸiáð*, *f.*; (5) *ɣnár*, -*á*ir, *m.*; a hare-lipped person, *ɣnáracán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Hare-lipped, *a.*, having a hare-lip, (1) *ɸailceac*, -*ci*ge; (2) *ɣnárac*, -*ai*ge.

Hare's ear, *n.*, an umbelliferous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) *cluar an ɣeipɸɸiáð*.

Haricot, *n.*, the seed of the common kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), *pónaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*

Hark! *interj.*, listen! (1) *éirɿ*; (2) *torɿ*; (3) *clum*; (4) *cloir*.

Harlot, *n.*, a wanton, a common woman, (1) *méipɸeac*, -*ri*ge, -*a*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. meretrix*); (2) *bean coitceann*, *f.*; (3) *ɿcpuapac*, (also *ɿcpúopac*), -*ai*ge, -*a*, *f.*; (*cf.* *√ stri*, woman); (4) *ɸuacaro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (5) *ɿcpúobaro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (6) *ɸoimɸeac*, -*ri*ge, -*a*, *f.*; (7) *ɣaipɸeac*, -*ri*ge, -*a*, *f.*; (8) *orúč*, -*ú*ice, -*anna*, *f.*; (9) *ɸiuɿac*, -*ai*ge, -*a*, *f.*

Harlotry, *n.*, habitual lewdness, (1) μέγροραδάρ, -αῖρ, *m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 190, 28); (2) ῥαπαδάρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (3) ῥιυραάτ, -α, *f.*

Harm, *n.*, injury, hurt, damage, moral wrong-doing, detriment, misfortune, (1) οἰοῖσάιτ, -βάτα, *f.*; (2) ὑπόρο, -ε, -ί and -εάα, *f.*: God between us and harm, Οἷα εἰσπαῖν γὰρ ἂν ὑπόρο; (3) οἷε, *g.*; οἷε, *m.*: God between us and harm, Οἷα τοῖς ῥῖν ἡ ἂν τ-οἷε; (4) ἀμῖταρ, -α, *m.*: the tongue at rest does no harm, νὶ ὁμεῖανν βῆλ ν-α ἐομνυῖε ἀμῖταρ; (5) ὁόα, -αῖρ, *m.*: the harm would be more than the good, βα μὶο ἂν ὁόα νᾶ ἂν ταῖβε; without harm to anyone, ῥαν ὁόα ὁ'αομνε; the harm he hath done, ἂν ὁόα ὁ ῥῖνν ῥῆ (*Lev.* 5, 16); (6) καῖλεαμᾶν, -ῖννα, *f.*; (7) ἀναῖαν, -ῖννα, *f.*: God between us and harm, what happened you? Οἷα εἰσπαῖν γὰρ ἂν ἀναῖαν, καὶ ὁ'εῖρῖς οἷτ; (8) ὁναρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (9) ὁοῖαῖο, -ε, *f.*: what harm, εἷα ἂν ὁοῖαῖο (*Or.*); the silent tongue never did harm, ἐὰ ὁταρῖν βῆλ ἡ-α ἐορτ ὁοῖαῖο ἀρῖαν (*U. prov.*); (10) idiom: is it any harm for me? ἂν μῖρτε ὁαμ?; it is no harm for you to say, νὶ μῖρτε οἷτ α ῥᾶο.

Harm, *v.t.*, to hurt, to injure, to damage, ὁῖανν οἷε, ὁόα οἰοῖσάιτ, etc.: who shall h. you if you practise goodness? εἷα ὁῖανν οἷε οῖαῖο μᾶ ῖεανν ῥῖο ὁον μᾶτ?

Harmful, *a.*, injurious, hurtful, ὑπόροεά, -οῖγε.

Harmfully, *ad.*, in a harmful manner, ῥο ὑπόροεά.

Harmless, *a.*, free from harm, νεαμυπόροεά, -οῖγε: h. as the doves, νεαμυπόροεά μαρ νᾶ ἐομνᾶῖο.

Harmonic, } *a.*, concordant, mu-
Harmonical, } sical, (1) ἔμν, -ε;
(2) ἐοῖμαρ, -αῖρε; (3) ἴαν ὁε ἐοῖ.

Harmonics, *n.*, the science of musical sounds, υᾶμεῖα, -αῖρ, *m.*

Harmonious, *a.*, (1) vocally or musically concordant, (a) ἔμν, -ε; (b) ἐοῖμν, -ε; (c) ἔμν-ἐοῖμαρ, -αῖρε; (d) ῥανρα, -αῖγε; (e) ἐοῖεῖα, -αῖγε; (f) ῥᾶῖμν, -ε.

(2) Adapted to each other, (a) οῖεαμῖνα, -αῖγε; (b) ἐοῖ-οῖεαμῖνα, -αῖγε.

(3) Friendly, ὁᾶμεα, -μῖγε.

Harmoniously, *ad.*, in a harmonious manner, ῥο ἔμν.

Harmoniousness, *n.*, the state of being harmonious, ἔμνεα, -αῖρ, *m.*

Harmonize, *v.t.*, (1) to render harmonious, to cause to agree, ἐοῖμῖνν, -νεαῖο.

(2) To reconcile contradictions, ἐοῖμῖνν, -νεαῖο.

Harmonize, *v.i.*, to mutually agree to correspond, ἐοῖμῖνν, -οῖρ-εαμᾶν.

Harmonized, *a.*, rendered harmonious, ἐοῖμῖντε, *ind.*

Harmonizing, *n.*, the act of making harmonious, ἐοῖμῖντε, -νε, *m.*

Harmony, *n.*, musical concord, (a) υᾶμ, -αμα, *f.* (*B.L.L.* i. 291, 1); (b) ἐοῖμῖνν, -ρεαννα, *f.*; (c) ἐοῖμᾶν, -ε, *f.* (ἐοῖμᾶν); (d) ἐοῖο, -οῖο, *m.*; (e) ἐοῖεῖο, -οῖε, *m.*; (f) ἔμνεα, -αῖρ, *m.*; (g) ῥανρα, *g. id., pl.* -αῖ, *m.*; the h. of the elements, ῥανρα νᾶ νῶῖτ; (h) ὑπόεάτ, -α, *f.*; (i)

binnceap, -cip, *m.*; (j) com-
ḡabáil, -ála, *f.*

(2) In verse, uaitne, *g. id., pl.*
-ní, *f.*

(3) The just adaptation of
parts to each other, comoipeam-
aín, -rína, *pl. id., f.*

(4) Agreement in facts, opin-
ions, manners, etc., péróteac,
-cig, -cige, *m.*; in harmony,
apí don mcmu.

Harness, *n.*, tackling for a horse,
(1) uḡaím, -ama, *pl. -ḡmača, f.*;
(2) cularó capáil, *f.*; (3) ḡléap,
-éip, *pl. id.*, and -éipeanna, *f.*

Harness, *v.t.*, to equip with harness
as a horse, (1) uḡmaím, -aó, also
uḡmuigim, -uḡaó: he harnessed
his ass, o'uḡmuig a apal (*Gen.*
22, 3); h. the horses, uḡmuig na
neic (*Jer.* 46, 4); (2) ḡléapaim,
-aó; (3) ḡabáim, -báil: h. the
horse, ḡaib an capáil (*P. O'L.*).

Harnessed, *a.*, equipped with har-
ness, (1) uḡamuigche, *ind.*; (2)
uḡamča, *ind.*; (3) ḡabča, *ind.*;
(4) ḡléapča, *ind.*

Harp, *n.*, a musical instrument,
(1) cláirpeac, *gen. -rige, pl. -a,*
f.; (2) cruic, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Front pillar of harp, lámcpánn,
-aín, *m.*

Harp-key or harp-string, céip,
-e, -eacá, *f.*

Harp, *v.t.*, to play (a tune) on
the harp, reinnim apí cláirrig.

Harp, *v.i.*, to play on the harp, (1)
reinnim apí cláirrig, *v.n. reinn*;
(2) déanam ceól apí cláirrig:
harping on their harps, as déan-
aín ceóil le n-a ḡcláirpeacáib
(*Rev.* 14, 2).

Harper, \ *n.*, a player on the harp,
Harpist, / (1) cláirpeóip, -óra,
-rí, *m.*; (2) cruicipe, *g. id., pl.*
-rí, *m.* (*Y. B. L.* 941); (3)
tiompánuróe, *g. id., pl. -óche, m.*;

(4) tiompánač, -aig, *pl. id., m.*;

(5) téaturóe, *g. id., pl. -óche, m.*;

(6) banóruicipe; (7) cruicéog,
-óige, -a, *f.*; (8) *pl. aor* reanna
na ḡcláirpeac; (9) fear na cláir-
rige nó fear cláirrige.

Harping, *n.*, the act of playing on
the harp, (1) cruicipeac, -a, *f.*;
(2) cláirpeóipeac, -a, *f.*

Harpoon, *n.*, a spear for killing
large fish, (1) muirḡa, *g. id., pl.*
-ḡaete, *m.*; (2) muirpaó, -aó,
m., apparently a corruption of
muir-ḡa; (3) móirḡa, *m.*; (4) ḡa
an míl móip, *m.*

Harpsichord, *n.*, a musical instru-
ment, cláirpeac cnám, *f.*

Harridan, *n.*, a worn-out trumpet,
reannméirpeac, -rige, -a, *f.*

Harrier, *n.*, a hound for hunting
hares, ḡadapí fiaóaiḡ.

Harrow, *n.*, an agricultural imple-
ment for breaking clods and
making ploughed land level, (1)
bráca, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (2)
cliač, *gen. cléite, pl. -a, f.*, also
g. cleit, m.; (3) cliač fuirpíre
(*Tyr.*); (4) cliač fuirpíre: if
you put the tine of a h. through
them, oá ḡcuirpá bioip cléite
cpíocha.

Harrow, *v.t.*, to draw a harrow
over, foirpim, -reaó: will he
h. the valleys after thee? an
bfoirpíró ré na ḡleannta aó
óiaró? (*Job* 39, 10); also foir-
písim, -iuḡaó, *fut. foirpeócaó.*

Harrowed, *a.*, made level with a
harrow, (1) foirpíche, *ind.*; (2)
foirpíre.

Harrower, *n.*, one who harrows, (1)
cliačóip, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) foir-
peóip, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Harrowing, *n.*, the act of making
level with a harrow, (1) brácaín,
-ála, *f.*; (2) foirpeaó, -píte, *m.*;
(3) cliačaó, -čča, *m.*

Harry, *v.t.*, (1) to worry, vex, tease, (a) buarórim, -meam; (b) cuir-rigim, -iugadó.

(2) To plunder or pillage, to lay waste, ardam, -dam.

Harsh, *a.*, rough, disagreeable, discordant, jarring, (1) doir-mac, -aige; (2) doiríoda, *ind.*; (3) cruadálac, -aige; (4) darrb, -airbe: h. with a horse and gentle with a cow, darrb le capall ir ciúm le bum; (5) darrs-airge; (6) darrsniomac, -aige; (7) rearb, -eirbe: h. to me is the sound of the strings (of the harp), ir rearb liom glór na rúeádo (S. Mac Cuarta).

Harshly, *ad.*, in a harsh manner, go doiríoda.

Harshness, *n.*, the quality or state of being harsh, (1) darrbe(acht), *f.*; (2) darram, -e; (3) doir-darram, -e, *f.*; (4) déire, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) darrsacht, -a, *f.*; (6) dooma, *g. id.*, *m.*

Hart, *n.*, the male of the red deer, a stag, cairrfiádo, *gen.* -fiaró, *pl.* -a, *m.*

Hartshorn, *n.*, the horn or antler of the deer, ádarc fiaró.

Hartstongue, *n.*, a common species of fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), (1) cneam na muice fiaró; (2) cneam na muice fiaró; (3) teangá fiaró.

Harvest, *n.*, the gathering of crops and the season for doing so, fógmar, -air, *m.*: it is not the big men who reap the h., ní maó na fir móra a báinear an fógmar; as snow in summer and rain in h., mar fneacáa ran t-rámpaó 7 mar feardamn ran b-fógmar (*Prov.* 26, 1); when a day for harvesting comes help is scarce, nuair éigeanm lá fógmar eirig-

eann an fóir dam; seed-time and h., cold and heat, summer and winter, night and day shall not cease, ní rguirfó áimfir an t-ríolcuir 7 an fógmar 7 an fuaáct 7 an tear 7 an rámpaó 7 an geimpeáó 7 an lá 7 an oróce (*Gen.* 8, 22).

Harvest time, am na buana.

Harvester, *n.*, one who harvests, (1) bean fógmar, *f.*; (2) fear fógmar; (3) fógmaruróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*; (4) gotán, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*).

Harvest-home, *n.*, a feast at the close of the harvest, veipeádo buana, *m.*

Harvesting, *n.*, reaping or gathering any crop, as déanam an fógmar.

Harvest-like, *a.*, autumnal, fógmarac, -aige.

Harvest-moon, *n.*, a full moon in harvest-time, (1) gealac fógmar; (2) gealac na scommlac; also gealac na scommlín.

Hash, *v.t.*, to chop into small pieces, to mince, (1) miongearraim, -adó; (2) gearraim go mion: to h., gearraó go mion.

Hash, *n.*, cooked meat, etc., cut into small pieces and heated, feón bhuíte, miongearraí, téigte ruar.

Hashed, *a.*, cut into small pieces, miongearraí, *ind.*

Hasp, *n.*, a clasp for fastening a door, (1) iarna, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) lúb, *gen.* lúbe, *pl.* -a, *f.*: h. the door, cuir an lúb ar an doir; (3) lúbán, -ám, *m.* (*Aran*); (4) ríol, -oil, -lta, *m.*; (5) bacán, -ám, *m.* (*Tyr*).

Hassock, *n.*, a small stuffed cushion for sitting or kneeling on or as a foot-rest, (1) rúirteín, *m.*; (2) rúirteós, *f.*; (3) mata glún

(*Foley*); (4) com̃ṣar le cur pá ṡlúim̃ṡ (O' Beg.).

Haste, *n.*, speed, swiftness, dispatch, urgency, (1) ṡeab̃ṡṡ, -ar̃, *m.*; (2) ṡeic̃near, -nir̃ *m.*: I said in my h. all men are liars ṡoub̃nar̃ ann mo ṡeic̃near̃ ṡṡá an uile ṡuime b̃réaṡṡ (Ps. 116, 11); h. without speed, ṡeic̃near̃ ṡan luac̃ar; (3) ṡeif̃ir, -e and -f̃reac̃, *f.*; (4) f̃uac̃ar, -air̃, *m.*; (5) p̃r̃ár̃om̃n, -e, *f.* (*Or.*); (6) ṡreic̃leán, -ám, *m.* and ṡleic̃reán, *m.*; (7) ṡriop̃ár̃ nó ṡriop̃ár̃, -air̃, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Hasten, *v.t.* and *i.*, to press, drive or urge forward to move rapidly, (1) b̃riort̃uig̃im, -uṡar̃; (2) ṡéan-aim̃ ṡeab̃ṡṡ, ṡeif̃ir, ṡeic̃near̃, etc.; (3) luac̃uig̃im -uṡar̃; (4) luac̃aim, -ar̃; (5) tap̃uig̃im, -uṡar̃; (6) ṡeif̃uig̃im, -uṡar̃: hasten, make haste, (a) ṡeif̃uig̃ or̃c̃ (*Gen.* 19 22); (b) ṡéan ṡeif̃ir; (c) b̃riort̃uig̃ or̃c̃ (*M.*); (d) cor̃ruig̃ or̃c̃ (*M.*): they hastened away, ṡo ṡeif̃uig̃eac̃ar̃ or̃c̃a.

Hastily, *ad.*, in haste, speedily, quickly, (1) ṡo nobann; (2) ṡo tobann (*Con.* and *U.*); (3) ṡo ṡeic̃near̃ac̃; (4) ṡo ṡeif̃reac̃: ṡuṡac̃ar̃ leó é ṡo ṡeif̃reac̃ amac̃; (5) ṡo luac̃: ṡan a ñóib̃ir̃c̃ amac̃ ṡo luac̃ (*Judg.* 2, 23); (6) ṡo tap̃ar̃: when they saw her rising h., nuair̃ a conn-
caṡar̃ aṡ eir̃ṡe ṡo tap̃ar̃ í.

Hastening, *n.*, the act of hurrying, (1) b̃riort̃uṡar̃, -uig̃ce, *m.*; (2) luac̃uṡar̃, -uig̃ce, *m.*; (3) ṡeif̃ruṡar̃, -ruig̃ce, *m.*

Hastiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being hasty, rashness, (1) obam̃ne, *f.*; (2) obam̃nac̃t, -a, *f.*; (3) obam̃neac̃t, -a, *f.*; (4)

luac̃ar, -air̃, *m.*; (5) rashness, ṡiort̃ruir̃ṡ, -e, *f.*

Hasty, *a.*, (1) quick, speedy, precipitate, (a) ṡeif̃reac̃, -ruig̃e; (b) ṡeic̃near̃ac̃, -aig̃e: seest thou a man that is h. in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him, añ b̃raiceanñ tú ṡuime b̃iort̃ ṡeic̃near̃ac̃ iona b̃ruac̃raib̃? Ir̃ mó añ ṡóir̃ṡ b̃iar̃ ar̃ amac̃án ná ar̃ ran; a hot and h. person, ṡuime te ṡeic̃near̃ac̃; (c) obam̃n, -ainne; (d) ṡian, *comp.* ṡéime.

(2) Rash, (a) r̃gonnac̃, -aig̃e; (b) ṡiort̃ruir̃ṡeac̃, -uig̃e; (c) ṡiort̃ruir̃ṡ, -e.

Hat, *n.*, a covering for the head, (1) bair̃eac̃, *f.*, -éir̃, *m.*; (2) hac̃a, *g. id., pl.* -aí, *m.*; (3) ṡar̃c̃án, -ám (from ṡar̃c̃, the head, O'N.); (4) old hat, cáib̃in, *m.*; (5) felt hat, béab̃ar, -air̃, *m.*

Hat-box, } *n.*, a box or case for a
Hat-case, } hat, b̃or̃ṡa hac̃a.

Hatch, *v.t.*, (1) to produce young birds from eggs, ṡor̃aim, *v.n.* ṡor̃: to be hatching, ṡo b̃eic̃ ar̃ ṡor̃; then shall the owl make her nest and sit and h., ir̃ anñ r̃im̃ ṡo ṡéañraib̃ añ ṡ-ulc̃ab̃c̃án m̃óir̃ a neac̃ ṡ luig̃fear̃ ṡ ṡoir̃fear̃ (*Isa.* 34, 15).

(2) To contrive or meditate a plot, meac̃ruig̃im, -uṡar̃: to h. mischief, ur̃c̃óir̃o ṡo meac̃ruṡar̃.

Hatch, *n.*, (1) a brood, áir̃, *g. áir̃, pl. id., m.*

(2) An opening in the deck of a vessel, also the door that covers it, (a) rel̃, *ind.*; takes *c̃* in *gen.* and *dat.*: the end of the h., ceanñ añ ṡ-rel̃; on the h., ar̃ añ ṡ-rel̃; (b) r̃ṡác̃ṡoir̃ar̃, -air̃, *m.*; (c) cor̃m̃la, -añ, *d., -aim̃, f.*

Hatchet, *n.*, a small axe, *τσαξ*, -*υαίγε*, -*anna*, *f.*: that is taking the h. out of the carpenter's hand, *ῖν βαμτ να τσαίγε αρ λάμν αν τ-ραοιρ*.

Hatching, *n.*, the act of heating eggs naturally or artificially in order to produce young birds, *ζορ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ζυιρ ἡ ζορα*, *m.*: h. hen, *ceapc ζυιρ*; the hen is h., *τά αν ceapc αρ ζορ*.

Hatchway, *n.*, the passage from one deck to another, *ῖταῖορε λυμγε*.

Hate, *v.t.*, to dislike intensely, to have a strong aversion to, to abhor, to detest, (1) *ῖατῖμ*, -*υζαῖο*: a burned child hates fire, *leanῖ τοιρζετ ῖατῖαν τεμε*; (2) *ῖατῖμ*, -*αῖο*; (3) I hate him, *τά ῖατ αζαμ αιρ*; (4) *ῖρ ῖατ ῖομ ε*; (5) *ῖεῖρτεανῖμ*, -*αῖο*; (6) *ῖῖάμῖμ*, -*υζαῖο*: I h. you, *τά ῖῖάμ αζαμ οῖτ*; (7) idiom: *νῖ λυζα οῖμ . . . νά*; God loves a merry poor man, but he does not h. the devil more than a tricky poor man, *ῖρ ῖομῖαν ῖε ῖια ῖομῖε βοετ ῖῖζαε, αετ νῖ λυζα αιρ αν ῖιαβαλ νά ῖομῖε βοετ ῖῖβαε*; there is no tree in the wood he hates more than a scythe-tree, *νῖ'λ cῖανν 'ῖα ζκοῖλ ῖρ λυζα αιρ νά cῖανν ῖπετε*; (8) idiom: *ῖρ beaz οῖμ ῖ*, I h. her.

Hate, } *n.*, bitter aversion, con-
Hatred, } tinued hostility of feeling; detestation, (1) *ῖατ*, -*α*, *m.* (*cf.* *ῖῖ*, *ῖῖατι*, to hate; *cf.* Eng. foe, fiend): a heart without spite or hatred, *cῖορῖε ζαν αμζῖοεαετ ζαν ῖατ*; (2) *νεῖμζεαν*, -*α*, *m.*; (3) *ῖῖάμ*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *ναῖῖοεανῖαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *μῖορcαιρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *cαιρ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *οῖcαιρ*,

-*αιρ*, *m.*; (8) *ῖῖῖῖ*, -*ῖῖ*, *m.*; (9) *ῖαοῖο*, -*α*, *m.*

Hateful, *a.*, causing or deserving hate or great dislike, (1) *ῖῖάνοα*, *ind.*: the h. cowards, *να cῖαῖοαιῖῖ ῖῖάνοα*; (2) *ῖατῖμαρ*, -*αιρ*; (3) *ῖατῖαε*, -*αιγε*.

Hatefully, *ad.*, in an odious manner, (1) *ῖο ῖῖάνοα*; (2) *ῖο ῖατῖμαρ*.

Hatefulness, *n.*, the state or condition of being hateful, (1) *ῖῖάνοαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖατῖμαῖρεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Hater, *n.*, one who hates, (1) *ῖατῖαῖοῖρ*, -*οῖα*, -*ῖῖ*, *m.*; (2) *cαιρcαιρ*, -*αῖο*, -*cῖῖορῖε*, *m.* and *f.*

Hatter, *n.*, one who makes or sells hats, *ῖαιτεῖρ*, -*εαῖα*, *m.*

Hauberk, *n.*, a coat of mail, *εῖορῖε ῖῖατα*; *υετῖῖατα*, *g. id. m.*

Haughtily, *ad.*, in a haughty manner, *ῖο ῖῖομῖαε*.

Haughtiness, *n.*, the quality of being haughty, arrogance, (1) *ῖῖομῖαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *υαιῖρεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *υαιῖρεαρ*, -*ῖῖρ*, *m.*; (4) *μῖοῖαῖοεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *μῖοῖταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (6) *μῖοῖαετ*, *f.*; (7) *βοῖτεαῖλ*, -*τιῖλ*, *m.*; (8) *μῖοῖεῖρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (9) *βοῖῖαῖμῖαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (10) *βυῖῖβε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (11) *αν μῖοῖcῖρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (12) *τοῖζ*, *g. τυῖζ*, *m.*; (13) *ῖῖῖῖ*, -*e*, *f.*: where there is h. it is hard to take it down, *αν αῖτ α ῖμῖομν αν ῖῖῖῖ ῖρ ῖοῖῖζ βαμτ ῖαοῖ (Or.)*; (14) *ανυαῖλ*, -*e*, *f.*: the h. of man shall be humbled, *ῖεανταρ ανυαῖλ αν ῖομῖε ῖρεαλ (Isa. 2, 17)*.

Haughty, *a.*, arrogant, overbearing, (1) *ῖῖομῖαε*, -*αιγε*; (2) *μῖοῖαῖαε*, -*αιγε*; (3) *μῖοῖταῖαε*, -*αιγε*; (4) *υαιῖρεαε*, -*ῖῖε*: the h. shall be humbled, *υῖμῖεῖcῖταρ αν τ-υαιῖρεαε (Isa. 10, 33)*; (5) *ῖοταῖαε*, -*αιγε*; (6) *ῖοταῖβοῖῖ*, -*υῖῖβε*;

(7) boþb, -uþbe; (8) uallaç, -aige: because the daughters of Sion are h., do cionn go bfuilín ingeana Sion uallaç (*Isa.* 3, 16); (9) boþþamaíl, -míla; (10) péacaç, -aige; (11) rþráiceamaíl, -míla; (12) geóncaamaíl (goncaamaíl, *Don.*), -míla: is he not h., naç é aþá geóncaamaíl; (13) boiteallaç, -aige; (14) totgaç, -aige.

Haul, *v.t.*, to pull or draw with force, taþþamaígm, -amg (-ac, *M.*).

Haul, *v.i.*, to change the course of a ship, bóþuairgm, -uðað.

Haul, *n.*, (1) a pulling with force, taþþamg, -e, -çe, *f.*

(2) Draught of a net, $\rho\acute{o}\iota\tau$, -é, -eanna, *f*.

(3) The fish taken in a haul,
 oul, -Δ, *m*.

Hauling in fish, $\beta\acute{o}\rho\rho\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta\acute{o}\epsilon\rho\tau\varsigma$. Haulm, Haum, *n.*, the stems or stalks of cereal grains, beans, etc., $\kappa\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\varsigma$, *pl.* - $\alpha\varsigma\alpha$, *m.*

Haunch, *n.*, (1) the hip, (a) *léir*,
-e, *pl.* -eanna and -eada (*leap*
raða, *Don.*), *f.*; (b) *crómán*,
-áin, *m.*; (c) *capa*, *g. id.*, *m.*: a
gammon of bacon, *capa muice*;
(d) *crómairiadaí* (*W. Ker*), *pl.*;
(e) *surriún*, -úin, *m.*; (f) *sead*,
-a, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (g) *srois*, -a, -aí,
m.

(2) Of meats: the leg and loin taken together, *ceatpama*, -n, -mna, *f*.

Haunch of venison, n., ceat-
pama ȕiarò.

On his haunches, ἀρ α ἑποταῖβ (M.), ἀρ α ἐπισταῖβ (M.); an old woman on her haunches spreading herself over the embers, ρεανθεαν ἀρ α ἐπισταῖβ τῷ λεατῷ ἀρ ἀν ἡσπίοταις; on her haunches, ἀρ α ἐπιδανταῖβ (Con.), ἀρ α ῥσπορίῳ (U.),

අර් අ ආර්ථිකයා (*M.*), අර් අ ආර්ථිකයා (*Don.*).

Haunt, *v.t.*, to frequent, to visit habitually or intrusively, (1) ταιτίγim, -ίge, also τάτuiγim, -ge: the renowned city that was strong in the sea, she and her inhabitants whom all that h. it did dread, an ḥāṭarim iomḥārōṭeāḥ ṯo bī lārōim 'ṯan ḥḥarirge, i pēm ḡ a ḥāṭreabaiḡ noḥ ṯo ḥūim a n-eaḡla ar an uile ṯume ṯ'ar ṭāṭuiḡ i (*Ezek.* 26, 17); (2) ḡnāṭuiγim, -uḡāḥ.

Haunt, *v.i.*, to visit intrusively,
lonnuḡim, -uḡaḡo.

Haunt, *n.*, (1) a place of accustomed resort, *an'áit i ngnátuig-eann* (nó *taicig-eann*) *pé a b'eit*.

(2) The haunt or lair of a wild
beast, *бродяга*, -e, -ī, *f.*

Haunted, *a.*, (1) frequently visited,
 τειτέιςτε.

(2) Frequented by a ghost,
 допад, -аге.

Haunter, *n.*, one who or that which
haunts, ῥιπλεαντοῖρ, -όρα, -μί, *m.*

Haunting, *n.*, the act of frequent-
ing, (1) ταιτίγε, *g. id., f.*; (2)
πίπλεσσιμαίνε, -μένη, *f.*

Hauteur, *n.*, a haughty manner or spirit, haughtiness (which see), βοῦνβεαῖς, -α, *f.*; ὑοῖς, -ε, *f.* (*Or.*).

Have, *v.t.*, (1) to own, to possess :
I have a great deal of money,
τὰ μόρᾱν ἀργῆρο ἄγαμ; silver
and gold h. I none, *nī'ē* ἀργῆρο
νὰ ὄρ ἄγαμ-ρα.

(2) To possess: I have a headache, τὰ τινneas cinn oim; I h. a fever, τὰ ριαβριαρ oim; what right h. I? caw é an ceapτ ατα aham?; I h. not had a good day since, nion tuagar lá rósanτα

ó fóm; he having only sixpence, *ḡan aige aét réal*; I h. it on the tip of my tongue, *ta ré aḡam ar bárr mo téangan*; *ta ré de ḡlammeabair aḡam*.

(3) To obtain the advantage of, (a) you h. my word or my promise, *ta m'focal nó mo ḡeallamant aḡat*; (b) what would you have? *cao ir mian leat (cao ir maít leat), o'faḡ-báil?*; (c) you h. it correctly, *ta ré aḡat ḡo ceart, ḡo cunn*; *ḡo beaét*; (d) do well and you will h. well, *oém maít ḡ beró maít aḡat*; (e) I h. it from a good author, *ta ré aḡam ó uḡoar maít*; I h. it from him, *ta ré aḡam uaró*; let him have thy cloak also, *leis leir oó cloca fóp (Mat. 5, 40)*.

(4) To exact, to desire, (a) I h. him round my little finger, *ta ré ar mo líroín aḡam*; (b) I will h. it thus, *aḡ ro map ir mian liom é, map ro ir mian liom é*; I would like to h. you rich, *ba mian liom rú-re oó beít paróbir*; who would wish to save all men? *le ar mian na oame uile oó faoraó*; (c) h. nothing to do with him, *ná bioó don ruar ir anuar (nó beíḡleáil) aḡat leir*; (d) h. your own way, *bioó oó com-airle fém aḡat*.

(5) To cause or force, (a) h. out all men from me, *cuir amac cáe uile uaim*; (b) h. her forth, *beir uó amac í*; (c) I had to go home, *b'éḡim oom out a-baile*.

(6) To bear, as young: she had a son, *oó bí mac aici*.

(7) To regard or esteem, (a) of them I shall be had in

honour, *acapan fóp beró mé i n-onóir (2 Sam. 6, 22)*; (b) God h. you in his keeping, *ḡo ḡcumrouḡiró Dia tú*.

(8) To take or accept: h. a smoke, *ót ḡal oó'n píopa (Ker.)*, *tós reac óen píopa (W. Lim.)*; *ḡlac toir óen píopa (Don.)*; will you h. a smoke? *an mberó reac aḡat (W. L.)*.

(9) To be compelled: h. nothing to do with that man, (a) *ná bioó baint aḡat leir an b'ear úo*; I will h. nothing to do with him, *ní beiró baint aḡam leir*; (b) we will not h. this man for king, *ní háil umn é reo map ríḡ oramn*; as fortune would h. it, *map oob áil leir an ḡcunneamam*; *féir map aóéarrá*; have it so, *bioó ré map rm aḡat*; what would you h. me do? *cao ir áil leat mé oéanam?*; (c) I must h. him up, *ir éḡean oam a faḡáil ruar*; (d) I would h. you write, *ba maít liom ḡo rḡríobchá*; (e) you h. to do something, *ta aḡat ruo éḡim a oéanam (m. b.)*; (f) I will h. to do it, *caíteiró mé a oéanam*.

Haven, *n.*, (1) a safe anchorage for ships; a sheltered bay or inlet of the sea, *cuan, -am, pl. id. and -nta, m.*: and whereas it was not a commodious h. to winter in, *aḡur ar mberó oon cuan neamḡaramail aca le fan-amam ann 'ra ngeimpeaó (Acts 27, 12)*. See Harbour.

(2) A place of shelter and safety, an asylum, *cuan. -am, pl. id. and -nta, m.*: the h. of their desire, *cuan a oóta*.

Havoc, *n.*, wide general destruction, (1) *éipteac, -liḡ, m.*; (2) *carḡar, -air, m.*; (3) *ár, -áir, m.*;

(4) *capair*, -*pac*, *f.*; (5) *r̥spuor*, -*ta*, *m.*: Saul made h. of the church, *do bí Saul as r̥spuor na neaglaire*.

Haw, *n.*, the fruit of the hawthorn, (1) *r̥seacóg*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *r̥seacóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Haw and Hum, *v.i.*, to speak with hesitation, *beir as r̥nasarmaid*; *beir bpuotac*.

Hawfinch, *n.*, a small bird (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), the common grosbeak, *gobač*, -*aig*, *m.*

Hawk, *n.*, a raptorial bird of the family *Falconidæ*, (1) *reabac*, -*aic*, *m.*

(2) Blue hawk, *reabac na paille* (*na haille*, *Mayo*).

(3) Eagle hawk, *reabac an iolair*, also blue hawk.

(4) Sparrow-hawk, (*a*) *mipiuín*, -*úin*, *m.*; (*b*) *r̥peiréog*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (*c*) *ruabán alla*, *m.* (*M. O'D.*).

(5) Ringtail, or hen harrier, *préacán na scearic*.

(6) Falcon, *reabac na reitge*.

Hawked, *a.*, curved like a hawk's bill, *reabacac*, -*aige*.

Hawker, *n.*, a pedlar or packman, (1) *man̄aire* (from *man̄*, a budget or bag); (2) *mal̄aire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (3) *cream̄aire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.* *i.* *óime bíor as im̄teact r̄ior ruar as díol earr̄-aò beaga*; (4) *ceannur̄e reac̄-rám*, *m.* (*Feenachty*); (5) *ceannur̄e mála* (*M. O'D.*).

Hawk-eyed, *a.*, having keen eyes, discerning, *reabacr̄úiteac*, -*úige*.

Hawking, *n.*, (1) the act or sport of catching birds with hawks, *reabacóir̄eact*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) *n.*, Peddling, selling from house to house, *man̄aireact*, -*a*, *f.*; *cream̄aireact*, -*a*, *f.*

Hawk-like, *a.*, relating to or re-

sembling a hawk, *reabacam̄ail*, -*mla*.

Hawk-nosed, *a.*, having a nose curved like a hawk's bill, (1) *sr̄iob̄r̄ónac*, -*aige*; (2) *r̄r̄ón-črom*, -*ruime*; (3) *r̄r̄ón reabac* *do beir ar̄ óime*.

Hawk-weed, *n.*, (1) a plant of the genus *Hieracium*, (*a*) *rearb̄ na muc*; (*b*) *lur̄ na reabac*.

(2) Great hawk-weed, (*a*) *rearb̄-án na muc*; (*b*) *r̄ruab̄án na muc*; (*c*) *r̄ručán na muc*; (*d*) *lur̄ na reabac*.

Haws, *n.*, a disease in cattle and horses, *maōđann*, -*ann*, *m.* It is usually accompanied by a great thirst called *car̄c bpuit̄-teacám*.

Hawthorn, *n.*, a thorny shrub or tree of the rose family (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), (1) *r̄seac̄ ŋeat*, *f.*; (2) *uat*, -*a*, *m.*

Hay, *n.*, grass cut and dried for fodder, (1) *féar̄ tir̄m*, *m.*; (2) *ric̄féar̄*, -*éir̄*, *m.*: he made hay while the sun shone, *do óem (rimne) ré an féar̄ nuair̄ a bí an ŋrian as car̄tneam̄*; make hay while the sun shines, *r̄ab̄án féar̄ an tan óeall̄par an ŋrian i. óem do lear̄ i n-am i. cr̄um̄n̄ŋ nó cnuar̄ais do conac i n-am*; avoid the married ladies, but make hay amongst the girls, *ná bam̄ leir̄ na mn̄aib̄ pórt̄a, act óéan r̄óŋmar̄ imear̄ŋ na ŋcail̄in (Oriel song)*; hay damaged by fermentation, *mūb̄rán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Haycock, *n.*, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field, (1) *coca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*aí*, *m.*; (2) *cr̄um̄neán féir̄*, *m.*; (3) small cock, *creab̄ar̄*, -*air̄*, *m.*; also *ŋr̄ám̄neoḡ*, *f.* (lap-cock).

Haybarn, *n.*, a barn in which hay is stored, *féar̄lac*, -*aig*, *m.*

Hay-fork, *n.*, a fork for pitching and tedding hay, *píce, g. id., pl. -cí, f.*

Hay-knife, *n.*, a sharp instrument for cutting hay, *ṙḡian féir.*

Hay-loft, *n.*, a loft or scaffold for hay, *féartann, -ainne, -a, f.*

Haymaking, *n.*, cutting grass and curing it for hay, (1) *féarṙáðail, -áia, f.*; (2) *as ṙáðail féir.*

Hayrick, *n.*, a pile of hay in the haggard and covered with thatch (1) conical, *cpuað, -aice, -a, f.*; (2) long, *ṙios, -ige, -a, f.*

Hayrope, *n.*, a rope made of long hay, (1) *ṙúḡán, -ám, m.*; (2) twisted by means of the thumb, generally for fetters or the like and always double or treble ply, (a) *méarós, -óige, -a, f. (W. Lim.)*; (b) *méarán, -ám, m. (Cork).*

Hayruff. *See* Cleavers.

Haystack. *See* Hayrick.

Hay-yard, *n.*, a yard in which hay is stored, *ioctia, g. -an, dat. sing. and nom. pl. -ann, f.*

Hazard, *n.*, (1) a game of chance played with dice, *cluiçe oirte.*

(2) Chance, *cinneamam, -inna, f.*

(3) Risk, danger, peril, (a) *ḡuar, -air, m.*; also *ḡuar, -e, f.*;

(b) *ḡuapaðt, -a, f.*; (c) *contab-airt, -e, -eada, f.*; (d) *baogal, m.*

Hazardous, *a.*, dangerous, risky, (1) *contabairtead, -tíge*; (2) *ḡuapað, -aige*; (3) *ḡuairmar, -aige*; (4) *baogalað, -aige.*

Hazardously, *ad.*, in a risky manner, *ḡo contabairtead*; also *ḡo contabairtað.*

Haze, *n.*, light vapour, fog, or mist, (1) *ceó, gen. ciac and ceóig, pl. ceóca, m.*; (2) *ḡmanḡal, -ail, m.*

Hazel, *n.*, a shrub or small tree which bears the hazel-nut (*Corylus avellana*), (1) *cott, gen. cuitt, m.*; (2) *cpam cuitt, m.*; (3) *cnóhume.*

Hazel-nut, *n.*, the nut of the hazel, a filbert, (1) *cnó (cnú), g. id., pl. cnóite, m. and f.*; (2) *cottcnó, m. and f.*; (3) *ṙaoirḡeós, -óige, -a, f.*

Hazel-wood, *n.*, a wood of hazel trees, *cottcuitt, -e, -uite, f.*

Hazy, *a.*, thick or somewhat obscured with haze, (1) *ceóðac, -aige*; (2) *ceómar, -aige*; (3) *moðair, -e.*

He, *pron.*, (1) a masculine pronoun of the third person singular, *nom. ré, acc. é, emph. reiréan and eiréan*: thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee, *ooc ṙior uiaṙ t'ṙonn ṙ oó óéan-ṙaíó ré uaðtaṙánaðt oṙt (Gen. 3, 16)*; if I were he, *oá mba mṙe é*; here he comes, *ṙeo cúḡimn é*; he loved me dearly, *oó ḡṙáðouḡ ré mé ḡo oioḡ-ṙairead.*

(2) Anyone, used indefinitely, *an té*: he that walketh with wise men shall be wise, *an té ṙuiblunḡ-eaṙ le oaoimṙ cpíonna beró ré cpíonna (Prov. 3, 20).*

Head, *n.*, (1) the head of a person or animal, (a) *ceam, g. and pl. cimm, m. (cf. W. and Bret. penn, with interchange of c for p)*: *ṙ ṙearṙ beic maol ná beic ḡan éam*; two heads are better than one, *ṙ ṙearṙ cimm ná ceam*; you would lose your h. but for it being tied to you, *oó éailṙá oó éam aðt ḡo úṙuit ré ceanḡaitte oṙt*; (b) *cloigean, g. and p. -ḡimn, m. (the skull, also (c) blaoṙḡ uó ṙlaoṙḡ, -oirḡe, -a, f.; (d)*

a part of the head where hair will not grow owing to a cut or burn, *cánaro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (e) back of the head, *cút an éinn*; (f) crown of the head, *baitéar* (*nó batár*), -éire, *f.*, and -éir, *m.*; (g) the hollow on the crown of the head, (i) *tuáin*, *m.*; (ii) *tobar na baitéire* (*f. l.*); (h) *blasaro*, -e, -í, *f.* = bald head (*Don.*).

(2) The chief. principal or most important part of anything. the fore or upper part, the larger or heavier part; (a) *ceann*, *g. cinn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the two heads of a cask, *ó á ceann baitille*; the two ends of a stick, *ó á ceann maroe*; (b) *ceap*, *g. cip*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, as, *ceap úiro*, the head of a sledge.

(3) The place where the head should go, as: the head of the bed, *ceann na leaptá*; the head of the grave, *ceann na nuairge*.

(4) The leader or commander, the chief or ruler, as: head of a clan, *ceann cinnro*; head of a troop, *ceann fearóna*; headmaster, *árhoimáigirctir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -trí*, *m.*; head-professor, *árhoollam*, -man, -mna, *f.*, also *gen. -aim*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; head-landlord, *árhoigearna talman*.

(5) The place of honour or authority, as: the head of the table, *ceann an búiro*; I would have you to know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of every woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God, *ir mian liom á fíor do beic ágab supab é Críort ceann gac fíor 7 supab é an fear ceann na mná 7 supab é Dia ceann Críort* (1 Cor. 11, 3).

(6) A single thing, article, animal or person, as: I got ten pounds a head for them, *ruapar veic bpúint an ceann optá*; they are worth sixpence a head, *ir fíú réat an ceann iao*.

(7) The understanding or intellect: he cannot put it out of his head, *ní féoir leir á cup ar á ceann*; 'tis you that has the head, *ir ágat atá an ceann*.

(8) Aheadland, or promontory, (a) *ceann*, as Black Head, *Ceann Dub*, Sligo; Kinramer, *Ceann Ramar*, or thick head in Rathlin; (b) *muillac*, -aig, *m.*, as *Muillac móir* in Sligo; (c) *maol*, -oite, -eada, *f.*; (d) *beann*, -a, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (e) *rimn*, *g. -e* and *reamna*, *pl. id.*, *f.* (*cf. W. rhyll*, promontory).

(9) A separate part or subdivision, (a) *ceann*, *g. cinn*, *m.*; (b) *alt*, *g. alt*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: on that head, *fá n-á ceann rim*.

(10) Culminating point, finish or crisis, as: it is coming to a head, *tá ré ág teact cum cinn*; to draw to a head, *do tarraing cum cinn*; to bring to a head, *do tabairt cum cinn*.

(11) An ear of wheat, barley or other cereal, (a) *riar*, *g. véire*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (b) *rearán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) *ciomós*, -óise, *f.* (*Or.*); (d) *ciotlaas*, -aig, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

(12) *Bot.* (a) a dense cluster of flowers as in clover, thistles, etc., *rsoct*, -oite, -a, *f.*; (b) a dense compact mass of leaves as in cabbage, *top*, *g. tuir*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a head of cabbage, *top cabáirte* (*B.L.L. i. 108, 5*).

(13) The source, fountain or spring, as: the head of a river,

(a) ceann aḃann; (b) fúinnre, -eann, -eanna, *f.*

(14) The froth on porter, beer or other effervescing liquor, maot, -oil, *m.*: there was a head on the quart, bī maot ar an gcárta.

Head and ears, with the whole person, deeply, completely, ḃar ceann 7 ḃar cluair.

At the head of, i gcionn.

Head foremost, straight ahead: he made head foremost for the door, ḃem ré ceann ar aḡarḃ ar an dorar.

Headmaster of a school or college, árómáigirtir rḡoile nó coláirte.

Head men of a city, áro taoirḡ caṡrḃc nó baile móir.

Headmoney, a capitation or poll tax, airḡeao cinn.

Head of a college (*i.e.*, president), ríḡalaṡóir coláirte.

Head or tail: there was neither head nor tail to the story, ní raiḃ bun ná bárr ar an rḡéal.

Head over ears in work, lán do cúram.

Head over heels, bun ór cionn.

From head to foot, ó baitear go bonn.

Give head: he gave her her head, ṡuḡ ré ceao a cinn di.

To bring the business to a head, an ḡnó do ṡaḃairt cum cinn.

A witless head, ceann cínce.

Out of one's own head, according to one's own idea, (a) ar a ceann rém; (b) ar a meabair rém.

To make head, to advance, out ar aḡarḃ.

Head, *a.*, principal, chief, leading, first, (1) príim-, príom-, in com-

position, as: head-clerk, príim-cléiréac, -ríḡ, *m.*; head-baker, príomḡuneaoóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) áro-, in composition, as: árómáigirtir, headmaster.

Head, *v.t.*, to lead, to direct, to act as ruler, (1) treóruḡim. -uḡarḃ; (2) ríḡalauḡim, -uḡarḃ; (3) to draw to a h., tarraimḡ cum cinn.

Headache, *n.*, pain in the head, cephalalgia, tinnear cinn, ceannḡalar, *m.* (*T.P.* II., 249).

Headband, *n.*, a fillet or band for the head, (1) binnéalán, -ám, *m.*; (2) céibm, *g. id. pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) ceannḡal cinn; (4) airoeḡs, -óḡe, -a, *f.*

Head-dress, *n.*, a covering for the head, (1) cinnbeirt, -e, *f.*; (2) ceannḃrat, -ḃruit, *m.*; (3) baírr-éaoac, -aiḡ, -aiḡe, *m.*; (4) caḡairín, *m.*, *dim.* of caṡḃairr, a helmet.

Headgear. See *Head-dress*.

Headiness, *n.*, the quality of being heady, (1) mearḡántaṡt, -a, *f.*; (2) oioírrarḃeacṡt, -a.

Heading, *n.*, a title or motto, ceannrḡríbinn, *m.*

Heading for, tarraimḡ ar níó nó ar áit.

Headland, *n.*, (1) a cape or promontory, ceann tíre, *gen. cinn tíre, m.*; See *Head*, *n.* (8).

(2) In tillage, (a) ceann íom-áire; (b) cinn fearann. (*pl.*).

Headless, *a.*, having no head, beheaded, oiceannṡa, *ind.*

Head-letter, *n.*, a capital letter, cinnṡitir, -treac, -treacḃa, *f.*

Headline, *n.*, the line at the top of a page, réimlíne, *g. id., pl.* -nṡí, *f.*

Headlong, *ad.*, (1) hastily, *le* *pánarò*; *ceann ar ašarò*: to cast down h., *carceam pìor ceann ar ašarò*; to run h. to ruin, *pìt ceann ar ašarò cum lém*; *i noiarò a cinn*: that they might cast him down h., *so òceitšpìor pìor i noiarò a cinn é* (*Luke* 4, 30); I fell h., *tuic mé i noiarò mo mullaig* (*Con.*).

(2) Rashly, precipitately, (a) *so hobann, so tobann* (*Con.*); (b) *so meapòána*; (c) *so vār-āctāc*.

Headlong, *a.*, rash, precipitate, (1) *obann, -ainne*; (2) *meapòána, ind.*; (3) *vārāctāc, -aiše*.

Headpiece, *n.*, (1) a covering of defence for the head in the Middle Ages, (a) *clošao, -aro, m.*; (b) *baiprōion, -ōin, m.*

(2) Understanding: a good headpiece, *oume céitirōe*.

Headquarters, *n.*, the centre of authority or order, esp. the place from which the orders of a chief officer are issued, *bunāit, -e, -eanna, f.*; the h. of an army, *pūreacān pīuāig*.

Head-register, *n.* (*Mus.*), *šut (-a, -anna, m.) cinn*.

Head-rent, *n.*, rent paid to the head landlord as distinguished from rack-rent paid to a middleman, (1) *buncior, -a, -anna, m.*; (2) *āipōcior, -a, -anna, m.*

Headship, *n.*, authority or dignity, (1) *ceannar, -air, m.*; (2) *āipōcēm, -e, f.*

Headsmen, *n.*, an executioner who cut off heads with a sword or axe, *céartūnāc, -aiš, pl. id., m.*; *cpočairpe, g. id., pl. -pī, m.*

Head-spring, *n.*, fountain, source, (1) *ceann abann*; (2) *bun nó ppiomtobai abann*; (3) *punnpe, -eann, pl. -ennna, f.*

Headstall, *n.*, the part of a halter which goes round the head, *ceannpac, -aiše, -ācā, f.*

Headstone, *n.*, the stone at the head of a grave, (1) *cloč cinn, gen. cloiče cinn, pl. cločā cinn, f.*; (2) *uāš, -a, pl. id., m.*

Headstrong, *a.*, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn, (1) *ceannvāna, ind.*; (2) *cinn-tpēan, -ēme*; (3) *vōiceannpa, (4) ceannlāroir, -ope*; (5) *teann-bēalāc, -aiše* (hard-mouthed).

Headtire, *n.*, a covering for the head. *See* Head-dress.

Head-to-head, *ad.*, having the heads close together, *ceann ar ceann*: to lay their heads together, *i.e.* to plan or arrange, *a šcinn vō cup le cēite*.

Head-voice, *n.* (*Mus.*), *šut (-a, -anna, m.) cinn*.

Head-water, *n.*, source of a river, (1) *buntprut, -ppōčā, -ppōčanna, m.*; (2) *punnpe, -eann, -eanna, f.*

Headway, *n.*, progress or success (1) *buntle ar ašarò*; (2) *vul ar ašarò*.

Head-wind, *n.*, a contrary wind, *šaoč i šcinne nó i n-ašarò*.

Head-workman, *n.*, chief or first workman, (1) *ppiom-ōiprōe*; (2) *ppiomōiprūšcēoir*; (3) *ceann pīam, m.*

Heady, *a.*, (1) wilful, rash, *ceann-vāna, ind.*

(2) Intoxicating, strong, (a) *meiřgeamail, -mīā*; (b) *lāroir, -ope*: h. wine, *pion lāroir*.

(3) Impetuous, (a) *obann, -ainne*; (b) *vōipprūřgeac, -šīše*.

Heal, *v.t.*, to make hale, sound or whole, to cure of a wound, etc., (1) *leiřirim (lēařarim or leiřeaprim, Don.)*, *-řear*: his death-wound was healed, *vō leiřeapvō ā cneavō vāip* (*Rev.* 13, 3); (2)

ṛlānuṣṣim, -uṣṣāḥ : a multitude
followed him and he healed them
all, ṁo leaṇ ṛluṣṣ mōṛ é ṛ ṁo
ṛlānuṣṣ ṛé ṣṣṣṣ uṣṣe (*Mat.* 12, 15) ;
(3) iocām, *v.n.* ioc (*cf.* W. jach,
√yakos ; Skr. yāgas ; Gr. ἄκος) ;
(4) cneapnuṣṣim, -uṣṣāḥ.

Heal, *v.i.*, to grow sound, *ḥneap-*
uḡim, *-uḡaō* : the wound healed,
ṛo ḥneapuiḡ an loṭ.

Healable, *a.*, capable of being
healed, ποτεῖσθαι.

Healed, *a.*, cured, (1) *leiſearta*,
ind.; (2) *cneapuiſte*, *ind.*

Healer, *n.*, one who or that which
heals, (1) *τεργαστοῖρ*, -όρα, -ή,
m.; (2) *κνερπυγέτοῖρ*, -όρα, -ή,
m.; (3) *κνερपुरόε*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ότε, m.; (4) *ρλάναστοῖρ*, -όρα,
-ή, *m.*

Healing, *n.*, the act of curing, (1) *terḡear*, -*ḡir*, *m.*; (2) *ioc*, -*cā*, *m.*; (3) *rlānuḡaḡ*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*; (4) *cneapḡaḡ*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*

Healing, *a.*, tending to cure, (1) *tergearac*, -*arige*; (2) *rláimteac*, -*arige*; have you any h. medicine? *þruil don tergear rláimteac asat*; (3) *iocrláimteac*, -*arige*; (4) *íceac*, -*arige*.

Healing herb, iocluṛ, -luṛ, m.;
iocluṛb, f.

Healing water, iocurze, g.
id., m.

Healing balm, ἰοϋλάμτε, g.
id., f.

Health, *n.*, (1) the state of being hale or sound (*a*) ῥᾰντε, *g. id.* *f.* h. is better than herds on a hill, ἢ ῥᾰνι ἀν ἑρῖαντε νᾶ τᾰντε ἀν ἐνοῦ; (*b*) decayed h., ὀρῖοῦ-ῥᾰντε; (*c*) weak or poor h., ἑσῖῥᾰντε, *f.*; (*d*) in the best of h., ἀν ῥᾰῖαρ ῥᾰντε.

(2) A wish of health and happiness to another when drinking ;

a toast: your h. ! (a) *plánte*
éugat ; (b) *plánte máir éugat* ,
 (c) *reo fá do plánte* ; (d) *reo*
éugat ; (e) *riúo oir* ; (f) let us
 drink to the ladies, *ólaimir*
plánte na mban ; (g) the healths
 went round, *o'ólao na plántí*
timceall.

Healthful, *a.*, (1) whole, sound, healthy, (*a*) φοῦλμν, -ε; (*b*) ῥλάν, -άινε.

(2) Serving to promote health,
ῥλάντεαιμναι, -μναι.

Healthfulness, *n.*, the state of being
 healthful, (1) παλάμεαι, -α, *f.*;
 (2) ἀν̄ ῥεσθαρ̄ ῥλάμτε.

Health-giver, *n.*, that which tends
to give or sustain health, ῥᾶν-
αινε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*

Healthily, *ad.*, in a healthy manner,
 ὡς ὑγιαίνοντες.

Healthiness, *n.*, the state of being healthy or free from disease, *παλιμία, f.*

Healthless, *a.*, without health,
 gan pláinte, neamhláinteac.

Healthy, *a.*, (1) hale, sound, free from disease, (*a*) *rlán*, -áine. *h.* every one who hears it, *rlán* *ḡac don tuine a cloiscear é*; healthy be he that inquires (about the health of others), *rlán an té fiafhuigeas*; (*b*) *fallám*, -e: he is a *h.* man; *ir tuine fallám é*.

(2) Conducive to health, *plám-teamail, -míla*.

Heap, *n.*, a pile, mass, or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; an accumulation; (1) *capn*, -*ain*, *m.*: dung-heap, *capn doirig*, *dim. capnán*, *m.*; (2) *maoil*, -*e*, -*eača*, *f.*; (3) *meall*, -*ill*, *m.*; (4) *multán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (5) *barrpaicín* (heap on a rail of turf); (6) *cpuac*, -*aice*, -*a*, *f.*; *maoil*, -*e*, *f.* (*Don*); (heap on a

vessel or measure); (7) *crumne-
acán*, -án, *m.*; (8) *tuaim*, -e, *f.*;
(9) *cnuarτar*, -air, *m.*; (10) *cual*,
-ail, *m.*; (11) *óóro*, -e, -*oreacá*,
f.; (12) *maoirceós*, -óise, -a, *f.*
(*Don.*), *m.* *préacái*; (13) heap
of turf sods set standing to dry,
(a) *coirceós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (b)
cruiuceos, *f.* (*M.*); (c) *gruagín*
(pron. *gróigín*), *Con.*; *cróigean*
(*Don.*); (d) *gruagín* *rrannacá*,
consists of two sods flat on the
ground a little distance apart,
two more sods crosswise on the
first, and so on; (14) *romacán*,
-án, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Heap, *v.t.*, (1) to collect, to amass,
to accumulate, *crumniúim*,
-iúis: he heaps up wealth
and knows not who will spend
it, *crumniúeann* *ré* *maom* *γ* *ní*
féadair *ré* *cé* *caitpró* *i*.

(2) To throw or make into a
heap, (a) *capnaim*, -aó: thou
shalt heap coals of fire upon his
head, *capnaíro* *tú* *gríora* *ar*
a *ceann* (*Rom.* 12, 20), *crua*
raíro *tú* *rmeapóro* *temeao* *ar*
a *cionn* (*Prov.* 25, 22); (b)
cuirim *i* *scéann* *a* *céile*; (c)
cuirim *ar* *mum* *a* *céile*; (d)
crua *caim*, -aó; (e) *rtácaim*, -aó.

Heaped, *a.*, made into a pile,
crua *ca*.

Heaper, *n.*, one who heaps, piles or
amasses, (1) *crumniúteoir*, -óra,
-rí, *m.*; (2) *capnóir*, -óra, -rí,
m.; (3) *crua* *ca* *óoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Heaping, *n.*, the act of piling or
amassing, (1) *crua* *ca*, -cá, *m.*;
(2) *cnuaracá*, -aig, *m.*; (3) *rtáca*,
-cá, *m.*; (4) *capnail*, -ála, *f.*

Hear, *v.t.*, (1) to perceive by the ear
(a) *cloirim*, *v.n.* *clor*, *cloirim*,
cloirim(τ), *cloirteáil* (*Con.*);
he does not h. what is not
pleasing to him, *ní* *cloiréann* *ré*

an *níó* *na* *binn* *leir*; we would
like to h. from you, *ba* *maí*
linn *a* *clor* *uair*; when he heard
his father's words, *nuaí* *ro*
cuair *ré* *briacra* *a* *acá*; do
you h.? *an* *scloir* *í*?; the wise
man will h., *éirpró* *an* *óime*
críonna (*Prov.* 1, 5); I heard
about him, *cuair* *trá* *ar*;
(b) *clumim*, *v.n.* *clumim* (*clum*
rim, *Don.*): what the ear does
not h. disturbs not the mind, *an*
pu *na* *scumeann* *an* *cluar* *ní*
cuiréann *ré* *buaróir* *ar* *an* *aighe*;
(c) *airúim*, *v.n.* *aireacáim* (*W.*
Lim.): the deaf person hears
the sound of money, *airúeann*
an *boóran* *ruaim* *airú*.

(2) To give ear or atten-
tion to, to listen to, to heed,
to try in a judicial court, *éirim*,
-teaó: there is no man ap-
pointed by the king to hear you,
ní *l* *don* *óime* *ar* *n-a* *órou* *ao*
o'n *ru* *ro* *bar* *n-éirteaó* (2
Sam. 15, 3); he gave a cry that
was pitiful to h., *leis* *ré* *uail*
ba *truaig* *le* *héirteaó* (*D. E.*
19); the children of Israel did
not hearken to me, then how
will Pharaoh hear me? *níor*
éirteaó *ar* *clann* *Ísrael* *liom*, *mar*
rim *cionnur* *éirpró* *rárao* *liom*?
(*Ex.* 6, 12); h. me, darling, *éir*
liom, *a* *muirín*.

Hear, hear! *reaó*, *reaó*!;
buaró *leat*!

Hear, *v.i.*, (1) to perceive or appre-
hend by the ear, (a) *clumim*;
(b) *cloirim*: the people shall h.
and be afraid, *clumpró* *an* *pobal*
γ *beró* *eagla* *oirta* (*Ex.* 15, 14).

(2) To be informed, to be told,
as: I have not heard from him
for a week, (a) *níor* *cuair* *uair*
le *reaó* *mam*; (b) *níor* *airúe*
uair *le* *reaó* *mam*.

Hearable, *a.*, capable of being heard, ροcloιρτε, *ind.*; ροclumτε.

Hearer, *n.*, one who hears, an auditor, (1) clumτεoιr, -oρα, -rι, *m.*; (2) eιpτιcτεoιr, -oρα, -rι, *m.*

Hearing, *n.* (1) the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived, eιpτεaςτ, -a, *f.*: I have heard of thee by the h. of the ear, euaλaρ tpaςτ opт te hēip-teaςτ na cluaipе; according to his hearing, oο pēip eιpτεaςta a cluaip.

(2) Listening to facts and evidence in judicial investigation, hearing confession, aς eιp-teaςτ paoiρtme; "ear for hearing" in folk-tales, "cluaip te hēipτεaςτ"; to condemn a person without a h., oume oο oaoipaθ ζan eιpτεaςτ.

(3) The act of perceiving sound, (a) eιpτεaςτ, -a, *f.*: to be within h., oο βeιτ ι n-ιonaθ eιpτεaςta; (b) cloιpтm, -e, *f.*; (c) cloιpтmт, -e, *f.*; (d) cloιpτεaιλ, -aιa, *f.*, and clumipτεaιλ, *f.* (*Con.*); (e) clumipm, -e, *f.* (*B.LL.* i. 38, 3); (f) clumipтm, -e (*Don.*); (g) clumτεoιpеaςτ, -a, *f.*; (h) cloιp-teaςτ, -a, *f.*; (i) aipeaςτamт, -e, *f.*

Hearken, *v.i.*, to hear by listening, to give heed to, eιpтm, -teaςτ; h. to me, eιpт uom; h. to my speech, ye wives of Lamech, eipтo lem' žlōp, a mnā lāmech. (*Gen.* 4, 23).

Hearsay, *n.*, something heard from another, (1) pςeal *g.* pςeιλ (*P. O'L.*); (2) pςeal o beal zo beal; (3) pςeal peaτα, *m.*; (4) *colloq.* (a) oubaipт bean uom zo noubaipт bean lei, (b) o'mnipр bean oom sup innipр bean oi, (c) oubaipт pē oābaipт pē.

Hearse, *n.*, a carriage for carrying

the dead to the grave, (1) capbaθ na mapθ, *m.*; (2) eileatpom, -pum, *m.*; (3) epōcap, -aip, *m.*; epōcapbaθ, -aio, *m.*; (4) epann-aigeal, -gle, *f.*

Heart, *n.*, (1) The organ which keeps up the circulation of the blood in man and animals, epoiρe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* epoiρoтe, *m.* (*cf.* Gr. καρδία; L. cor, cordis, √ cerd, crd, heart).

(2) The heart as the seat of the affections, (a) after his own heart, oο pēip a epoiρe pēip; her heart was set on it, bi oūil mōp (nō mian mōp) a epoiρe ann; my heart is set upon him, tā ζpaθ mo epoiρe aip; to rejoice one to the heart, pōlāp epoiρe oο eup ap oume; I could not find it in my heart to play him a trick, nι ζeaθamn om epoiρe (or nι bpuζimn in mo epoiρe) cluam oο eup aip; I could not find it in my heart to go, nioip bpeoiр uom paζbail om epoiρe imteaςτ; (b) *fig.*, cliaθ, clēib, *m.*: my heart's love I gave you, ζpaθ clēib oο eugaр pēip ouit; (c) a term of endearment: my dear heart, mo epoiρe oūip; (d) with all my heart, lem toil zo leiр; to learn by heart, nio oο eup oе meabaiр; bad, diseased or weak heart, opoc-epoiρe; good or kind heart, pocepoiρe.

(3) The inner part; the middle or centre, lap, -aip, *m.*: the heart of the country, lap na tipe; a woman who left a pain in my heart, bean o'pās arpaing am lap.

(4) Courage, spirit, (a) mip-neac, -nige, *f.*, and -nig, *m.* (*M.*): he has no heart, nι'л don mipneac aige; to put one quite out of

Heathenism, *n.*, the manners or morals of a heathen country, *pásgánta*ct, -a, *f.*

Heather, *n.* (*see* Heath), (1) *ḡrao*ó, -oi^g, *m.*; (2) *ḡrao*óclac, -ai^g, *m.* (*coll.*); Mediterranean heather, *ḡrao*ó camó^gac; (also camó^gac) (*Con.*).

Heathery, *a.*, abounding in heather, *ḡrao*óac, -ai^ge.

Heath-pease, *n.*, *ḡir* *ḡléibe*.

Heat-spot, *n.*, a spot indicating high temperature, *ḡrior*, -ir, *m.*

Heathy, *a.*, full of heath, (1) *lán* *oe* *ḡrao*ó; (2) *ḡrao*óac, -ai^ge.

Heating, *n.*, the act of making hot, (1) *téi*ḡeam, -ḡim, *m.*; (2) *téi*ḡeac, -ḡi^o, *m.*; (3) *ḡora*ó, -ḡi^a, *m.*

Heave, *v.t.*, to cast or throw, *teit*ḡim, -ḡean; *oo* *cuir* (*nó* *oo* *teḡ*) *ḡí* *orna* *air*ci, she heaved a sigh.

Heaven, *n.*, (1) the dwelling-place of God, (a) *neam*, -eime, -a, *f.*; (*cf.* *W. nef. Gr. νέφος. Skr. nabhas.*); (b) *ḡai*ṡear, -ṡir, *m.*; (c) *ḡai*ṡeamnar, -air, *m.* (*Gen. 28, 12*).

(2) The expanse of space surrounding the earth, (a) *ḡpéir*, -e, -éair^a, *f.*; (b) *ḡimn*, -e, -ce, *f.*

Heavenly, *a.*, in a manner resembling that of heaven, (1) *neam*óa, *ind.*; (2) *neam*amail, -mí^a.

Heavenly joys, *na* *ḡóláir* *ḡeann*-ui^gṡe.

Heavenly mansion of the blessed, *áir*ar *ḡeann*ui^gṡe *na* *ḡḡiréan*.

Heavier, *a.*, *comp.* of *ḡrom*, (1) *níor* *ḡruime*; (2) *ḡruimroe* = the heavier for:—

Ní *ḡruimroe* *lo*c *an* *la*ca,
Ní *ḡruimroe* *eac* *an* *ḡruan*,
Ní *ḡruimroe* *caora* *a* *holann*,
Ní *ḡruimroe* *colann* *cíall*.

Heavily, *ad.*, in a heavy manner, *ḡo* *ḡrom*.

Heaviness, *n.*, the state or quality of being heavy, (1) *ḡruime*, *f.*; (2) *ḡruime*ac, -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡruim*-róeac, -a, *f.*; (4) *ṡuirre*, *g. id.*, *f.*; I will leave off my h., *leis*ḡró *mé* *mo* *ṡuirre* *óiom*, *Job 9, 27*.

Heavy, *a.*, weighty, burdensome, not easy to bear, *ḡrom*, *g.s.f. ḡruime* (*cf. W. trwm; Corn. trom; Bret. troum*): *h.* is your sleep, *ir* *ḡrom* *oo* *óro*laó.

Heavy-hearted, *a.*, despondent, sad, *ḡrom*é*por*róeac.

Hebraic, of or pertaining to the Hebrews, *ḡaḡrai*róeac.

Hebraism, *n.*, a Hebrew idiom or custom, *ḡaḡrac*, -a, *f.*

Hebrew, *n.*, (1) a Jew, *ḡaḡrac*, -ai^g, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) The language of the Hebrews, *ḡaḡrai*, -e, *f.*

Hebrew, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Jews, *ḡaḡrar*róeac.

Hebridean, *n.*, a native of the Hebrides, *ḡau*ḡaeóeat, *m.*

He-cat, *n.*, a tomcat, *mo*ṡac, -cuⁱ, *m.*

Hecatomb, *n.*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, *io*ó*bai*rc *céa*o *óam* (*O' Beg.*).

Hectic, } *a.*, pertaining to the
Hectical, } slow waste of animal tissue as in consumption, (1) *cnao*ró^oteac, -ti^ge; (2) *ḡei*ḡ-*ṡeac*, -ṡi^ge.

Hectic fever, a fever of irritation and debility, esp. in cases of consumption, *ḡiabrai* *cnao*ró-*ṡeac*.

Hector, *n.*, a strong blustering fellow, *ḡábai*re, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡí*, *m.*

Hector, *v.i.*, to bluster, to be turbulent, *óéanaim* *ḡairracar* *nó* *blá*ómann.

Heddles, *n. pl.*, part of a loom, *maile*.

Hedge, *n.*, a fence planted with thorn bushes, (1) *ḡál*, *gen. -áil*, *pl. -ita*, *m.*: neither have you made up the hedge, *ní mó ḡunneabair ḡuar an ḡál* (*Ezek.* 13, 5); by the hedges, *lám leir na ḡáitair* (*Jer.* 49, 3); (2) *claróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aca* and *-aó-čaca*, *f.*

Hedge, *v.t.*, to inclose with a hedge, (1) *ḡáluḡim*, *-uḡaó*, also *ḡálam*, *-aó*; (2) *ḡál do óéanam*; (3) *ḡál do cuir*.

Hedger, *n.*, one who makes or trims hedges. *ḡáluḡčéoir*, *m.*

Hedgehog, *n.*, a small European insectivore (*Erinaceus Europæus*), (1) *ḡrámneós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *ḡrum*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.*; (3) *ḡuča*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Hedge-mustard, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, (1) *ur an óir*, *m.*; (2) *meitire*, *f.*

Hedgerow, *n.*, a row of shrubs or trees for separating fields, *claró-peán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Hedge-sparrow, *n.*, a small song-bird (*Accentor modularis*), (1) *ḡealbán claróe*, *m.*; (2) *ḡealbán ḡarparóe* (*ḡárrparóe*, *Don.*); (3) *ḡealbán an ḡuib ḡamair*; (4) *ciolós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*: the bird that follows the cuckoo, *an ciolós ḡuabac*, *nó an ḡuabós*.

Heed, *n.*, attention, notice, careful consideration, regard, (1) *aire*, *gen. id.*, *f.*: we ought to give h. to the things we have heard, *ir cóir dúinn aire do čabairt do na neitib do čuatamar*; without paying h. to fables, *ḡan aire do čabairt do ḡḡealair ḡabail* (*Tit.* 1, 14); he gave h. to them, *do čuḡ ré aire óóib*; he listened diligently and with much

h., *ó'éirt ré ḡo ḡríocnamac maile le haire móir* (*Isa.* 21, 7); let us not give h. to any of his words, *ná tuḡam aire ó'aonḡocal ó'a óḡuacḡair* (*Jer.* 18, 18); (2) *torao*, *gen. -rča*, *m.*: I give no h. to you, *ní'l don torao aḡam ort*; (3) *beann*, *gen. bemne*, *f.*: but Jehu took no h. to walk in the law of the Lord, *ačt níor cuir lehu beann ar ḡuibal i noliḡeao an Tiḡ-eapna*; (4) *ruim*, *-e*, *f.*: he was paying no h. to him, *ní rair ré aḡ cur ruime cnairpe ḡan cóir air*. (Note *ruim ar ruime*; *ruim i ruo*); (5) *áirto*, *-e*, *f.*, he pays no heed to me, *ní'l don áirto aḡe orm*; *ḡrárómn*, *-óne*, *f.* (*Con.*); (6) *uró*, *-e*, *f.*

Heed, *v.t.*, to mind, to take notice of, to attend to, (1) *aire do čabairt*; (2) *do čabairt ré nreara*: he heeded or noticed, *čuḡ rá ré nreara*; take h. what you do, *čabair aire čao a óéanparó tú*; (3) do not h. him, (a) *ná cuir do ḡuim air*; (b) *ná cuir don áirto air*; (4) *áirḡim -uḡaó* and *-ḡeacḡaint* (*B.L.L.* i. 72).

Heedful, *a.*, (1) full of heed. cautious, circumspect, attentive, vigilant, (a) *aireac*, *-ḡige*; (b) *ḡorairac*, *-ḡige*; (c) *ḡairac*, *-čige*.

(2) Regarding with care, *cúramac*, *-aḡe*.

Heedfully, *ad.*, in a heedful manner, (1) *ḡo haireac*; (2) *ḡo cúramac*.

Heedfulness, *n.*, the state of being heedful, *aireacair*, *-air*, *m.*

Heedless, *a.*, without heed or care, inattentive, thoughtless, unob-servant, (1) *neamairac*, *-ḡige*; (2) *ḡailiḡčeac*, *-čige*; (3) *neam-čárrmar*, *-aire*.

Heedlessly, *ad.*, in a heedless manner, (1) *σο* *νεαμῆαιρεαδ*; (2) *σο* *νεαμῆαίρμαρ*.

Heedlessness, *n.*, state or quality of being heedless, *νεαμῆαιρεαδάρ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*

Heel, *n.*, (1) the hinder part of the foot or of any covering for the foot, *ράτ*, -*άιτε*, -*α*, *f.*, *dim.* *ράτλιν*, *m.*: judgment treads upon the heels of wickedness. *ρατρουῖς-εανν* *αν* *βρεῖτεαμνάρ* *αρ* *ράλαιν* *να* *κοιπε*; he is always at his heels, *τά* *ρέ* *αρ* *α* *ράλαιν* (*νό* *να* *οἶαρό*) *οο* *ῖνάτ*; to lay one up by the heels, *οουμε* *οο* *ῆυρ* *ι* *ῖουβρεαδάιν* *νό* *ι* *βρρίορύν*; from head to h., *ό* *ῆεανν* *σο* *ράτ* *ι*. *ό* *μυλλάδ* *σο* *βονν*.

(2) The latter part of anything, *κύτ*, -*ύτ*, *m.*: the h. of the loaf, *κύτ* *να* *βυλόιγε* (*W. Lim.*).

Heel, *v.t.*, (1) *κυρῖμ* *ράτ*: to h. a shoe, *ράτ* *οο* *ῆυρ* *αρ* *βρόῖς*.

(2) To heel a cart, *καίρε* *οο* *ῆυρ* *αρ* *τεατῆμανγε*.

Heeltap, *n.*, a small portion of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, *ορρίοταρ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*; *ῖρμωδαν*, -*άμ*, *m.* (*Don.*).

He-goat, *n.*, a male goat, (1) *βοc*, *gen.* and *pl.* *βυic*, *m.*; (2) *ποcάν*; (3) *κολάποc*, a castrated goat (prop. *κολίποc* fr. *κοίτ* + *ποc*).

Heifer, *n.*, a young cow, (1) *κοτάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (2) *κολλάδ*, -*άῖς*, *m.*, or *πόncολλάδ*, a fat h.; (3) *κολλάρό*, -*ε*, *f.*, a h. of two years; (4) *κοτπαδ*, -*άῖγε*, *f.*, a h., young bullock or steer; (5) *ρεαφαρό*, -*ε*, -*ι*, *f.*, a h. or cow of small value; (6) *οαίρετ*, -*ε*, -*εαδ*, *f.*, and *ρεαάροε*, a delicate h. (*Kerry*); (7) rising three years, *ραμάρῖς*, -*ε*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (8) *βιοραδ* (prond. *βεαραδ*), -*άῖγε*, -*α*, *f.* (*U.*),

a two-year-old; (9) *βοοός*, -*όῖγε*, -*α*, *f.* (*βό* + euphonic *ο* + *ός*), a h. bulled, *αρ* *ουριαθ* *αν* *βοοός* *ρο*? was this h. matched? (*Mayo*)

Heifer-like, *a.*, *ρεαφαροεαδ*, -*οῖγε*.

Heigho! *interj.*, an exclamation of dejection, disappointment, weariness, etc., *υέ*! *υέόν*! *οcón*!

Height, *n.*, (1) the condition of being high, *άίρroe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*δοίρroe*, *M.*): behold the h. of the stars, *ρέαδ* *άίρroe* *να* *ρέατ-τάνν*.

(2) The elevation to which anything rises above that on which it stands, altitude, stature, (*a*) *δοίρroe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*M.*); (*b*) *άίρroe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: whose h. was six cubits and a span, *ανν* *α* *ραιβ* *ρέ* *κυβάρo* *γ* *ρέιρε* *αρ* *άίρroe* (*1 Sam. 17, 4*).

(3) That which is elevated, a hill or mountain, (*a*) *άίρo*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*α*, *m.*: praise Him in the heights, *μοτάρo* *έ* *ανηρ* *να* *ηάρoαιβ*; (*b*) an eminence or hillock, (*i*) *άίρoάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (*ii*) *μυλλάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

(4) Elevation in excellence of any kind, *άίρroe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(5) Utmost in degree or extent, (*a*) in the h. of his pride, *ι* *η-υαίτ* *α* *υαδαιρ*; (*b*) in the h. of his distemper, *ι* *ηῖυαῖαδτ* *α* *αίcίroe*; (*c*) the differences continue to such a h., *τά* *να* *ηαcίρ-ανν* *νό* *να* *μίρειρε* *αῖς* *βυανῖςαθ* *cóm* *ηάρo* *ρμ*.

Height of luck, *ιάρ* *α* *τεαρα*.

In height, *ι* *η-δοίρroe*; *on high*, *ι* *η-άίρroe*.

The sun was at its height, *βί* *αν* *ῖρμian* *η-α* *ηάίρroe*.

The sun was up, *βί* *αν* *ῖρμian* *ι* *η-άίρroe*.

A sloping height, (*a*) *τεαῖῖάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (*b*) *τεατάρo*; (*c*) *τεαα*.

Heighten, *v.t.*, to make high, to elevate, ἀρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ.

Heightening, *n.*, the act of making high, ἀρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ, *m.*

Heinous, *a.*, atrocious, hateful, hatefully bad, odious, (1) ἀρρρρρρ, *ind.*; (2) ρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ; (3) ρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ; (4) ἀρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ; (5) ρρρρρρ, *ind.*: this is a h. crime, ρρ ρρρρ ρρρρρρ ρρ (Job 31, 11).

Heinously, *ad.*, in a heinous manner, ρρ ρρρρρρρρρρ.

Heinousness, *n.*, the state of being heinous, (1) ἀρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*: the h. of the crime, ρ. ρρ ρρρρ; (2) ἀρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Heir, *n.*, one who inherits, ρρρρρρ, *gen. id., pl. -ρρ, m.*: he is my h., ρρ ρρ ρρρρρ ρρρρ; for a bondmaid who is h. to her mistress, ρρ ρρρ ρρρρρρρ ρρρρ ρ-ρ ρρρρρρ ρρ ρ ρρρρρρρρρρρ (Prov. 30, 23).

Heir-apparent, *n.*, one who is the next in succession to a throne, (1) ἀρ ρρρρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρ (also ρρ ρρρρρ and ρρρρρ) ρρρ ρρρρρρ; (2) ρρρρρρρρρρ, *gen. id., m.*; (3) ρρρρρρρρ, *g. id., pl. -ρρ, m.*

Heirdom, *n.*, succession by inheritance, ρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Heiress, *n.*, a female heir, (1) ρρρρρρρρρρ, *f.*; (2) ρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Heirloom, *n.*, any personal chattel which by law or custom descends to the heir, (1) ρρρρρρρρ ρρρρ ρρρρρρρ ρρρ ρρ ρρρρρ ρρρρρρρ; (2) ρρρρ ρρρρρρρρρρρρ.

Heir-presumptive. *See* Heir-apparent.

Heirship, *n.*, right of inheriting, ρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Held, *p.p.* of Hold, (1) I h. him and would not let him go, ρρ ρρρρρρρρ ρρ ρ ρρρρ ρρρρ ρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρ; all that took them

captives h. them fast, ἀρ ρρρρ ρρρρ ρρρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρρρρ ρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρρρρ (Jer. 50, 30).

Heliotrope, *n.*, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, (1) ρρρρρ ρρρρρρρ, *m.*; (2) ρρρρρρρρρρρρρρ, *m.*

Hell, *n.*, the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death, ρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρρ, *m.*: deeper than h., ρρρρ ρρρρρρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρ (Job 11, 8).

Hellebore, *n.*, (1) a genus of perennial herbs (Helleborus), ρρρρρρρ; (2) black h. or Christmas rose (H. niger), ρρρρρρρ ρρρρ, *m.*; (3) bastard black (H. niger foetidus), ρρρρρ ρρρρρρ; (4) white (Veratrum album and V. viride), ρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ, *m.*

Hellenic, *a.*, Grecian, ρρρρρρρρ.

Hellenism, *n.*, a Grecism, or Greek idiom, ρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Hellenist, *n.*, one skilled in the Greek language and literature, (1) ρρρρρρρρρρρρ, *gen. id., pl. -ρρ, m.*; (2) ρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ, -ρρ, *m.*; (3) ρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρ, *m.*

Hellenistic, *a.*, pertaining to the hellenists, ρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρρρρ.

Hell-hound, *n.*, a person fit for hell, ρρρρρ ρρρρρρρρρρρ.

Hellish, *a.*, of or pertaining to hell, infernal, ρρρρρρρρρρρ, *ind.*

Hellishly, *ad.*, in a hellish manner, ρρ ρρρρρρρρρρ.

Hellishness, *n.*, state of being hellish or wicked. ρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

Helm, *n.*, (1) the apparatus by which a ship is steered, (a) ρρρρρρρ, -ρρ, -ρρρρρρ, *f.*, also -ρρρρρρ, *pl. -ρρρρρρ, f.*; (b) ρρρρρ ρρρρρρρρρρ; (c) ρρρρρρ, -ρρ, -ρρ, *f.*

(2) To sit at the helm, *i.e.* in control, ρρ ρρρρρ ρρ ρρ ρρρρρρρ; ρρ ρρρρ ρ ρρρρρρρρρ.

Helm, or ¹ *n.*, a defensive covering
 Helmet, ¹ for the head, (1) *cinn-
 beirt*, -e, *f.*; (2) *caibéar*, -air,
m.; (3) *cloḡad*, -air, -e, -i, *f.*; (4)
cloḡad, -air, *m.*; (5) *ceannbhar*,
 -uit, *m.*; (6) *rḡabal*, -ail, *m.*;
 (7) *báirpóion*, -óin, *m.*

Helminthology, *n.*, the natural
 history of worms, *cnuimheólar*,
 -air, *m.*

Helmless, *a.*, without a rudder.
ḡan rciúir.

Helmsman, *n.*, the man at the helm,
 a steersman, *feap* (1) *rciúire*,
m.; (2) *palmaire*, *m.*; (3) *pal-
 maireac*, -rḡ, *m.*: not a sailor
 till h., *ní mapurde ḡo feap*
rciúire.

Helot, *n.*, a slave, a serf, *moḡ*,
gen. and *pl.* -a, *f.*

Helotism, *n.*, slavery, *moḡrame*,
g. id., *f.*

Help, *n.*, (1) aid, assistance or
 means furnished towards pro-
 moting an object or deliverance
 from difficulty, (a) *cabair*, -bira
 and -bira, *f.*: the greater the
 trouble the nearer the h., *nuair*
ir mó an cḡuadócár ir ḡiorra an
cabair; it is easier to get counsel
 than h., *ir fura comairle faḡáil*
ná cabair; God's h. is nearer than
 the door, *ir ḡiorra cabair Dé*
ná an doras; (b) *conḡam*,
 -ḡanta, *m.*: h. is good save at
 the platter, *ir maic an ruo an*
conḡam ḡo ocí lá na méire;
 a little h. is better than much
 pity, *ir fearr beaḡán conḡam*
ná mopán truaḡe; (c) *furtaóc*,
 -a, *f.*: give us h. from trouble
 for vain is the h. of man, *cabair*
furtaóc dúinn ó buairdeac óir
ir díomḡom cabair an dúine;
 (d) *cuiruḡad*, -ḡce, *m.*; (e) *fóir*,
 -e, *f.*: when a harvest day

comes h. is scarce, *nuair tḡeann*
lá fócáir bíonn an fóir ḡann;
 (f) idiom: with God's h., *b'féoir*
le Dia.

(2) Remedy, relief: there is no
 h. for it, (a) *ní'l leḡear air* (*M.*);
 (b) *ní'l neart air* (*U.*); (c) *ní'l*
árac air; (d) *ní'l rábáil air*.

Help, *v.t.*, (1) to aid, to assist, (a)
cuirḡim, -iuḡad: I will h. him,
curoeóac leir; h. me, *cuirḡ*
uom; h. yourself, *cuirḡ leat*
fém; everyone helped his neigh-
 bour, *do cuirḡ ḡac don aca le*
n-a comairraim (*Isa. 41, 6*); (b)
conḡaim, -am: he was helping
 us, *do bí fé aḡ conḡam uinn*;
 each of them determined to h.,
do cuir ḡac don aca poime
conḡam do cabair; h. the
 women, *conḡam leir na mnáib*
 (*Phil. 4, 3*); (c) *cabruḡim*,
 -uḡad, *imper.* *cabair* and *cab-
 ruḡ*: h. me, *cabruḡ uom*; God
 h. us, *cabair ó Dia cuḡaimn*;
 (d) *furruḡim*, -taóc: the mouth of
 the grave helps the mouth of the
 miserable, *furruḡeann béal na*
huaiḡe ar béal na truaḡe (*prov.*);
 (e) *fóirim*, -reac and -ritin:
 God h. us, *ḡo b'fóirib Dia oraimn*;
 h. yourself, *fóir ort féim*; have
 compassion on us and h. us,
 **bíob truaḡ aḡat dúinn 7 fóir*
oraimn (*Mark 9, 22*); (f) idiom:
 God h. us, *Dia uinn*; (g) to
 stand by or support, *feairuḡim*,
 -ram, with *le*: h. me, *feairam*
 (also *feap*) *uom*.

(2) To wait upon as guests at
 table: shall I h. you to some
 beef? *an otiubair mé blúire*
mairtpeola dúit?

(3) To prevent, to hinder:
 I cannot h. it, (a) *ní'l leḡear*
aḡam air; (b) *ní'l neart aḡam*
air; (c) *ní'l árac aḡam air*.

(4) To forbear, to avoid: I cannot h. saying, *ní féoiri tuom* (or *ní féadaim*) *gan a ráð*.

Help, *v.i.*, to lend aid or assistance, to avail or be of use, (1) *cabruigim*, -*uḡaḡ*: I looked and there was no one to h., *o'féac mé 7 ní raib don do cabairneócaḡ* (*Isa.* 63, 5); (2) *curoigim*, -*uḡaḡ*: he that is helped shall fall, *tuitir do ríor an té ne scuroigítear* (*Isa.* 31, 3).

Helper, *n.*, one who or that which aids, assists or relieves, (1) *cabairtóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*; (2) *curoigíteóir*; (3) *conḡantóir*; (4) *curoigíteac*, -*éig*, -*éige*, *m.*; (5) *pl. luēt conḡanta*.

Helpful, *a.*, giving help or aid, (1) *cabrac*, -*aige*; (2) *curoeac*, -*aige*; (3) *conḡantaac*, -*aige*; (4) *róirneac*, -*nige*.

Helpfulness, *n.*, the quality of being helpful, *cabracct*, -*a*, *f.*

Helping, *n.*, the act of aiding or assisting, (1) *curoiḡaḡ*, -*iḡe*, *m.*; (2) *róirneacct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *róirneim*, -*e*, *f.*

Helpless, *a.*, (1) destitute of help, needing help, (a) *neamconḡantaac*; (b) *neamcabrac*, -*aige*; (c) *laḡlámaac*, -*aige*.

(2) Weak, feeble, (a) *anbpann*, -*anne*; (b) *éigiríoe*, *ind.*

Helplessness, *n.*, the state of being helpless, (1) *neamconḡantaacct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *anbpanne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Helpmate, *n.*, a wife or husband, a companion, *ronuacair*, -*aí*, *m.*: a good husband or wife to you, *ronuacair maíe éuḡaḡ*.

Helter-skelter, *ad.*, in hurry and confusion, without definite purpose, (1) *beíe gan don orḡuḡaḡ*; (2) *beíe ar fúo cor a céile*; (3) *beíe ar mearuḡaḡ*; (4) *íe ar éigim*.

Helve, *n.*, the handle of an axe, hatchet or adze, *rámtac*, *m.*, and *f.*: to throw the h. after the hatchet, *an rámtac do caíteam i noiar do tuaiḡe*; and that the head shall go from the h., *aḡur go n-imíteócaíe an tuaiḡe do'n trámtaiḡ* (*Deut.* 19, 5).

Hem, *n.*, the edge or border of a garment or cloth, (1) *ráitím*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (2) *ráitíuaim*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: below the hem of it, *éíor ar a ráitíuaim* (*Ex.* 28, 33); (3) *ráitíuaim*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: and round about on the hem of the robe, *ar ráitíuaim an róba rá ḡuairt* (*Ex.* 28, 34); (4) *ciumair*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*: ar ciuimair an róba timceall rá ḡuairt (*Ex.* 39, 25); (5) *imeall*, -*mill*, *m.*: they besought him that they might touch the hem of his garment, *do cuiríeair imríoe air go mbamríoir le himeall a éaraiḡ* (*Mat.* 14, 36).

Hem, *v.t.*, (1) to form a hem or border, *ráitímigim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

(2) To close around, *óuinam* *ar*.

Hematology, *n.*, the science which treats of the blood, *íuiteólar*, -*aí*, *m.*

Hemisphere, *n.*, half a sphere or globe, *leatírimne*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Hemispheric, *a.*, pertaining to Hemispherical, *a* hemisphere, *leatírimneac*, -*nige*.

Hemlock, *n.*, (1) an umbelliferous herb (*Conium maculatum*) having finely cut leaves and white flowers, (a) *mummeair*, -*a*, *m.* (*Hos.* 10, 4); (b) *mumḡmeair*, -*a*, *m.*; (c) *comán ráil*; (d) *forán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*Con.*); (e) *banne cíoc éan*; (f) *oatáda* (*bán*).

(2) Water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*), thought to be the poison that killed Socrates. (a) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\lambda\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, -bung, *m.*; (b) $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\lambda\eta\rho$, -lorā, *m.*

Hemorrhage, *n.*, any discharge
of blood, *prot rota*, *gen. peata*
rota, *m.*

Hemorrhoids, *n.*, livid and painful swellings of the blood-vessels in or around the anus, (1) *ναορρῦμα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *μορσῶροι* *φολ.*

Hemp, *n.*, (1) a plant (*Cannabis sativa*); *canáb*, -e, *f.*; *canáb*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* *L. cannabis*).

(2) Water hemp or hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), (a) *ἡράβη ὕψη*, *f.*; (b) *μαρβύθραϊσαν*, *-ζῆν*, *m.*

(3) Hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*), $\zeta\alpha\tau$ burœ.

(4) Bastard hemp (*Datisca cannabina*), ῥσαδός νό ῥσατός ἴμυρε.

Hemp seed, (a) Ծնածոր, -իւր, m.; բրար Ծնած(e), m.

Hempstalk, cnámairleac cnáibe.

Hemp-breaker, *n.*, one who or that which breaks and removes the woody stumps of the hemp, *cn3bapre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pi, m.*

Hempen, *a.*, made of hemp, enáib-eac. -bigē: a h. rope, téao enáibe.

Hen, *n.*, the female of the domestic fowl, *cespc*, *gen.* *cipe*, *dat.* *cipe*, *pl.* *-ς*, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. *κερκυς*, a cock).

Henbane, *n.*, (1) a poisonous plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus*, (*a*) *καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡσέρις*, *m.*; (*b*) *θεοῦδα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

(2) Black henbane (*H. niger*),
(a) bainne cióc éan; also Hem-
lock; (b) ḡapann, -amn, *m.*; (c)
cpann ḡapann, *m.* (c. ḡapanne,
Or.).

Henbit (great), *n.*, a weed of the
genus *Lamium*, (1) *ῥιτ*, -e, *f.* ;
(2) *νεαντιός* *δαός*, *f.*

Hence, *ad.*, (1) from this place,
 ἄρ πο : arise, let us go h., εἰρη,
 τέαναν ἄρ πο (*John* 14, 31).

(2) From this time, uarò reo:
a week h., reactman uarò reo.

(3) From this reason, uārō reo :
h. he says, $\text{uārō reo } \Delta \text{ veip ré.}$

(4) From this source or origin, *uarò peo* : from whence are wars and contentions among you? Are they not h. from your concupiscences? *créao ar a n-eirgíó coḡta ḡ comḡaic eatoraiḡ*? *an é nac uarò peo, ó ḡar n-antolaiḡ fém* (*James 4, 1*).

Henceforth,) *ad.*, from this
Henceforward,) time forward,
φεαρτα: (1) I will henceforth give
you nothing, *ni* εδωρησαο φεαρτα
δον *puo* *tuic*; (2) *o* *po* *amac*:
may no fruit grow on thee hence-
forward for ever, *nam* *pararo*
topao *o* *po* *amac* *so* *brac* *ort*
(*Mat.* 21, 19); (3) *ar* *po* *amac*.

Henchman, *n.*, a follower, κοῖτρος,
g. id., pl. -ότε, m.; καμῖτσ.
-αις, -αις, m.

Hencoop, *n.*, a coop or cage for
hens, cúb, -úibe, -úibeanna, *f.*

Henhearted, *a.*, cowardly, timid,
chicken-hearted, μῆνιμαρται,
-μήλα; λαζέμοιρῶεσθ.

Henhouse, *n.*, a house for fowls,
(1) *ceapclann*, -*anne*, -*a*, *f.*; (2)
(2) *τῆς* (τεὰς) *ceapc*, *m.*

Henpeck, *v.l.*, to subject to petty annoyances as by a wife who tries thus to rule her husband, *ὑπὸ βεβήλων*, -αῶ.

Henpecked, *a.*, under the authority of one's wife, (1) $\pi\epsilon\alpha\rho\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \beta\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\ \pi\alpha\omicron\iota\ \rho\upsilon\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau\ \alpha\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}$; (2) $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\lambda\upsilon\gamma\tau\epsilon$, *ind.*; (3) $\tau\omicron\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\alpha$, *ind.*

Herculean, *a.*, very difficult or dangerous, *ζυαρακταδ*, -αιγε; *h.* strength, *nearit cuirp eapicail*.

Herd, *n.*, a number of beasts assembled together, (1) *tréado*, -a, *m.*; (2) *mača*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (3) *rpeil*, -e, -eacá, *f.*; (4) *realbán*, -ám, *m.*; (5) *ealca*, -an, -cá, *f.* (*see* Flock); (6) *oapicán*; (7) *rtréado*, -a, *m.*; (8) *rcaata*, (*rcaifte*, *Don.*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (9) *tám*, *g.* -ána, *pl.* -nte, *f.*: better health than herds on a hill, *ir fearr rlamte ná támte ar énoc*.

Herd-boy, *n.*, a boy who herds cattle, *buačaili*, -alla, -lí, *m.*

Herder, *n.* *See* Herdsman.

Herding, *n.*, the act of looking after cattle to see that they do not stray or cause damage, (1) *aothaireacat*, -a, *f.*; (2) *tréado-airéacat*, -a, *f.*; (3) *tréadoacat*, -a, *f.*; (4) *buačailleacat*, -a, *f.*

Herdsman, *n.*, one who owns or herds cattle, (1) *aothaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; cowherd, *buačaili bó*; shepherd, *buačaili caorač*; swineherd, *muicröe muc* (*cf.* *Gr. βουκολος*, a cowherd; from *βουσ*, an ox and *κολεω*=*L. colo*, I care, tend; *L. bucolicus*; *Eng. bucolic*.)

Here, *ad.*, (1) in this place .i. where the speaker is; *opp.* to *there*, (a) *annro* (*M.*), *annreo* (*C.* and *U.*): he is not here, for he is risen as he said, *ni't ré annro óir o'eiriz ré mar a dubairt ré* (*Matt.* 28, 6); (b) *ronn nó runn*: by whom many fell here, *le'p tuir iomač ronn* (*Oss.* iv. 58, 4).

(2) In the present life or state, *abur*: no one whatever can be happy here and hereafter, *ni*

féoir le tume ar bit rólaí o'pagan abur ir cail.

(3) To or into this place hither, *as ro*: here is Michael *as ro Miceál*.

Here's your health, *reo cugac*, *reo do rlamte*, *riu oit*.

Here's your money, *reo do curo airtio*.

Here's how they found him, *reo mar ruaradar é*.

Here and there, *ad.*, *annro 'r annru*; *abur ir cail*.

Here above, *ad.*, *annro tuar*.

Here below, *ad.*, *annro tior*.

Hereafter, *ad.*, (1) in time to come, (a) *fearta*; (b) *'n-a óiarö ro*; (c) *tar éir ro*; (d) *iario*; (e) *'ran am atá le teacat*.

(2) In some future state or time, (a) *an airtiar atá le teacat*; (b) *cail*.

(3) The hereafter, *riormarö-eacat*, -a, *f.*

Hereat, *ad.*, by reason of this, (1) *tré ro*; (2) *trío ro* and *trío reo*.

Hereby, *ad.*, by means of this, (1) *ar ro*: hereby we are sure that we know him, *ar ro ir veimhinn linn aicne do beic agaimn air*; (2) *leir reo*: hereby you shall know, *leir ro aiteóntaoi* (*nó aicneóčaoi*) (*Num.* 16, 28).

Hereditament, *nio oigreacatamail*.

Hereditary, *a.*, (1) passing by inheritance, *oigreacatamail*, -mía.

(2) Transmitted as a constitutional quality from a parent to a child, *oúčarac*, -aige.

Heredity, *n.*, the biological law by which beings tend to repeat their characteristics in their descendants, (1) *oúčar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *duat*, -ail, *m.*; *ba duat acar do*.

Herein, *ad.*, in this, *annro* : h. is love, *ir annro atá an ghráð* (1 *John* 4, 10).

Hereof, *ad.*, of, concerning or from this, *oe ro*.

Hereon, Hereupon, *ad.*, on or upon this, *ar ro*.

Heresiarch, *n.*, a leader in heresy, *áirveiriceac*, -*cig*, *m*.

Heresiarchy, *n.*, a great heresy, *áirveiriceact*, -*a*, *f*.

Heresy, *n.*, an opinion held contrary to established doctrine, *eiriceact*, -*a*, *f*.

Heretic, *n.*, one who holds to a heresy, *eiriceac*, -*cig*, *pl. id.*, *m*. (*cf.* L. *Hæreticus*).

Heretical, *a.*, containing heresy, *eiriceamail*, -*míla*.

Heretically, *ad.*, in a heretical manner, *go heiriceamail*.

Hereto, Hereunto, *ad.*, to this, *go ro*, *cúige reo*.

Heretofore, *ad.*, up to this time, *ponne reo* ; *go oti ro*.

Herewith, *ad.*, with this, *ter reo*.

Heritage, *n.*, that which passes from heir to heir, *oigreac*, -*a*, *f.* : inheriting desolate heritages, *gabán oigreacra na n-oigreac* *n-uaigneac* (*Isa.* 49, 8).

Hermaphrodite, *n.*, an individual which unites in itself the two sexes, (1) *caotar*, -*air*, *m.* ; (2) *briúice*, *gen. id.*, *f.* .i. *oume as a mbionn comgar fir 7 mná le céile*.

Hermaphrodite, *a.*, being of both sexes, (1) *caotaraic*, -*aige* ; (2) *briúiceac*, -*cige*.

Hermaphroditical, *a.*, partaking of the characteristics of both sexes, *briúiceamail*, -*míla*.

Hermit, *n.*, a person who retires from society and lives in solitude, a recluse, *oigreabac*, -*aig*, *pl. id.*, *m*.

Hermitage, *n.*, the habitation of a hermit, a secluded residence, *oigreab*, -*eibe*, -*a*, *f*.

Hernia, *n.*, a protrusion of an organ, generally of the abdominal viscera, *maróm reicne*.

Hero, *n.*, a man of distinguished valour, (1) *gargróeac*, -*óig*, *pl. id.*, *m.* ; (2) *laoc*, *gen. laoiic*, *pl. laocra*, *m*. (*cf.* L. *laicus*) ; (3) *cupab*, *gen. -aró*, *pl. -aróe*, *m*. *See* *Champion*.

Heroic, } *a.*, like or worthy of
Heroical, } a hero, (1) *garreamail*, -*míla* ; (2) *calma*, *ind.* ; (3) *laocra*, *ind.* ; (4) *laocamail*, -*míla* ; (5) *craóda*, *ind.* ; (6) *cupata*, *ind.*

Heroine, *n.*, a woman of an heroic spirit, (1) *tonóg*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.* ; (2) *bantaoic*, *f.* : feats of a h., *bam-éact*.

Heroism, *n.*, the qualities characteristic of a hero, (1) *gargróeact*, -*a*, *f.* ; (2) *laocar*, -*air*, *m.*, also *laocrair*, -*air*, *m.* ; (3) *calmaic*, -*a*, *f.* ; (4) *cuparóeact*, -*a*, *f.* ; (5) *cupataic*, -*a*, *f.*

Heron, *n.*, a wading bird (*Ardea cinerea*), (1) *corr glar*, *gen. cuirre glaire*, *pl. corra glara*, *f.* ; (2) *corr gréme*, *f.* ; (3) *corr móna*, *f.* (*Tyr.*) ; (4) *bunán*, -*ám*, *m*.

Herpetology, *n.*, the natural history of reptiles, *naéaireólar*, -*air*, *m*.

Herring, *n.*, a food fish (*Clupea harengus*), *rgaoán*, -*ám*, *m.* : the h. is the king of all fish, including both salmon and pike, *ir rúg ar gac iars an rgaoán eoir bpaóán ir túre*.

Rock herring, (a) *butmán*, *m.* ; (b) *rgaoán capraige*.

Herring-boning, *n.*, a kind of sewing, *ruagáil cora feannóg*.

Hers, *poss. pron.*, ἡ λέι-ρε ἀν
λεῶδαρ πο, this book is hers.

Herself, *pron.*, (1) an emphasized
form of 3rd fem., ἡρε : it is h.,
ἡρε ἀτά ἀνν ; it is her very self,
ἡρε πέμ ἀτά ἀνν.

(2) Her own proper, true or
real character, ἡ πέμ : and bind
h., γ ἡ πέμ το ἑανγδα ; a nest
for h., νεο τοί πέμ ; she shall
find a resting-place for h., το
ζεόδαρ ρί ἀιτ ἐομνυγτε τοί πέμ.
(*Isa.* 34, 14) ; she said within
h., οὐδαρτ ρί μντε πέμ ; she
said to h., οὐδαρτ ρί λέι πέμ ;
his wife made h. ready, ο'ου-
μυγ δ βεαν ἡ πέμ.

(3) Sometimes ἡ is omitted, as :
washing h., το ἐομνυγτε πέ βεαν
οά νυγε πέμ (2 *Sam.* 11, 2) ; by
faith also Sarah h. received
strength, τρέ ἐπεροεαμ μαρ ἀν
ζεέαονα φυαίρ Σαρα πέμ νεαρτ
(*Heb.* 11, 11).

Hesitancy, *n.*, slowness in deciding,
uncertainty, (1) οοτπα, *m.* ; (2)
ἐγςμντεαδτ, -α, *f.* ; (3) ἐροεμ-
νεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Hesitate, *v.i.*, (1) to stammer, to
falter in speaking, ρναγλαδπαμ,
-δαρτ.

(2) To be in suspense or un-
certainty as to a determination,
βεττ τοίρ οά μντμν, βεττ ι ζεάρ
τοίρ οά ἐομνυγτε.

Hesitation, *n.*, (1) the act of hesi-
tating, suspension of opinion,
vacillation, ορμυγαι, -αιτ, *m.*

(2) Faltering in speech, stam-
mering, (a) ρναγλαδπαρτ, -δαρτα,
f. ; (b) βμωταδτ, -α, *f.*

Hest, *n.*, command, precept, in-
junction, (1) ὀρμυγδ, -υγτε,
m. ; (2) ἀιτνε, *gen. id., pl.*
-τέαντα, *f.*

Heteroclite, *a.*, irregular, anoma-
lous, abnormal, νεμμυαγδαταδ,
-αιγε.

Heterodox, *a.*, contrary to the
teaching of the Church, con-
τράρδα το τεαγδαρτ να νεαγλαίρε.

Heterodoxy, *n.*, a heresy or false
doctrine, ραοιβέπεροεαμ, -οιμ,
m.

Heterogeneous, *a.*, differing in kind,
(1) ἐαγπαμαι, -μτα ; (2) ἐαγ-
κορμαι, -ραμτα ; (3) νεαμ-
κορμαι, -ραμτα ; (4) οε ἐμεία
αρ τετ ; (5) οε ζνέ ετε.

Hew, *v.t.*, (1) to cut with an axe,
ζεαρπαμ, -αδ.

(2) To form or shape with a
sharp instrument, ρνογμ, -γε :
hew thee two tables of stone
like unto the former, ρνογ ουιτ
πέμ οά ἐλάρ ἐτοιε μαρ να ἐέαο
ἐλάρ (*Ex.* 34, 1).

Hewer, *n.*, one who hews, (1)
ρνογδαοοίρ, -οίρα, -ρί, *m.* ; (2)
ζεαρρτδοίρ, -οίρα, -ρί, *m.* : a
hewer of wood and a drawer of
water, ζ. κομνάρ γ ταρμυγ-
τέοίρ υιγτε ; (3) ζεαρμδαοοίρ, *m.*

Hewing, *n.*, the act of cutting with
an axe or forming with a sharp
instrument, (1) ζεαρμδ, -ρτα,
m. ; (2) ρνογτε, -γτε, *m.* ; (3)
ρνογδαοοίρνεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Hewn, *a.*, shaped as with an axe
or other instrument, ρνογτε :
a hewn or cut stone, ἐοκ ρνογτε.

Hexagon, *n.*, a plane figure having
six sides and six angles, ρέρτυρ-
νεόζ, *f.*

Hexagonal, *a.*, six-sided, ρέρτυρ-
νεόζαδ.

Hexangular, *a.*, having six angles,
ρέρτυρνεαδ.

Hey ! *inter.*, an exclamation of
surprise, νότά ! νό !

Heyday ! *interj.*, Ὁ νό !

Hiatus, *n.*, (*Gram.*), the meeting of two vowels in two successive words or syllables, μέανυζαὸ, -υῖςτε, *m.*

Hibernal, *a.*, wintry, wintrish, ζεμπερμαῖλ, -ῖλᾱ.

Hibernian, *n.*, an Irishman or Irishwoman, Ἑῖπεανναῖ, -αῖς, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also *f.*

Hibernian, *a.*, of or relating to Ireland, (1) Ἑῖπεανναῖ, -αῖς; (2) ζαεῖδαλαῖ, -αῖς.

Hibernianism, } an idiom or mode
Hibernicism, } of speech peculiar to the Irish, ζαεῖδαλαῖ, -α, *f.*; ζαεῖδαλαῖ.

Hiberno-Celtic, *n.*, the native language of the Irish, ζαεῖδαλς, *g.* -ῖλς, *dat.* -ῖλς, *f.* (ζαεῖδλς, often used for all cases in *Con.*)

Hiccough, Hickup, *n.*, a spasmodic respiratory movement, (1) φαῖ, -ε, *f.*: to send away the hiccough, ἀν φαῖ το ῥῖβις; (2) ρνας, -αῖς, *m.*: I have the hiccough, τᾱ ἀν ρνας οῖμ.

Hiccough, *v.i.*, to have a hiccough, ρνασαιμ, -αῖ.

Hid, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Hide.

Hidden, *a.*, (1) concealed, out of view, (a) φολαῖς, -ῖς: h. things of darkness, νεῖτε φολαῖς ἐὰν ῥοῖαῖς (1 *Cor.* 4, 5); (b) to be h., βεῖτ ἰ βπολαῖ; (c) ceῖτε *ind.*; (d) φολῖς.

(2) Mysterious, secret, ῥαμῖ-αῖ, -ε.

Hide, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) to conceal, to put out of view, φολῖμ, *v.n.* φολαῖ: a city seated on a mountain cannot be hid, νῖ πέροιρ καῖαιρ ἀτᾱ ἀρ η-α ρυῖοις ἀρ ῖλῖα ῥ' φολαῖ (*Mat.* 5, 14); I am hidden, τᾱμ ἰ βπολαῖ; I hid myself, ῥ' φολῖς μέ μέ πέμ (*Gen.* 3, 10); love hides ugliness but hate sees a lot [of

faults], φολῖς, ζῖαῖ ζῖαμ ἀτ ἐῖοις ρυῖα ἰ λᾱ.

(2) To withhold from knowledge, to keep secret, ceῖμ, -ε, *p.p.* -ε: we will not hide from my lord how that our money is spent, νῖ ceῖμ ἀρ μο τῖς-εῖμ ζῖρ καῖεαῖ ἀρ ζεῖο-αῖς (Gen. 47, 18).

Hide and seek, (a) φολαῖ εῖμ; (b) φολαῖ ρῖος; (c) φολαῖ πέο.

Hide, *v.t.*, to flog, to whip, ζῖε-αῖμ, -αῖ: may you get a hiding, ζῖεαῖ εῖς.

Hide, *n.*, the skin of an animal either raw or dressed, (1) πεῖτε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -εῖ, *f.*; (2) εῖοις, -εῖμ, *pl. id.* and -εῖ, *m.* (*cf.* W. Croen; Corn. crohen; Bret. croc'hen).

Hidebound, *a.*, said of an animal whose skin adheres closely to the back and ribs, also of one obstinately and blindly bigoted, εῖοις-εῖοις, -εῖς.

Hideous, *a.*, frightful, hateful, shocking, (1) καῖαῖ, -αῖς; (2) ζῖαμ, *ind.*

Hideousness, *n.*, the state of being hideous, (1) καῖαῖ, -α, *f.*; (2) ζῖαμ, -α, *f.*

Hider, *n.*, one who hides or conceals, φολῖς-εῖ, -ῖ, *m.*

Hiding, *n.*, the act of concealing, (1) φολαῖ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*: putting in h., (αῖ) εῖμ ἰ βπολαῖ; (2) ceῖτ, -ε, *f.*: h. my sins in my bosom, (αῖ) ceῖτ μο πέααῖ ἀμ μο βπολαῖ (*Job* 31, 33).

Hiding-place, *n.*, a place of concealment, (1) φολαῖ, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) φολαῖν, -ᾱ, *m.*; (3) φολῖς, -ε, -ῖ, *f.* (*D. Finn* 16, 34); (4) ceῖαῖμ; (5) ιοῖαῖ ceῖτε.

Hie, *v.i.*, to hasten, to go in haste, βπολῖς, -εῖς: hie thee

home, *bropturiz orit abate*, also *corpuiz orit abate*.

Hierarch, n., the chief of a sacred order, *ceann úirio naomcha*.

Hierarchy, n., a body of ecclesiastical rulers disposed in ranks and orders each subordinate to the one above it, as well as to the government they administer, *easlarcaet, -a, f.*

Hieroglyphic, n., an emblematic figure or character, *ramatcan, -am, m.*

Higgle, v.i., to stickle for small advantages in buying and selling, *muatram, -aó.*

Higgledy-piggledy, ad., in confusion, *trí n-a céite*.

Higgler, n., one who hawks or peddles, *oume gluairear timcheall as uíol; realltaeir, -aera. m.*

High, a., (1) lofty, tall, *áro, g.s.f. áiríoe* (*cf. altus, high, l=r; cf. alt, joint; L. artus; Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint*): with h. walls, *te fallaiú nó ballaiú ároa*.

(2) Distinguished, remarkable, superior, *áro, g.s.f. áiríoe*: h. above all the nations, *áro ór cionn an uile éinead* (*Deut. 26, 19*). Used indefinitely, relatively or figuratively, as: (a) elevated in character or quality: h. thoughts, *áirímuainte*; (b) exalted in rank, reputation, etc.,

(i) *áro, g.s.f. áiríoe*: the most h., *an té ir áiríoe*; he judgeth those that are high, *úo gní ré breic-eamnar ar an úromz bíor áro*,

(ii) *mór*: high king over all the earth, *riú móir ór cionn na talman uile*; (c) of noble birth, *uapat, -airíe* (*cf. W. uchel*): a h. family, *treab uapat*; (d) of great strength or force, strong, mighty, powerful, violent,

as: a h. wind, *zaoe áro nó móir*; strong is thy hand and h. is thy right hand, *ir láiríe úo lám 7 ir áro úo úeaplám* (*Ps. 89, 13*); (e) difficult to comprehend or surmount, grand, noble: he beholdeth every h. thing, he is king over all the children of pride, *úo cí ré an uile níó áro, tá ré ór cionn uile éiomne an uabair* (*Job 41, 34*); thy knowledge is become wonderful to me, it is h. and I cannot reach to it, *ir ionzantae ú'eólar ór mo éiomn; atá ré áro; ní féadaim roctam éiríe* (*Ps. 139, 6*); (f) costly in price: the price is too h., *tá an tuac róáro*; (g) arrogant, proud, ostentatious: the glory of his h. looks, *glóir a raóaire áro*.

(3) Possessing a certain quality in a great degree, as: (a) high .i. intense heat, *árocear*; (b) high .i. deep or vivid colour, *úae áro nó trom*.

High altar, the principal altar in a church, (1) *ároaltóir, f.*; (2) *altóir móir*.

High bailiff, *árobdáille, m.*

High-church, n., a division of the Church of England, *áro-easlar, -e, f.*

High day, a festival, *lá móir raoire*.

High esteem, *áiríomear, -ta, m.*

High flight, *áiríeós -óiríe, -a, f.*

High Mass, *an t-airíeann móir*.

High notions, *áirímuainte; eiríe 1 n-áiríoe*.

High patron, *áiríeaplám, m.*

High time, full time, quite time: it is now h. time for us to wake from sleep, *ir míro úóinn anoir mírúglao ó córlao*.

With a high hand, in an overbearing manner, *te lám láróir*. *High, ad.*, in a high or superior manner, to a great altitude or degree, largely, powerfully, *go háro*: you are aiming too h., *tá tú ag féadaint róáro*; she carried it h., *o'iomcúir í í péin go háro*; you are playing too h., *tá tú ag imirt róáro*; the wind blows very h., *féroeann an gaoth go róáro*; he spends h., *caiteann ré go háro*.

High-born, a., of noble birth, (1) *uairal, -airle*; (2) *rocméarta, ind.*

Higher, a., comp. of *High*, (1) in altitude, *níor doiríoe*; *superl.*, *ir doiríoe*: the highest man, *an fear ir doiríoe*; also *áiríoe*.

(2) In degree, rank or intensity, *níor áiríoe*; *superl.*, *ir áiríoe*: the highest wind, *an gaoth ir áiríoe*.

High-flown, a., proud, *rtuacać, -aige*.

High-handedness, n., oppression, *an lám láróir*.

High-headed, a., proud, *buacać, -aige*.

Highlander, n., an inhabitant of the Highlands of Scotland, (1) *gaeđeal Albanac, m.*; (2) *gaeđeal, -óil, m.*

Highly, ad., in a high manner or to a high degree, *go háro*; *go móir*.

High-minded, a., of or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings, (1) *ároaigeantać, -aige*; (2) *meanmnać, -aige*; (3) *áiríomtíneac, -nige*.

High-mindedness, n., the quality of being high-minded, (1) *áiríomtíneacć, -a, f.*; (2) *ároaigeantaćć, -a, f.*; (3) *uailmian, -mème, f.*

Highness, n., (1) the state of being high, elevation, loftiness, *áiríoeacć, -a, f.*

(2) A title of honour given to kings, princes, etc., *móiríoeacć, -a, f.*: I have the honour to approach your H., *tá an onóir agam teacć do látair do móríoeacćta*; His Royal H., *a móríoeacć Ríogamail*.

High-priest, n., a chief priest, *áiríofağart*.

High-road, n., a main road, (1) *an bótair móir, m.*; (2) *an beatać móir, m.*; (3) *bótair áro, m.*; (4) *ríogróto, -óro, m.*

High-school, n., a free public school next in rank to a college, *áiríofağoil, -e, -eanna, f.*

High-spirited, a., full of spirit or natural fire, impetuous, (1) *áiríomtíneac, -nige*; (2) *ppíomtađamail, -míla*; (3) *lánmèanmnać, -aige*; (4) *áromèanmnać, -aige* (*Æn.* 2357).

High-steward, n., chief steward, (1) *maoir móir, m.*; (2) *móir-maoir, -máoir, m.*; (3) *áiríofeadoimanać, -aig, m.*

High-stewardship, n., the state or office of chief steward, *áiríofeadoimanaćć, -a, f.*

High-tide, n. See *High-water*.

High-treason, n., treason against the sovereign or State, *áiríoméiríeacćar, -air, m.*

High-water, n., the greatest elevation of the tide, (1) *lán mara, g. id., m.*; (2) *pađarta, g. id., m.*; (3) *muirbhrúć, f.*

Highway, n., a road open to the public, a main road, (1) *an beatać móir*; (2) *róto, -óro, m.*: we will go by the king's h., *imteócam róto an ríog* (*Num.* 20, 17). See *High-road*.

Highwayman, *n.*, one who robs on the public road, (1) *rogturóe ríoró, m.*; (2) *ḡauróe rúḡe móipe.*

Hilarious, *a.*, mirthful, noisily merry, (1) *rúḡac, -aḡe*; (2) *meaðarḡlórac, -aḡe.*

Hilarity, *n.*, boisterous mirth, (1) *meaðarḡlóracṡ, -a, f.*; (2) *rúḡacṡ, -a, f.*; *rúḡacár, -aḡ, m.*

Hill, *n.*, a natural elevation of land less than a mountain, (1) *cnoc, gen. and pl. cnuic, m., dim. cnuicín, m.*: as old as the hills, *comḡean leḡ na cnocaiḡ*; (2) *tulac, gen. and pl. tulca, dat. tulaiḡ, f., dim. tulcán, m.* (cf. Gr. *tylos*, knob; *tyly*, swelling, weal, *ty teva*; *ty*, to swell, to be strong; Skr. *ty*, to have power): a mole-hill, *capnán caocán*; an ant-hill, *capnḡeanḡán.*

I am going down h. .i. dying, deteriorating, *tám aḡ out ríor an ḡleann (Mea.).*

Hill-brow, *n.*, the top of a hill, *éadan, -am, m.*: *ar éadan an trléibe ḡ an ḡrúṡṡ a lúḡe (Gr. song).*

Hillock, *n.*, a small hill. (1) *árván. -ám, m.*; (2) *cnocán, -ám, m.*; (3) *tulcán, -ám, m.*; (4) *meall, m.*; (5) *maol, -oite, -oit-eaca, f., dim. maolán, -ám, m., also mután, m.*

Hillside, *n.*, the side or declivity of a hill (1) *teaca, -n, -eicne, f.*; (2) *leaiḡ m. and f. (S.R. 2870).*

Hill-sparrow, *n.*, a bird of the genus *Passer*, *ḡeatḡan cnuic.*

Hill-top, *n.*, the highest point of a hill, *mutac, -aḡ, m.*

Hilly, *a.*, abounding in hills, (1) *cnocac, -aḡe*; (2) *cnocánac, -aḡe*; (3) *tulcac, -aḡe*; (4) *tulcánac, -aḡe.*

Hilt, *n.*, the handle esp. of sword, dagger and the like, (1) *ḡorn, g. ḡuirn, pl. id., m.*; (2) *ḡorncúr, m.*; (3) *cunḡoallac -aḡ, pl. id., m.*

Hilted, *a.*, having a hilt, *ḡornac -aḡe.*

Him, *pron.*, objective case of *ré* he, (1) *é*; (2) emphatic form *eḡean*: I will put him out *cuirḡeao amaac é*; he hanged him, *ḡo érvoc ré eḡean.*

Above him, ór a éionn.

About him, n-a éimceall.

After him, n-a óiaró.

Against him, n-a aḡaró: at men's hands against him, *lám ḡac don ḡuine n-a aḡaró*; they made a consultation against him *ḡo éuaoar i ḡcóḡairle n-a aḡaró-rean (Mat. 12, 14).*

At him, (a) aḡ: they made at him .i. with evil intent, *ḡo rinneaoar aḡ, ḡo ḡeim riao aḡ (M.)*; they fired at him, *ḡo lámac riao aḡ*; (b) *leḡ*: throwing stones at him, *aḡ caitear cloac leḡ*; (c) *raoi*: laughing at him, *aḡ ḡéanaḡ ḡáipe raoi nó ré.*

Before him, rinne, roimḡ (M.)

Behind him, n-a óiaró.

Beside him, lám leḡ.

Between him and her, roḡ (ḡ i; roḡ eḡean aḡur ḡe.

Beyond him, tairḡ: he shot an arrow beyond him, *ḡo car ré raḡeao tairḡ.*

By him, (a) .i. done by him leḡ; *emp., leḡean*: by him all things were made, *leḡear acárv na huile neirte ḡéanta (John 1, 3)*; (b) near him, *lám leḡ.*

Concerning him, n-a éimceall-ran; *i ḡtaoiḡ an té; óá éaoiḡ*

For him, (a) αἰρ: I will be surety for him, βερό μῆρε ἰ ν-υρμαῶδαρ αἰρ; (b) αἰ ρον: for him that fled, αἰ ρον ἀν τέ το τέρι; (c) τοό: that was not lawful for him, νάρ οὐγτέαδ τοό; it were better for him, το β'ρεαρρ τοό; (d) τεῖρ: the day he is not looking for him, ἀν λά νά ρυῖτ (also νάδ β'ρυῖτ) ρύῖτ αἰγε τεῖρ; (e) ἰ γcomne ἀν τέ; I set a snare for him that, εἰρη-εαρ ραμντέαρ ἰ γcomne ἀν τέ.

From him, υαῖρ.

In him, ἀνν.

Of him, (a) αἰρ: that we might ask of him, γο ν-ιαρρ-ρამῖρ αἰρ (Ezra 8, 21); we know not what became of him, νί ρεαρ ούμνν εαο ο'ιμτέῖς αἰρ; (b) ροῖμε: be not afraid of him, νά βίοθ εαγλα ορτ ροῖμε; (c) οε: I will take something off him, βαμρὸ μέ ρυο εἰγν οε; (d) αρ: I have no hope of him, νί'λ τοόεαρ αγαν αρ; (e) εἰαρρ: I will not speak of him, νί λαβρρὰρὸ μέ εἰαρρ; (f) τοά εαοθ: the nations heard of him, το εατασοαρ να γεμτε τοά εαοθ (Ezek. 19, 4); (g) ἀν τέ: in the hand of him that slays thee, ἰ λάμν ἀν τέ ἡμαρῶαρ εὔ (Ezek. 28, 9).

On him or upon him, αἰρ: he that sat on him had a bow, ἀν τέ το ρυγῖς αἰρ το βί βογδα αἰγε (Rev. 6, 2).

Over him, ὅρ α εἰομν: thou shalt not rule over him, νί ρυαγῖτόεαρὸ τῦ ὅρ α εἰομν.

To him, unto him, (a) τοό, emph. τοόραν: for whosoever hath, to him shall be given, ὅρ γρὸ βέ ουμε αγ α β'ρυῖτ, ἡρ τοό το βέαρτάρ (Luke 8, 18); (b) εἰγε. See Towards him.

Through him, τρῖο: that all men might believe through him, γο γερερορροῖρ εἰε ἡτε εἰρὸ (John 1, 7).

Towards him, εἰγε: stretch out thy hands towards him, ρῖν ἀμαδ το λάμνα εἰγε.

Under him, ραοῖ: they took a stone and put it under him, το γῖλαεσοαρ εἰοε γ το εἰρηεσοαρ ραοῖ ε (Ex. 17, 12).

With him, τεῖρ: τεῖρ ἀν τέ (with him that); ἡ ν-α εορ; μαῖτε τεῖρ.

Within him, ἡρῖς ἀνν.

Without him, γαν ε.

Himself, pron., (1) emphasised form of 3rd mas. pron., (a) ε ρέμ: he hid himself, ο'φοῦγῖς ρέ ε ρέμ; (b) sometimes ρέμ alone: he went himself, ο'ιμτέῖς ρέ ρέμ; the Lord himself shall give you a sign, βέαρρὰρὸ ἀν Τιγεαρρνα ρέμ κομαρτὰ οῖβ (Is. 7, 14). See Him.

(2) One's true character or natural disposition, the state of being in one's sane mind after passion, delirium, etc., ρέμ: the man came to himself, εἰμῖς ἀν ρεαρ εἰγε ρέμ.

Hind, n., the female of the red deer, the male being the stag, εἰῖτ, -ῖτε, pl. id., f. (cf. Gr. εἰλός, fawn).

Hind, n., a farm servant, ρεαο-μαναε, -αἰς, m.

Hind, a., in the rear, opp. to front, οειρὸ (gen. of οειρεαο, the end): on his two h. legs, αρ α τοά εορ οειρὸ; the h. man, ἀν ρεαρ οειρὸ.

Hind pap or teat, βαλλάν εἰν: he is on the h. pap .i. unfairly treated, τὰ ρέ αρ ἀν ἡβαλλάν εἰν.

Quarter-deck, βόρὸ οειρὸ.

Hinder, *a.*, of or belonging to that part which is in the rear, *ṑeiprō* : he was in the h. part of the ship, *ṑo bī reipean ar ṑeiprō an ṑtiteaṑ* (poop or quarter-deck) (*Mark* 4, 38).

Hinder, *v.t.*, to keep back or behind, to check, retard, obstruct or interrupt, (1) *bacaim*, *v.n.* *bac* and *-aṑ* : what hinders me being baptized, *caṑ ṑacann mipe a ṑaiteaṑ* ; you hindered them that were entering, *ṑo ṑacabaip an ṑream ṑo bī aṑ ṑul iteaṑ* ; he hindered me, *ṑo cūip re bac oim* ; (2) *coiṑṑim*, *v.n.* *coiṑ* : who can h. him ? *cīa fēaṑar a cōiṑ* ? ; (3) *coiṑmipṑim*, *-meaṑ* : do not h. me, *na coiṑmipṑ mé* ; who hindered you ? *cīa cūip coiṑmeaṑ oimib* ? (4) who would h. you, *cīa hé cūiprō aipe oṑc* (*Tyr.*).

Hinderer, *n.*, one who or that which hinders, (1) *coiṑmipṑeōip*, *-ōia*, *-pī*, *m.* ; (2) *coiṑṑaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-pī*, *m.*

Hindmost, *a.*, furthest towards the rear, last, (1) *ṑeipeannaṑ*, *-aiṑe* ; (2) *ip pīa pīar*.

Hindrance, *n.*, (1) the act of hindering, (a) *bacaṑ*, *-cṑa*, *m.* ; (b) *coiṑṑaṑ*, *-ṑṑa*, *m.* ; (c) *coiṑmeaṑ*, *-mipṑ*, *m.*

(2) That which hinders, an impediment, (a) *bac*, *-aic*, *m.* ; (b) *coiṑ*, *-a*, *m.* ; (c) *coiṑmeaṑ*, *-mipṑ*, *m.* : perhaps my being here is a h. to you, *b'fēroip ṑup coiṑmeaṑ ṑuit-re mo' beic annro* ; (d) *pāroaṑ*, *-ait*, *m.*

Hinge, *n.*, the hook with its eye or joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings, (1) *cūipṑe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-tī*, *f.* ; (2) *bacān*, *-āin*, *m.* : as a door turneth upon its hinges, *maip*

iompitṑear an ṑoipar ar a ṑacānaib (*Prov.* 26, 14) ; (3) *pīaṑoiaṑ*, *-aiṑ*, *-a*, *m.*

Hint, *v.t.*, to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion, *īuaṑaim*, *-aṑ*, and *īuaṑ*, also *īuaṑōim* : he hinted faults, *ṑo īuaṑō ré loṑṑa*.

Hint, *v.i.*, to make an indirect reference, suggestion or allusion, *ṑaṑṑ an fōcail nō īuaipim ṑo cābaipṑ*.

Hint, *n.*, a remote allusion, a slight mention, intimation, insinuation or suggestion, (1) *īuaipim*, *-pime*, *f.* ; (2) *īero*, *-e*, *f.* ; (3) *ṑaṑṑ an fōcail* : he only wanted a h., *nī pīaib uarō aṑṑ ṑaṑṑ an fōcail*.

Hip, *n.*, the fruit of the dog-rose, (1) *pṑeaṑōip*, *-ōia*, *-pī*, *m.* ; (2) *pṑeaṑōro maṑoia*.

Hip, *n.*, the haunch, the huckle, (1) *īéip*, *-e*, *pl.* *-eanna* and *-eaṑa*, *f.* : he smote them hip and thigh, *ṑo ṑuaṑ ré īaṑo īéip aṑup īaṑaipṑ* ; (2) *māp*, *-āip*, *pl.* *-a*, *m.* ; (3) *cipomān*, *-āin*, *m.* ; (4) *coipōṑ*, *-ōṑe*, *-a*, *f.* ; (5) *ṑuprūn*, *-ūin*, *m.* ; (6) *ṑorūn*, *-ūin*, *m.* ; (7) *īaipṑa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-āī*, *m.* : your hips or your shoulders are not like those of O'Brien, *nī coipmāil īe ṑpīanaipṑ ṑo īaipṑa nā ṑo pīinneāin* (*E. R.*) ; (8) *ṑeaṑān*, *āin*, *m.*

Line between the hips, *īaṑeān*, *-āin*, *m.*

Hip-bone, (a) *cipomān*, *m.* ; (b) *coipōṑ*, *f.*

Hip-joint, (a) *ubail na īéipe* ; (b) *cnām pīuaipṑe*.

Hipped, *a.*, having the hip out of joint, (1) *an cipomān ṑo beic ar aṑṑ* ; (2) *māpṑ*, *-aiṑe*.

Hippish, *a.*, melancholy, *pīpīonaṑ*, *-aiṑe*.

Hippocamp, } *n.*, a kind of fish
Hippocampus, } (*Hippocampus*
heptagonis), the sea-horse, *capall*
uirge.

Hippogriff, *n.*, a fabulous winged
animal, half horse, half griffin,
gríbeac, -*er*, *m.*

Hippopotamus, *n.*, a large am-
phibious herbivorous mammal,
the river horse, (1) *capall abann*,
m.; (2) *hobaire abann*.

Hire, *v.t.*, (1) to purchase the use
of for a limited time, *ḡabáil ar*
tuairtaral.

(2) To engage the services of
a person for a given time or for
a specific purpose, (a) *forcuigim*,
(also *parcuigim*), -*uḡad*: they
hire a goldsmith, *forcuigro*
ceáro óir (*Is.* 46, 6); where-
with he hired men, *le'ir forcuig*
ré dāome (*Judg.* 9, 4); the
wages of him that is hired,
tuairtaral an té forrteóctar
(*Lev.* 19, 13); (b) *forctaim*, -*ad*:
though they have hired among
the nations, *bíod' sup forctadair*
imearf' na ḡcmead'ac (*Hos.*
8, 10); (c) Finn hired him for
a year and a day, *do cuir' fionn*
aimpear' go ceann lá ir bliadna
air; (d) he hired me, *do ḡlac ré*
mé ar tuairtaral.

(3) To grant temporary use
of for compensation, *cuirim*
amad' ar tuairtaral; they have
hired themselves out for bread,
do cuir'eadair iad réim amad' ar
arán (1 *Sam.* 2, 5).

Hire, *n.*, wages, pay, *tuairtaral*,
-*ail*, *m.*: the labourer is worthy
of his hire, *ir fiú an t-oirp'róe*
a tuairtaral (*Mat.* 10, 7).

Hired servant, (a) *forcu'ad*,
-*ais*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, sometimes used
disparagingly; (b) *coll.*, *luet*

aimp'ire, *luet' pas'air* and *luet*
tuairtaral.

Hireling, *n.*, a mercenary, (1)
oume díolar é réim; (2) *diol-*
amnad, -*ais*, -*ais*, *m.*, also *gen.*
and *pl.* -*nta*, *m.*; (3) *fuir'ir*,
-*óre*, *f.*; (4) *amair*, -*air*, *m.*; (5)
formáit'róe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óte*, *m.*

His, (1) *per. pron.* or *pron. adj.*, *a*:
his head, *a ceann*; her head,
a ceann; their head, *a ḡceann*;
(2) *prep. pron.*: belonging to him,
leir. emph. leirean; the book
is his, *ir leir an leabair*; it is
his, *ir leirean é*.

Hiss, *v.i.*, to make a sibilant sound
expressive of hatred, passion or
disapproval, *riopar'nuigim*, -*nac*:
thy enemies hiss against thee,
riopar'nuigro do naime' do
ad'air (*Lam.* 2, 16).

Hiss, *n.*, a sibilant sound expressive
of disapprobation or contempt,
(1) *rianr'án*, -*án*, *m.*; (2) *riopa*,
g. id., *m.*; (3) *riopar'nad*, -*ais*, *f.*

Hisser, *n.*, one who hisses, *riopaire*,
g. id., *pl.* -*í*, *m.*

Hissing, *n.*, the act of emitting
hisses, (1) *as dēanam' rianr'án*;
(2) *riopairead'ct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *riop-*
ar'nad, -*ais*, *f.*; (4) *riopar'nad'ct*,
-*a*, *f.*; (5) *rianruḡad*, -*uis'cte*, *m.*

Hist! *interj.*, hush! be silent!
éirt! and see Silence, *interj.*

Historian, *n.*, (1) one who writes
history, (a) *rtar'róir*, -*óra*, -*í*,
m.; (b) *rtar'róe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óte*,
m.; (c) *éad'aire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*

(2) One well-versed in history,
reanc'ur'róe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óte*, *m.*

Historic, } *a.* of or pertaining to
Historical, } history, (1) *rtair'ró-*
ead, -*óige*; (2) *rtair'eamail*,
-*mla*.

Historically, *ad.*, in accordance
with history, *go rtair'eamail*.

Historiographer, *n.*, one appointed or designated to write history, (1) *peancurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōče*, *m.*; (2) *ῥεαῖσαρῖσαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*: the language of historiographers, *βέριλα na ῥεαῖσαρῖσαρ*.

Historiography, *n.*, the art or employment of an historiographer, *ἐαῖσαρῖσαρ*, *-α*, *f.*

History, *n.*, a systematic written account of events, (1) *peancar*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥοπαρ ῥεαῖσα*, *m.*; (3) *ῥαῖσαρ*, *-ε*, *-αῖσα*, *f.*

Hit, *v.t.*, (1) to reach with a stroke or blow, *buailim*, *-αῖαθ*: hit the nail on the head, *buail an ταιρῖγε ar an céann*.

(2) To reach or attain exactly, *aimriḡim*, *-iuḡaθ*: he hit the mark, *ῥ'aimriḡ ré an curpóir*; if I can but hit straight, *má éis liom aimriuḡaθ ḡo ῥípeac*; also *amuraim*, *v.n. amur*: the archers hit him, *ῥ'amuradair na raiḡ-ῥeóirí é* (1 *Sam.* 31, 3).

(3) To guess, to light upon or discover: thou hast hit it. *ῥ'aimriḡ tú é*.

Hit, *v.i.*, to meet or come in contact with, *buailim*, *-αῖαθ*.

Hit, *n.*, (1) a striking against, (a) *buailaθ*, *-aitce*, *m.*; (b) *aimriuḡaθ*, *-iḡce*, *m.*; (c) *cumpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eaḡa*, *f.*

(2) A stroke of success, *amur*, *-uir*, *m.*

Hitch, *v.i.*, to become entangled or caught, *ḡreamuḡim*, *-uḡaθ*: they hitched together, *ῥo ḡream-uḡeodar le céile*.

Hitch, *n.*, a noose or knot in a rope, *ῥul*, *-uil*, *m.*

Hither, *ad.*, to this place, *a leir*: come h., *tap a leir nó ḡaθ a leir*; he is coming h., *ta ré aḡ teacḡ a leir*.

Hither and thither, *anonn ir anall*; *ῥoir riar* (*S. R.* 7936).

Hitherto, *ad.*, up to this time, as yet, until now, (1) *ḡo nuḡe ro*; (2) *ḡo ῥtí ro*; (3) *ῥoime ro*.

Hitherward, *ad.*, toward this place, *ḡo ῥtí an áir ro*.

Hitting, *n.*, (1) the act of striking, *buailaθ*, *-aitce*, *m.*

(2) The act of reaching what is aimed at, *aimriuḡaθ*, *-iḡce*, *m.*

Hive, *n.*, a structure for the reception of honey bees, (1) *cuiḡeós*, *-óḡe*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *cuiḡeós*, *-óḡe*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *corcós*, *f.*, different forms of the same word.

Hives, *n.*, an eruptive skin disease (*Varicella globularis*), *ic* (*f. l.*); *ioḡ*, *m.*; *eaḡ*, *m.*; the black hives, *an ioḡ ῥub*.

Ho ! *interj.*, *hé ! nó !*

Hoar frost, *n.*, white frost, (1) *rioc liaḡ*; (2) *peóθ*, *-óḡa*, *m.*; (3) *peóθtán*, *m.*; (4) *peioḡtín*, *m.*

Hoard, *v.t.*, to collect or lay up, to store secretly, (1) *tauḡim*, *-ḡeαθ*; (2) *cnuaruiḡim*, *-raḡ*: h. in time, *cnuaruiḡ i n-am oipeamḡnac* (*D. E.* 138); (3) *bauiḡim*, *-iuḡaθ*; (4) *cḡumuiḡim*, *-iuḡaθ*.

Hoard, *n.*, a store accumulated or laid up, (1) *tauḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; also *gen. -eaθ*, *dat. -rō*, *f.*; (2) *cnuarac*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *cḡumuiḡaθ*, *-iḡce*, *m.*: the tight h. will get a wide scattering, *ḡeαḡarō an cḡumuiḡaθ cumāḡ ḡḡaḡaθ ḡairḡiḡḡ* (*Or.*); (4) *bauiḡaθ*, *-iḡce*, *m.*; (5) *ionḡar*, *-air*, *-α*, *m.*

Hoarder, *n.*, one who hoards, (1) *cnuarair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *tauḡir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (3) *tauḡiḡeóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*: the hoarders's hare in the spendthrift's hands, *curo an tauḡeópa aḡ an éairḡeóir* (*Or. prov.*).

Hoariness, *n.*, the state of being hoary, *léite*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Hoarse, *a.*, having a harsh rough voice, as from a cold, (1) *ceóacánac*, *-aige*; (2) *ppannánac*, *-aige*; (3) *toéctánac*, *-aige*; (4) *capránac*, *-aige*; (5) *píocánac*, *-aige*; (6) *ppíocánac*, *-aige*; (7) *ciacánac*, *-aige*; (8) *plóctánac*, *-aige*.

Hoarsely, *ad.*, in a hoarse manner, *go ceóacánac*.

Hoarseness, *n.*, harshness or roughness of voice, (1) *caprán*, *-ám*, *m.*, also *cáirpeán*, *m.*; (2) *ppannán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *toéctán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4) *ceóacán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (5) *ciacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (6) *píocán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*Or.*); (7) *plóct*, *-a*, *m.*; (8) *plóctán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (9) *ppíocán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Hoarse-voiced, *a.*, *ḡarḡḡoḡac*, *-aige*.

Hoary, *a.*, white or gray with age, (1) *liac*, *g.s.f. léite*: one would think the deep to be hoary, *ḡo ḡaoilḡeacḡo ḡume an ḡ-aigéan ḡo ḡeic liac* (*Job* 41, 32); (2) *ciacḡliac*; (3) *liacḡlar*; (4) *tonḡoa*, *ind.*

Hoax, *n.*, (1) a deception for mockery or mischief, a practical joke, *bob*, *gen. buib*, *pl. id.* and *bobanna*, *m.*; they played that h. on me before, *ḡ'imir (nó ḡo ḡual) ḡiaḡo an bob ḡim oḡm éana*. (2) A deceptive story for sport, *ḡḡéal maḡarḡo*.

Hob, *n.*, a shelf at the side of a fire, (1) *iaḡta*, *gen. id.*, *m.*: the hob is a good anchorage, *ir maiḡ an ḡ-ancoirḡe an ḡ-iaḡta*; (2) *bac*, *-aic*, *m.* (*U.*).

Hobble, *n.*, a difficulty, *cpuaḡcár*, *-ár*, *m.*; hobble-skirt, *ḡúna cḡeapail*.

Hobble, *v.t.*, to fetter by tying the legs, *cuiḡḡḡim*, *-iuḡaḡo*.

Hobble, *v.i.*, to walk lame leaning chiefly on one leg, *ḡiuḡlam ḡo bacac*.

Hobbling, *n.*, walking with a hop or with crutches, (1) *meirḡḡiuḡal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (2) *ḡtaḡḡail*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *bacḡail*, *-e*, *f.*

Hobbling, *a.*, limping, (1) *bacac*, *-aige*; (2) *ḡtaḡac*, *-aige*.

Hobblingly, *ad.*, with a limping step, *ḡo bacac*.

Hobby, *n.*, a whim or freak, *nuatl*, *-ait*, *m.*

Hobby-horse, *n.*, a stick often with the head or figure of a horse on which boys make believe to ride, (1) *capall maḡoe*, *m.*; (2) *ḡeaprán áḡro*, *m.* (*lit. high horse*).

Hobbyhorsical, *a.*, whimsical, *nuatlac*, *-aige*.

Hobgoblin, *n.*, an impish spirit or fairy, *púca*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*: what the h. writes he reads himself, *an ḡuo ḡḡḡiobann an púca léigean ḡé ḡém é*.

Hock, Hough, *n.*, the joint in the hind limb of quadrupeds between the leg and shank, *ḡpeir*, *-e*, *-eacḡa*, *f.*; hock strings, *ḡeacac*, *-aiḡ*, *-acḡa*, *m.*

Hock, *v.t.*, to disable by cutting the hock strings, *ḡpeirim*, *-ḡeacḡo*.

Hocus-pocus, *n.*, a juggler's trick, *cleapḡiḡeacḡo ḡo ḡníceap le luap ḡ léirḡe lám*.

Hod, *n.*, (1) a kind of wooden tray with a handle for carrying mortar, *cpannualac*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*

(2) The instrument for holding the mortar used by a plasterer, the hawk, *ḡeacḡac*, *-aic*, *m.*

Hodge-podge, *n.*, a mixed mass, *meapḡacán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Hodman, *n.*, one who tends a mason, *ḡume cḡapḡaḡḡeap moirḡ-ḡéal cum an ḡḡaoir*.

Hoe, *n.*, a tool for scraping and arranging the earth around plants and for weeding, (1) ῥῥιόβάν, -ám, *m.*; (2) ῥῥαφόσ, -óige, -a, *f.*

Hog, *n.*, a quadruped of the genus *Sus*, muc, -uice, -a, *f.*

Hogget, *n.*, a sheep after it has passed its first year, (1) uarḡán, -ám, *m.*; (2) moiltín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Hog-herd, *n.*, a swineherd, muicróe, *m.*, also mucuróe, *g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

Hoggish, *a.*, swinish, filthy, gluttonous, selfish, mucamail, -míla.

Hog-louse, *n.*, an insect which infests pigs, ῥῥ muice, *m.*

Hog-market, *n.*, a place where pigs are sold, marḡaró na muc, *m.*

Hogsbread. *See* bread.

Hog's-lard, *n.*, the fat of pigs, blonog muice, *f.*

Hogshead, *n.*, a measure of capacity 52½ imperial gallons or half a pipe, urḡáro, -e, -í, *f.*; ucḡáro, *f. (Don.)*

Hogsty, *n.*, a pen for pigs, (1) ḡail, -e, -eada, *f.*; (2) cḡó muc, *m.*

Hogwash, *n.*, swill, (1) anḡair, -e, *f.*; (2) ḡuorḡ, -a, *m.*

Hoiden, *n.*, a rude, bold girl, a romp, toice, *g. id., pl. -cí, f.*

Hoist, *n.*, that by which anything is hoisted, a lift, manḡar, -air, *m.*

Hoist, *v.t.*, to raise, to lift, (1) manḡaim, -aó and -air; (2) áḡrouḡim, -uḡaó: to h. the sails, na reóitca o'áḡrouḡaó; they hoisted their sails .i. sailed away, o'áḡrouḡeaoar leó.

Hoisting, *n.*, the act of lifting, (1) manḡaró, -narḡa, *m.*; (2) áḡrouḡaó, -uḡte, *m.*

Hold, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to remain in a given position, situation or relation, to keep in grasp, congḡaim, -báil: to h. in hand,

congḡáil i lámh; h. it in thy hand, congḡaró i do lámh é; her hands h. the distaff, congḡaró a lámha an coigeal (*Prov.* 31, 19); h. him fast, congḡuḡḡ so damḡean é; to h. up, congḡáil ruar; to h. back, congḡáil riar; teach me and I will h. my peace, múmḡ mé ḡ coingḡeócaró mé mo ḡeangsa n-a toct (*Job* 6, 24).

(2) To keep, not to give up or relinquish, congḡaim, -báil: let us h. fast our confession, congḡam so damḡean ár n-aomáil (*Heb.* 4, 14).

(3) To keep in possession of, coiméaoaim (coimeáoaim, *M.*), *v.n.* coiméao.

(4) To maintain in being or action, rearḡaim, -am: I cannot h. out any longer, ní féaoaim rearḡam níor faroe.

(5) To contain as a vessel, congḡaim, -báil: the vessel only holds its full, ní congḡaigeann an roiteac aet a lán; that holds no water, nae sconḡaigeann uirḡe (*Jer.* 2, 13).

(6) To consider, esteem or judge, mearḡaim, *v.n.* mear: the Lord will not h. him guiltless that takes His name in vain, ní mearḡaró an ḡigearna neimḡionmtac an té do beir a amh so oíomaom (*Ex.* 20, 7).

(7) To remain silent: h. your tongue, (a) bí ro toḡt (nó ro toct); (b) éirḡ do béal; (c) leḡ ar: h. your tongues you rabble, leḡró ar a oíorḡar pluaḡ.

Let go your h. of me, bam oíom; boḡ oíom.

Slacken h., leḡ leir.

Hold, *v.i.*, (1) not to move, to halt, to stop, generally in the *imper.*: and damned be him that first

Hollow, *a.*, having an empty space or cavity, (1) *cuarac*, -*aige*; (2) *comcuarac*, -*aige*.

Hollow, *n.*, (1) a cavity natural or artificial, *cuar*, -*air*, -*a*, *m.*

(2) A low spot of ground surrounded by elevations, (*a*) *irleán*; its opposite is *ároán*: the heights of the plains and the hollows of the mountains [the most fertile], *ároán tíoréa*, *irleám ríéibte*; (*b*) *loḡ*, *g. luis*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, *cf. L. locus*; (*c*) *cum g. cum*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: in the hollow of the hill, *i gcum an trléibe* (*B. M.*).

Hollow-cheeked, *a.*, having sunken cheeks, *ḡlasḡlucac*, -*aige*.

Hollow-eyed, *a.*, having sunken eyes, *cuarfúiteac*, -*aige*.

Hollow-hearted, *a.*, insincere, deceitful, *ceatḡcoróeac*, -*óige*.

Hollowness, *n.*, the state of being hollow or empty, *foime*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Hollowroot, *n.*, a kind of plant, *meacan readóanac*.

Holly, *n.*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex*, *cuiteann*, *gen. -inn*, *m.* (*cf. W. celyn*; *Corn. celin*; *Bret. kelenn*).

Hollyfern, (1) *raiteac cuitinn*; (2) *colḡraiteac*.

Holly (sea), *n.*, *Eryngium maritimum*, *cuiteann tráḡa*.

Hollyhock, *n.*, the rose mallow (*Althæa rosea*), (1) *tur na míot móir*, *m.*; (2) *ocraḡ ḡáiróin*, *m.*

Holly tree, *n.*, a tree of the genus *Ilex*, (1) *crann cuitinn*, *m.*; (2) *cradó cuitinn*, *f.*

Holm, *n.*, an islet in a river, *cpompán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Holm-oak, *n.*, a common evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), (1) *crann cuitinn*; (2) *daip ḡlar*.

Holocaust, *n.*, a burnt sacrifice, *ioḡbairt óóigte nó loirḡte*.

Holster, *n.*, a leather case for a pistol carried by a horseman at his saddle-bow, *cuirra* (*Foley*).

Holt, *n.*, a piece of woodland, *coill*, -*e*, -*ite*, *f.*

Holy, *a.*, hallowed, sacred, *naomta*, *ind.*: for there was none more h. than David, *óir níor naomta reair ná Óáibí*.

Holy-days, *n.*, religious festivals, *laete raóire*; *laete réite*.

Holy Ghost, *n.*, the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, *an Spiorao Naom*.

Holy grass, *n.*, a sweet-scented grass (*Hierochloa borealis*), *cupao*, -*aró*, *m.*

Holy orders, *n.*, one of the seven Sacraments, *an úiró Deannuigte*.

Holy-rood, *n.*, the cross or crucifix, *cpor*, -*oire*, -*a*, *f.* and *croc*, -*oíce*, -*a*, *f.*; (*cf. L. crux*, *crucis*).

Holy-Thursday, *n.*, Ascension Day, *Óiaraoam na Deaḡḡáta*.

Holy-water, *n.*, water which has been blessed by a priest for sacred purposes, *uirḡe correacan* (and *correacḡa*),

Holy-water sprinkler, *deirreao*, -*éro*, *m.*

Holy Writ, *n.*, the sacred Scriptures, *an ḡḡrúinn oiaḡa*.

Homage, *n.*, reverential regard, deference, (1) *uirram*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *romór*, -*óir*, *m.*; (3) *omór*, -*óir*, *m.*; (4) *ḡéit*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *ḡéiteao*, -*ite*, *m.*: does not do h. to the Pope, *ná tuḡann* (also *naḡ tuḡann*) *don ḡéiteao don ḡápa*.

To do h. to, *ḡéitim*, -*teao*, with *oo*.

Home, *n.*, one's dwelling-place, *baite*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ite*, *m.*: at home, *aḡ baité*, 'ra baité; h. is h. be it good or bad, *ir baité*

an baile dá mba oic nó maic é; to be famous at home and abroad, do beir táirgámaíl coir baile 7 amuig.

Home, *ad.*, to one's home or country, a-baile: will you come h. with me? οτιοπαρό tú a-baile uiom?; go h., imtiγ a-baile.

Old *h.*, reanbáile.

H. examples, native customs, nór típe.

H. expressions, expressions that touch or affect personally, cannt éiréactac.

H. news, not foreign news, rḡeala típe; rḡeala ón otuarḡ.

Home-bred, *a.*, bred at home, not foreign, (1) oútcapac, -aige; (2) tíopamail, -mía.

Homeless, *a.*, without a home, (1) gan baile gan tíγ; (2) gan talam gan tpeó.

Homeliness, *n.*, plainness, simplicity, rimplróaet, -a, *f.*

Homely, *a.*, plain, unpretending, (1) rimplróa, *ind.*; (2) péacó-cúireac, -rige.

Home-sickness, *n.*, a pining for home, (a) cumá, *g.* -ac, *f.*; also cumaró, *f.* (*Don.*); (b) eolcáipe, *g.* *id.*, *m.* (*Voy. Bran*, 41; *S. Gen*t, 64.)

Homespun, *a.*, spun at home, (éacac) rnat do rníomac ran baile.

H. cloth, *n.*, cloth made at home, éacac típe; *h. frieze*, bréioin mná tíge.

Homestall,) *n.*, the home or seat
Homestead, (of a family, (1)
baile, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -lte, *m.*; (2)
tíγ (teac) buancomnuróce.

Home-thrust, *n.*, a forcible thrust, rácac lároir, *m.*

Homeward) *ad.*, towards home,

Homewards,) (1) a-baile; (2) pé
oém an baile; (3) cum an baile.

Homeward bound, *ad.*, cum baile: a ship h. b., long ar tpuall cum baile.

Homicidal, *a.*, murderous, oim-marpacac, -aige.

Homicide, *n.*, (1) the killing of one human being by another, oim-marpacó, -bta, *m.*

(2) One who kills another, (a) oimmarpacac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (b) oimmarpacóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (c) *pl.*, luēt oimmarpaca.

Homogeneous, *a.*, of the same kind or nature, (1) comḡnéiteac, -tíge; (2) comḡméalac, -aige
.i. den éméal céatona.

Homogeneity,) *n.*, sameness
Homogeneousness, (of kind or
nature, comḡné, *g.* *id.*, *f.*; (2)
comḡméalacet, -a, *f.*

Homologous, *a.*, having the same relative proportion, value or structure, (1) comcópamail, -mía; (2) commonann, -amme.

Homology, *n.*, correspondence or similarity in type of structure, comcópamíacet, -a, *f.*

Homonymous, *a.*, having the same name or designation, o'acón amm.

Homophony, *n.*, sameness of sound, unison, comfuam, -e, *f.*

Hone, *n.*, a stone of fine grit for sharpening instruments, esp. razors, an oilstone, (1) olapc, -apc, *m.*; (2) cloē páobair (*Tyr.*).

Honest, *a.*, upright, just, equitable, (1) cóir, -ópa; (2) cneapta, *ind.*; (3) macánta, *ind.*: they had not a very h. name, ní maib amm iommacánta opca; as h. as the priest, com macánta (nó com cneapta) leir an tpaḡapc.

Honestly, *ad.*, in an honest manner, ḡo macánta.

Honesty, *n.*, the quality or state of being honest, (1) macántacet,

-a, *f.*; (2) macántar, -air, *m.*; (3) cneartaíct, -a, *f.*

Honey, *n.*, a sweet viscid fluid collected by bees, *mil*, *gen.* meala, *f.* (*cf.* W. mel; Corn. and Bret. mil; L. mel; Gr. μέλι, honey): even though h. is sweet do not lick it from thorns, má'r milir an mil ná lig-re den nopearóis í (*H. M.* 756); what is sweeter than h. ? cao ir milre ná mil ?

Wild h., *mil* cottle.

Honeyed, *a.*, covered with honey, (1) mealaí, *ind.*; (2) mealaí, -aíge; (3) h. every word he said, cnuarmit na mbeaí ar saí focaí dá laíraí ré (*D. F.* 200).

Honey-bee, *n.*, any bee of the genus *Apis* (esp. the common hive bee, *A. mellifica*) which lives in communities and collects honey, beaí, -eíce, *pl.* -a, *f.*; beaí meala; the form meací is common in *Con.*

Honeycomb, *n.*, a mass of hexagonal waxen cells formed by bees for holding their honey and their eggs, (1) cíor meala, *gen.* círe., *pl.* cíora., *dat.* cír meala, *f.*; (2) círaí meala; (3) in moss in the ground, made by wild bees, cunróis, .i. cuaróis, -óise, -a, *f.*

Honeydew, *n.*, a sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees, etc., oíuict meala, *m.*

Honeymoon, *n.*, the first month after marriage, (1) mí na meala; (2) mí na bpóis; (3) sealaí na meala (*E. T. T.* 321).

Honeysuckle, *n.*, the fragrant woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*), (1) tur na meala, *m.*; (2) car fá éram; (3) táirféiteam, -imn, *m.*; (4) oílleabair feaí (matrisylva, *Lh.*); (5) féiríteam,

m.; (6) féiríte, *f.*; (7) bainne saímaí; (8) feaí, *f.*; (9) féiríte, *f.*; (10) féiríte, *f.*; (11) uílleam, -imn, *f.*; (12) bog h., míreán móna; (13) dwarf h., tur an éraí.

Honey-tongue, *n.*, a sweet, persuasive, seductive tongue, teansaí meala; a honey tongue, a heart of gall, teansaí meala, éraí oíomblaí.

Honeywort, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Cerinth* whose flowers attract bees, baíreáí an íraí.

Honorarium, *n.*, a fee offered to professional men for their services when it is not usual or legal to fix a price, (1) raí-éabairí, -air, *m.*; (2) aírseáí láime.

Honorary, *a.*, done as a sign of honour, conferring honour without emolument, onóraí, -aíge.

Honour, *v.t.*, (a) to regard or treat with honour, esteem or respect, (b) to reverence or worship, (c) to dignify, to exalt, to elevate in rank, (1) onóraim, -óraí; (2) onóraim, -uáí: that all men may h. the Son as they h. the Father. He who honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father, oí cum so n-onóraí saí uile oíime an Mac mar onóraí raí an t-áí. An té naí onóraim an Mac ní onóraim ré an t-áí (*John* 5, 23); the man whom the king delighteth to h., an té 'saí mberí oíuí áí an ííí o'onóraí (*Esth.* 6, 7).

Honour, *n.*, (1) esteem due or paid to worth, fame, reputation, onóraí, -óraí, *f.*, *pl.* *id.* and -óraí (*cf.* L. honor; Bret. enor): a prophet is not without h. save in his own country and in his

own house, ní'le fáro san onóir
áct 'n-a óúctais féin 7 'n-a éis
féin.

(2) That which gains esteem
or respect—in men, integrity;
in women, chastity, (a) onóir,
-óra, *f.*: h. is nobler than gold,
ir uairle onóir ná ór; (b) aineác
also oineác, -ní, *m.*

Honourable, *a.*, worthy of honour,
respect or esteem, onóraic, -aise.
Honourableness, *n.*, distinction,
fairness, uprightness, onóraic,
-a, *f.*

Honourably, *ad.*, in an honourable
manner, so honóraic.

Honoured, *a.*, treated with honour,
onóirúicte, *ind.*

Honouring, *n.*, the act of treating
with honour, onóirúicte, -uicte,
m.

Honour-price, *n.*, the fine paid
under the Brehon law for loss
of honour in certain cases,
emeaciamn, -amne, *f.*

Hood, *n.*, a covering for the head
and shoulders, (1) coáat, -ait, *m.*
(*cf.* L. cucullus); (2) húda, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ái, *m.*; (3) cáta, *g. id.*,
pl. -ái, *m.* (*cf.* √ kelō, to cover);
(4) hacán, -ám, *m.*: a hawk's h.,
caipín reádaic; a woman's h.,
húda mná; a monk's h., coáat
manais; a nurse's h., caódaipín,
g. id., *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Hooded, *a.*, covered with or fur-
nished with a hood, (1) coáata,
ind.; (2) húdaicte, *ind.*

Hoodwink, *v.t.*, (1) to blind by
covering the eyes, púicín do cup
ar óime.

(2) To deceive by false ap-
pearances, to impose upon, (a)
do meallao; (b) bob a buatao
ar óime; an duib do cup 'na
seal ar óime.

(3) To hoodwink the mind,

(a) an mteinn do meallao; (b)
an mteicte do óallao; (c)
mola do na buibeaeta.

Hoodwinked, *a.*, deceived by false
appearances, meallata.

Hoof, *n.*, a horny substance cover-
ing the feet of certain animals
as horses, oxen, etc., (1) crúb,
-úibe, -a, *f.*; (2) bonn, *g.* bunn,
pl. id.: their horses' hoofs shall
be counted like flint, raotrígear
bunn a n-eac uile do beic 'n-a
scrudócloic (*Isa.* 5, 28).

Hoof-bound, *a.*, having a dry and
contracted hoof which occasions
pain and lameness, bonnmúite.

Hoofed, *a.*, furnished with hoofs,
crúbac, -aise.

Hooflet, *n.*, a small hoof, crúbín,
g. id., *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Hook, *n.*, (1) a piece of metal bent
into a curve for catching or sus-
taining anything, (a) crúca, *gen.*
id., *m.*; (b) cromós, -óise, -a,
f.; clic (*Don.*).

(2) A hook for fishing, (a)
oubán, -ám, *m.*; (b) clipe, *g.*
id., *pl.* -áca, *f.*

(3) A reaping hook, corrán,
-ám, *m.*

(4) A hook for hanging pots,
etc., over a fire, túb copcán.

(5) A grappling hook, oubán
carramge.

(6) A staple for hanging a
gate, etc., bacán, -ám, *m.*

(7) For hanging clothes, etc.,
croc, -oice, -anna, *f.*

Hook, *v.t.*, (1) to seize or hold with
a hook, crúcam, -ao.

(2) To capture with a baited
hook, beirim nó cógam le
oubán.

(3) To secure by allurements,
to entrap by artifice, (a) meall-
aim le ceitís nó le gliocar; (b)
do carramg ar: to h. a thing

out of one, *níò do éarmanas ar*
buime le ríomadóiréad.

Hooked, *a.*, having the form of a
hook, *corránad, -aige.*

Hoop, *n.*, a pliant strip of wood
or metal made into a circular
form and joined at the ends for
holding together the staves of
a cask, etc., *ronnra, gen. id.,*
pl. -raí, m.

Hoop, *v.t.*, to bind with hoops, (1)
ronnruigim, -uḡad; (2) *do*
ceangal le ronnraib.

Hooping-cough, *n.*, *triuḡ, gen. id.,*
pl. -anna, m. See Whooping-
cough.

Hoot, *n.*, a derisive cry or shout,
béic dímearta.

Hop, *n.*, a climbing plant (*Humu-*
lus lupulus) cultivated for its
fruit (hops), (1) *lionntuib, m.;*
(2) *tur an leanna, m.;* (3) *reapb-*
tur, -lorḃ, m.; (4) *raibhead*
-ruḡ, m.

Hop, *v.i.*, to spring or jump on
one foot, (1) *cor i mbocóro* (also
cor a bocóro) *do déanam;* (2)
preabao ar don cóir amáin;
cuaro ré ear énoc de léim,
gleann de córcéim ir páirc bán
de cóir i mbocóro; he went
over a hill with a leap, over a
glen with a step, and a fallow
field with a hop.

Hop, *n.*, a leap on one leg, *truplóḡ,*
-óige, -a, f.; *túrlóḡ, f. (Don).*

Hopbind, } *n.*, the stalk of the
Hopbine, } *hop, cnámartaḡ, -aig*
m. (coll.).

Hope, *n.*, an expectation of some-
thing that is considered to be
desirable, (1) *óócar, -air, m.:*
hope is the cure of every misery,
óócar leigear ḡad annró; 'tis
past hope, *ní'l don óócar leir;*
(2) *rúil, -e, f.:* I still have hope,
ta rúil aḡam fóir; (3) *mumigim,*

-ḡne, -ḡneada, f.: I hope he will
come, *ta mumigim aḡam ḡo*
óócaró ré; (4) *óóig, -e, f.:*
in the hope of, *i noóig le;* (5)
óúil, -e, f.: in the hope that
you might amend your lives,
i noúil ḡo leaóóaró ríḃ bar
mbeada (P. L. 437); I ceased
to have hope of him, *ban mé*
óúil de (Or.); without hope of
relief as long as God shall be
God, *ḡan óúil le furtaḡ an*
reao a beap Óia 'n-a Óia
(P. L. 401); (6) *ioncar, -air,*
m.: in the hope that, *le moncar*
ḡo (P. O'L.); (7) idiom: in
the hope of conveying you
home, *o'fonn a beir a-baite*
leat; in the hope of getting
rid of you .i. parting with you,
o'fonn a beir rḡarta leat.

Hope, *v.i.*, (1) to entertain or in-
dulge hope, to expect, (a) I will
hope continually, *beró óócar*
aḡam do ḡnát; I hope, *ta*
óócar aḡam; (b) I hope still,
ta rúil aḡam fóir; hoping that
it might be possible, *le rúil ḡo*
b'féaparo; I hope in God, *ta*
rúil le Óia aḡam; (c) I was
hoping for it, *bíor aḡ b'raḡ air;*
(d) hoping too that God would
have mercy on them, *i noúil*
fóir ḡo noéanrao Óia trócaire
ora (P. L.); (e) I have great
hopes of him, *ta uḡtaḡ maic*
aḡam ar (Tyr.).

(2) To place confidence, (a)
hope in God, *cuir óó óócar i*
n'Óia; (b) I hoped in thy word,
do bí mo óóig i o'focal; (c)
I hoped in thy word, *do bí mo*
óúil le o'focal-ra (Ps. 119, 147).
Hope, *v.t.*, to desire with expecta-
tion, to cherish hopes of: he
hopeth all things, *bíonn mumigim*
aige ar na huile neirib.

Hopeful, *a.*, full of hope, (1) *lân ve vócar*; (2) *vócarác, -aige*; (3) *mírneamail, -míla*.

Hopefully, *ad.*, in a hopeful manner, *go vócarác*.

Hopefulness, *n.*, the state or condition of being hopeful, *vócar-act, -a, f.*

Hopeless, *a.*, (1) destitute of hope, despairing, *éavócarác, -aige*.

(2) Despaired of, giving no ground of hope, (a) *neam-vócarác, -aige*; (b) *taðarcta ruar*.

Hopelessly, *ad.*, in a hopeless manner, *go héavócarác*.

Hopelessness, *n.*, the state or condition of being hopeless, *éavócar, -air, m.*

Hoping, *n.*, the act of expecting or desiring: do good and lend hoping for nothing again, *véanurò maic ⁊ taðpurò aipleasao uab san rúit le héim nio arip (Luke 6, 35)*.

Hopper, *n.*, the funnel or trough through which a mill or machine is fed, *crannóg, -óige, -a, f.*

Horat, } *a.*, of or relating to
Horary, } hours, occurring once
an hour, *uairéamail, -míla*.

Horde, *n.*, a predatory multitude, *rluasg, -aig, -aigce, m.*

Horehound, *n.*, (1) a plant (*Marrubium vulgare*) which has a bitter taste, used for coughs, colds, etc., being a weak tonic, *iaclur, -tora, m.*

(2) Black or fetid or stinking horehound (*Ballota nigra*), (a) *bpéantur, m.*; (b) *grafán ouð, m.*

(3) Marsh horehound of the genus *Lycopus*, *iaclur na móna*.

(4) Water horehound (*Lycopus daropeus*), (a) *péarín curp-aig, m.*; (b) *ceótrán curp-aig, m.*

(5) White horehound (*Ballota*

alba), (a) *grafán bán*; (b) *orapunt, -unt, m.*

Horizon, *n.*, the apparent junction of the earth and sky, (1) *bun na rpéire*; (2) *ioḡair na rpéire*, on the h., *pa'n ioḡrac na rpéire*; (3) *ciunair na rpéire*.

Horn, *n.*, (1) as of oxen, goats, etc., *avarc, -airce, f.*

(2) Antler of a deer, (a) *beann. a, pl. id., f.*: the great horned deer was there, *bí fiað móir na mbeann ann (Mun. song)*; (b) *congna, g. id., pl. aí, m.*

(3) Horn for blowing, (a) *bunán, ám, m. (m. b.)*; (b) *vúro, úro, m.*; (c) *rlurócán, -ám, m.*; also *rlaðacán, m.*

(4) A drinking cup originally made of horn, (a) *corn, g. cuirn, pl. id., dpl. cornaib, m. (cf. L. cornu; Gr. képas, horn; cf. Skr. giras, head)*; (b) *beann buabail, m.*

(5) The soft part inside a horn, (a) *bonnðalán, -ám, m.*; (b) *rlaðac, -aic, m.*; also *rlaðacán, -ám, m.* and *rlaðacán, m. (Mayo), rlurðacán (Don.)*.

Hornbeam, *n.*, a tree (*Carpinus betulus*), also called the horse beech, water beech, (1) *rlaámán, m.*; (2) *leaámán bog, m.*; (3) *crann leaámán, m.*

Horn-blower, *n.*, one who blows a horn, (1) *avarcairce, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *cornairce, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *buabailóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Horn-book, *n.*, the first book for children which originally consisted of a thin board of oak (containing the alphabet, etc.) covered with horn, *cláirín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Horned, *a.*, furnished with horns, (1) *avarcác, -aige*; (2) *beannac,*

- αιγε; (3) ριυρόκαναδ, -αιγε;
 (4) having horns bent inwards,
 κύβαδ, -αιγε.
 Horned owl, the long-eared owl,
 υαλκάβδάν αῶαρκαδ.
 Horner, *n.*, one who deals in
 horns, ῥιολτόρη αῶαρκ.
 Hornet, *n.*, a large strong wasp
 (*Vespa crabro*), σεαρηαβάν, -άμ:
 I will send hornets before you,
 κυρηρὸ με σεαρηαβάν ρόματ
 (*Ex.* 23, 28).
 Hornless, *a.*, having no horn,
 μαοτ, *g.s.f.* μαοιτε.
 Hornpipe, *n.*, (a) a musical instru-
 ment, (b) a lively tune played
 thereon, (c) a lively dance per-
 formed to such a tune, κορη-
 ριopa, *m.*
 Horny, *a.*, made of or like horn,
 αῶαρκαμῆιλ, -ῆιλα.
 Horologue, *n.*, a timepiece of any
 kind, κλοζ, *g.* κλυζ, *pl. id.*, *m.*
 Horology, *n.*, the science of
 measuring time, υαιρεαδάναδτ,
 -α, *f.*
 Horoscope, *n.*, the diagram of the
 aspect of the heavens at one's
 birth made by an astrologer,
 κυρημεαῶα, *g. id.*, *m.*
 Horoscopy, *n.*, the art or practice
 of predicting future events from
 the aspect of the heavens at the
 moment of birth, κυρημεαῶαδτ,
 -α, *f.*
 Horrible, *a.*, dreadful, terrible,
 hideous, υαεῶβάραδ, -αιγε.
 Horribleness, *n.*, the state of being
 horrible, υαεῶβάραδτ, -α, *f.*
 Horribly, *ad.*, in a horrible manner,
 ζο ηυαεῶβάραδ.
 Horrid, *a.*, fitted to excite horror,
 very offensive, (1) υαιρνεαδ,
 -νιγε; (2) ιολῆρῆανῶα, *ind.*
 Horridness, *n.*, the quality of being
 horrid, υαιρνεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Horrific, *a.*, frightful, κυτεαζλαδ,
 -αιγε.

Horrify, *v.t.*, to impress with
 horror, (1) υαεῶβάραιμ, -αῶ; (2)
 κυτεαζλα ῶο κυρ αρ ῶume.

Horrifying, *a.*, causing horror,
 υαεῶβάραδ, -αιγε.

Horror, *n.*, a shuddering with
 terror and detestation, (1) κυτε-
 αζλα, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) υαεῶβάρ,
 -άρη, *m.*: the h. of great dark-
 ness fell upon him, ῶο κυτ
 υαεῶβάρ ῶορηαῶαρη ῆόρη αρη (*Gen.*
 15, 12); h. took hold of me, ῶο
 ζαῶ αν τ-υαεῶβάρ ζρημ ορη.

Horse, *n.*, a hoofed quadruped of
 the genus *Equus*, (1) καπαλλ,
 -αιλ, *pl. id.*, also καριτε, *dpl.*
 καριτυῶ (*B.L.L.* i. 300, 1), *m.* (*cf.*
L. caballus): 'tis a good horse
 that will not stumble, ιρ μαετ
 αν καπαλλ ναδ ῶραζανν βαρη-
 τυριτε; (2) εαδ, *gen. ειδ*, *pl. id.*
 and εαδρηα, *m.* (*cf. equus*, which
 became ep, as in *Epona*, the
 goddess of horses, and after-
 wards O.I. ec by the inter-
 change of p and c, and finally
 εαδ); (3) ζεαρηῆαν, -άμ, *m.*:
 the h. will win or I will
 lose the saddle, βυαῶρῆρὸ αν
 τ-εαδ νό καλλιρεαῶ αν ῶιαλλαῶ;
 (4) a horse that refuses a jump,
 (a) ρταζύν, -ύμ, *m.*; (b) ρταζίν,
g. id., *pl. -νι*, *m.*; (5) bald-faced
 horse, καπαλλ σεανν, *m.* (σεαν-
 ῆιονν); (6) horse with white
 star on the forehead, (a) ρέντιν,
m.; (b) ζεαῶ, -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*;
 also ρζεαῶ.

Horse, *v.t.*, to cover as a mare,
 said of the male, λῆρη ῶ'εαδμαῶ.

Horseback, *n.*, (1) the back of a
 horse, ῶρημ (or ῶρηιμ) καπαλλ.

(2) On horseback, (a) αρ μυμ
 καπαλλ; (b) αρ μαρηκυγεαδτ; (c)

ar eac : getting on h., out ruar
ar eac nó ar òruim capall.

Horse-beech. *See* Hornbeam.

Horse-beetle, *n.*, ciarós capall.

Horse-boy, *n.*, a boy who attends horses, (1) eaciac, aig, *m.*; (2) siolla, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*

Horse-chestnut, *n.*, the tree (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) and its large nutlike seed, (1) crann cnó-capall; (2) seanmnó fiaoa.

Horse-cloth, *n.*, a cloth to cover a horse, ceir, -e, -í, *f.*

Horse-collar, *n.*, the collar round the neck of a horse when drawing loads, bráigheac, -oighe, -a, *f.*

Horse-fish, *n.*, múrgán, -ám, *m.*

Horse-fly, *n.*, a fly (*Tabanus bovinus*) that stings horses, (1) creabair, -air, *m.*, cleabair (*Con.*); (2) cleóo, -óro, -a, *f.*; (3) beacán, -ám, *m.*; (4) clais, -e, *f.* (*m. b.*).

Horse-Guards, *n.*, a British regiment, gároa marcfluaig.

Horsehair, *n.*, the hair from the mane or tail or a horse, rón, -óm, -ómte, *m.*

Horse-jockey, *n.*, a professional rider of racehorses, marcac ráir.

Horse-keeper, *n.*, eacaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.* (*T.P.*, II., 87).

Horse-leech, *n.*, (1) a large blood-sucking leech (*Hæmopsis vorax*), (a) rugmaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (b) gearrugum (*Prov.* 30, 15).

(2) A farrier; (a) uais eac; (b) gearrugum, -gona, *f.*; the horse-leech has two daughters crying give, give, acáto diair mǵion as an gearrugum as eiríom, tabair, tabair. (*Prov.* 30, 15).

Horse-laugh, *n.*, a loud boisterous laugh, rǵotǵaire, *g. id.*, *m.*

Horseflesh, *n.*, the flesh of horses, eacfeól, -óla, *f.*

Horse-load, *n.*, as much as a horse can carry, (1) marcac, -aig, *m.*; (2) uais capall.

Horse-mackerel, *n.*, the common tunny (*Orcynus thynnus*), buillamán, -am, *m.*

Horseman, *n.*, a rider on horseback, (1) marcac, -aig, -aca, *m.*; (2) eacaro, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (3) *pl.* (*Mil.*), marcfluaig, -aig, *m.*

Horsemanship, *n.*, the act or art of riding horses, marcraigect, -a, *f.*

Horsenail, *n.*, a horseshoe nail, cairgne crúro, *f.*

Horse-path, *n.*, carán na scapall, also carán na scaiple (*Sligo*).

Horse-pea, *n.*, a species of pea or bean (*Faba vulgaris*), pir capall, *gen.* pise, *pl.* piceanna, *f.*

Horse-play, *n.*, rude boisterous play, rangcár, -áir, *m.*

Horse-pond, *n.*, a pond for watering horses, tog eac, *m.*

Horse-power, *n.*, the power which a horse exerts, marcumaect, -a, *f.*

Horse-race, *n.*, a race by horses, ráir capall, *m.*

Horse-radish, *n.*, a plant (*Nasturtium armoracia*) much used, when grated, as a condiment, (1) meacan eac; (2) meacan rugum; (3) rugum, -um, *m.*; (4) meacan rairoir.

Horseshoe, *n.*, an iron shoe for horses, crúro, -úro, *pl.* -a, -úrote and -úroaca, *m.*

Horse-stealer, *n.*, a thief who steals horses, gaoiróe capall .i. bit-eamnac goroear capall.

Horsetail, *n.*, (1) a leafless plant (with hollow rushlike stems) of the genus *Equisetum*, (a) eapball capall, *m.*; (b) eapball eic; (c) eapball an eic, *m.*; (d) fearóig, *f.*; (e) cuirroin coille, *m.*

(2) Lesser marsh horsetail, *cuipróin*.

(3) Naked horsetail, *cuipróin*, *m.*; *cuipróan* (*Don.*); *cf.* *Cill na gCuipróan* = Killygordon.

(4) Stinking water horsetail, (a) *cloir*, *-e*, *-eáca*, *f.*; (b) *clo-uirse*, *f.*; (c) *cuipróin gádaí*, *m.*
Horse-wasp, *n.*, a kind of fly of the family *Tabanidæ* that stings horses and sucks their blood, *poṭac*, *-aig*, *-aigse*, *m.*

Horsewhip, *n.*, a whip for horses, *eaclarg*, *-aigse*, *-a*, *f.*

Horsewhip, *v.t.*, to flog or chastise with a horsewhip, *eaclargaim*, *-aó*.

Horsewoman, *n.*, a woman who rides on horseback, *bannmarc-a*, *-aigse*, *f.*

Horsing, a mare in season *i.* in heat, (1) *ṑaol eacmaó*; (2) *lár aṑ iarrmaó ṑaile*.

Horticultural, *a.*, of or pertaining to the cultivation of gardens or orchards, *ṑárrnóireac*, *-nigse*.

Horticulture, *n.*, the cultivation of gardens or orchards, *ṑárrnóireac*, *-a*, *f.*

Horticulturist, *n.*, one who practises horticulture, *ṑárrnóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; *ṑárrnóir*, *m.*

Hosanna, *n.*, an exclamation of praise to the Lord, *noṑanna*.

Hose, *n.*, stockings, *ṑocaoṑe*, *sing.* *ṑoca*, *m.*

Hosier, *n.*, one who deals in stockings or knitted goods, *ṑóircéir*, *-éapa*, *-rí*, *m.*; *ṑume óiolap ṑocaoṑe*.

Hospitable, *a.*, kind to strangers and guests, (1) *ṑialmar*, *-aipe*; (2) *ṑáilteac*, *-tigse*; (3) *ṑial*, *g.s.f.* *ṑéite*; (4) *omeac*, *-migse*; (5) *ṑaonnaṑta*, *-aigse*; he was h. to the poor, *ṑo bí ṑé ṑaonnaṑta ṑon ṑoṑtán*. (*See* 1 *Tim.*, 3, 2).

Hospitableness, *n.*, the quality of being hospitable, *ṑialmarac*, *-a*, *f.*; *omeac*, *-mig*, *m.*

Hospitably, *ad.*, in a hospitable manner, *ṑo ṑial*.

Hospital, *n.*, a building in which the sick, injured or infirm are received and treated, (1) *ṑṑroéat*, *-éit*, *m.*, whence Spiddal, near Galway; (2) *óṑṑroéat*, *-éit*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. hospitium*); (3) *oṑmar-lam*, *-lamne*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *oṑmarca*, *-an*, *dat.* *-am*, *pl.* *-cam*, *f.*; (5) *tea* *na n-eaplán*.

Hospitality, *n.*, the act or practice of one who is hospitable, (1) *ṑéite*, *f.*; (2) *aoiréac*, *-a*, *f.*: pursuing h., *aṑ ṑnáctuṑaó luṑt aoiréacṑa ṑo ṑlacao* (*Rom.* 12, 13); (3) *ṑibialta*, *-a*, *f.* (*Feenachty*).

Hospitallers, *n.*, knights of the Order of St. John, *ṑuroirí ṑ'óṑo ṑiaṑalta Naomí Eóm*.

Host, *n.*, the Blessed Eucharist, (a) *ablamn coirpeaṑta*, *f.*; (b) *ablamn naomícoirpeaṑta*; (c) *an Corp Naomíta*; (d) *ablamn ṑeann-uigse*; (e) *naomíablamn*, *-amne*, *f.*

(2) One who receives or entertains another for money or gratuitously *i.* *ṑume ṑo beir aoiréac ar aigseao nó in aigse*.

(3) An army or any great multitude, *ṑluaṑ*, *-aig*, *-aigse*, *m.*; *ṑlóṑ*, *S.R.*, 6932: *cf.* *W. ll.*

Hostage, *n.*, a person given as a pledge for the performance of certain stipulations, (1) *ṑṑaigse*, *g. id.*, *-ṑṑe*, *m.*; (2) *ṑṑáigseac*, *-oig*, *m.*; (3) *ṑiall*, *g. ṑéill*, *pl. id.*, *m.* *i.* *ṑume i ngeall le congṑáil ṑioṑcána*; *ṑume ṑaoí ṑannaoṑe*.

Hostel, *n.*, an inn, *tea* *óṑta*, *m.*

Hostess, *n.*, a female host, (1) *ban-óróir*; (2) *bean (tíge) órta*.

Hostile, *a.*, inimical, unfriendly, (1) *námhadac, -aíge*; (2) *náim-deamail, -míla*; (3) *náim-deac, -oíge*; (4) *earcáir-deac, -oíge*.

Hostile, *ad.*, in a hostile manner, *go námhadac*.

Hostility, *n.*, state of being hostile, animosity, unfriendliness, (1) *námhadar, -air, m.*; (2) *náim-deanar, -air, m.*; (3) *náim-dear, -oir, m.*; (4) *earcáir-dear, -oir, m.*

Hostler, *n.*, a person who has the care of horses at an inn, (1) *marc-lannaic, -aíge, pl. id., m.*; (2) *óirtleir, -éara, -rí, m. i. buacail a bheir aise do rtabla tíge órta*.

Hot, *a.*, having much heat, characterized by heat, *te, comp. teó*.

Hot-brained, *a.*, ardent in temper, *luaitimneac, -nige*.

Hotch-potch, *n.*, a mingled mass, a confused mixture, (1) *prácár, -áir, m.*; (2) *zéirliomán, -ám, m.*: *mórán neite meargta trí n-a céile*.

Hotel, *n.*, a house for entertaining strangers and travellers, *teac órta, m.*

Hot-headed, *a.*, fiery, hasty, impetuous, rash, vehement, violent, (1) *obann, -amne*; (2) *luaitimneac, -nige*; (3) *temtróe, ind. (Don.)*.

Hotly, *ad.*, in a hot, fiery, hasty or vehement manner, (1) *go te*; (2) *go nobann*; (also *go tobann Con. and U.*).

Hotness, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being hot, *teótaic, -a, f.*

(2) Excitement of mind or manner, (a) *obamne, g. id., f.*; (b) *luaitimneac, -a, f.*

Hough, *n.*, same as Hock or joint, *which see*; *rpeir, -e, -eada, f.*

Hough, *v.t.* See Hock and Hamstring.

Hound, *n.*, a variety of domestic dog used for hunting as greyhound, foxhound, deerhound, boarhound, bloodhound, *which see*; *cú, gen. con, dat. com, pl. cona, f. (cf. W. ci, pl. cwn; Corn. Bret. ki, pl. koun; L. canis; Gr. κύων, gen. κυνός, √ cuón, gen. cunos, dog; Skr. cva, gen. cunas).*

Hound's-tongue, *n.*, a biennial weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*), (1) *teanga con, f.*; (2) *rionn-rsot, f.*

Hour, *n.*, (1) sixty minutes, *uair (an cluis), -e, pl. id., gpl. na n-uair, f. (cf. W. awr, O. Bret., aor, L. hora)*: half an h., *leathuair*; quarter of an h., *ceathrúuair*; an h. and a half, *uair go leit*; an h. ago, *uair ó fóm*; within an h., *i gcionn uair*; for one h., *ar feadh uair (Dan. 4, 19)*; about two hours, *i dtimceall dhá uair (Acts 19, 34)*; about three hours after, *i dtimceall trí n-uair 'n-a dháró rín (Acts 5, 7)*; are there not twelve hours in the day? *an é nac bfuil dhá uair deásh 'ran ló? (John 11, 9)*. Ordinal numbers except *trear* prefix *n* to *uair* as *an t-aonmáth uair*; *an dara uair*; yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him, *i n-óe ar an reachtmáth uair 'ó' fás an fiabhar é (John 4, 52)*. The cardinal numbers seven, eight, nine and ten and sometimes three, prefix *n*, as seven times, *reacht n-uair*; *ceirpe* and *ré* and *trí* prefix *n*, as six times, *ré uair*; *aon* and *dhá* make no change.

(2) Time of day : what is the hour? (a) *cao a clois é*; (b) *cao é an uair é*; (c) *cao é an t-am é*.

(3) A fixed or appointed time, *uair, -e, f.*: my h. is not yet come, *níor táinig m'uair-re fóir* (*John* 2, 4); the darkest h. before the dawn, *an uair ir doirca roim lá*; weak in the h. of danger, *las i n-uair bairisil*; at the same h. was the thing fulfilled, *ar an uair rim féim do comhlionadh an níó* (*Dan.* 4, 33), also *ar an uair céadna*.

Hour-glass, *n.*, an instrument for measuring time, *glome na huair, f.*; *uirlairte, g. id, m.*

Hourly, *a.*, happening or done every hour, *uairiamail, -míl.*

Hourly, *ad.*, every hour, frequently, *ḡac uair.*

House, *n.*, (1) a building or edifice, esp. for the habitation of man, (a) *tiḡ, -e, -te, m. (Mun.)*; (b) *teac, gen. tiḡe, dat. tiḡ, pl. tiḡte, m. (Don., in Ul. generally toiḡ), (cf. W. ty; Corn. ti; O. Bret, teg, tig, now ti; L. tego, cover, tectum, house; Gr. τέγος, τέγος, roof)*; he thought in this way to turn his enemy out of house and home, *ḡaon ré ḡo ḡcuirfeadh ré ó. teac ir ó áit a námaro ar an moó ro* (*Feenachty*):—

I'll build my h. on the height,
Own a herd of cows, white and
brindled.

Óéanrao mo teac ar an áro,
ir beró buaile bó bán ir bpeac
asam (Or. song).

(2) town house, *teac baile.*

(3) country house, *teac tuairte.*

(4) House of Lords, *Teac na hOnóir.*

(5) House of Commons, *Teac na n-Uasal.*

(6) the two houses of parliament, *óá tiḡ na comóála.*

(7) House of correction, *rimaect-lann, -ainne, -a, f.*

(8) House of ill fame, *orútlann, -ainne, -a, f.*

(9) House of penance, (a) *óúirteac, -tiḡ, -tiḡte, m.*; (b) *óéariteac, m.*; (c) *óéaróún, -úm, m.*

(10) House in ruins, (a) *pot-arac, -aiḡ, m.*; (b) *ḡacalac, -aiḡ, m.*; (c) *cablac, -aiḡ, m.*

(11) House made of wattles covered with "scraws" and rushes, sometimes with straw; it was moved from place to place and set up to suit the convenience of the owner, *creatac, -aiḡ, m. (Or.). See Dwelling.*

House, *v.t.*, to put into a house for shelter or preservation, *cuirim i ttiḡ.*

House-breaker. *See Burglar.*

House-dog, *n.*, a dog kept about a dwelling, *ḡaóar tiḡe.*

House-fly, *n.*, a common fly, esp. *Musca domestica*, *cuil, -e, -eanna, f. and cuileós, -óige, -a, f. (cf. L. culex).*

Household, *n.*, those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family, (1) *teaglac, -aiḡ, -aiḡe, m.*; (2) *úon tiḡe, m.*; (3) *muirpar, -uir, m.*; (4) *muirḡim, -ḡneacá, f.*

H. belongings, teaglacar, -air, m.

Householder, *n.*, the master or head of a family, *par tiḡe*: he is like a h., *ir coramail é le par tiḡe (Mat. 13, 52).*

Housekeeper, *n.*, one who does the work of keeping house, *τῖς*εαράς, -ράς, -άς, *f.*

Housekeeping, *n.*, management of a house and home affairs, (1) *τῖς*εαρ, -ςιρ, *m.*: to keep house, *τῖς* ὁ *ὀ*νσβάιλ; (2) *β*αμῖρ*τῖς*ε, *g. id.*, *f.*

House-leek, *n.*, a plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) set in the thatch of a house as a prevention against fire, (1) *τῖς*εαν *τ*όι*τ*εάν; (2) *ο*ρρ, *gen. u*ιρρ, *m.*; (3) *τ*μ*ε*ίν, *m.*; (4) *ν*ορρ, *g. n*υρρ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (5) *τ*οιρρ*ί*ν, *m.*; (6) *ρ*μ*ε*ίν, *m.*

Housemaid, *n.*, a female servant to take care of the rooms, *κα*λῖν *τῖς*ε.

House-rent, *n.*, the rent paid for a house, *ο*ιρ *τῖς*ε, *m.*

House-steward, *τα*οῖρ*ε*ά*ς* *τε*α*ς*τ*α*ῖ*ς* (Feenachty).

House-warming, *n.*, a feast on commencing to keep house or when changing into a new house, *ρ*έαρ*τ*υ*ρ*ό*ε*ά*ς* ὁ *β*εῖρ *τ*ο*υ*μ*ε* ὁ'α *ὀ*μαρρ*α*μ *α*ρ *ν*ο*υ*λ *ι* *ς*εά*ο*-*τῖς*εαρ ὁ*ῶ*.

Housewife, *n.*, the wife of a householder, the mistress of a family, *β*εαν *α*ν *τῖς*ε.

H. thread, *n.*, *ς*α*β*ή*ν*ά*ς*, -ά*ς*, *m.*

Stingy h., *ς*ι*ς*ι*β*, -e, *f.*

Housework, *n.*, the work belonging to housekeeping such as sweeping, scrubbing, making beds, etc., *τῖς*εά*ς*αρ, -ά*ς*, *m.*

Housewifery, *n.*, female management of domestic concerns, *β*αμῖρ*τῖς*ε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Housing, *n.*, a saddlecloth, *ή*ρ, -ή*ς*, *m.*

Housing, *n.*, the act of receiving under shelter, that which shelters, *ι*ορ*τ*αρ, -ά*ς*, *m.*

Hovel, *n.*, a hut, a small mean house, (1) *βο*τάν, -ά*ς*, *m.*; (2) *βα*τ*α*λ*α*ς, -ά*ς*ε, -ά, *f.*; (3) *κα*τ*α*ρ*α*λ*α*ς, -ά*ς*, *m.*

Hover, *v.i.*, to remain in flight over a place or object, *ρ*ο*τ*υ*α*μ*α*μ, -μ*α*μ, *m.*

Hovering, *n.*, the act of fluttering on the wing over a place or object, *ρ*ο*τ*υ*α*μ*α*μ, -μ*α*μ, *f.* (*Tabb.* 26, 7).

How, *ad.*, (1) in what manner or way, by what means or process, (a) *ο*ι*ν*νυρ: how can one man do it? *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *ι*ρ *ρ*έ*ρ*ο*ι*ρ *ι*ε *η*α*ο*ν *τ*ο*υ*μ*ε* *α*μ*α*μ *α* *ὀ*έ*α*ν*α*μ?; (b) *μα*ρ: that's how I went to the Land of Youth, *ρ*ι*ν* *μα*ρ *ὀ*υ*α*θ*α*ρ *ς*ο *τῖς*ε *να* *η*-*ὀ*ς.

(2) In what state, condition or plight: how do you do? *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *τ*ά *τῖς*? (*M.*), *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *τ*ά*ς*? (*W. Lim.*), *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *τ*α*ο*ι? (*Ker.*), *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *α* *β*ρ*υ*ιλ *τῖς*? (*Clare*), *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *τ*ά'η *τῖς*? and *ο*ι*ν*νυρ *τ*α*ο*ι'η *τῖς*? also heard in *Mun.*; *ς*ο*ρ*ό*ε* *μα*ρ *τ*ά *τῖς*? (*Ul.*); *ς*ο*ρ*ό*ε* *α*ν *ὀ*ό*ι*ς *α*τ*α* *ο*ρ*τ*? *τ*ά *μ*é *α*ρ *μ*ο *ρ*ο*ς*α *ὀ*ό*ι*ς (*U.*); *ς*ο*ρ*ό*ε* *α*ν *ς*ι*ε*αρ *α*τ*α* *ο*ρ*τ*? (*Sligo*), *ς*ο*ρ*ό*ε* *α*ν *ς*ι*ε*αρ *α* *β*ρ*υ*ιλ *τῖς*? (*Sligo*), *cé* *ὀ*α*ο*ι *β*ρ*υ*ιλ *τῖς*? (*Con.*), *κα*ρ*ο*é *α*ν *ὀ*α*ο*ι *β*ρ*υ*ιλ *τῖς*? (*Con.*), *ο*ι*α* *α*ν *ὀ*α*ο*ι *β*ρ*υ*ιλ *τῖς*? *κα*ρ*ο*é *μα*ρ *α*τ*α* *τῖς*? (*Con.*). All the Ulster and Con. forms are used in *Don.*

(3) To what degree or extent, number or amount: how much? how many? *κά* *μ*é*α*θ; how long? *κά* *ρ*α*θ*?; *κά* *ρ*α*θ* (*Don.*)?; how far?; *α*ν *ρ*α*θ*α *ς*ο *ὀ*τ*ι* *α*ν *ά*ι*τ* *ή*θ?; how soon will you come? *κά* *ι*υ*α*ί*τε* *ὀ*ι*ο*ρ*α*θ *τῖς* *νό* *α*ν *ρ*α*θ*α *ς*ο *ὀ*ι*ο*ρ*α*θ *τῖς*?; I cannot tell you how soon precisely, *νί* *ρ*έ*α*θ*α*μ *α* *ρ*ά*θ* *ς*ο *ο*ι*ν*ν*τε*; how much do

you want? *an móir atá uait?*; how many men have you? *an móró* (or *iomóró*) *féar astat?*; how long is it since this happened him? *gá fad o'aimhir ó tárla ro dó* (*Mark* 9, 21); how many loaves have you? *cá méao arán atá astat?* (*Mat.* 15, 34); how many times? *cá méao uair?*; how often? *cá mionca?*; how often is the candle of the wicked put out? *cá mionca cuirtear comneal na poróc-dóme ar?* (*Job* 21, 17); how much is it? *an móir é?* *cá méao é*

(4) How, (a) used interrogatively: how should I know? *cá b'fior d'ám-ra?*; (b) relatively: *amharó*: it is how he was running, *ir amharó do bí ré as m'c. a. he was running.*

Howbeit, *ad., conj.*, be it as it may, albeit, although, but, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, (1) *gró*; (2) *gróeasó*; (3) *gró tráct*; (4) *n-a óiaró rim*; (5) *n-a óiaró rim ir uile*; (6) *ar a fion ran ir uile, &c.*

However, *conj.*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, though, yet, (1) *cé*; (2) *zé*; (3) *cioó*; (4) *gioó*; (5) *gró tráct*; (6) *gróeasó bioó a f'ior astat gupab do na céao aiceadtaib éus Dia don oume rmuameasó ar an mbár*, (*Tob.* 9, 21).

However, *ad.*, (1) in whatever manner, way or degree, (a) *oá*: h. much the harm, *oá méao an urcóro*; h. well, *oá feabap*; h. bad the guide it is worse to be without him, *oá oicap an giotla ir meapa beic m' éagmar*; (b) *pé*: h. little or much it be, *pé beag móir é*; h. that may be, *pé rgeal é*.

(2) At all events, at least, in any case, (a) *acé ceana*; (b) *ámhac*; (c) *ám*; (d) *mar rim oe* (*m. b.*).

Howl, *v.i.*, (1) to utter a long, loud, mournful cry as dogs often do, *béicim, -ceasó*.

(2) To cry aloud mournfully, to lament, to wail, (a) *nuaillaim, -asó*: all the inhabitants of the land shall h., *nuaillparó uile áitreaasó na tíre*. (*Jer.* 47, 2; (b) *uailim, -leasó* (*cf. Gr. uláw*, bark); (c) *liúg-foilim, v.n. liúg-foil*.

Howl, *n.*, a prolonged mournful cry as of a dog, a wail, (1) *béic, -e, -i, f.*; (2) *uail, -e, f.*; (3) *nuaill, -aill, m.*; (4) *glaim, -e, -easó, f.*; (5) *glaim, -a, -anna, m.*; (6) *ulfairc, -fairc, f.*

Howler, *n.*, one who howls, *glaim-airc, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Howlet, *n.*, an owl, an owlet (influenced by howl), (1) *rgréasó, f.*; (2) *ceann cuir, m.*

Howling, *n.*, the act of emitting a mournful protracted wail, (1) *uailfeairc, -airc, -airc, m.*; (2) *rgeamgail, -e, f.*; (3) *uailleasó, -a, f.*; (4) *liúgaireasó, -a, f.*; (5) *riangail, -e, f.*; (6) *uailfeairc, -a, f.*; (7) *glamgail, -e, f.*; (8) idiom: the wind is h., *tá an gaot as labairc so háro*.

Howsoever, *ad. and conj.*, in what manner soever, to whatever degree or extent, however, (1) *gró bé ar bié*: let us have the story h., *fatgmir an rgeal gró bé ar bié é*; (2) *ar cuma ar bié*; (3) *ar don trlige, &c.*

Hoyden, *n.* See Hoiden.

Hub, *n.*, the nave of a wheel, (1) *tárr, -árr, m.*; (2) *uirgán, -ám, m.*

- Hubbub, *n.*, a loud noise of many confused voices, (1) *ῥεό, g. ῥεάδ, m.*; (2) *ῥεόμ, -e, f.*; (3) *εἰρημ, m.*; (4) *εἰρημ, -αιρ, m.*; (5) *εἰρημ, m.*; (6) *ῥί ῥάδ*; (7) *εἰρημ (Dingle)*.
- Hucklebacked, *a.*, round-shouldered, *εἰρημνεάδ, -αιγε*.
- Huckster, *n.*, a retailer of small articles of provision, etc., *εἰρημ-αιρε, g. id., pl. -ῥί, m. .i. οἰοῦτοῖρ μῖνεαῖρη*.
- Huddle, *v.i.*, to crowd together confusedly: they huddled together, *οὐ βαῖλεαδαι ῥο μῖ-οῖρηγε εἰρημ ἄ εἰτε*.
- Huddle, *v.t.*, to huddle things together, *νεῖτε οὐ εἰρημ νό οὐ μεαῖρη τῇ ἡ-ἄ εἰτε*.
- Huddle, *n.*, a number of persons or things crowded together in a confused manner, *μεαῖρη μῖ-οῖρηγε, m.*
- Hue, *n.*, colour, tint, dye, *οἰ, -a, -anna, m.*
- Hue and cry, *n.*, a written proclamation as to the escape of a felon, *ῥαῖρη ῥά εἰτε*; he is in the hue and cry, *ῥά εἰρη ἡ-ἄ οἰαῖρη*; description of one in the hue and cry, *ῥῖοναεῖρη, m.*
- Huff, *n.*, a fit of disappointment and petulance or anger, (1) *ῥῖοναε, -e, -eanna, f.*: he is in a huff, *ῥά ῥῖοναε εἰρη*; (2) *ῥῖοναε, -e, -eαδ, f.*, *ῥά ῥῖοναε εἰρη (Or.)*; (3) to be in a huff, *οὐ βεῖτε ῥῖοναεῖρη νό ῥῖοναεῖρη μαρ ῥεαῖρη εἰρη ῥο*; (4) he went off in a huff, *εἰρημ ῥε εἰρη ῥῖοναε*; (5) *οἰρημ -αιρ, m.*
- Huffish, *a.*, petulant, (1) *ῥῖοναε-ῖρη*; (2) *ῥῖοναε, ind.*; (3) *ῥῖοναεῖρη, -ῖρη*; (4) *ῥῖοναε-ῖρη*; (5) *οἰρημ ῥῖοναε ῥο*.
- Huffy, *a.*, characterized by petulance, easily offended, *ῥῖοναε*.
- Hug, *n.*, a close embrace as in affection or wrestling (1) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, m.*; (2) *ῥῖοναε -ῖρη, -a, f.*; (3) to give one a Cornish hug (in wrestling), *οἰρημ οἰρημ οὐ εἰρημ οὐ εἰρημ*.
- Hug, *v.t.*, to press closely with the arms, to clasp to the bosom, to embrace, *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη*.
- Huge, *a.*, very large, enormous, immense, excessive, (1) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*; (2) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*; (3) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*; (4) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*; (5) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*.
- Hugeness, *n.*, the quality of being huge, (1) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*; (2) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη*.
- Hugger-mugger, *a.*, secret, clandestine, sly, *ῥῖοναε ῥῖοναε ῥῖοναε*.
- Hulk, *n.*, the body of an old ship, *οἰρημ (νό εἰρημ) ῥῖοναε ῥῖοναε*.
- Hull, *n.*, (1) the outer covering of anything esp. nuts or grain, (a) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, -a, f.*; (b) *ῥῖοναε, f.*; (c) *οἰρημ, gen. οἰρημ, m.*; (d) *ῥῖοναε, f.*; (e) *coll., ῥῖοναε-ῖρη, m.*
- (2) The frame or body of a ship, (a) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, m.*; (b) *οἰρημ*; (c) *οἰρημ, f.*
- Hull, *v.t.*, to strip off the hulls, *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη*.
- Hulled, *a.*, deprived of the hulls, *ῥῖοναε, ind.*; *ῥῖοναε*.
- Hum, *n.*, a low monotonous noise, a drone, a buzz, (1) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, m.*; (2) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη, m.*; (3) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, m.*; (4) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη, m.*; (5) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη, m.*; (6) *οἰρημ, -ῖρη, m.*; (7) *οἰρημ, m. (Tyr)*; (8) *ῥῖοναε, -ῖρη, m. (Con.)*; (9) *οἰρημ ῥῖοναε*.
- Hum, *v.i.*, (1) to make a low prolonged sound like that of a bee, *ῥῖοναε νό ῥῖοναε οὐ εἰρημ ῥῖοναε ῥῖοναε*.

Humming, *n.*, (1) a murmuring of bees, *rianrán* *beac*; (2) of people (a) *ciarrán* *daoine*; (b) *crónán*, *-áin, m.*; (c) *doiróán*, *-áin, m.*

Humoring, *n.*, the act of complying with the humour of, *muarab*, *-rta, m.*: h. drunkards, *as muarab luét póite (D. D. 278)*; *as cimitc báire óe.*

Humorist, *n.*, one who displays humour or facetious fancies (1) *cleapuróe, g. id., pl. -óte*; (2) *feap spreannmar, m.*; (3) *feap ruilt, m.*; (4) *feap srinn*; (5) *airteoir, m.*

Humorous, *a.*, full of humour, jocular, exciting laughter, playful, (1) *spreannmar, -aire*; (2) *ait, -e*; (3) *ruaire, -e*; (4) *srinn, gen. of spreann, humour.*

Humour, *n.*, (1) a vitiated or morbid fluid such as often causes eruptions on the skin, (a) *lionnrúab*, *-aró, m.*; (b) *lionnróub, m.*

(2) A state of mind, disposition, temper, mood, (a) *mém, -e, f.*; (b) *cáitirdeact na hincinne*; (c) bad humour, *roicímém, -e, f.*; (d) good humour, (i) *roibhre, g. id., f.*; (ii) *roibhreach, -a, f.*; (iii) *airtíolairdeact, -a, f.*

(3) A playful fancy which tends to excite laughter by incongruous or fantastic turns of expression or ludicrous images (a) *spreann, -rinn, m.*: a humorous man, *feap srinn*; (b) *ruilt, -uirt, m.*: out of h. with himself, *amuis leir féin.*

Humour, *v.t.*, to adjust matters so as to suit the peculiarities, caprices or exigencies of, *ionorabaim, -báil*: it is hard to h. him, *ir deacair é ionorabáil.*

Hump, *n.*, a protuberance formed by a crooked back, (1) *oronn, gen. orumne, pl. -a, f.*; (2)

oruinn, -e, f. (M. form of oronn); (3) *cruit, -e, -eanna and -eaca, f.*; (4) *cruitín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Humpback, } *n.*, a person with a
Hunchback, } hump on the back
(1) *oronnós, -óise, -a, f.*; (2) *cruitíneac, -nig, -nighe, m.*; (3) *cruiteacán, -áin, m.*; (4) *oronnac, -aig, m.*; (5) *oronnán, m.*

Humped, } *a.*, having a hump
Humpy, } or humps, (1)
Hunchbacked, } *cruiteac, -rige*;
(2) *croac, -aighe*; (3) *cruitíneac, -nighe*; (4) *oronnac, -aighe.*

Hundred, *n.*, (1) the number of ten times ten, *céad (cf. W. cant; Corn. cans; Bret. kant; L. centum, √ centóm).*

(2) A division of a county, a cantred, *triuca céad.*

Hundred-battled, *adj.*, *céadacac, -aighe.*

Hundredfold, *a.*, *céadac, -aighe*; *n.*, *céad oiread.*

Hundreds, *n.*, *na céadta*: h. of pounds to be got with her, *na céadta punt le faibáil léi*; under thy protection h. gathered, *faoi do coimrige a éumunigear na céadtan (Art McCooley)*. [This form of plural is common in Oriel.]

Hundredweight, *n.*, = 112 lbs., *céad meadcamt.*

Hundredth, *n.*, the ordinal of a hundred, *céadmaó.*

Hung, *a. and p.p. of Hang, crocta, ind.*

Hunger, *n.*, a desire for food, (1) *ocrar, -air, m.*: h. is a good sauce, *ir marc an t-annlann an t-ocrar*; (2) *ciocrar, -air, m.*

Hunger, *v.i.*, to feel a craving for food or an eager desire for anything: I h., *tá ocrar orm*; blessed are they that h. and thirst after justice, *ir beannuighe*

an oream ar a bfu l ocpar asur
tar na cōpa (Mat. 5, 6).

Hungrily, *ad.*, in a hungry manner,
so hocpac; so ciocpac.

Hungry, *a.*, (1) feeling or showing
hunger, ocpac, -aige: he was h.,
to bi ocpar ar; he got h., to
bam ocpar to (M. B.); a h.
stomach has no ears, ni bionn
ciupara as bolg ocpac.

(2) Not rich or fertile; poor,
barren, starved, sorpac, -aige.

H. person, one wanting food
or very stingy, (a) ocpac, -aig,
-aige, *m.*; (b) ocparán, -ám, *m.*;
(c) ciocparán, -ám, *m.*; (d) riol-
tarac, -aig, *m.*; (e) you stingy
person, a ruo ocpar.

H. grass, *n.*, fear sorpa. It
is a kind of mysterious fairy
grass. If one treads on it it
brings on violent pangs of
hunger, the limbs refusing to
move and the person affected
has to lie down and dies unless
he gets something to eat. Fear-
ing this people who are com-
pelled to travel over moors or
mountains take some food and
drink with them. It is called
"bewitched" grass in some
places, and is said to grow
where someone has fed without
dropping a crumb or a drain of
drink, which angered the "good
people."

Hunks, *n.*, a miser, a niggard,
cniopaire, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Hunt, *v.*, to search for and follow
after as game or wild animals,
(a) fiadairim, -dác, generally
with ar: they shall h. them
from every mountain and from
every hill and out of the holes
of the rocks, to deaparo a
bfiadác ó dác uile fliab 7 ó dác
uile énoc 7 amac ar pollaib na

scarpais (Jer. 16, 16); everyone
hunteth his brother, togni dác
uile dume fiadác ar a deapb-
pátaip (Mic. 7, 2); hunting a
hare on the mountains, as fiadác
ar seipfiad annra pléibte; (b)
realgam, -ad.

H. the slipper, a game, rean-
bros, *f.*

Hunt, *n.*, the act or practice of
chasing wild animals for sport,
(1) fiadác, -aig, *m.*: ní leanparó
ré an fiadác so deó/paoi gleann-
taib duba ná pléibte ceóig/ní
clumpair a adairc so binn as
réroead/ ná sué a dádair ar
benn na pléibte,/never more the
hunt he'll follow,/through misty
hill or dusky hollow;/no more
will be heard his horn's sweet
sound,/or the cry of his dogs
on the hilltops round; (2) reatg,
-eige, -a, *f.*, now more often
reitg, -e, -eatg, *f.*

Hunter, *n.*, (1) one who hunts wild
animals for sport, (a) reatgaire,
g. id., *pl.* -rí, *m.*: like Nimrod
the mighty h., amait Nimrod an
reatgaire mór; (b) reitgaire, *m.*;
(c) fiaduróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*
(*prond. fiaduróe*); (d) fear fiad-
aró: he was a mighty h., ba
mór an fear fiadaro é (Gen. 9,
10); (e) fear reitge.

(2) A horse used for hunting.
(a) eac reitge; (b) capall fiad-
aig; (c) seapán reitge; (d)
hunteir, -éara, -rí, *m.*

Hunting, *n.*, the pursuit of game,
(1) fiadác, -aig, *m.*; (2) reatgaire-
eact, -a, *f.*; (3) as reitg: while
hunting, as reitg dúinn.

Hunting-cry, *n.*, a cry of hunters
to excite the hounds, (1) uúg
fiadair; (2) reartán, -ám, *m.*

Hunting-horn, *n.*, a bugle used in
the chase, adairc fiadair.

Hunting-spear, *n.*, *cpann reitge*.

Huntress, *n.*, a woman who follows the chase, (1) *banfíadúiríe*; (2) *baintreatsaíre*, *f.* (*Æn.* 293).

Huntsman, *n.*, one who hunts, (1) *fiadúiríe*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *reatsaíre nó reitge*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (3) *pl.*, *luēt na reitge* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 72, 25); (4) *luēt fiadúis*.

Huntsmanship, *n.*, the art or practice of hunting, *fiadúiríe*, *-a, f.*

Hurdle, *n.*, a movable frame of wattled twigs, *cliaē*, *gen. cléite*, *pl. -a, f.* (*cf.* *W. clwyd*; *Corn. cluit*; *Fr. claie*, hurdle).

Hurl, *v.t.*, to send whirling or whizzing through the air, (1) *teitgim*, *-gean*; (2) *caitgim*, *éam*; (3) *taílaicim*, *-laic*: I hurled my spear, *taílaicim uírcar* *oom íléis* (*Ir. Tex.* i. 222, 8).

Hurl, *v.i.*, to throw something at, *teitgim*, *-gean*: he will h. at him, *teitgim ré ar*.

Hurler, *n.*, one who plays with a hurly, (1) *iománúiríe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*: the man on the fence is a good h., *ir maíē an t-íománúiríe an té víonn ar an gcláiríe*; (2) *camánúiríe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Hurling, *n.*, (1) the act of throwing, (a) *teitgean*, *-gim*, *m.*; (b) *caitgeam*, *-ēce*, *m.*

(2) A game of ball, (a) *íománúiríe*, *-a, f.*; (b) *camánúiríe*, *-a, f.*; (c) *camánúiríe*, *-a, f.*; (d) *báire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (e) *íomám*, *-ána*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (f) *íomáil*, *-ála*, *f.* (*Or.*).

Hurly, *n.*, the bent stick with which the game of hurling is played, *camán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*cf.* *camán cpeouma*, a brass hurly, (*LL.* 62a, 45, which is highly

interesting in connection with golf clubs).

Hurly-burly, *n.*, tumult, bustle, confusion, *gíre gúaire* (*P. O'C.*); *puaille buaille* (*Con.*).

Hurricane, *n.*, a violent storm with sudden changes of wind and generally with rain, thunder and lightning, (1) *raígneán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *féiríneán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *earsaíre*, *-saíre*, *-saíre*, *f.* also *earsaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -í*, *f.*; (4) *anraíre*, *m.*; (5) *gíreogáiríe*.

Hurry, *n.*, the act of moving or acting speedily, (1) *deabáiríe*, *gen. -áiríe*, *m.*; (2) *deiríre*, *-re*, *f.*; (3) *deiríre*, *-nir*, *m.*: h. without speed, *deiríre gán luár*; (4) *práiríne*, *-óne*, *f.* (*Or.*); (5) *gíreiríneán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*Ker.*); (6) *bíoríe*, *-e*, *f.*; (7) *raíre*, *-airíe*, *m.*: what a h. you are in, *naē oráiríe atá an raíre*; (8) *coiríe*, *-éiríe*, *m.*; (9) *gíreiríe*, *m.*

Hurry, *v.t.*, to hasten, to impel to greater speed, to urge on, (1) *bíoríre*, *-uáiríe*: hurrying the fool to his destruction, *as bíoríre an amáiríe cum a amíreiríe*; (2) *luáiríe*, *-uáiríe*: I hurried him forward, *oo luáiríe é ar áiríe*.

Hurry, *v.i.*, to move or act with haste, (1) *bíoríre*, *-uáiríe*: h. up, *bíoríre oríe*; (2) *coiríre*, *-oríe*: h. off, (a) *cuiríe an bóiríe víot*; (b) *bíoríre leat*; hurrying along, (c) *as cuiríe an bóiríe de*; (d) *as gíreabáiríe leir*: he hurried over the hill, *cuiríe ré an cnoc amáiríe de*; he hurried up the ladder, *cuiríe ré an víreiríe ruáríe de*; they hurried to the harbour, *cuiríe ríaríe víotíe cum ríaríe*.

Hurst, *n.*, a small wood or grove, *coill beag*, *f.*

Hurt, *n.*, (1) a bodily injury causing pain as a wound or bruise, (a) *gorruigadh*, *-uighe*, *m.*; (b) *bar-igadh*, *-uighe*, *m.*; (c) *lot*, *g. luit*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (d) *gom*, *-e*, *pl. -ona* and *-onta*, *f.*

(2) Pain of the mind and generally injury, damage, detriment, harm, mischief, (a) *uochar*, *-air*, *m.*; (b) *uochar*, *-air*, *m.*; (c) *uioibhail*, *-aila*, *f.*; (d) *aimleas*, *-a*, *m.*; (e) *uicóro*, *-e*, *f.*; (f) *gomh*, *-e*, *f.*; (g) *uoladh*, *-e*, *f.* (damage, harm).

Hurt, *v.t.*, (1) to cause physical pain or bodily harm to, to wound or bruise painfully, (a) *gorruigim* *-uighe*: I h. him, *gorruigear é*; I am sadly h., *táim gorruigthe go uiochraic*; (b) *barraigim*, *-adh*: you will be h., *barraigh tú*: I will hurt you *barraigh tú*.

(2) To wound the feelings of, *goillim*, *-teannaim*: it did not h. me, *níor goill ré orm*.

(3) To impair the value of, to damage, to harm, *uioibhail do uéanam* *air*.

Hurtful, *a.*, tending to impair or damage, causing loss or injury, (1) *uicóroeaic*, *-uighe*; (2) *uioibhailaic*, *-aighe*; (3) *uochraic*, *-aighe*; (4) *uoladh*, *-e*.

Hurtfulness, *n.*, the state or being hurtful, *uicóroeaic*, *-a*, *f.*; *uioibhailaic*, *-a*, *f.*

Hurtleberry, *n.* See Whortleberry.

Hurtless, *a.*, doing no injury, harmless, (1) *neamhuicóroeaic*, *-uighe*; (2) *neimhuioibhailaic*, *-aighe*.

Husband, *n.*, a man who has a wife, (1) *feair*, *g. fear*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the h. is head of the wife, *ré an fear ceann na mná* (*Eph.* 5, 23); (2) *ear póirta*, *m.*; (3) *céile*,

g. id., *pl. -lí*, *m.*; (4) *nuaéar*, *-air*, *m.*: may you get a good spouse, *ronuaéar maith éugad*, said to a girl or boy.

Husband, *v.t.*, to spend, apply or use with economy, (1) *coigim*, *-guit*; (2) to h. time, *aimhir do cáiteam go maith*; (3) to h. one's purse, *aire do tabairt dá rparán*.

Husbandman, *n.*, a farmer, cultivator or tiller of ground, (1) *criadair*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *feirmeoir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.* (farmer); (3) *feirmeoir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.* (farmer); (4) *treabair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.* (ploughman); *feair tige*, *m.* (*Mat.* 21, 33).

Husbandry, *n.*, farming, (1) *toradhair*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *cuir-eadóir*, *-a*, *f.* (planting); (3) *raoctrugadh na talman* (tilling the ground); (4) *air*, *g. air*, *m.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{arù}}$, I plough; L. *aro*; Gr. *ἀρόω*),

Hush, *v.t.* and *i.*, to still, to silence, to become still or silent: he hushed it up, *cuir ré toct air*: hush! he is coming, *éir! tá ré ag teac*; to hush, *beir i toct nó i roct nó i toirt*; *san focal do labhairt*.

Hush-money, *n.*, money paid to secure silence, *airgead toirt*, *airgead tugtar do úime mar gheall ar fanmáint n-a toirt o r n-a toct .i. san rgeall o'innrimt*.

Husk, *n.*, the external covering of certain fruits or seeds, (1) *crota*, *-ail*, *m.*: the h. of peas, beans or corn, *crota piraénac*, *pónaire nó airbair* (*O' Beg.*); (2) *coctail*, *-ail*, *m.*; (3) *moctail*, *-ail*, *m.*; (4) *plaoir*, *-oir*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *féit-leós*, *-óir*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *féileán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (7) *ruir*, *-uir*, *m.*; (8) *cáitne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (9)

ppalós, -óige, *a. f.*; (10) *coll.*, cáitíeac, -úig, *m.*, also -úige, *f.*: there is not much meal in your husks, níl mórán míne i do cúro cáitíige.

Husked, *a.*, (1) covered with a husk, (*a*) crotailta; (*b*) moḡallac, -aige.

(2) Stripped of husks, rḡiollta, *ind.*; rḡiulte (*Don*).

Huskiness, *n.*, hoarseness, ceóacán, -ám, *m.*; ciacán, *m.*

Husky, *a.*, abounding with husks, (1) crotallac, -aige; (2) plaoḡac, -aige; (3) moḡallac, -aige.

Husky, *a.*, hoarse, (1) ceóacánac, -aige; (2) toctánac, -aige.

Hussy, *n.*, a forward wench, (1) caile, *gen. id.*, *pl. -lí, f.*, *dim.* cailín, a young girl; (2) toice, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí, f.*; (3) rḡrabós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (4) ḡobḡraíne, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (5) ḡurḡós, *f.*; (6) rḡupós, *f.*; (7) rḡupóigín, *m.*

Hut, *n.*, a small house, hovel or cabin, (1) bočán, -ám, *m.*: a hut and goat's milk [of your own] is better than another man's castle, ir fearr bočán ḡ bainne ḡabair ná cairleán vume eile; (2) cḡó, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óirḡe, m.* (*cf.* W. *craw*, hovel, pigstye; Corn. *crou*, pigstye; Bret. *kraou*, *crou*, stable); (3) bočós, *f.*; (4) boč, -oirḡe, -a, *f.*; (5) rḡailp, -e, -eacá, *f.*, *dim.*, rḡailpín, *m.*; (6) bačalac, -aige, -a, *f.*

Hyacinth, *n.*, a bulbous plant of the genus Hyacinthus, (1) buḡa; (2) buča muc; (3) buča muice; (4) fuac muice.

Hydra, *n.*, a fabled serpent or monster having many heads, one of which if cut off was immediately succeeded by two others, načair nime na ḡceann.

Hydraulics, *n.*, the science of water in motion, urḡeólar, -air, *m.*

Hydrography, *n.*, the art of measuring and describing seas, lakes and rivers, urḡmeap, -rta, *m.*

Hydropathy, *n.*, the water cure, leḡear le huirḡe.

Hydrophobia, *n.*, the disease caused by the bite of a mad dog, (1) conḡac, -aig, *m.*; (2) bipeaḡla, *m.* (from bioir, water, and eaḡla, fear).

Hygienic, *a.*, sanitary, rḡámteamail, -míla.

Hymen, *n.*, the virginal membrane, inglar, -e, *f.*

Hymen, *n.*, (1) the god of marriage, oia an pórtá.

(2) Marriage, pórtá, -rta,

Hymn, *n.*, a religious lyric, (1) iomann, -amn, -a, *dpl. -mnab, m.* (*B.L.L.* ii. 344; *P. and H.*, 6369); (2) oán rḡioraóáitá, *m.*; (3) neámnuaill, -aill, *m.*; (4) fonn oiaóá; (5) canḡic, -e, -i; (6) ralm, -ailme, *f.*; also raim, *m.*

Hyperbole, *n.*, a statement exaggerated fancifully, (1) aibḡeas, -éige, -a, *f.*; (2) oirḡeas, *f.*

Hyperbolical, *a.*, exceeding the truth, (1) oirḡeasac, -aige; (2) aibḡeasac, -aige.

Hyphen, *n.*, a mark (-) used to separate words or syllables, cumḡ, -e, *f.*

Hypericum, *n.*, a plant. *See* St. John's wort.

Hypochondria, *n.*, melancholy, the blues, lionnroub, -uib, *m.*

Hypocrisy, *n.*, a false appearance of virtue or religion, (1) bḡeas-čráḡac, -a, *f.*; (2) bealcḡabáó, -aró, *m.*; (3) raóḡčráḡabáó, -aró; (4) fuarḡčráḡabáó, -aró, *m.*, and fuarḡčráḡac; (5) cluaimḡeac, -a, *f.*; (6) fimḡeac, -a, *f.*

Hypocrite, *n.*, a false pretender to virtue or piety, (1) *ctuanaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí, m.*; (2) *ḡimneac*, *-nig*, *m.*; (3) *ḡlioma'oóir*, *-ópa*, *-pí, m.*; (4) *an oiaóal buróe*.

Hypocritical, *a.*, of or pertaining to hypocrisy, (1) *ḡuaḡcḡaíbḡeac*, *-ḡige*; (2) *béalcḡaíbḡeac*, *-ḡige*; (3) *ḡaobḡcḡaíbḡeac*, *-ḡige*; (4) *ḡimneac*, *-nige*.

Hypothenuse, *n.*, the side opposite the right angle of a right angled triangle, *taobagán*, *-ám, m. (E. O'N.)*.

Hypothesis, *n.*, something not proved but assumed for the purpose of argument, (1) *ceapao*, *-pḡa, m.*; (2) *baḡamail*, *-mḡa, f.*; (3) *ḡamḡaróeacḡ, f.*

Hypothetical, *a.*, characterised by or of the nature of a hypothesis, *baḡamḡac*, *-aige*.

Hyssop, *n.*, a plant (*Hyssopus officinalis*), (1) *ḡróip*, *-e, f.*; (2) wild, *ḡróip ḡiaóam*.

Hysterical, *a.*, convulsive, fitful, *taomaac*, *-aige*; *taomanaac*, *-aige*.

I.

I, (1) *ioóa*, the yew tree, the eighth letter of the Irish alphabet. It has two sounds, (a) long, like ee in screen, as *min*, smooth, fine; (b) short, like i in tin, as *min* meal.

(2) I represents j in proper names and borrowed words, as that character is not included in the Irish alphabet.

I, *pron.*, the *nom.* case of the *pron.* of the 1st pers., *mé* (*cf.* L. *me*; Gr. *μέ, ἐμέ, √ me* acc, *me*); *emphatic* form, *míre*: I am, *ḡá mé* (*nó ḡám*); I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the

end, saith the Lord, *ḡ míre Alpha ḡḡur Omega, an ḡopaḡ ḡ an oeiḡeao, a oeiḡ an ḡigeapna (Rev. 1, 8);* I, even I, will do it, *oéanḡaró míre, míre ḡém, é.*

Iambic, *n.*, a satirical poem, (1) *camóán*, *-ám, m. (O' Beg.)*; (2) *luacóán (Foley)*.

Ice, *n.*, frozen water, (1) *leac oróre*, *gen. id.*, *f.*: he casteth forth his ice like morsels, *ḡeḡḡró ḡé amaḡ a leac-oróre maḡḡḡeamanna (Ps. 147, 17)*; (2) *ḡeóró-leac*, *-lice, f.*; (3) *oróreós*, *-óige, -a, f. (Don.)*; (4) *oróreao*, *-ḡró, m.*; (5) *oróreac*, *-ḡig, m. (Mayo)*; (6) *oróre, g. id.*, *f.*: which are blackish because of the ice, *noḡ aḡá ooiḡa oḡe ḡḡig na noróre (Job 6, 16)*; (7) *cuiḡne, g. id.*, *m.*: out of whose womb came the ice? *cia an ḡḡú ar a oḡámig an cuiḡne? (Job 38, 29)*.

Ice, *v.t.*, (1) to convert into ice, to cover with ice, (a) *ḡiocuigim*, *-uḡao*; (b) *ḡeacaim*, *-ao*; (c) *cuiḡnigim*, *-iuḡao*.

Icebound, *a.*, having the progress of a ship or access to a coast prevented by ice, *oróreanḡ-ailḡe, ind.*

Iced, *a.*, chilled with ice or covered with something resembling ice, (1) *ḡiocuigḡe*; (2) *cuiḡnigḡe*; (3) *oróreata, ind.*

Ice-floe, *n.*, a sheet of floating ice, *ḡḡúm*, *-a, -anna, m.*

Ice-house, *n.*, a house for storing ice, *ḡeac oróreóige*.

Ice-like, *a.*, of the nature of ice, *oróreamail*, *-mḡa*.

Iceicle, *n.*, a cone of ice caused by the freezing of dripping rain, (1) *oróreós*, *-óige, -a, f.*; (2) *comneal ḡḡaonám, g. comnte ḡḡaonám, pl. comntí ḡḡaonám*,

f.; also *conneat* *peōōta*, *f.*;
(3) *cionnlin*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nī*, *m.*;
(4) *biopcaōān*, *-ām*, *m.* (*Or.*);
(5) *biopān* *peaca*, *m.*; (6) *biop-*
orōpeasān, *m.* (*Tyr.*); (7) *piocān*,
-ām, *m.*; (8) *ppiacān*, *-ām*, *m.*

Iceiness, *n.*, the state or quality of
being very cold, *orōpeacēt*, *-a*, *f.*
Icy, *a.*, (1) pertaining to or re-
sembling ice, *orōpeacē*, *-nīge*.

(2) Characterized by coldness,
chilly, frigid, (*a*) *orōpeaca*, *ind.*;
(*b*) *orōpeamail*, *-mīla*.

Idea, *n.*, (1) a notion, conception
or thought, (*a*) *pmuameaō*, *-nte*,
m.; (*b*) *pmuameam*, *-nm*, *m.*;
(*c*) *oroeam* (*T. Con.*); (*d*) *cum-*
neam, *-nm*, *m.*; *nī' l c. n-a* *ceann*
acēt mnā.

(2) A belief or opinion, (*a*)
baīamail, *-mīla*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (*b*)
tuaiūm, *-rme*, *f.*: if you had any
idea, *ōā mbeaō aon tuaiūm asac*.

(3) A general notion or con-
ception, as: I had no idea dinner
was ready, *nī paib comne asam*
so paib an oīnéar ullam.

Ideal, *n.*, a mental conception,
regarded as a standard of per-
fection, *āpōrmuameaō*, *-nte*, *m.*

Ideal, *a.*, (1) existing in idea, (*a*)
mtimneaō, *-nīge*; (*b*) *oroeam-*
mail (*T. Con.*)

(2) Existing in imagination
only, (*a*) *baīamīlac*; (*b*) *iom-*
āigneac, *-nīge*.

Idealism, *n.*, the quality of being
ideal, *āpōrmuamteaōt*, *-a*, *f.*

Idealist, *n.*, one who forms an
ideal or ideals, (1) *āpōrmuam-*
teōir, *-ōra*, *-mī*, *m.*; (2) *oro-*
eamōir (*T. Con.*).

Idealize, *v.*, to give an ideal
value to, *āpōmeapam*, *-mēap*.

Idealize, *v.i.*, to form ideals. *āpō-*
pmuamim, *-neaō* and *-neam*.

Identical, *a.*, the same, (1) *onann*,

-ainne; (2) *map a céile é—ōā*
paol rḡillmḡ.

Identify, *v.t.*, to establish the
identity of, to recognize, *ait-*
nīgm, *v.n.* *aitm(τ)* and *-uḡaō*.

Identity, *n.*, the condition of being
the same as something described,
ionainne, *g. id.*, *f.*

Idiocy, *n.*, the condition of being
an idiot, *amuroeaōt*, *-a*, *f.*;
amaōāntaōt, *-a*, *f.*; *ōmpeamīlacē*.

Idiom, *n.*, (1) the genius or cast of
a language, *ḡnācōēapīla*, *g. id.*,
m. cor camnte.

(2) A dialect, *canamam*, *f.*

Idiot, *n.*, a natural fool, a natural,
an innocent, a simpleton, (1)
amaōān, *-ām*, *m.*; (2) *amāloir*,
-ōra, *-mī*, *m.*; also *amāloḡ*, *f.*
(*M.*); (3) *ōmmīro*, *-e*, *-ī*, *f.*; (4)
leibroe, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōī*, *m.*; (5)
leice, *g. id.*, *pl. -cī*, *m.*; (6)
meapuroē, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōte*, *m.*;
(7) *bpeallān*, *-ām*, *m.*

Idiotic, } *a.*, foolish, fatuous, (1)
Idiotical, } *amaōānac*, *-aḡe*; (2)
amauroeaō, *-oḡe*; (3) *tā pé as*
out ōā céill, he is getting
idiotic.

Idle, *a.*, (1) useless, of no account,
trifling, *ruapac*, *-aḡe*.

(2) Unemployed, (*a*) *neam-*
ḡnōtaō, *-aḡe*; (*b*) *ōiomāom*, *-e*:
it is better be idle than badly
employed, *ir fearrū beic ōiom-*
āom nā oḡocḡnōtaō.

(3) Lazy, slothful, (*a*) *ōiomāom*,
-e: she is an idle (i. lazy) slut, *ir*
rtmaoill leirḡeamā l ōiomāom ī;
(*b*) *leirḡeamail*, *-mīla*; (*c*) *tā-*
mīac, *-aḡe*; (*d*) *ppaōānta*, *ind.*;
(*e*) *tām*, *-āmīe*: it is better to
knot a straw than be idle, *ir*
fearrū cup rnarōm ap ūpōt 'nā
beic 'ōo tām (*II. M. 644*).

Idle talk, *cabaīpeaōt*, *-a*, *f.*;
reapōro, *-e*, *f.* (*Clare*).

Idle, *v.t.*, to idle time away, *caitinn ainriir go díomáoin*.

Idleness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being idle, (1) *díomáoinear*, *-nir*, *m.*: hardship attends i., *luigeanm cruadótan ar díomáoinear (D. E. 141)*; (2) *díomáoinítear*, *-tir*, *m.*: i. is the fool's desire, *díomáoinítear mian amaóáim*.

Idler, *n.*, a lazy person, a sluggard, (1) *leirgeóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *ripte* (*nó raorite*), *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*; (3) *ruahté*, *m.*; (4) *liortacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (5) *thollaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (6) *traonuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.*; (7) *traonaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (8) *fallróir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.* (*Don.*); (9) *luét leirge*; (a) *fámaire díomáoin*; (b) *taobán o.*; (c) *maidin o.*

Idling, *n.*, wasting time by inaction, *támgaíl*, *-e*, *f.*

Idly, *ad.*, in an idle manner, (1) *go díomáoin*; (2) *ní'l fíor aḡac cao a veir tú*, you talk idly, *lit.* you don't know what you say.

Idol, *n.*, an image of a false god, (1) *ioḡal*, *-ail*, *m.* (*B.LL. I. 44, 15*), (*cf. L. idolum*): gold is the idol of the covetous, *ir é an t-óir ioḡal na ramntac*; (2) *iomáig*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *lámhóia*, *-óé*, *-óéite*, *m.*

Idolater, *n.*, a worshipper of idols, *ioḡalaḡoiriḡteóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*

Idolatrous, *a.*, of or pertaining to idolatry, (1) *ioḡalḡa*, *ind.*; (2) *ioḡalaḡarta*, *ind.*

Idolatry, *n.*, the worship of idols, (1) *ioḡalḡacḡt*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *ioḡalaḡarḡo*, *-ḡarta*, *m.*

Idolize, *v.t.*, to make an idol of a person or thing, *ioḡal do ḡéanam do ḡuine nó ruo*.

Idolize, *v.i.*, to practise idolatry, *ioḡalaḡraim*, *-aḡo*.

Idolist. See *Idolater*.

If, *conj.*, (1) in case that; granting, allowing or supposing that, *má* which aspirates with certain exceptions, as *tá, veir, ba*: even if it is, *má veir ré gur*; if it please God, *má'r toil le ḡia é*; even if she is a pretty girl she is not very amiable, *má'r cáilín veap rém í ní'l rí ró-láḡac*; if it be the case that *má'r ruo é go*; if I live, *má bróim beó*; if thou be the Son of God command that these stones be made bread, *má'r turpa Mac ḡé aitim do na clocaib-reo beir 'n-a n-arán (Mat. 4, 3)*; if I ate bread it was not from you I got it, *má'o'íteap arán ní uait-re ruapíear é*; if I am yellow I have a white heart, *má táim buróe tá cporóe geal aḡam*; if it is, if so, if it be so, *má'reaḡo*; (2) *oá*; it is used with the imperfect and cond. and eclipses: if it were the case that I had it, *oá mba ruo é go mbeaḡo ré aḡam*; if I had money *oá mbeaḡo aipḡeaḡo aḡam*; if I got my choice, *oá bpaḡaimn mo roḡa*; if we were to say, *oá n-abraimír*; if you had been of the world, the world would love its own, *oá mba ve'n traḡaḡal rib do ḡrárḡeócaḡo an raḡaḡal a curó rém (John 15, 19)*; if they had been of us they would no doubt have remained with us, *oá mberóir oínn o'fan-paróir go veimín map don linn (1 John 2, 19)*; (3) if not, (a) *muna, mapa (M.)* which eclipse: thou shall give it me now, if not I will take it by force, *béaparaḡo tú ḡom anoir é, muna oḡuḡair*

béarparò mé liom ar éisim é ;
if you had not been there, marna
(muna) mbeirteá-rá ann; (4) idiom,
(a) ask him if it is oats, ríarpuig
oe an coirce é ; (b) as if one
should say, com mairt 7 doéarao
oume ; (c) without ifs and ands,
san reao nó ní heao.

Ig-, negative prefix=not, (1) an-,
am-, as ignoble, anuapal, ig-
norant, ameólae ; (2) oo-, ig-
norant, ooteasairis (3) ; ea-:
ignorant of the way, éaoiréora ;
(4) neam-, ignoble, neamonórae ,
ignorant, neimeólae ; (5) mí-:
ignominy, mioctú ; ignorant,
miofoglumta.

Ignis fatuus, *n.*, a phosphorescent
light, called also Will-o'-the-
Wisp and Jack-o'-Lantern,
(1) liam an tsuir ; (2) Seasán
an lannóra ; (3) pároin meap-
bail (pron. meapabail) ; (4)
póroin meapaoe ; (5) liam na
laróige ; (6) púca an Oit-ré
(oit-ré=dark moon).

Ignite, *v.t.*, to kindle, to set on
fire, (1) (f) aouigim, -uao ; (2)
cuirim i n-aóaimt ; (3) oo cup
tre teime ; (4) lapam, -ao.

Ignition, *n.*, the act of kindling or
setting on fire, (a) aónao, *g.*
aóanta, *m.* ; (b) lapao, -pta, *m.* ;
(c) tógbail teime ; teime oo
tógail ; (d) as cup i n-aóaimt.

Ignoble, *a.*, (1) of low birth, not
noble or illustrious, plebeian,
common, humble, anuapal,
-airle : an i. person, oume
anuapal ; (b) míuapal, -airle ;
an i. death, báp anuapal.

(2) Not honourable, (a) neam-
onórae, -airge ; an i. action,
gníom neamonórae ; (b) uiríreal,
-rle.

Ignominious, *a.*, (1) incurring pub-
lic disgrace, shameful, (a) náir-
eae, -rige ; (b) airtíreae, -rige.

(2) Deserving ignominy, des-
picable, mioctúdamail, -mta.

(3) Humiliating, degrading,
(a) maplamail, -mta ; (b) cru-
ailróe, *ind.* ; (c) uiríreal, -rle.

Ignominy, *n.*, a public disgrace,
reproach or infamy, (1) náire,
gen. d., f. ; (2) mapla, *gen. id.,*
m. ; (3) mioctú, *gen. id., m.* ; (4)
náire raozalta ; (5) airtí, -e, *f.*

Ignoramus, *n.*, a stupid ignorant
person, a dunce, (1) ambfiorán,
-ám, *m.* ; (2) cooamán, -ám, *m.* ;
(3) lamróis, -óige, -a, *f.* ; (4)
tuatallán, -ám, *m.* ; (5) he is
only an i., ní'l ann aet oume
san múmeao san béapa.

Ignorance, *n.*, the state of being
uneducated or uninformed, (1)
ambfior, *gen. -reapa, m.* : do
not accuse an old person of
i., ná cuir ambfior ar reanóir ;
to put to silence the i. of foolish
men, rrian oo cup le hambfior
na noame éiscéillróe (1 *Pet.*
2, 15) ; we are not i. of his
devices, ní'l ambfior a rúigteao-
ran oraimn (2 *Cor.* 2, 11) ; (2)
ameólar, -air, *m.* : i. is a heavy
burden, ir trom an t-ualaé am-
eólar.

Ignorant, *a.*, uninstructed or unin-
formed, unenlightened, untaught
(1) ambfiorae, -airge : to instruct
the i., eólar oo tabairt don
ambfiorae ; (2) ameólae, -airge :
I am not i. of how these things
came to pass, ní hameólae dam-
pa cionnur táplaaoar na neirte
reo ; (3) neimeólgae, -airge ;
(4) neimeólae, -airge ; (5) oall,
-aile : I was hitherto i. of it,
bior oall air poime reo ;
(6) miofoglumta, *ind.* : an i.

king is a crowned ass, *μῆς μίο-
φοῦλοντα ἀπαι κορόντα* (*D. E.*
142); (7) *τυαταδ*, -αιγε; (8)
τυαταλλιαδ, -αιγε; (9) *τοῦτεας*-
αιγε.

Ignorantly, *ad.*, in an ignorant
manner, *σο ημεόλιαδ*.

Il-, Ill-, a form of the prefix in-,
not. See examples in Vocabulary.

Ill, *a.*, (1) sick, indisposed, unwell,
diseased, (a) *τινν*, -e; (b)
βρεόρωτε: I am ill, *τάιμ τινν*,
τά τιννεαρ ορμ, *τάιμ βρεόρωτε*;
(c) *τάιμ ζαν βειτ ἀρ πόζναμ*.

(2) Bad, disagreeable, un-
favourable, unfortunate, (a) *οτc*,
comp. μεαρα: it is an ill deed,
ιρ οτc αν ζνιόμ ε; (b) *υπεόρωεαδ*,
-οιγε.

(3) evil, improper, naughty,
wicked, (a) *ποσ* (*ποσις*) in
composition, as: ill-employed,
ποσζνόςταδ; bad example, *ποσ-
ζομπια*; (b) idiom: do not take
it ill of me, *να τός ορμ ε*.

Ill, *n.*, evil of any kind, wrong,
wickedness, (1) *οτc*, *g. uιtc*, *pl.*
ιδ., *m.*: the love of our neigh-
bour worketh no ill, *νι θέανανν*
ζνιάδ ἀρ ζκομαρραν οτc; (2)
υπεόρω, -e, -ί, *f.*: to return ill
for good, *υπεόρω το θέανανν ι*
ν-αζαρό μαίτεαρα.

Ill, *ad.*, in an ill manner, badly,
(1) *οτc*: it shall go ill with him
that is left, *ιρ οτc μαζαρό τον*
τέ πάζραρ; (2) *σο ηοτc*: they
behaved themselves ill in their
doings, *ο'ιόμζατοαρ ιαο πέιν σο*
ηοτc ν-α ηζνιόμαιβ.

Ill-behaved, *a.*, unprincipled,
wicked, *μίζνιόμαδ*, -αιγε.

Ill-behaviour, *n.*, misconduct,
ποσιζιόμαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Ill-bred, *a.*, badly educated or
brought up, impolite, rude, un-

civil, (1) *ποσιςβέαραδ*, -αιγε; (2)
αινβέαραδ, -αιγε; (3) *μιβέαραδ*,
-αιγε; (4) *ποσζμύιντε*, *ind.*; (5)
τομύιντε, *ind.*; (6) *ποσιζμιαν*-
αιζ, *gen. of noun ποσιζμιαναδ*
= having a "bad drop" by na-
ture.

Ill-breeding, *n.*, bad education or
bringing up, (1) *ποσιςβέαραδτ*,
-α, *f.*; (2) *μιβέαραδτ*, -α, *f.*; (3)
ποσζμύινεαδ, -ντε, *m.*

Ill-custom, *n.*, a bad custom,
ποσιςβέαρ, -α, *m.*

Ill-deed, *n.*, (1) *ποσιςβέαρτ*, -ειρτε,
-α, *f.*; (2) *ποσζοβαρ*, -οιβρε,
-οιβρεαδ, *f.*

Ill-disposed, *a.*, *αιμμίαναδ*, -αιγε.

Ill-disposition, *n.*, *ποσζφατοαρ*, -αιρ,
m.

Ill-conditioned, *a.*, evil-minded,
ποσζαιγεανταδ.

Illegal, *a.*, not according to or
authorised by law, (1) *νεμ-
όλιρτεαναδ*, -αιγε; (2) *μιόλιζ-
τεαδ*, -τίγε; (3) *αιμολιζτεαδ*,
-τίγε.

Illegality, *n.*, unlawfulness, (1)
νεμόλιρτεαναδτ, -α, *f.*; (2)
αιμολιζτεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Illegible, *a.*, incapable of being
read, *τοιτέιζτε*.

Illegitimacy, *n.*, the state of being
illegitimate, *μιόλιρτεαναδτ*, -α, *f.*

Illegitimate, *a.*, not according to
law, not regular or authorized,
(1) *μιόλιρτεαναδ*, -αιγε; (2)
νεμόλιζτεαδ, -τίγε; (3) *τοζαρεαδ*;
an i. child, *λεανό τοζαρεαδ*.

Ill-employed, *a.*, employed in a
bad or evil manner, *ποσζνόςταδ*.

Ill-fame, *n.*, bad reputation, *μιο-
ζτύ*, *m*

Ill-fated, *a.*, unlucky, (1) *ποσζ-
ζόμαραδ*, -αιγε; (2) *μιάζόμαραδ*,
-αιγε; (3) *τοαορδάλιαδ*, -αιγε.

Ill-favoured, *a.*, deformed, ugly,
ill-looking, (1) *μιοζυμταδ*, *ind.*;

(2) *ḡránna*, *ind.*: the ill-favoured and lean-fleshed, *ḡránna* ⁊ *truaḡ* ⁊ *bʰeóil* (*Gen.* 41, 3); (3) *ṑroć-ḡnúireac*, *-rḡce*; (4) *mírḡiamac*, *-aḡce*; (5) *ṑoḡnúireac*, *-rḡce*.

Ill-flavoured, *a.*, having a bad taste, *ṑroćblarṑa*.

Ill-formed, *a.*, badly formed, unsightly, *míṑealṑac*, *-aḡce*; *míocumṑa*.

Ill-gotten, *a.*, obtained dishonestly, (1) *ṑroćḡaḡáita*: (2) what is ill-gotten goes badly, *ḡac* ⁊ *bʰaḡṑar* *ḡo* *holc* *imṑrḡeann* *rḡ* *ḡo* *holc*.

Ill-health, *n.*, bad health, (1) *ṑío-ḡlámte*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *eapḡámte*.

Ill-humour, *n.*, surliness, *ḡruaim*, *-e* and *-anna*, *f.* (*cf.* *√* *ghrémó*, I distort the mouth); *mío-ḡonn*.

Ill-humoured, *a.*, surly, *ḡrónac*, *-aḡce*; rude, *ṑtuacac*, *-aḡce*; an ill-humoured expression *ṑeac-aint* *mícéaṑac*.

Illiberal, *a.*, close, niggardly, mean, sordid, (1) *neimḡial*, *-ṑéile*; (2) *ḡruaṑṑorṑeac*, *-ṑrḡce*; (3) *ḡruaṑálac*, *-aḡce*; (4) *míḡiúḡ-antaṑ*, *-aḡce*; (5) *car*, *gsf.* *carṑe*.

Illiberality, *n.*, meanness, niggardliness, (1) *neimḡéile*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *míḡiúḡantaṑ*, *-aṑ*, *m.*

Illicit, *a.*, prohibited, unlawful, (1) *amṑlḡṑeac*, *-ṑrḡce*; (2) *mícéaṑ-urḡce*, *ind.*; (3) *míṑurṑeanaṑ*, *-aḡce*.

Illicitness, *n.*, the state or quality of being illicit, *amṑlḡṑeac*.

Illimitable, *a.*, incapable of being limited or bounded, (1) *ṑoćum-ṑrḡce*, *ind.*; (2) *ṑo-iméalṑa*, *ind.*

Ill-intentioned, *a.*, having bad intentions, *míṑmṑac*, *-aḡce*.

Illiterate, *a.*, uneducated, uninstruced, (1) *neamṑḡlumṑa*, *ind.*; (2) *míṑṑḡlumṑa*, *ind.*

Illiterateness, *n.*, the state of being illiterate, (1) *neiméṑḡṑac*, *-a*, *f.*;

(2) *ameṑlar*, *-aṑ*, *m.*; (3) *neam-ṑḡlumṑac*.

Illiterate person, *tuacṑa*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; *tuacṑa* *tuirḡionaṑ*, *ṑ* *buaṑarṑa* *beaṑa* *ṑó*, an intelligent illiterate, worry is his fare.

Ill-looking, *a.*, ugly, *mírḡiamac*.

Ill-luck, *n.*, bad luck, (1) *míáṑ*, *-a* *m.*; (2) *c* *neamam*, *-mṑa*, *f.*: he sent me ill-luck, *cuṑ* *rḡ* *an* *c* *neamam* *c* *ḡam*; (3) *míṑean*, *-ém*, *m.*; (4) *míṑaṑ*, *-a*, *m.*; (5) *ṑroćraṑ*, *-a*, *m.*; (6) *ḡrann*, *m.*

Ill-mannered, *a.*, impolite, rude, (1) *ṑomṑmte*, *ind.*; (2) *ṑroic-ṑéaraṑ*, *-aḡce*; (3) *ṑroćmṑmte*.

Ill-minded, *a.*, ill-disposed, *ṑroć-aḡeantaṑ*, *-aḡce*.

Ill-nature, *n.*, habitual bad temper, (1) *míonáṑúṑ*, *-úra*, *m.*; (2) *ṑroć-náṑúṑ*, *-úra*, *m.*

Ill-natured, *a.*, of habitual bad temper, (1) *míonáṑúṑa*, *ind.*; (2) *ṑroicmṑanaḡ*, *gen. sing.* of *ṑroicmṑanaṑ*. See Ill-bred.

Ill-naturedness, *n.*, the state or quality of being ill-natured, *míonáṑúṑaṑ*, *-a*, *f.*

Illness, *n.*, sickness, disease, indisposition, malady, (1) *bʰeṑṑoṑ-ṑeac*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *aićṑ*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *ṑimneaṑ*, *-ṑ*, *m.*; (4) *ḡalaṑ*, *-aṑ*, *m.*; (5) *eapḡámte*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) *luḡeacán*, *-ám*, *m.*: may you not have that length of i. during the year [said in thanking for a good deed occupying little time], *ḡan* *an* *ṑaṑ* *ṑm* *ṑe* *luḡeacán* *bliaṑna* *ṑṑ*; (7) not serious, (*a*) *ṑṑeangṑomán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *ṑan-ḡomán* (*Don.*); (8) *oćapṑurḡe*, *f.*

Ill-omened, *a.*, unlucky, *mío-*

Ill-starred, *a.*, *ámaraṑac*, *-aḡce*.

Ill-payment, *n.*, a bad requital, *ṑroicṑíol*, *-a*, *m.*

αιή- : imprudent, αιήτερας, -αιγε; (3) έα-, έι-, often with euphonic υ or ζ : improbable, έροειμιν νό έροεαςυ; impious, έαζεράυτεαδ; (4) υο, υοι; implacable, υοιριαρας, -αιγε. See further examples in Vocabulary.

Image, *n.*, a representation or likeness of any person or thing sculptured, drawn or painted, (1) ιομάιζ, -ε, *pl. id., f.* : God created man to his own image, υο έρευιζ Όια αν υοιμε 'η-α ιομάιζ πέμ (*Gen.* 1, 27); whose image is this? CIA υάρ αβ ιομάιζ πο (*Mat.* 22, 20); sleep is the image of death, κουιαυ ιομάιζ αν υάρ (*D. E.*, 141); (2) υεαυ, -ειυε, -α, *f.* : let us make man to our image and likeness, υέαναν αν υοιμε in άρ νοειυ πέμ, υο πέιρ άρ ζκοραυταυ πέμ (*Gen.* 1, 26); constantly professing that we do not adore images, αζ αομάιυ ζο βυαν νά αυραμααου υειυε (*Donl.* 62); (3) ραυιόρο, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (4) οιζρε, *gen. id., pl. -ύ, m.*

Image, *v.t.*, to represent or form an image of, υεαυαυ, -αυ : the mirror imaged her figure, υο υεαυ αν ρζάυάν α ρίοζαιρ.

Imaginable, *a.*, capable of being imagined, conceivable, ιον-ρμυαυτιζτε, *ind.*

Imaginary, *a.*, fancied, visionary, ιομάιζνεαδ, -υιζε (*P. O'C.*).

Imagination, *n.*, the faculty or power to call up mental images a conception, a notion, ρμυαυ-εαυ, -ντε, *m.* : the i. of man's heart is evil from his youth, ιρ οτε ρμυαυεαυ ερорε αν υοιμε ό η-α όιζε (*Gen.* 8, 21).

Imaginative, *a.*, having a quick imagination, ρμυαυτεαδ, -τιζε.

Imaginativeness, *n.*, the quality of being imaginative, ρμυαυτεαυτ, -α, *f.*

Imagine, *v.t.*, to form a mental image, notion or conception, (1) ρμυαυυ, -νεαυ and -νεαυ; (2) ταιυόβριζυ, -υζαυ : imagine yourself a lime and stone wall, ταιυόβριζ υυιτ πέμ βαυια αοιυ γ τοιυε, (*P. L.* 163); (3) ραυ-ιυιζυ, -υζαυ : they imagined he was there, ραυιυιζεαυαρ ζο ραυι πέ ανυ; (4) idiom : I imagine, (a) ιρ υόιζ υιου, (b) υαρ υιου : I imagine I am young again, ιρ υόιζ υιου ζο υρυιυιυ όζ αριρ; υαρ υιου πέμ τάιυ όζ αριρ.

Imbecile, *n.*, one mentally weak (1) αμαυάν. -άιυ, *m.*; (2) ζεαυτ, -ειυτ, -ειυτεαννα, *m.* : ζεαν να ηζεαυτ, the Glen of the Imbeciles in Kerry; (3) υοιμε τεαυ-έαυτρου; (4) υοιμε αρ τοιυ υέ.

Imbecility, *n.*, feebleness of mind, (1) αμαυάυταυτ, -α, *f.*; (2) έροτρεόιρ, -όρα, *f.*

Imbibe, *v.t.*, to absorb, to suck or take in, ρύζαυ, -αυ : to imbibe, ρύζαυ ιρτεαδ; the powder imbibes water, ρύζαυ αν ρύοαρ αν τ-υιρζε; ιβυυ, *v.n.* ιυε.

Imbiber, *n.*, one who or that which imbibes, ρύζαυάν, -άιυ, *m.*

Imbibing, *n.*, the act of absorbing, sucking or taking in, ρύζαυ, -ύιζτε, *m.*

Imbitter, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or become bitter and hence sour, morose, malignant, ρεαυβυιζυ, -υζαυ, also ρεαυβαυ, -αυ.

Imbrue, *v.t.*, to soak, to drench, esp. in blood, τυμαυ (or τυμ-αυ), -αυ : they imbrued their hands in the blood of their lord,

ἡ οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλλὰ ἡ ἀλμα ἡ ὕψις ἡ
οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλμα.

Imitable, *a.*, (1) capable of being imitated, ἰοναίτεμπε.

(2) Worthy of being imitated or followed, ἰμεντα.

Imitate, *v.t.*, to copy or strive to copy, as in acts, manners, etc., to imitate a thing, αἰτεμπε ὅθεν ἀνὰ ἡμῶν; ἀκναρζαμ; he repeated my remarks, ὁ ἀκναρζα ρέ οἱ μὴ ἀνὰ ἡμῶν.

Imitation, *n.*, (1) the act of imitating, αἰτεμπε, -e, *f.*

(2) That which is made to resemble something else, ραμὰι, -μὰ, -μὰς, *f.*

Imitative, *a.*, (1) inclined to imitate or copy, αἰτεμπε, -ρῖς.

(2) Inclined to follow, ἰμεντα, -αῖς.

Imitator, *n.*, one who imitates, αἰτεμπε, -οῖς, -οῖς, *m.*

Immaculate, *a.*, without stain or blemish, spotless, undefiled, pure, (1) ἡ ἁγία; (2) ἡ ἁγία; (3) ἡ ἁγία; (4) ἡ ἁγία; (5) ἡ ἁγία; (6) ἡ ἁγία; (7) ἡ ἁγία; (8) ἡ ἁγία; (9) ἡ ἁγία; (10) ἡ ἁγία; (11) ἡ ἁγία.

Immaculateness, *n.*, the quality of being immaculate, (1) ἡ ἁγία; (2) ἡ ἁγία; (3) ἡ ἁγία; (4) ἡ ἁγία; (5) ἡ ἁγία; (6) ἡ ἁγία; (7) ἡ ἁγία; (8) ἡ ἁγία; (9) ἡ ἁγία; (10) ἡ ἁγία; (11) ἡ ἁγία.

Immaterial, *a.*, unimportant, ἡ ἀσθενής, -αῖς.

Immature, *a.*, not arrived at full perfection or development, unripe, (1) ἡ ἀσθενής, -e; (2) ἡ ἀσθενής, -e.

Immaturity, *n.*, unripeness, (1) ἡ ἀσθενής, -α, *f.*; (2) ἡ ἀσθενής, -α, *f.*

Immeasurable, *a.*, incapable of being measured, illimitable, vast, (1) ἡ ἀσθενής, -ρῖς; (2) ἡ ἀσθενής, -ρῖς.

Immediate, *a.*, (1) proximate or close in respect to space, ἡ ἁγία.

(2) Not deferred by an interval of time, instant, present, ἡ ἁγία.

Immediately, *ad.*, without delay, promptly, instantly, at once, (1) ἡ ἁγία; (2) ἡ ἁγία; (3) ἡ ἁγία; (4) ἡ ἁγία; (5) ἡ ἁγία; (6) ἡ ἁγία; (7) ἡ ἁγία; (8) ἡ ἁγία; (9) ἡ ἁγία; (10) ἡ ἁγία; (11) ἡ ἁγία.

Immedicable, *a.*, incurable, ἡ ἀσθενής, *ind.* ἡ ἁγία ἡ ἁγία.

Immemorial, *a.*, beyond the reach of memory, ἡ ἀσθενής; ἡ ἀσθενής.

Immense, *a.*, very great, vast, huge, (1) ἡ ἀσθενής, -οῖς; (2) ἡ ἀσθενής, -οῖς.

Immensity, *n.*, vastness in extent or bulk, (1) ἡ ἀσθενής, -α, *f.*; (2) ἡ ἀσθενής, -α, *f.*; (3) ἡ ἀσθενής, *g. id.*, *f.*

Immerse, *v.t.*, to dip as into water, ἡ ἀσθενής, (or ἡ ἀσθενής), -α.

Immersion, *n.*, the act of dipping or sinking into water, ἡ ἀσθενής, -μὰ, *m.*

Immethodical, *a.*, ἡ ἀσθενής.

Immigrate, *v.t.*, to come into a country for the purpose of permanent residence, ἡ ἀσθενής, -ce.

Imminent, *a.*, threatening to occur immediately, ἡ ἀσθενής, -αῖς.

Immobile, *a.*, (1) not capable of being moved, ἡ ἀσθενής, -οῖς.

(2) Fixed, stable, ἡ ἀσθενής, -ς.

Immobility, *n.*, fixedness in a place or state, (1) *neam̃coppur̃deact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *oam̃gne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Immoderate, *a.*, exceeding usual and suitable bounds, (1) *neimear̃ar̃õda*, *ind.*; (2) *m̃imear̃ar̃õda*, *ind.*; (3) *am̃imear̃ar̃õda*, *ind.*

Immoderateness, *n.*, the quality of being immoderate, excess, (1) *am̃imear̃ar̃õdaact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neimear̃ar̃õdaact*, -a, *f.*

Immodest, *a.*, not modest, indecent, indelicate, (1) *m̃ioñãireac*, -r̃ige; (2) *neam̃ñãireac*; (3) *m̃ib̃ear̃ac*, -ãige; (4) *neim̃geañmnar̃õde*, *ind.*; (5) *neambañam̃ail-m̃la*; (6) *m̃iceanñrac*, -ãige; (7) *neim̃ceanñrac*, *ind.*

Immodesty, *n.*, want of modesty, delicacy or decent reserve, indecency, (1) *m̃ioñãire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *m̃iñãireact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *neim̃geañmnar̃õdeact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *neim̃ceanñracact*, -a, *f.*; (5) *m̃iceanñracact*, -a, *f.*

Immolate, *v.t.*, to sacrifice, to offer sacrifice, *iõob̃raim*, -bãirt.

Immolation, *n.*, (1) the act of immolating, *iõob̃ãirt*, -bãirta, *pl. id.*, *f.*

(2) That which is immolated, *iõob̃ãirt*, -ãirta, *f.*

Immoral, *a.*, not moral, licentious, (1) *m̃ib̃ear̃ac*, -ãige; (2) *õib̃ear̃ac*, -ãige; (3) *õpoic̃ib̃ear̃ac*, -ãige; (4) *õpoic̃iom̃c̃rac*, -ãige.

Immorality, *n.*, the state or quality of being immoral, vice, (1) *m̃ib̃ear̃act*, -a, *f.*; (2) *õib̃ear̃act*, -a, *f.*; (3) *õpoic̃iom̃c̃rac*, -ãir, *m.*

Immortal, *a.*, exempt from liability to die, lasting for ever, having eternal existence, (1) *õom̃ar̃b̃ta*, *ind.*; (2) *neamar̃b̃taac*, -ãige; (3) *mar̃tanaac*, -ãige; (4)

riorm̃ar̃tanaac, -ãige; (5) *õob̃ar̃ac*, -ãige.

Immortality, *n.*, exemption from death and annihilation, unending existence, (1) *õom̃ar̃b̃taact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neamar̃b̃taact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *mar̃tanaact*, -a, *f.*

Immovability, *n.*, the quality or state of being immovable, fixed or steadfast, *neam̃coppur̃deact*, -a, *f.*

Immovable, *a.*, incapable of being moved, steadfast, fixed, (1) *õocoppur̃ig̃te*, *ind.*; (2) *õo-ãirtur̃ig̃te*, *ind.*; (3) *õo-iom̃pur̃ig̃te*, *ind.* (4); *neam̃coppur̃ac*, -ãige.

Immunity, *n.*, freedom or exemption from, (1) *raõir̃re*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *raõir̃reacact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *raõir̃racact*, -a, *f.* (*G. D.*).

Immure, *v.t.*, to inclose within walls and hence to imprison, *cuir̃im i b̃p̃riorm̃*.

Immutability, *n.*, the state or quality of being immutable, (1) *neam̃coppur̃deact*, -a, *f.* (*cf. Heb. 6, 17*); (2) *õo-ãirtur̃ig̃teacact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *õo-ãtar̃pur̃ig̃teacact*, -a, *f.*

Immutable, *a.*, not capable or susceptible of change, (1) *õo-ãirtur̃ig̃te*, *ind.*; (2) *õo-ãtar̃pur̃ig̃te*: by two i. things, *tr̃e õã ñiõ õo-ãtar̃pur̃ig̃te* (*Heb. 6, 18*).

Impair, *v.t.*, (1) to make worse, *iõic̃im*, *v.n. iõc̃*.

(2) To diminish in quality or strength, *lãgũig̃im*, -ũgãõ.

Impalpable, *a.*, that cannot be felt, *neamõtur̃ig̃teac*, -t̃ige.

Impanel, *v.t.*, to enrol a list of jurors in Court, *am̃anna cõir̃te cũir̃te õo r̃g̃riob̃ãõ r̃ior*.

Impart, *v.t.*, (1) to tell, to disclose, *inñir̃im*, -ñrim(t); *inñreacact* (*Con.*).

(2) To bestow a share or portion of, *ποννιμ*, *v.n.* *πονν(τ)*: that I may i. to you some spiritual gift *αρ ἑλέαρ ὅο πονν-ῖμν τὸ τιοῦλασθ ῥριορσῶάττα* (*Rom.* 1, 11).

Impartial, *a.*, (1) equitable, fair, just, (*a*) *comērom*, *-μume* and *coērom*; (*b*) *coibēipeac*, *-rige*.

(2) Unprejudiced, *neamēlaon*, *-ome*.

Impartiality, *n.*, the quality of being impartial, fairness, equitableness, (1) *comērom*, (also *coērom*, *-μum*, *m.*); (2) *coibēip*, *-e*, *f.*

Impassable, *a.*, incapable of being passed, (1) *coiriuḡalτa*, *ind.*; (2) *co-imēacēτa*, *ind.*

Impassibility, *a.*, the quality or condition of being impassable, (1) *coiriuḡalτacēt*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *co-imēacēτacēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Impassioned, *a.*, showing warmth of feeling, *tapánta*, *ind.*

Impatience, *n.*, want of patience, chafing of spirit, (1) *neam̄poisro*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *m̄iōpoisro*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *m̄iōporōne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *éaō-ḡulanz*, *-anz*, *m.*

Impatient, *a.*, not patient, intolerant, fretful, hasty, (1) *neam̄poisroēac*, *-oige*; (2) *m̄iōpoisroēac*, *-oige*; (3) *anḡulam̄geac*, *-ḡige*.

Impeach, *v.t.*, to charge with a crime, (1) *éiligiḡim*, *-ḡe* and *-uḡaḡo* (*cf.* *luēt éilige b̄péaḡac*, 2 *Tim.* 3, 3); (2) *coir do cup* *ar dume*; (also *do cup ma teit*).

Impeachable, *a.*, liable to impeachment, (1) *m̄éitigiḡe*, *ind.*; (2) *ioncoirigiḡe*, *ind.*

Impeacher, *n.*, one who impeaches, (1) *coirḡeōir*, *-ōra*, *-rī*, *m.*; (2) *éiligiḡeōir*, *-ōra*, *-rī*, *m.*

Impeachment, *n.*, a calling to account, accusation, (1) *coir-uḡaḡo*, *-igiḡe*, *m.*; (2) *éiligiḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Impeccability, *n.*, exemption from sin, *neim̄peacam̄laēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Impeccable, *a.*, exempt from sin, *neim̄peacam̄ail*, *-m̄la*.

Impecunious, *a.*, (1) not having money, *ḡan aip̄geaḡo*.

(2) Poor, *boēt*, *-oicē*.

Impecuniosity, *n.*, the state of being impecunious, (1) *eaḡbaḡo aip̄ḡo*; (*eaḡbaḡo*, *Con.* and *U.*); (2) *boētameaḡ*, *-m̄r*, *m.*

Impede, *v.t.*, to hinder, to obstruct, (1) *bacam̄*, *v.n.* *bac*; (2) *coirḡim*, *v.n.* *corḡ*; (3) *coirum̄irḡim*, *-meaḡḡ*.

Impediment, *a.*, that which impedes or hinders, (1) *coirmeaḡḡ*, *-m̄irḡ*, *m.*; (2) *éalanḡ*, *-anz*, *m.* (*Con.*); (3) *corḡ*, *-a*, *m.*; (4) *col*, *-a*, *m.* (impediment to marriage).

Impel, *v.t.*, to incite to action or motion in any way, (1) *tiom-ámim*, *-ám(τ)*; (2) *b̄iōrtauḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*; (3) *ḡp̄iōrtauḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*.

Impending, *n.*, the act of threatening, *baḡaḡit*, *-arēa*, *f.*: a danger i. over us, *ḡuapaēt aḡ baḡaḡit* *ōr āp ḡcionn*.

Impenetrability, *n.*, the quality of being impenetrable, *cōpōlluiḡ-ēacēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Impenetrable, *a.*, incapable of being penetrated or pierced, *cōpōlluiḡē*, *ind.*

Impenitence, *n.*, failure or refusal to repent, hardness of heart, (1) *neam̄ait̄riḡe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *am̄oiúro*, *gen. -e*, *f.*; (3) *neam̄ait̄peaḡar*, *-air*, *m.*

Impenitent, *a.*, not repenting of sin, (1) *neam̄ait̄riḡeac*, *-ḡige*;

(2) νεαμαίτρεαδ, -τιγε; (3) αινουίροεαδ, -τιγε.

Imperative, *a.*, expressive of command, not to be avoided or evaded, obligatory, (1) ὀρουίστε, *ind.*; (2) φυλάιτεαδ, -τιγε; (3) it is i. for him to go, ní φυλάιτει ιμτεαδτ.

Imperative mood, αν μοδ ὀρουίστεαδ.

Imperceptible, *a.*, not perceptible by the senses, (1) νομοτуйστεαδ, -τιγε; (2) νεμπειρεαδ, -αίγε.

Imperfect, *a.*, defective, deficient, (1) νεμιωμλάν, -άμε; (2) εαυβαρδεαδ, -τιγε; (3) εαυσcomλάν, -άμε; (4) ανφοιυτε, *ind.* Imperfect tense in grammar, αμφην γνάτταιτε.

Imperfection, *n.*, incompleteness, deficiency, (1) νεμιωμλάμε; (2) εαυβαρό, *g.* and *pl.* -βαδ, *g.* *pl.* -βαδ, *f.*; εαυβαρό (*C.* and *U.*).

Imperial, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to an emperor or empire, ιμπεραμλ, -μλ.

(2) Royal, sovereign, ριόζαμλ, -μλ (*G. D.*).

Imperialist, *n.*, one who favours imperialism, ιμπεραν, -άμ, *m.*

Imperil, *v.t.*, to bring into peril, to endanger, το ευρ ι ζconταδαιτ.

Imperious, *a.*, haughty, arrogant, overbearing, (1) μόρцуρεαδ, -τιγε; (2) μάγγιτρεαμλ, -μλ; (3) τιγεαμλ, -μλ; (4) υαυβεαδ, -τιγε.

Imperiousness, *n.*, arrogance, haughtiness, (1) μόρцуρεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) υαυβεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Imperishable, *a.*, not subject to decay, enduring permanently, (1) μαρτanaδ, -αίγε; (2) νοττατε.

Impermeable, *a.*, not permitting passage as of fluid through its

substance, (1) ολύτ, -ύτε; (2) is it water-tigh? υφυι οίον ανν? (*J.C.W.*).

Impersonal, *a.*, not personal, νεμπεαμλ.

Impertinence, *n.*, rudeness, incivility, (1) ομομύμεαδ, -ντε, *m.*; (2) μίωμοδ, -α, *m.*; (3) υμωμáαδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) βλερο, -ε, *f.*; (5) βεαυαυδεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (6) υορμπεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Impertinent, *a.*, rude, unbecoming or uncivil words or actions, (1) μίωμοδμλ, -μλ; (2) υμωμáαδ, -αίγε; (3) υμωμáατ, *ind.*; (4) ομομύμτε, *ind.*; (5) υνορμαδ, -αίγε (*G. D.*); (6) βλεροεαμλ, -μλ; κορμαρεαδ, -τιγε (*Tyr.*).

Imperturbable, *a.*, difficult to be disturbed or affected, υοκορμυγτεαδ, -τιγε.

Impervious, *a.*, not admitting of entrance or passage through, οίωμλ -ε; náδ πέροιρ ουτ τμύ.

Impetuosity, *n.*, fury, violence, (1) υυμβεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) μάγζεαμλ, -α, *f.*; (3) βοιτεαλλαδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) lonnaδτ, -α, *f.*

Impetuous, *a.*, vehement in feeling, hasty, passionate, violent, (1) μυνεαμλ, -αίγε; (2) υυμβεαδ, -βίγε; (3) μάγζεαμλ, -αίγε; (4) ζαγζαδ, -αίγε; (5) φμαομλ, -αίγε; (6) λαράντ, *ind.*; (7) lonn, *g.s.f.* lumne; (8) μεαυοάνα, *ind.*; (9) φιομλ, -αίγε; οίαν, *g.s.f.* οέμε.

Impetus, *n.*, the force with which a body is driven or impelled, momentum, μυνεαμ, -μλ, *m.*

Impiety, *a.*, want of piety, εαυcράδ, -αυ, *m.*; (2) νεμυοίαδ, -α, *f.*; (3) μίωμλ, -α, *f.*; (4) αμυοίαδ, -α, *f.*

Impious, a., irreligious, irreverent, ungodly, profane, (1) *neimōiaōa, ind.*; (2) *amōiaōa, ind.*; (3) *amōiaōac, -aiḡe*; (4) *miōcṛāib-ṭeac, -ṭiḡe*; (5) *éaḡcṛāibṭeac, -ṭiḡe*; (6) *neamṛcṛāibṭeac, -ṭiḡe*.

Implacability, } n., the quality of
Implacableness, } being implacable, (1) *ṛoiṛiaṛṭacṭ, -a, f.*; (2) *ṛiōcōiḡeacṭ, -a, f.*

Implacable, a., incapable of being pacified, inexorable, (1) *ṛoiṛiaṛṭa, ind.*: without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful, *ḡan ḡṛāḡ nāḡṛṭa, ṛoiṛiaṛṭa, neamṛṛōcāiṛeac (Rom. 1, 31)*; (2) *ṛiōcōiḡṭe*.

Implant, v.t., to plant, to inculcate, (1) *ṛlannṛuiḡim, -uḡaḡ*; (2) *ḡṛaṛam, -aḡ*.

Implead, v.i., to sue at law *éiṭiḡim, -leam, -iuḡaḡ* and *-ḡe*; to implead in law, *éiteam ṛan ṛiḡe*; let them implead one another, *éiṭiḡōiṛ ṛém a céile (Acts 19, 38)*.

Implement, n., a tool or utensil, (1) *uiṛuiṛ, -e, f.*; (2) *ōiṛniṛ, -e, f.*; (3) *ḡléaṛ, -a, m.*; (4) a handy implement, (a) *acāiṛe, g. id., pl. -i, m. (Don.)*; (b) *batt acāṛa (M.)*.

Implicit, a., complete, *iomlān, -āme*; implicit belief, *cṛeroeam iomlān*.

Implicitly, ad., in an implicit manner, without reserve, *ḡo hioṛlān*.

Implicitness, n., the quality or state of being implicit, *iomlāme, gen. id., f.*

Implore, v.t., to beseech, to supplicate, to entreat, to beg, (1) *imṛōim, -ōe*; (2) *aṭcūimḡim, -ḡe*; (3) *ḡurōim, -ōe*: I implore you, *ḡurōim oṛṭ*.

Imploring, n., the act of beseech-

ing, supplicating or entreating, (1) *imṛōe, g. id., f.*; (2) *aṭcūimḡe, g. id., f.*; (3) *aḡ ḡurōe*; (4) *aḡ iaiṛaiḡ ḡo ṭṛuaiḡméileac*.

Imploring, a., beseeching, entreating, *imṛōeac, -ōiḡe*.

Imply, v.t., to involve in substance, to include virtually, *ciatluiḡim, -uḡaḡ*: that implies contradiction, *ciatluiḡeann ṛin contrāṛ-ōacṭ*.

Impolite, a., discourteous, uncivil, rude, (1) *mībēaṛac, -aiḡe*; (2) *ṛṛōcṛmūmte, ind.*; (3) *ṭuacāmaṛl, -mṛla*; (4) *neamūmte, ind.*; (5) *mīōmōḡāmaṛl, -mṛla*.

Impoliteness, n., discourtesy, incivility, rudeness, (1) *mībēaṛacṭ, -a, f.*; (2) *ṛṛōcṛmūmteacṭ, -a, f.*; (3) *mīōmōḡāmaṛlṭ, -a, f.*

Impolitic, a., unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, inexpedient, (1) *ṛi-ṭéiṭṛōe, ind.*; (2) *neimḡlic, -e*; (3) *neimeaḡnuroe, ind.*; (4) *éiḡcṛiōnna, ind.*

Import, n., meaning, application, interpretation, (1) *ciatl, gen. céille, dat. céill, f.*; (2) *bṛiḡ, -e, f.*

Import, v.t., to bring in from abroad, (1) *ṭaḡaiṛṭ iṛṭeac*; to import goods into a country, *eaṛṛiḡōe ṛo ṭaḡaiṛṭ iṛṭeac i ṛṭiṛ*.

Importance, n., consequence, significance, weight, (1) *ṭāḡacṭ, -a, f.*; (2) *ṭṛuime, g. id., f.*; (3) *éiṛim, -e, f.*

Important, a., of consequence, significant, weighty, (1) *ṭāḡacṭac, -aiḡe*; (2) *ṭṛomcūiṛeac* and *mōṛcūiṛeac, -ṛiḡe*; (3) *ṛéimeamāṛl, -mṛla*; (4) *ṭaḡṛaṭ, -aiḡe*.

Important matter, (a) ṭṛomcūiṛ, -e, -eanna, f.; (b) *idiom*: there is a more important matter

than that, τὰ ρυθ ἢ μό ρῡθάλ
(or ρυμε) 'nā ρm.

Importation, *n.*, commodities or
wares introduced from abroad,
εἰσφορὰ ἢ εἰσφορά τὰρ ἑσφορ.

Imported, *a.*, brought from abroad,
εἰσφορετὰ τὰρ εἰσφορε.

Importunate, *a.*, troublesomely
urgent in request or demand,
teasing, (1) ὑποτα (Aisl. M.
95, 4); (2) ῥιόρμαρματὰς, -αῖς; (3)
εἰσφορετὰς, -αῖς and εἰσφορὰς,
-αῖς.

Importune, *v.t.*, to press or solicit
with urgency or with frequent
unreasonable or troublesome per-
tinacity, ῥιόρμαρματῃ, -αῖς.

Importunity, *n.*, urgent, incessant
or frequent application or re-
quest, troublesome pertinacity,
(1) ὑποταστέ, -α, *f.* (Aisl. M.
Gloss): because of his i., ἀρ
ρον ἢ ὑποταστέτα (Luke 11, 8);
(2) ῥιόρμαρματὸν, -αῖς, *m.*; (3)
ῥιόρμαρματῇ, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) ἀν-
τιρῶταστέ, -α, *f.*

Impose, *v.i.*, to practise tricks or
deception upon a person, μελλ-
αμ, -αῖς.

Impose, *v.t.*, to lay as a charge, tax,
duty, penalty, etc., κυρῖμ, *v.n.*
κυρ with ἀρ: to i. a toll upon
them, κάμν οὐβέορ νό ῡνῶρε-
έορ το εἰρ ορετὰ (Ezra 7, 24);
to i. a name, rent or taxes on a
person, ἀμν, εἰρ νό ῡνῶρετῃ
το εἰρ ἀρ ὅμε.

Imposition, *n.*, (1) a trick or
deception, μελλῆταρ, -αῖς, *m.*

(2) The act of laying on the
hands as a religious ceremony,
λάμῃ, -εἰρ, *m.*

Impossibility, *n.*, the quality of
being impossible, ὁρῶρενταστέ.

Impossible, *a.*, incapable of being
done, ὁρῶρεντα, *ind.*; (το here
= Skr. dus-, Gr. δυσ).

Impost, *n.*, a tax or duty, esp. that
laid on imported goods, κυρῖμ,
-αῖς, (O' Beg.).

Imposthume, *n.*, an abscess, (1)
ορετῇ, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) ορετῇ, -αῖς, *m.*

Impostor, *n.*, one who imposes
upon or deceives others, (1)
μελλῆτορ, -όρμα, -αῖς, *m.*; (2)
εἰσφορε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (3)
εἰσφορε, *m.*

Imposture, *n.*, deception practised
under a false or assumed char-
acter, (1) μελλῆτο, -τα, *m.*; (2)
μελλῆ, -εἰς, *f.*; (3) εἰσφορε-
εστέ, -α, *f.*

Impotence, } *n.*, want of strength
Impotency, } or power, (1)
νεαμῆμαρ, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) νεαμ-
ῆμαστέ, -α, *f.*; (3) ἑσφορε, -ε, *f.*

Impotent, *a.*, wanting power,
strength or vigour, (1) νεαμ-
ῆμαστέ, -αῖς; (2) ὁρετῃ,
ind.; (3) νεαμῆμαστέ, -αῖς; (4)
νεαμῆμαρε, -αῖς; (5)
εἰσφορε, -ε.

Impotently, *ad.*, in an impotent
manner, ῡν ὅρε.

Impound, *v.t.*, to shut up in a
pound, κυρῖμ ἢ ὅρε.

Impoverish, *v.t.*, to make poor,
to reduce to poverty, (1) ὁρεν-
αμ ὁρε; (2) ὁρενῆμαρ, -αῖς.

Impoverishment, *n.*, the act of
reducing to poverty, ὁρενῆμαρ,
-αῖς, *m.*

Impracticability, *n.*, the state or
quality of being impracticable,
ὁρενῆμαρ, -αῖς, *m.*

Impracticable, *a.*, incapable of
being performed or accomplished
(1) ὁρενῆμαρ, *ind.*; (2) νεαμ-
ῆμαρ, *ind.*

Imprecate, *v.t.*, to invoke evil
upon, to curse or swear at, (1)
μελλῆμαρ, -αῖς; (2) εἰσφο-
ρε, -αῖς.

Imprecation, *n.*, the act of invoking evil on one, a curse, (1) *malluḡaḡo*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*; (2) *earḡame*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.*; (3) *tiomna*, *g. id.* and -*manṡa*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (4) *ḡurḡeaḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *mall-aḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Impregnable, *a.*, not to be stormed or taken by assault, un conquerable, *ḡoḡlaorṡoṡe*, *ind.*

Impregnate, *v.t.*, to render fruitful or fertile in any way, (1) *ḡéanaḡ torṡṡaḡ*; (2) *torṡ-uḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*.

Impregnation, *n.*, fecundation, (1) *torṡuḡaḡo*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*; (2) *torṡeaḡ*, -*ḡir*, *m.*

Impress, *v.t.*, (1) to mark by pressure, *comarṡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*.

(2) *Fig.*, to fix deeply in the mind, (a) impressed on my mind, *buaiṡe ipṡeaḡ im' aḡne*; (b) he was impressing on me, *bí ré aḡ cup 'n-a luḡe opm.*

Impression, *n.*, a stamp or mark, (1) *comarṡa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (2) *clóḡ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (3) *ḡoirb*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Imprint, *v.t.*, to stamp or mark as letters on paper, (1) *cuipum* i *ḡcló*; (2) *clóḡbuaiṡim*, -*alaḡo*.

Imprison, *v.t.*, to put in prison, (1) *cuipum* i *bḡpṡiorún nó* i *ḡcarṡar*; (2) *carṡarḡam*, -*aḡo*.

Imprisoned, *a.*, *rá ḡlar* (or *ḡaor ḡlar*).

Imprisonment, *n.*, confinement in a prison, (1) *pḡpṡiorúnṡaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *bḡaiḡḡeaḡar*, -*aḡir*, *m.*

Improbability, *n.*, unlikelihood, (1) *neamḡcormṡaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *neamḡamṡluḡṡeaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Improbable, *a.*, unlikely to be true, (1) *neamḡcormṡail*, -*mṡa*; (2) *ḡoicḡerṡoṡe*, *ind.*

Improbity, *n.*, dishonesty, *míomṡaḡántaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Improper, *a.*, not proper, suitable or becoming; unfit; inappropriate, (1) *neamṡiṡeamṡnaḡ*, -*aḡṡe*; (2) *neamḡcuibṡe*, *ind.*; (3) *míofṡilleamṡnaḡ*, -*aḡṡe* (*G. D.*); (4) *míocuibṡeaḡaḡ*, -*aḡṡe*; (5) *amíonnḡaic*, -*e*.

Impropriety, *n.*, unfitness or unsuitableness to time, place or circumstance, (1) *neamṡiṡeamṡnaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *míḡiúnṡaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *neamḡcuibṡeaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *amíonnḡaḡar*, -*aḡir*, *m.*

Improvable, *a.*, capable of being improved, *mṡeaḡuḡṡe*, *ind.*

Improve, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or grow better, to ameliorate by care or cultivation, (1) *leaḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*; (2) *ṡéirṡim* i *bḡeaḡar*; (3) *ḡeaḡbḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*.

Improved, *a.*, made better, (1) *leaḡuḡṡe*, *ind.*; (2) *aḡ aḡaḡo*: i. in knowledge, *aḡ aḡaḡo* i *n-eólar*; i. in health, *aḡ aḡaḡo* i *ḡlánte*.

Improvement, *n.*, (1) the act of improving, *leaḡuḡaḡo*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*

(2) The state of being improved, (a) *ḡeaḡar*, -*aḡir*, *m.*; (b) *bḡeaḡ*, -*ḡiḡ*, *m.*: in the end the improvement comes, *'ra ḡeipṡeaḡ ṡiḡ an bḡeaḡ*.

Improver, *n.*, one who or that which improves, *leaḡuḡṡeóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*

Improvidence, *n.*, want of foresight or thrift, (1) *ḡonnṡaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *neamḡcúḡamaḡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Improvident, *a.*, not foreseeing or providing for the future, (1) *ḡonnṡaḡ*, -*aḡṡe*; (2) *ḡan ḡéimḡḡeaḡamt*; (3) *amṡleaḡaḡ*, -*aḡṡe*.

Improving, *n.*, the act of making or growing better, (1) *leaḡuḡaḡo*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.*: i. the malt, *aḡ leaḡuḡaḡo na bḡaḡa* (*B.L.L.* II. 242, 6); (2) I am i., *ṡáim aḡ ṡoul* i *bḡeaḡar nó cūm maṡṡeaḡaḡ*;

τάιμ δς τεάετ (δς ταρραιμς) νό
δς τρεάδαο) ατ δςαίτ (νό cum
cinn).

Imprudence, *n.*, want of caution,
circumspection or due regard to
consequences, (1) έιςερίονναετ,
-α, *f.*; (2) μίςλιοατ, -αιτ, *m.*;
(3) αίμςλιοατ, -αιτ, *m.* (*F. M.*
1273); (4) μίςιαιτ, *f.*

Imprudent, *a.*, not attentive to
consequences, indiscreet, inju-
dicious, (1) έιςερίοννα, *ind.*; (2)
αίμςρίοννα, *ind.*; (3) νείμ-
έρίοννα, *ind.*; (4) μίςλιε, -ε;
(5) μίςιαιτματ, -αιτε.

Impudence, *n.*, assurance accom-
panied with disregard for the
presence or opinions of others,
shamelessness, (1) μίονάιτε, *gen.*
id., *m.*; (2) βεαζνάιτε, *g. id.*, *f.*;
(3) λαοαρματ, -αιτ, *m.*; (4)
λαοαρμαετ, -α, *f.*; (5) βεαοαρό-
εαετ, -α, *f.*; (6) οάναετ, -α, *f.*;
(7) οροεμίμεαο, -ύμτε, *m.*; (8)
οοιβαετ, -α, *f.*

Impudent, *a.*, bold with contempt
or disregard of others, shame-
less, saucy, (1) μίονάιτεαε, -μςγε;
with an impudent face she said
to him, τε ζνύτ μίονάιτες
αουοαίτε ρί τετ (*Prov.* 7, 13);
(2) οάνα, *ind.*; (3) οροεμίμτε,
ind.: do not be i., ná bí οροε-
μίμτε; (4) οοιβα, *ind.*; (5)
ροννοα, *ind.* (*G. D.*); (6) βεαζ-
νάιτεαε, -μςγε; (7) μίεαηηα,
ind.; (8) τριολλαοαρεαε, -αιγε;
(9) βεαοαρόε, *ind.*; (10) ροβαίτα,
ind. (*Don.*).

Impugn, *v.t.*, to attack by words
or arguments, to gainsay, ρεατ-
αίτ ι n-αζαρό; εεττςζίμ, -ιυζαο.

Impuissance, *n.*, lack of power,
αηβραμνε, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Impuissant, *a.*, weak, feeble,
αηβραμν, -αιμνε.

Impulse, *n.*, a hasty inclination,

a sudden motive, (1) ταοο,
-οροε, -α, *f.*; (2) κορραιζε, *g.*
id., *f.*; (3) λάντςιζιτ, -ε *f.* (= *λάν τοι*) *Don.*

Impulsive, *a.*, actuated by im-
pulse or transient feeling, (1)
κορραιζεαε, -ετςγε; (2) ταοοαε,
-αιγε.

Impulsiveness, *n.*, the quality of
being impulsive, (1) κορραιζ-
εαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) ταοοαετ,
-α, *f.*

Impunity, *n.*, exemption or free-
dom from punishment, (1) νείμ-
ρεααίτ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ραοροάιτ,
-άιτα, *f.*

Impure, *a.*, (1) not pure, not clean,
dirty, foul, filthy, νεαμςλιαν,
-αινε; ραλαε, -αιτςε; (2) defiled
by sin, unchaste, (a) νείμςεαημ-
ναίτςε; (b) ορμύρεαμμάιτ, -μμά.

Impureness, } *n.*, (1) the condition
Impurity, } or quality of being
impure, that which is or makes
anything impure, (a) νεαμ-
ςλιαινε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (b) νεαμ-
ςλιαινεαετ, -α, *f.*; (c) ραίεατ,
-αιτ, *m.*; (d) μίοςλιαινεαετ, -α,
f.; (2) the sin of impurity (a)
ορμύτ, -ε, *f.*; (b) νείμςεαημν-
αίτςεαετ, -α, *f.*

Imputation, *n.*, censure, reproach,
insinuation, (1) μίλλεαν, -άμ,
m.; (2) αεμυράν, -άμ, *m.*

Impute, *v.t.*, to charge or attribute
to, (1) οο εμ ι n-α τετ; (2)
οο εμ ι τετ ατ: Γ i. to him,
εμυρ ι τετ ατ; (3) ρυτ οο
ραμλςζαο τετ = to impute some-
thing to him, to "even" it to
him (*U.*).

In-, a prefix = not, which becomes
il- before l, ir- before r, and
im- before a labial, (1) έα-, έί-,
έαο-, injustice, (a) έαςεόιτ, (b)
έςεεατ, (c) intolerance, έαο-
ρταλς; (2) οί-, οίο-, incredu-

lous, *íoióperoméac*, ingratitude, *íoiomburóeac*; (3) *am-*, *am-*, inconvenience, *amg*; infirm, *amneartm*; (4) *oo-*, *oi-*, incurable, *oofláuigíte*, inestimable, *oioméarta*; (5) *mí-*, *mí-*, innocent, *mícionntac*; infamous, *míoclúiteac*; (6) *neam-*, *neim-*, indubitable, *neamamrapac*; innocent, *neimcionntac*; (7) *an-*, *-am*, incomparability, *anramlac*, ineffectual, *améifeactac*.

In, *prep.*, signifies situation or place and is used with verbs signifying being, resting or moving within limits or in limiting circumstances or conditions. It is used, (1) with reference to space or place, (a) *i* eclipsing eclipsable consonants and prefixing *n-* to vowels: in a certain place, *i n-ionao áiríte*; in Cork, *i gCorcaig*; in the midst of the people, *i meafg na ndaoime*; the middle, *i lár buill*; in the same place, *'ran áit céadna*; (b) *ann*, another form of *i*: in yonder place, *ann rúo*; in every place, *ann gac áit*; in the town, *ann an mbaile*, (*cf.* L. *in*; Ger. *in*; Gr. *εν, εν, √ eni, en*); (c) *rá*: in the country, *ra'n otuat*; in the world, *ra'n raoḡal*; down in the valley, *éiof ra'n ngleann*; (d) *ór*: in front of, in presence of, *ór comair*; (e) *ar*: our Father who art in heaven, *ár n-átair atá ar neam*; in front, *i otora*; *ar tora*.

(2) With reference to circumstances or conditions, (a) *i*: in love with her, *i ngráó léi*; in danger, *i gcontabairt*; in addition to, *i oteannta*; in extremis, *i noifeao na rḡrbe*; in any event, *i n-aon cor*; in his own

likeness, *i n-a coramlact pém*; in company with my hounds, *i bparrao mo con*; in his presence, *i n-a látair*; in order that, *ionnur*, followed by *go*, *sur, nac*; (b) *rá*: in sorrow, *rá bḡn*; in blossom, *raoi bláct*; (c) *ar*: in any event, *ar cor ar bit*, *ar móo ar bit*; ten feet in height, *oer otroigíte ar áirte*, also *ar doirte*; in length, *ar paro*; in existence, *ar bit*; in such a manner that, *ar móo go*; in like manner, in that way, *ar an móo rm*; in general, *ar ceana*; with his hound in leash, *a cú ar éill leir*; in respect of badness, *ar olcar*; (d) *mar*: in addition to, *mar aon le*; in like manner, *mar an gcéadna*; in this manner, *mar ro*; (e) *le*: in John's company, *le Seagán*; (f) *ór cionn*: he took the gold in preference to the silver, *oo tós ré an t-ór ór cionn an airḡro*.

(3) With reference to a whole which includes the part spoken of, (a) *i*: four in five of the men, *ceatair i gcúig dena fearaib*; the first man in the army, *an céao fear in an arm*.

(4) With reference to physical surroundings, personal states, etc., referred to abstractly, (a) *i*: I am in doubt, *táim i n-amrap*; the room is in darkness, *tá an reómra i nooréad*; I live in fear, *mairim i n-eaḡla*; (b) *rá*: they are in sorrow, *tá riao rá bḡn*.

(5) With reference to reach, scope or influence considered as a limitation, (a) *i*; *i n-a = 'n-a*: to be in his sight, *oo beir 'n-a raóarc*; in sight of God's high throne, *i raóarc árocaóaireac*

Ṫé ; (b) ar : to have firm confidence in the mercy of God, mumḡim lāroir ṵo beir aḡe ar tṛócaire Ṫé ; (c) ar : in my power, ar mo cúmar ; it was not in creating fields and grass /That my king took delight,/ ní ar éruṭuḡaṵ ḡort ná féir/ ṭuḡ mo mḡ-re féim a ṵúil (Oss. IV. 56, 4) ; and in spreading his fame, aḡur ar cúp a ṭú (ib. 56, 8).

(6) With reference to movement towards a certain limit or environment, i : to put seed in the ground, ríot ṵo cúp 'ran (=mran) ṵatalam ; falling in love, aḡ tuicim i nḡrāṵ ; ending in death, aḡ críocnuḡaṵ i mbár ; to put our trust in God, ar nṵócar a cúp i nṪia ; in his sleep, 'n-a (m-a) cṵolaṵ.

(7) With reference to a limit of time, (a) i, m, mra ('ra), mran ('ran) : in a short time, i ḡceann tamail ṵiḡ ; we will have enough in another week, berṵ ár nṵóicim aḡamn i ḡcionn reáctmame eile ; in the night, irtoróce ; in the daytime, ran tṵ ; in this life, i ṵfur, opp. to in the other world, ṭail ; in former times, i n-allṵ ; (b) ar : early in the morning, ḡo moṭ ar marom ; (c) fá : in half an hour, fá ceann leatuaire ; (d) te : in the daytime, te rotar tae ; in his day, te n-a tinn.

In order, cum ; in order to make you angry, cum feirḡe a cúp ort.

In order that, (a) ionnur, followed by ḡo, ḡur, nac ; (b) cum ḡo : in order that he might anger you, cum ḡo ḡcuirreáṵ ré fearḡ ort ; (c) i moṵ ḡo.

In my opinion, ir ṵóigḡ liom ; ṵo féir mo ṭuarime ; ṵo féir mo ṵaramla,

In my judgment, ḡo ṵfiror ṵam (Don.), i ṵfiror ṵam (M.).

In, combined with pronouns : In me, ionmam ; in my, i mo, im ; in thee, ionnat ; in thy, i ṵo, iṵ ; in her, imte ; in her, (possession), i n-a ; in him, amn ; in his, i n-a ; in its, in which, in whose, i n-a, n-a ; in us, ionnamn ; in our, i n-ár, n-ár ; in you, ionnaiṵ ; in your, i nṵar (or i nṵur) ; in them, ionnta ; in their, i n-a, 'n-a. All these can be made emphatic by the addition of the particle -ra for singular and -ne for plural, which immediately follow personal pronouns, but in the case of possessive pronouns they come after the thing possessed or after an adjective if there is one.

In, ad., (1) not out, in the act of entering, motion towards within, irteac ; coming in, aḡ teacṭ irteac ; he went in, cúarṵ ré irteac.

(2) Within, inside, at rest within, irtiḡ : is your master in ? ṵfuil ṵo máigirṭir irtiḡ ?

Inability, n., want of sufficient power, strength or resources, (1) neamcumar, -air, m. ; (2) míocumar, -air, m.

Inaccessible, a., not to be reached, obtained or approached, (1) ṵopeáctuiḡṭe .i. náṭ féroir teacṭ n-a ṵáil ; (2) ṵopoáctuiḡṭe.

Inaccurate, a., inexact, incorrect, erroneous, neamcruinn, -e ; mícearṭ.

Inaction, n., rest, inertness, neim-ḡniomáct, -a, f.

Inactive, *a.*, not busy, inert, (1) *neim̃gniomač*, -aige; (2) *am-éarɣarō*, -e (*K.*, *Ṭbb.*); (3) *rp̃aroeam̃ail*, -m̃la.

Inadequate, *a.*, insufficient, deficient, (1) *earbač*, -aige; (2) *uip̃earbač*, -aige.

Inadequateness, *n.*, the state or quality of being inadequate, (1) *earbaroeačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *earbačt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *uip̃earbačt*, -a, *f.*

Inadmissible, *a.*, not proper to be admitted, allowed or received, *neim̃cearouiɣte*.

Inadvertence, *n.*, inattention, negligence, (1) *neam̃aipe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ɣailiɣe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Inadvertent, *a.*, heedless, careless, negligent, inattentive, (1) *neam̃-aipeač*, -ɣiɣe; (2) *ɣailiɣeač*, -ɣiɣe.

Inane, *a.*, void of sense or intelligence, purposeless, useless, (1) *ɣaon*, -ome; (2) *ɣan éipeačt*: I hate i. laughter, *ɣ ɣuač uom ɣáipe ɣan éipeačt*.

Inanimate, *a.*, lifeless, dead, inactive, dull, (1) *neim̃beōōa*, *ind.*; (2) *map̃b̃anta*, *ind.*; (3) *ɣan beōōačt*; (4) *ɣan anam*.

Inanition, *n.*, (1) emptiness, *ɣoume gen. id.*, *f.*

(2) Exhaustion from want of food, *ɣaome*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Inappetence, *n.*, want of desire, (1) *neam̃ōūil*, -e, *f.*; (2) *neam̃-ɣonn*, -ɣunn, *m.*

Inapplicability, Inapplicableness, *n.*, the quality of being unfit, *neam̃oiɣeam̃načt*, -a, *f.*

Inapplicable, *a.*, not suitable or adapted, *neam̃oiɣeam̃nač*, -aige.

Inapt, *a.*, not apt, (1) *m̃iočaparō*, -e; (2) *m̃iɣlic*, -e; (3) *neam̃-oiɣeam̃nač*, -aige.

Inarticulate, *a.*, not uttered with

intelligible distinctness, *baib*, -aib̃e.

Inarticulateness, *n.*, the state of being inarticulate, *baib̃e*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Inartificial, *a.*, not made or elaborated by art, *neim̃eal̃aōanta*, *ind.*

Inasmuch, *ad.*, seeing that, considering that, since, in like manner or degree, (1) *an m̃eao ɣo (nō ɣur)*: i. as it is the same as, *an m̃eao ɣur̃ab ionann é aɣur*; (2) *oo čionn*; i. as he did not hate him, *oo čionn nač ɣaib̃ ɣuač aige aɣ*; (3) *oe b̃riɣ*: i. as thou hast not followed young men, *oe b̃riɣ ñar̃ lean tū oaoime oɣa (Ruth 3, 10)*; (4) *an ɣeao*: i. as ye did it to the least one, *an ɣeao oo ɣunneab̃aɣ é oon oume ɣ ɣuɣa*; (5) *com̃ ɣaōa ɣe*; (6) *aɣ aōōaɣ ɣo*.

Inattention, *n.*, disregard, heedlessness, (1) *neam̃aipe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *neam̃ɣum*, -e, *f.*

Inattentive, *a.*, heedless, careless, regardless, (1) *neam̃aipeač*, -ɣiɣe; (2) *neam̃ɣumeam̃ail*, -m̃la.

Inaudible, *a.*, incapable of being heard, *oočlum̃te*.

Inaugurate, *v.t.*, to set in motion, action or progress, (1) *cuiɣum aɣ bun*; (2) *čionnɣɣnam*, -aō.

Inauspicious, *a.*, unfortunate, unlucky, unfavourable, (1) *oona*, *ind.*; (2) *neam̃ɣona*, *ind.*; (3) *m̃iāōm̃aɣač*, -aige.

Inauspiciousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being inauspicious, *m̃iāōm̃aɣačt*, -a, *f.*

Inborn, *a.*, implanted by nature, innate, (1) *ñaōūɣta*, *ind.*; (2) *oūččapač*, -aige.

Incalf, *a.*, a cow about to have a calf, *bō ioñlaōɣ*,

Incantation, *n.*, enchantment, (1) εαραπλαϊοθεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) βριοετ, -ρεαετα, *m.*; (3) βρεαετρεαθ, -αρθ, *m.*

Incapability, *n.*, incapacity, νεαμ-εμαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Incapable, *a.*, deficient in power, mental or moral, νεαμεμαραε, -αιγε.

Incapacious, *a.*, not capacious, νεαμφαιρινε, -ε.

Incapaciousness, *n.*, the quality of being 'incapacious, νεαμφαιρινε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Incapacitate, *v.t.*, to deprive of capacity or natural power, ανεμαρ το βαμτ δε ουμε.

Incapacity, *n.*, want of power, μιοεμαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Incarcerate, *v.t.*, to imprison, εαρε-ραιμ, -αθ (*cf.* L. carcer; Ger. kerker).

Incarnate, *a.*, embodied in a human form and nature, (1) ιονεολναιγε, *ind.*; (2) θαοννα: God incarnate, Θια θαοννα.

Incarnation, *n.*, the act of taking a human body and nature as the second person of the Blessed Trinity .i. Jesus Christ, ιονεολνυαθ, -αιγε, *m.*

Incautious, *a.*, not cautious or circumspect, heedless, careless, νεαμαιρεαε, -ριγε, νεαμφαιε-εαε.

Incautiousness, *n.*, the quality of being incautious, νεαμφαιρεαεαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Incendiary, *n.*, one who maliciously sets fire to a building or property, (1) φεαρ τοιτεαμ; (2) τοιτρεαεαν, -αμ, *m.*

Incense, *n.*, the perfume of spices burned at religious ceremonies and the spices so burned, τυρ, -ε, *f.* (*cf.* L. thus; Gr. θούς).

Incense, *v.t.*, to inflame with anger, to provoke, φεαρτυγιμ, -υγαθ: to i. a person, φεαρ το ευρ αρ ουμε.

Incensed, *a.*, angered, enraged, (1) φεαρταε, -αιγε; (2) ευταιε; (3) κορρυιγε.

Incensement, *n.*, the act of making angry, φεαρτυγαθ, -αιγε, *m.*

Inception, *n.*, beginning or commencement, τορυγαθ, and τορ-νυγαθ, -αιγε, *m.*

Inceptive, *a.*, beginning, τορυγε-εαε, -ειγε.

Incertitude, *n.*, uncertainty, doubtfulness, (1) νειμειμνεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) νειμδειμνε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Incessant, *a.*, unceasing, continual, ριερ, as in ριερεαμντ; &c.

Incessantly, *ad.*, unceasingly, continually, εαν ρεαθ.

Incest, *n.*, sexual commerce between persons within the forbidden degrees of kindred, (1) ειορβαθ, -αρθ, *m.*; (2) εολ, -α, *m.*: to commit in., ευτιγιμ (T.P. II., 107).

Incestuous, *a.*, guilty of incest, (1) ειορβαε, -αιγε; (2) εολαε, -αιγε.

Incestuousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being incestuous, (1) ειορβαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) εολαετ, -α, *f.*

Inch, *n.*, a measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, ορτολαε, -αιε, -αιγε, *m.*: a person prefers an inch of his will to a bundle of his good, ιρ φεαρι τε ουμε ορτολαε θα εοιτ να βαννλαμ θα τεαρ; give him an inch and he will take an ell, ταθαρι ορτολαε το γ βεαραθ ρε βαννλαμ τειρ; big is an inch from a man's nose, ιρ μορ ορτολαε δε ρρομ ουμε; I won't abate an inch for him, νι μαιερε με ορτολαε το.

Inch, *n.*, an island, *inir*, *g.* *inpe*, *dat.* *inir*, *pl.* *inri*, *inpeanna* and *inpeāca*, *f.*

Incident, *n.*, an accidental or subordinate action or event, a casualty, *teagmair*, *-air*, *m.*

Incident, Incidental, *a.*, casual, fortuitous, *teagmairac*, *-aige*.

Incinerate, *v.t.*, to burn to ashes, *luaitpeas* *do* *deānam* *de* *ruo*.

Incision, *n.*, the act of cutting into a substance, also a cut, a gash, (1) *geairiā*, *-rta*, *m.*; (2) *tearḡas*, *-ḡca*, *m.*

Incisive, *a.*, cutting, *geairitac*, *-aige*.

Incisor, *n.*, one of the front teeth in either jaw of canines, *cláir-ḡacail*, *-cla*,; also *ḡacail*, *-ail*, *m.*

Incitation, *n.* See Incitement.

Incite, *v.t.*, to move to action, to stir up or rouse, to spur or urge on, (1) *bporṡuigim*, *-uḡas*; (*bporṡuigim*, *Don*).; (2) *bpor-naim*, *-as* (*Or.*); (3) *ṡpṡeasaim*, *-as*; (4) *ḡṡiṡaim*, *-as*; (5) *corṡuigim*, *-uḡas*; (6) *ḡṡeann-uigim*, *-uḡas*.

Incitement, *n.*, the act of inciting, that which incites or moves to action, (1) *bporṡuḡas*, *-uighe*; (2) *ṡpṡeas*, *-ḡca*, *m.*; (3) *ṡṡṡiṡac*, *-cta*, *m.*; (4) *corṡ-urde*, *-che*, *m.*; (5) *bporṡac*, *-a*, *f.*

Incivility, *n.*, want of courtesy, rudeness of manner, (1) *miṡmṡ*, *-a*, *m.*; (2) *miḡeairac*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *ṡtamnc*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *beasard-eac*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *tuaitceal*, *-cil*, *m.*; (6) *tuasairdeal*, *-oil*, *m.*; (7) *ḡoasair*, *-air*, *m.*; (8) churlishness, *ḡoiceall*, *-cil*.

Inclemency, *n.*, (1) want of clemency or mildness, *miṡaire*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

(2) Roughness, storminess,

(a) *ḡarḡac*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *ḡomeann*, *-inne*, *f.*; (c) *ḡomeanntac*, *-a*, *f.*

Inclement, *a.*, (1) void of tenderness or clemency, *miṡaireac*, *-rige*.

(2) Rough, stormy, *ḡarḡ*, *-airbe*; *ḡomeannta*, *ind.*

Inclinable, *a.*, having a propensity of will or feeling, *clāon*, *-ome*.

Inclination, *n.*, (1) the act of inclining or leaning, (a) *clāonad*, *-nta*, *m.*; (b) *ṡclāonad*, *-nta*, *m.*

(2) A direction or tendency from the true vertical or horizontal position, (a) *maig*, *-e*, *-eāca*, *f.*; (b) *maing*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.* (*Ker.*); (c) *ṡtuaiic*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

(3) A leaning or tendency of the mind; propensity; desire, (a) *clāonad*, *-nta*, *m.*; (b) *ṡonn*, *g.* *ṡunn*, *m.*: an *i.* to vomit, *ṡonn múirḡe*, *ṡonn airḡ* and *ṡonn uṡlacaim*; (c) *mian*, *g.* *méine*, *pl.* *-a*, *f.*: I have no *i.* to marry, *ní'ṡ don mian ṡórta oṡm*.

Incline, *n.*, an inclined plane, a slope, (1) *ṡánán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *ṡán*, *g.* *-as*, *dat.* *-arḡ*, *f.*

Incline, *v.i.*, (1) to deviate from a line, direction or course toward an object, to lean, to tend, (a) *clāonaim*, *-as* (*cf.* *L.* *in-clinare*; *Gr.* *κλίνω*, *√* *cléyō*, to incline): for her house inclineth to death and her paths to the dead, *oir clāonad a tiḡ cum báir ḡ a caráin cum na marḡ* (*Prov.* 2, 18); (b) *ṡclāonaim*, *-as*; (c) he inclined his head to one side, *ḡo cuir ṡé leatceann air ṡém*.

(2) *Fig.*: to lean or tend in a moral sense, to have a propensity or inclination, (a) *clāonaim*, *-as*; to *i.* to evil, *ḡo clāonad cum uilc*.

Incline, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to deviate from a line, position, or direc-

tion, *clonaim*, -að : i. thine ear and hear, *clon do cluar aḡur clum* (*Dan.* 9, 18).

(2) To influence, to dispose : i. my heart unto thy testimonies, *clon mo cporbe cum o'fuaðnaí* (*Ps.* 119, 36).

(3) To bend, to stoop, to bow, *cpomaim*, -að : I inclined my head, *do cpomar mo ceann*.

Inclined, *a.*, disposed by wish or desire, *clonta*, *ind.*

Inclose, *v.t.*, (1) to surround, to shut in, (*a*) *iomþuraim*, *v.n. id.*; (*b*) *timceallaim*, -að.

(2) To put in a case or envelope, *clúruigim*, -oac.

(3) To surround by a fence, *fálaim* (*fáluiḡim*), -að.

Incloser, *n.*, one who encloses, (1) *iomþuraoeir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *fáluigheoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Inclosure, *n.*, a space enclosed or fenced in, (1) *clór*, -óir, *m.*; (2) *bánóg*, -óige, -a, *f.*; *baðbóin*, -úin, *m.*

Include, *v.t.*, to comprehend, comprise, contain or embrace, *coimriḡim*, -iuḡað.

Inclusion, *n.*, the act of including or the state of being included, *coimriuḡað*, -iḡce, *m.*

Inclusive, *a.*, comprehending the stated limit or extremes, *ap fad*.

Incog., Incognito, *a.* or *ad.*, (1) unknown, *i ḡan fíor*.

(2) Disguised, *i mbréigmoct* : he travelled incognito, *do cait-teal ré i mbréigmoct* (*O' Beg.*).

Incoherence, *n.*, inconsistency, incongruity, (1) *peacmall*, -aill, *m.*; (2) *fánaíoeac*, -a, *f.*

Incoherent, *a.*, unconnected, incongruous, inconsistent, *peacmallac*, -aige .i. *nac ois le céile*.

Incombustible, *a.*, not capable of being burned, uninflammable, *neamltarmar*, -aire.

Income, *n.*, that gain which comes to one from labour, business property or capital, (1) *faḡáitar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *atcápað*, -pta, *m.*; (3) *teaact irteað* : he has the best i., *ir aige atá an teaact irteað ir fearr*.

Incommensurate, *a.*, not equal or sufficient in measure or extent, *neamcoḡrom*, -cpuime.

Incommode, *v.t.*, to give inconvenience or trouble to, *buaírom*, -peað and -peam.

Incommoded, *a.*, inconvenienced, *buaíoeapta*, *ind.*

Incommodious, *a.*, (1) inconvenient, giving trouble, (*a*) *buaíoeaptað*, -aige ; (*b*) *cpuoblíoeað*, -oige.

(2) Not affording ease or advantage, *neamḡaramail*, -mla.

Incommunicable, *a.*, incapable of being told or imparted to others, *neamaitpírte*.

Incompact, *a.*, not compact or solid, *neamólúct*, -úite.

Incomparable, *a.*, (1) admitting of no comparison with others, (*a*) *oofamluighe*, *ind.*; (*b*) *oofáruighe*, *ind.*; (*c*) *neamfamluighe*.

(2) Without a peer or equal, *ḡan bárr*.

Incomparableness, } *n.*, the quality
Incomparability, } of being incomparable, *anfamtact*, -a, *f.*

Incompassionate, *a.*, void of pity or tenderness, *neamcpuaigmeíleac*, -lige.

Incompassionateness, *n.*, remorselessness, *neamcpuaigmeíleac*, -a, *f.*

- Incompatability, *n.*, irreconcilable disagreement, *neamóipeamnáct*, -*a*, *f*.
- Incompatible, *a.*, irreconcilably disagreeing, (1) *neamóipeamnáct*, -*aíge*; (2) it is incompatible with, *ní fóipeann rí le (Don.)*
- Incompetency, *n.*, want of physical, moral or intellectual ability, *neamcumar*, -*aí*.
- Incompetent, *a.*, wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means or qualifications, *neamcumarác*, -*aíge*.
- Incomplete, *a.*, (1) not having all its parts, (a) *earbác*, -*aíge*; (b) *neimíomlán*, -*áine*.
(2) Not finished, *neiméiríocnuigíte*.
- Incompleteness, *n.*, imperfectness, defectiveness, (1) *neimíomláine*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *earbác*, -*a*, *f*.
- Incompliance, *n.*, obstinacy, refusal or failure to comply, *neamtoiteamlaíct*, -*a*, *f*.
- Incompliant, *a.*, unyielding to request, solicitation or demand, *neamtoiteamail*, -*míla*.
- Incomprehensible, *a.*, not capable of being comprehended or understood, (1) *neamcoimrigíte*; (2) *toctuígíte*; (3) *toctuígríonác*, -*aíge*.
- Incompressible, *a.*, not compressible, *toíáirgíte*, *ind.*
- Inconcealable, *a.*, not concealable, *toíceíte*, *ind.*
- Inconceivable, *a.*, not capable of being conceived by the mind, incomprehensible, (1) *toírmuamíte*; (2) *neamírmuamíteamail*, -*míla*; (3) *toctuígríonác*, -*aíge*.
- Inconceivableness, *n.*, the quality of being inconceivable, (1) *toírmuamíteáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *toctuígríonáct*.
- Inconclusive, *a.*, leading to no conclusion, *neiméiríocnuigíteáct*.
- Inconclusiveness, *n.*, the quality of being inconclusive, *neiméiríocnuigíteáct*, -*a*, *f*.
- Incongruity, *n.*, (1) want of congruity, inconsistency, *neiméiríóteaíct*, -*a*, *f*.
(2) Unsuitableness, *neamóipeamnáct*, -*a*, *f*.
- Incongruous, *a.*, (1) inappropriate, unsuitable, *neamóipeamnáct*, -*aíge*.
(2) Not capable of harmonizing, *neiméiríóteaíct*, -*uíge*; *améiríóteaíct*, -*uíge*.
- Inconsequent, *a.*, not following from the premises, *neiméantáct*, -*aíge*.
- Inconsiderable, *a.*, (1) unimportant, *neiméiríeáctáct*, -*aíge*.
(2) Trivial, unimportant, *íuarác*, -*aíge*.
(3) Small, *beag*, *g.s.f.* *bíge*.
- Inconsiderate, *a.*, (1) not regarding the rights or feelings of others, hasty, (a) *coíáirína*, *ind.*; (b) *toíorruíre*, *ind.* (*Don.*); (c) *obann*, -*áinne* (*toíobann*, *Con.* and *U.*).
(2) Heedless, careless, *neamáiríeáct*, -*uíge*.
(3) Thoughtless, *toíceíllíóe*, *ind.*
- Inconsistency, *n.*, discordance in respect to sentiment or action, incoherence in a statement, *neimíreáíaríáct*, -*a*, *f*.
- Inconsistent, *a.*, discordant, at variance, *neimíreáíaríáct*, -*aíge*.
- Inconsolable, *a.*, incapable of being consoled, disconsolate, *toíláíráct*, -*aíge*.
- Inconstancy, *n.*, (1) want of constancy, (a) *toíombuamíte*, *f.*; (b) *míócoimígeall*, -*íill*, *m*.

(2) Mutability, variableness, *neim̄peapam̄*, *m.*

(3) Fickleness, (a) *naor̄ḡairpeac̄*, -a, *f.*; (b) *iomtuap̄*, -air, *m.*; (c) *pusap̄*, -e, *f.*

Inconstant, *a.*, (1) not constant or stable, *ṽiombuan*, -ame.

(2) Mutable, variable, *neim̄peapm̄ac̄*, -aiḡe.

(3) Fickle, (a) *naor̄ḡairpeac̄*, -piḡe; (b) *iomtuac̄*, -aiṡe; (c) *peab̄ōr̄deac̄*, -ōiḡe; (d) *ṽtac̄ail̄leac̄*, -liḡe; (e) *ḡuanac̄*, -aiḡe.

Incontestable, *a.*, not contestable, not to be disputed, (1) *ṽeim̄neac̄*, -niḡe; (2) *neam̄am̄papac̄*, -aiḡe.

Incontinence,¹ *n.*, want of conti-

Incontinency,¹ *nence* or chastity, *neim̄ḡeanmnar̄ōeac̄*, -a, *f.*: lest Satan tempt you for your i., *ṽ'eaḡla ḡo ḡcuip̄peaṽ Sātan caṡuḡaṽ oṽaiṽ tṽé ḡap̄ neam̄ḡeanmnar̄ōeac̄* (1 *Cor.* 7, 5).

Incontinent, *a.*, unchaste, *neim̄ḡeanmnar̄ōeac̄*, -ōiḡe.

Incontrovertible, *a.*, indisputable, *neam̄aiḡneapac̄*, -aiḡe.

Inconvenience, *v.t.*, to incommode, (1) *miōcom̄ḡap̄am̄*, -aṽ; (2) *cuiṽim ap̄*: am I inconveniencing you? *an ḡṽuim̄ aḡ cup̄ ap̄ ṽuit?* *an ḡṽuim̄ aḡ ṽéanam̄ ceataiḡe ṽuit.*

Inconvenience, *n.*, that which gives trouble, embarrassment or uneasiness, (1) *am̄ṽeipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *miōcom̄ḡap̄*, -air, *m.*; (3) *ceataiḡe*, *g. id.*, also *cioṡaiḡe*, *f.*, *opp.* to *ṽeipe*; (4) *anac̄ap̄*, -c̄pa, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Inconvenient, *a.*, (1) not becoming or suitable, unfit, *neam̄oiṽeam̄nac̄*, -aiḡe.

(2) Not convenient, giving trouble, (a) *miōcom̄ḡapac̄*, -aiḡe; (b) *neam̄ḡap̄am̄ail*, -m̄la.

(3) Disadvantageous, *am̄-ṽeip̄*, -e.

Inconvertible, *a.*, not capable of being changed into or exchanged for, (1) *neam̄air̄t̄piḡṡe*, *ind.*; (2) *ṽo-iomp̄uiḡe*.

Incorporated, *a.*, united in one body, *com̄ṽnaṽm̄ṡa*.

Incorporation, *n.*, the union of different ingredients in one mass, *com̄ṽnaṽmaṽ*, -m̄ṡa, *m.*

Incorporeal, *a.*, not having a material body or form, (1) *ṽṽiopiaṽaṡṡa*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡan c̄oip̄*.

Incorrect, *a.*, (1) unjust, wrong, *miṡeap̄t̄*, -c̄iṽe.

(2) Faulty, *loṡṡac̄*, -aiḡe.

Incorrigible, *a.*, irreclaimable, *neim̄leap̄uiḡe*, *ind.*

(2) Beyond correction, *ṽo-ṽmaṡṡuiḡe*, *ind.*

Incorrigibleness, *n.*, the state of being incorrigible, *neim̄leap̄uiḡeac̄*, -a, *f.*

Incorrupt, Incorruptible, *a.*, not affected by corruption, undefiled, (1) *ṽoṡṽuail̄iḡe*; (2) *neam̄-ṡṽuail̄iḡe*, *ind.*

Incorruptibility, *n.*, the quality of being incorruptible, *neam̄-ṡṽuail̄ir̄ōeac̄*, -a, *f.*

Incorruption, *n.*, the condition of being incorruptible, *neam̄-ṡṽuail̄leac̄*, -liḡe, *m.*

Increase, *v.i.*, (1) to become greater in size, number, degree, value, power, reputation, wealth, etc., (a) *méaṡuiḡim*, -uḡaṽ: the waters increased, *ṽo méaṡuiḡeac̄ap̄ na huṽḡi* (*Gen.* 7, 17); (b) *ḡṽeip̄im*, -ṽeaṽ: he must i. but I must decrease, *ṽ'éḡean ṽōṽan ḡṽeip̄eaṽ aḡur ṽam̄pa laḡouḡaṽ* (*John* 3, 30); (c) *ḡoṽṽaim̄*, -aṽ, also *ḡoṽṽuiḡim*, -uḡaṽ; (d) *téir̄ōim̄ i méaṽ*: they

are increasing, τὰ ριάθ αἰ τοῦ
ἰ μέαθ.

(2) To multiply by the pro-
duction of young, (a) ἰομαθ-
υἱσμ, -υἱαθ; (b) τοῦ ἰ λῖον-
μαίμαετ.

Increase, *v.t.*, to make greater in
bulk, extent, value, amount,
etc., (1) μέαθυἱσμ, -υἱαθ: he
that oppresseth the poor to i.
his own riches, ἀν τέ ῥάρυἱgear
ἀν βοετ το μέαθυἱαθ ἁ ῥαρόβρυ
ῥέμ (*Prov.* 22, 16); God i. your
store, ἡο μέαθυἱγρο θῖα το
ῥτόρ; (2) βοῥρῖαμ, -αθ: may
God i. his heart, ἡο μβοῥρῖαθ
θῖα ἁ ἐποῖθε.

Increase, *n.*, (1) augmentation,
growth, μέαθυἱαθ, -υἱγε, *m.*

(2) Produce, profit, interest,
(a) βῖερ, -e, *f.*; (b) βῖρεαθ, -ῖγ,
m.: the earth shall give her
i., το βέαρῖαθ ἀν τῆλαμ ἁ
βῖρεαθ (*Zech.* 8, 12).

Increaser, *n.*, one who increases,
μέαθυἱγεθόρ, -όρᾱ, -ῖ, *m.*

Incredible, *a.*, not credible, (1)
οἰῥερομέαθ, -ῖγε; (2) οοἰ-
ἐροθε, *ind.*

Incredibility, } *n.*, the quality or
Incredibleness, } state of being
incredible, (1) οἰῥεροεαμ, -οἰμ,
m.; (2) οοἰῥεροῖρ, -e, *f.*

Incredulity, *n.*, disbelief, unbelief,
(1) οἰῥερομέαθ, -ᾱ, *f.*; (2)
οοἰῥερομέαθ, -ᾱ, *f.*; (3)
εῖαθᾱρ εῖροἰμ.

Incredulous, *a.*, indisposed to ad-
mit or accept that which is
related as true, (1) οἰῥερομέαθ,
-ῖγε; (2) βεαῖεῥερομέαθ,
-ῖγε.

Incredulousness, *n.*, the state or
quality of being incredulous, οἰ-
ἐροεαμῖαμ, -ῖμᾱ, *f.*

Increment, *n.*, matter added, in-

crease, βῖερ, -e, *f.*; τόρμαθ,
ᾱγ, *m.* (*T.P.* II. 198).

Incriminate, *v.t.*, to accuse, to
charge with a crime or fault,
οἰρ το ἐπ ἰ λειτ ὀυμε.

Incubate, *v.i.* and *t.*, to sit upon
eggs for hatching, ἡορῖαμ,
-αθ and ἡορ.

Incubation, *n.*, the act of hatching,
ἡορ, *gen.* ἡοῖρ, *m.*: the goose is
in the heat of i., τὰ ἀν ἡε ᾱρ ἡορ.

Incubus, *n.*, the nightmare, τῖομ-
ῖγε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ἡε, *m.*

Inculcate, *v.t.*, to teach and impress
by frequent repetitions, τεαῖαῖ-
ᾱμ, -ῖαῖ.

Inculcator, *n.*, one who inculcates,
τεαῖαῖῖεθόρ, -όρᾱ, -ῖ, *m.*

Incumbent, *a.*, imposed as a duty
or obligation, (1) ουαῖῖαῖαθ,
-ᾱῖγε; (2) ο'ῖᾱῖαῖθ ᾱρ.

Incumbent, *n.*, a clergyman in
possession of a benefice, ῖεῖῖ-
ᾱθόρ, -όρᾱ, -ῖ, *m.* .i. ἐῖῖεαθ
ἰ ῖεῖῖ βεαῖᾱ εαῖῖαῖ.

Incumbrance, *n.*, a burdensome
and troublesome load, a clog,
impediment hindrance or check,
(1) ἱᾱῖῖᾱ, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (2)
τῖῖῖῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖῖ, *m.*

Incur, *v.t.*, to expose one's self to,
to bring down on one's self, το
εᾱῖῖᾱῖgear οῖρ ῖέμ.

Incurability, *n.*, the state of being
incurable, οοῖῖεᾱῖῖαθ, -ᾱ, *f.*

Incurable, *a.*, not capable of being
cured, οοῖῖεᾱῖῖα, *ind.*

Incursion, *n.*, a temporary inva-
sion, (1) ῖᾱῖῖ, -e, *f.*; (2) ῖᾱῖῖ,
-ᾱῖῖ, *m.*; (3) ῖᾱῖῖᾱρ, -ᾱῖρ, *m.*

Incursive, *a.*, making an incursion,
ῖᾱῖῖεαθ, -ῖῖγε.

Indebted, *a.*, (1) in debt, ἰ βῖᾱῖᾱῖθ:
we forgive every one that is i.
to us, μαῖῖῖῖῖῖ-ne το ἡᾱθ ᾱον
ᾱρ ἁ βῖῖῖ ῖᾱῖᾱ ᾱῖᾱῖῖ (*Luke*
11, 4).

(2) Under obligation, *ῥαοὶ* *κομαοῖν*.

Indecency, *n.*, want of decency, modesty or good manners; an indelicate word or act, (1) *μί-ι-ομῶν*, *-αῖν*, *m.*; (2) *μί-ε-α-ν-ῥαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *οἰ-οῦ-β-ε-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *νεῖ-μ-ο-εῖ-ρ*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Indecent, *a.*, offensive to modesty and delicacy, unfit to be seen or heard, (1) *μί-ε-α-ν-ῥα*, *ind.*; (2) *οἰ-οῦ-β-ε-αῖ*, *-αῖ*, *g.*; (3) *μῖ-ο-ν-ῥα*, *-αῖ*, *g.*; (4) *νεῖ-μ-ο-ε-α-ν-ῥα*, *ind.*; (5) *νεῖ-μ-ο-ε-αῖ*, *-ο-εῖ-ρ*.

Indecisive, *a.*, prone to indecision, hesitating, *ἀ-μῖ-ρ-αῖ*, *-αῖ*, *g.*.

Indeclinable, *a.* (*Gram.*), not varied by inflective terminations, *ο-ο-ῖ-α-ο-ν-τ-α*, *ind.*

Indecorous, *a.*, contrary to good manners, good breeding or etiquette, (1) *μῖ-ο-μ-ο-ῶ-δ-α-μ-αῖ*, *-μ-αῖ*; (2) *μῖ-ο-μ-ῖ-ν-τ-ε*, *ind.*

Indecorum, *n.*, impropriety of behaviour, (1) *οἰ-οῦ-μ-ο-μ-ῶ-ν*, *-αῖν*, *m.*; (2) *μῖ-ο-μ-ῖ-ν-τ-ε-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *μῖ-ο-μ-ο-ῶ*, *-α*, *m.*

Indeed, *ad.*, in reality, in truth, in fact, verily, truly, (1) *ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ*; (2) *ῶ-ο-ε-αῖ-ν-ῶ*; (3) *ῶ-ο-εῖ-μῖν*; (4) *ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ*; (5) *ἀ-μ-β-α-ρ-α*; (6) *ἀ-μ-β-ρ-αῖ-αῖ*; (7) *ἀ-ν-ο-ἰ-αῖ*; (8) *ῖ-ο-μ-ο-ρ-ῖ-ο*; (9) yes indeed, (a) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ* and *ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ* (*U.*); (b) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ* *ῶ-ο-εῖ-μῖν* (*M.*); (c) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ* *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ*; (10) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ*: John is rich. He is indeed, *τ-ἰ-αῖ* *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ*. *τ-ἰ-αῖ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῶ*?; (11) *μῖ-ο-ρῖ*; indeed it is, *μῖ-ο-ρῖ* *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ*.

Indefatigable, *a.*, incapable of being fatigued, unremitting in labour or effort, untiring, (1) *ο-ο-ῖ-α-ο-ῖ-ο-ῶ*; (2) *νε-α-μ-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-ῖ-αῖ*; (3) *ο-ο-ῖ-α-ο-ῖ-ο-ῶ*, *ind.*; (4) *ῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-ο-ῶ*, *-αῖ*, *g.*.

Indefensible, *a.*, not capable of

being defended, justified, vindicated or maintained, *ο-ο-ῖ-α-ο-ῖ-ο-ῶ*, *ind.*

Indefinite, *a.*, (1) not limited, defined or specified; not determined or fixed upon; not precise or explicit, (a) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *ind.*; (b) *νεῖ-μ-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

(2) Boundless, infinite, (a) *μῖ-ε-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-αῖ*, *g.*; (b) *νεῖ-μ-ῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *ind.*; (c) *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ο-ῶ*; (d) *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*; (e) *ῶ-ο-ἰ-ρῖ-αῖ*.

(3) (*Gram.*), *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *ind.*; the indefinite article, *ἄ-ν* *τ-ἰ-αῖ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

Indefiniteness, *n.*, the quality of being indefinite, (1) *νεῖ-μ-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*; (3) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*: cease your indefiniteness, *ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῶ* *ἄ-ν* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

Indelible, *a.*, that cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out or effaced, (1) *ο-ἰ-ρῖ-ν-ῖ-ο-ῖ-αῖ*; (2) *ῖ-αῖ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

Indelicacy, *n.*, want of delicacy or regard for purity, propriety or refinement of manners and language, (1) *μῖ-ο-ἰ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *μῖ-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*

Indelicate, *a.*, wanting in delicacy, offensive to good manners or purity of mind, (1) *μῖ-ο-ἰ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-ῖ-αῖ*; (2) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-ῖ-αῖ*; (3) *μῖ-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *ind.*

Indemnification, *n.*, the act of securing against loss or damage, *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

Indemnify, *v.t.*, to secure against loss or damage, *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ* *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*.

Indemnity, *n.*, (1) amnesty, (a) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *ῖ-αῖ-ο-ῖ-ν-ῖ-αῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*

(2) Compensation for loss or damage, (a) *ιαπταρ*, -e, *f.*; (b) *ιαπταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

Indent, *v.t.*, to notch, to cut into points like a row of teeth, (1) *ινδέρωμ*, -οεαθ; (2) *εαζαμ*, -αθ.

Indented, *a.*, notched, (1) *εαζαδ*, -αιζε; (2) *φιασαιτε*.

Indenture, *n.*, a mutual agreement in writing each party being usually furnished with a counterpart, (1) *οινντιούρ*, -ύρα, -ύρί, *m.*; (2) *βανν céirœ*.

Independence, *n.*, exemption from reliance on or control by others, *νεμῖρπεαδάρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; *νεμῖρπέρ*, -e, *f.*; *τεανναρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

Independent, *a.*, not subject to control by or reliance on others, (1) *νεμῖρπεαδάρ*, -αιζε, followed by *τε* or *οο*; (2) *φραρ*, -αιρε; (3) *ζαν ρπεαθ τε νέμνε*.

Indescribable, *a.*, incapable of being described, (1) *οο-μνιρτε*; (2) *ναδ φέρωρ α φαιρνέρ* (*inn-rmt*).

Indeterminate, *a.*, not certain or fixed, (1) *έγκινντε*, *ind.*; (2) *νεμῖκινντε*, *ind.*

Index, *v.t.*, to provide with an index or table of contents, *ελάμυγμ*, -υζαθ.

Index, *n.*, (1) that which points out or guides, *κορρόζ*, -όριζε, -α, *f.*, from *κορρ*, the forefinger.

(2) A table of references as in a book, *ελάμ*, -άιρ, *m.*

India, *n.*, the name of a country, *ινδια*; the East Indies, *να ηνδιαα τωρ*; the West Indies, *να ηνδιαα τιαρ*.

Indiarubber, *n.*, a tenacious, elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky sap of several tropical plants; *caoutchouc*; *εύτριύκ*, -ύκ, *m.*

Indicate, *v.t.*, to show, to make known, *φοιτρύγμ*, -ιυζαθ.

Indication, *n.*, (1) a mark, *κομαρτα*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*

(2) A symptom, *τυαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*: a dry March is an *i.* of plants, *i.e.*, of a good harvest, *μάρτα τῖρμ τυαρ πλαννοα*.

Indicative, *a.*, pointing out, bringing to notice, *φοιτρύγτεαδ*, -τίζε; the indicative mood, *αν μοθ τάρζαδ*.

Indicator, *n.*, one who or that which shows or points out, *φοιτρύγτεοίρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Indictable, *a.*, liable to be indicted, (1) *μέλιγτε*; (2) *ινδίοτάλτα*, *ind.*

Indicter, *n.*, one who indicts, *οίοτάλτωρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*

Indictment, *n.*, the act of indicting, (1) *οίοτάλ*, -άλα, *f.*; (2) *οίοτάλταθ*, -τα, *m.*; (3) *έλιζε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Indifference, *n.*, (1) absence of anxiety or interest, unconcernedness, (a) *νεαμῖκύραμ*; -αίμ, *m.*; (b) *νεαμῖρμ*, -e, *f.*; (c) *νεαμῖκάρ*: there should be no *i.* on this point *νι κόρρ νεαμῖκάρ οο θέαναμ τον βποννε-ρο*; (d) *πείαδούρ*, -e, *f.*

(2) Want of sufficient importance to constitute a difference, *φιαρθάι*, -άλα, *f.*

Indifferent, *a.*, (1) feeling no interest, anxiety or care in anything, (a) *νεαμῖκύραμαδ*, -αιζε; (b) *νεαμῖκάρμαρ*, -αιρε; (c) *νεαμῖρμμεαμαί*, -μίτα; (d) *πείαδούρπεαδ*, -ριζε; (e) I am *i.*, *ιρ cuma tiom*.

(2) Without significance or importance, (a) *οναρω*: bad, good or *i.*, *οτε*, *μαίτ να οναρω*; (b) *νεαμαίτεαδ*, -τίζε; (c) *φιαραδ*, -αιζε.

Indisposition, *n.*, slight disorder or illness, (1) *τιννεαρ, -νιρ, m.*; (2) *ιαρραδτ δε βρηεοιρδεαδτ.*

Indisputable, *a.*, too evident to admit of dispute, (1) *σο-αιγνεαρδ, -αιγε*; (2) *νεαμαιγνεαρτα*; (3) *ζαν αμπαρ.*

Indissoluble, } *a.*, (1) not capable
Indissolvable, } of being dissolved, melted or liquified, *οδ-τεαδτα, ind.*

(2) Incapable of being broken or dissolved, as a bond, (a) *οοι-οεργιτε, ind.*; (b) *οορζαοιτε*; (c) *ναδ φεροιρ οο ρζαπαδ ο δειτε.*

Indistinct, *a.*, obscure to the mind or senses, not clear, (1) *οοιτειρ, -e*; (2) *νεαμφοιτειρ, -e*; (3) *οοφολλυραδ, -αιγε.*

Indistinctness, *n.*, want of definiteness, dimness, (1) *οοιτειρε, g. id., f.*; (2) *οοφολλυραδτ, -α, f.*

Indite, *v.t.*, to compose, *οεαδτ-υιζμ, -υζαδ.*

Individual, *n.*, (1) a single person, *οομε, gen. id., pl. οαομε, m.*

(2) A single thing, *οεαμ, g. ομν, pl. id., m.*

Individually, *ad.*, inseparably, in an inseparable manner, (1) *φαιοι τειτ*; (2) *τεαδ αρ τειτ*; (3) *ι νοιαρο α δειτε*; (4) *φαιοι ρεαδ*: however great their strength individually, *οα μερο α νεαρτ φαιοι ρεαδ.*

Indivisibility, *n.*, the state or quality of being inseparable, *οο-ρομντεαδτ, -α, f.*

Indivisible, *a.*, not separable into parts, *οορομντε, ind.*

Indocile, *a.*, not teachable, *οο-μυμτε, ind.*

Indocility, *n.*, the state or quality of being indocile, *οομυμτεαδτ, -α, f.*

Indoctrinate, *v.t.*, to instruct in the rudiments of learning, *τεαδ-αρζαμ, -ζαρζ.*

Indolence, *n.*, habitual idleness, laziness, sloth, (1) *αιμτειρζ, -e, f.*; (2) *ρζαριρτεαδτ, -α, f.*; (3) *τειρζεαμλαδτ, -α, f.*; (4) *οιομ-αομτεαρ, -τιρ, m.*; (5) *φαλλραδτ, -α, f.*; (6) *τειρζε, g. id., f.*

Indolent, *a.*, habitually idle, lazy, (1) *αιμτειρζεαμαι, -μλα*; (2) *ρζαριρτεαδ, -τιζε*; *τειρζεαμαι, -μλα*, (3) *φαλλρα, ind.*

Indubitable, *a.*, (1) not doubtful, *νεαμαμπαραδ, -αιγε.*

(2) Certain, *ομντε, ind.*

Induce, *v.t.*, (1) to lead, (a) *ρεοι-αμ, -αδ*; (b) *τρεορμ, -αδ.*

(2) To influence, (a) *οιαομ, -αδ*; (b) *μεαλλμ, -αδ.*

Inducement, *n.*, the act of inducing, *ταρπαμζ ομ νειτε.*

Inducible, *a.*, capable of being induced, *ροαομτα, ind.*

Inductile, *a.*, incapable of being drawn out into threads, *οοι-φιτε, ind.*

Induction, *n.*, bringing in, *τρεορ-αροαδτ, -α, f.*

Inductive, *a.*, leading or drawing, *τρεορπιγτεαδ, -τιζε.*

Indulge, *v.t.*, to gratify by compliance, *ραρπιζμ, -υζαδ.*

Indulge, *v.i.*, to gratify one's tastes or desires, *φαιομ, -νεαδ.*

Indulgence, *n.*, (1) the act of indulging or harmonising, (a) *φαιομεαδτ, -α, f.*; (b) *φαιομεαρ, -νιρ, m.*

(2) Remission of the punishment due to sins after the guilt of sin has been remitted by absolution and repentance, (a) *ιοζα, gen. id., m.*; (b) *ιοζαδτ, -α, f.*; (c) plenary indulgence, *λανιοζαδ, m. .i. μαιτμεαδαρ νο ιοζαδ ιομλαν.*

Indulgence, *v.t.*, to grant an indulgence to, ἰοῦσαίμ, -αῶ.

Indulgent, *a.*, yielding to the wishes or humour of those under one's care, (1) ἱλάϊε, -ε; (2) ῥαομεαῖ, -νίγε.

Indurate, *v.t.*, to make hard, ὀέσασαιμ ἑρμαῖ; ἑρμαῖ, -αῶ.

Indurated, *a.*, made hard, ἑρμαῖ-ἀναῖ, -ἀίγε.

Induration, *n.*, the act of hardening or the process of growing hard, ἑρμαῖ-ἀναῖ, -α, *f.*

Industrial, *a.*, pertaining to industry, ῥαοῖ-ῥαμαί, -μίλα.

Industrious, *a.*, given to industry, (1) ῥολάῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε; (2) ῥαοῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε; (3) ῥηόῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε; (4) ὀίεαί-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε; (5) ῥηοί-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε (*Con.*); (6) ῥηοί-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε (*for* ῥηοί-ῥαῖ); (7) ὀίεαί-ῥαῖ, -ἀίγε.

Industry, *n.*, habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit, (1) ῥολάῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *m.*; (2) ῥαοῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *m.*; (3) ῥηοί-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *m.* (*cf.* L. cura).

Inebriate, *n.*, an habitual drunkard (1) μεῖ-ῥεοί, -οῖ, -ῥί, *m.*; (2) ῥεοί, *g. id., pl.* -ῥί, *m.*

Inebriate, *v.t.*, to make drunk, to intoxicate, ῥηοί-ῥαῖ ἑρμαῖ.

Inebriated, *a.*, drunk, ἑρμαῖ μεῖ-ῥεοί.

Inebriation, *n.*, intoxication, μεῖ-ῥεοί, *gen. id., f.*

Inedible, *a.*, not fit to be eaten, ὀο-ῖε.

Ineffable, *a.*, incapable of being expressed in words, (1) ὀο-ῖε, *ind.*; (2) ὀο-ῖε, *ind.*; (3) ὀο-ῖε.

Ineffective, } *a.*, not effective, fu-
Ineffectual, } tile, useless, (1) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*; (2) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*; (3) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

Inefficacious, *a.*, not having power to produce the desired effect, neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

Inefficacy, } *n.*, want of power to
Inefficiency, } produce the desired effect, (1) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*; (2) ambríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*

Inefficient, *a.*, (1) not producing the effect intended or desired, neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

(2) Incapable of or indisposed to effective action, ambríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

Inelegant, *a.*, wanting in anything which correct taste requires, miortuambríoῖ, *ind.*

Inept, *a.*, (1) unfit, unsuitable, neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

(2) Silly, foolish, nonsensical, (a) ambríoῖ-ῥαῖ, *ind.*; (b) ambríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -οῖ, *f.*; (c) ὀίεαί-ῥαῖ, *ind.*

(3) Useless, (a) ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*; (b) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

Ineptitude, *n.*, (1) unfitness, unsuitableness, neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*

(2) Absurdity, nonsense, foolishness, (a) ambríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*; (b) ὀίεαί-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*

(3) Uselessness, (a) ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *f.*; (b) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀ, *m.*

Inequality, *n.*, disproportion, unevenness, disparity, (1) neimbríoῖ-ῥαῖ, -αί, *m.*; (2) éas-coῖ-ῥαῖ, -αί, *m.*

Inequitable, *a.*, not just, éas-coῖ-ῥαῖ, -ἀί, *f.*

Inert, *a.*, indisposed to move or act, sluggish, indolent, τάμ, -άμ, *f.*

Inert mass, (a) μεῖ-ῥεοί; (b) πτεῖ-ῥεοί.

Inertness, *n.*, habitual indisposition to action or motion, sluggishness, τάμ-ἀί, *g. id., f.*

Inestimable, *a.*, incapable of being valued, above all price, *τοῖς μέγεθος, ind.*

Inevitable, *a.*, (1) incapable of being shunned or avoided, (*a*) *τοῖς φερόμενα*; (*b*) *ναὶ φέροι αὐτὸς*; (*c*) *ἔστιν οὐκ ἄρ.*

(2) Certain, *δεσπότης, -α.*

Inevitableness, *n.*, the state of being unavoidable, *τοῖς φερόμενα*, *-α, f.*

(2) Certainty, *δεσπότης, -α, f.*

Inexact, *a.*, not exact, *νεανίσκος, -ε.*

Inexactness, *n.*, the quality of being inexact, *νεανίσκος, -ν, m.*

Inexcusable, *a.*, not admitting excuse, *τοῖς ἐκτελέσειν.*

Inexhaustible, *a.*, (1) incapable of being used up or spent, (*a*) *νεανίσκος, -τις*; (*b*) *ναὶ φέροι αὐτὸς ἐκτελέσειν.*

(2) Not capable of being emptied, *νεανίσκος, -τις.*

Inexorable, *a.*, not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer, (1) *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*; (2) *τοῖς φερόμενα*; (3) *ναὶ ἐκτελέσειν τε καὶ ἐκτελέσειν.*

Inexperience, *n.*, absence or want of experience, *ἀνέπειρος, -α, f.*

Inexperienced, *a.*, (1) not having experience, *ἀνέπειρος, -α, f.*

(2) Unskilled, *μηδὲν, -ε.*

Inexpert, *a.*, not expert or skilled, (1) *νεανίσκος, ind.*; (2) *ἀνέπειρος, ind.*

Inexpertness, *n.*, want of expertness or skill, (1) *νεανίσκος, -α, f.*; (2) *ἀνέπειρος, -α, f.*

Inexplicable, *a.*, incapable of being explained or accounted for, (1) *τοῖς φερόμενα*; (2) *τοῖς φερόμενα, -ε.*

Inexpressible, *a.*, not capable of expression or utterance in language, (1) *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*; (2) *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*

Inextinguishable, *a.*, unquenchable, *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*

Inextricable, *a.*, (1) incapable of being extricated, untied or disentangled, *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*

(2) Hopelessly intricate or confused, (*a*) *ἀνέπειρος, -α, f.*; (*b*) *ἀνέπειρος, -ε.*

Inextricableness, *n.*, the state of being inextricable, (1) *τοῖς φερόμενα, -α, f.*; (2) *ἀνέπειρος, -α, f.*

Infallibility, *n.*, the state of being exempt from error, *νεανίσκος, -α, f.*

Infallible, *a.*, (1) entirely exempt from liability to mistake, (*a*) *νεανίσκος, -α, f.*; (*b*) *νεανίσκος, -α, f.* (*Acts* 1, 3).

(2) Not liable to fail, deceive or disappoint, *τοῖς φερόμενα, -α, f.*

(3) Indubitable, sure, certain, *τοῖς φερόμενα, ind.*

Infamous, *a.*, (1) having a reputation of the worst kind, (*a*) *μίσος, -α, f.*; (*b*) *μίσος, -α, f.*

(2) Causing or producing infamy, *οὐδέμιος, -α, f.*

Infamous lie, τοῖς φερόμενα.

Infamy, *n.*, (1) total loss of reputation, *μίσος, gen. id., m. and f.*

(2) A quality which exposes to disgrace, *οὐδέμιος, -ε, f.*

Infancy, *n.*, childhood, (1) *ναῖος, -α, f.*; (2) *ναῖος, -α, f.*; (3) *τεανός, -α, f.*; also *τεανός, f.*; (4) *τεανός, -α, f.*

Infant, *n.*, a child, a babe, (1) *τεανός, -α, m.*; (2) *τεανός, -α, m.*; (3) *τεανός, -α, m.*; (4) *ναῖος, -α, pl. -οί, m.*; (5) *ναῖος, -α, m.*; (6) *βρέφος, -α, f.*; (7) *παιδίον, g. id., pl. -α, m.*; (8) *Fig., ἑαυτοῦ, -α, m.*

Infanticidal, *a.*, of or pertaining to child-murder, *λεανθιμαρτυχᾶς*, -αιγε.

Infanticide, *n.*, child-murder, *λεανθιμαρτυχᾶς*, -βῆς, *m.*

Infantile, Infantine, *a.*, childish, characteristic of an infant, (1) *ναοιόεαντα*, *ind.*; (2) *ναοιόεαντας*, -αιγε; (3) *λεανθας*, -αιγε; (4) *λεανθαριόε*, *ind.*

Infantry, *n.*, foot-soldiers, (1) *κοιηροῦτε*, *m.*; (2) *αρμ κοιρε*.

Infatuate, *v.t.*, to make foolish, to inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion, *ραοβᾶιμ*, -αῶ.

Infatuated, *a.*, overcome by some foolish passion or desire, *ραοβ-νόρας*, -αιγε.

Infatuating, *n.*, the act of making foolish, *ραοβᾶς*, -βῆς, *m.*

Infatuation, *n.*, (1) the state of being infatuated, *ραοβῆς*, -α, *f.* (2) That which infatuates, (*a*) *ραοβνόρ*, -όρ, *m.*; (*b*) *μεαρῖζᾶν μεαρῖαιτ*, *m.*

Infect, *v.t.*, to affect with a contagious disease, *ῖαλπειζιμ*, -υῖαῶ.

Infected, *a.*, contaminated with disease, *ῖαλπειζῆτε*, *ind.*

Infecting, *n.*, the act of contaminating with an infectious disease, *ῖαλπαῶ*, -πειζῆτε, *m.*

Infection, *n.*, the act of infecting or the state of being infected, *ῖαλπαῖς*, -α, *f.*

Infectious, *a.*, (1) epidemic, (*a*) *ῖαλπας*, -αιγε; (*b*) *αίχροεας*, -οῖγε. (2) Contagious, *τόῖαλ*, -αιγε. (3) Pestilential, *πλάιῖεαῖαιτ*, -ῖαι.

Infelicitous, *a.*, unhappy, unfortunate, *μῖρεᾶνμαρ*, -αιπε.

Infelicity, *n.*, unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, misfortune, *μῖρεᾶν*, -έμ, *m.*

Infer, *v.t.*, (1) to derive by deduction or induction, *ταρραμζιμ*, with *αρ*.

(2) To surmise, *μεαρᾶιμ*, *v.n.* *μεαρ*.

(3) To accept, derive or imply, *τσιζιμ*, -ζιμ(τ).

Inferable, *a.*, capable of being inferred or deduced, *ιοντσιζῆτε*.

Inference, *n.*, the act or process of inferring by induction or deduction, *ταρραμζ*, -ε, *f.*, with *αρ*.

Inferior, *n*, a person of lower rank, station, etc., than another, (1) *ιόεταρᾶν*, -ᾶιμ, *m.*; (2) *ποῶume*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῶαome, *m.*

Inferior, *a.*, lower in place, rank, etc., (1) *υῖρῖρεαλ*, -ριε; (2) *ιόεταρᾶνας*, -αιγε; (3) *ιόεταρῶα*, *ind.*

Inferiority, *n.*, a lower state or condition, (1) *ιόεταρᾶναςῖς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ιόεταρῶαςῖς*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ιόεταρᾶιγε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Infernal, *a.*, of or pertaining to, resembling or inhabiting hell, (1) *ιρρεανῖα*, *ind.*; (2) *ιρρεανῖας*, -αιγε.

Infertile, *a.*, not productive, barren, sterile, (1) *νεαῖτορῖας*, -αιγε; (2) *νεαῖτορῖαῖαιτ*, -ῖαι.

Infertility, *n.*, unproductiveness, barrenness, *νεαῖτορῖαῖαιτ*, *a.*, *f.*

Infest, *v.t.*, (1) to trouble greatly, to disturb, *βυαῖορῖμ*, -ρεαῶ and -ρεαῖ.

(2) To annoy, to molest or harass, *εῖαῖοαῖμ* (and *εῖαῖοῖμ*), *v.n.* *εῖαῖο*.

Infidel, *a.*, not holding the faith, (1) *μῖεπεροῖεας*, -ῖιγε; (2) *οῖεπεροῖεας*, -ῖιγε.

Infidel, *n.*, one who does not believe in Christianity, (1) *μῖεπεροῖεας*, -ῖιζ, -ῖιγε, *m.*; (2)

οἰκρομέας, -μῖς, -μῖς, *m.*;
(3) νεμῆριορτυρὸς, *g. id., pl.*
-ὄτε, *m.*; (4) ἀνῆριορτυρὸς, *g.*
id., pl. -ὄτε, *m.*

Infidelity, *n.*, (1) want of faith in
Christianity, (a) μῖκρομέας, -
α, *f.*; (b) οἰκρομέας, -οῖμ, *m.*;
(c) ἀνῆριορτυρὸς, -α, *f.*

(2) Unfaithfulness to the mar-
riage vow, νεμῆριμνεάς, -α, *f.*

(3) Breach of trust, (a) νεμ-
ὄλρεάς, -α, *f.*; (b) πᾶσι ἀρ
ιονησάοις.

Infinite, *a.*, (1) unlimited or bound-
less, (a) in time, (i) ριορρὸς, *ind.*;
(ii) ριορὸς, *ind.*; (iii) νεμῆριο-
κνῖς; (iv) ὅσον ἐρῖς; (v) οἰ-
κροκνῖς; (b) in space, (i) νεμῆ-
ριόρμνη, *ind.*; (ii) οὐ-
κρορμνη, *ind.*

(2) Without limit in power,
etc., νεμῆριμνεάς, -ρῖς: Ethi-
opia and Egypt were her strength
and it was i., *buò í a neapc pín*
an Etioπia ἡ an Eγipc ἡ buò
neamῆριμνεάς pín (Nah. 3, 9);
οὐκρῖς; ind.

Infinitive (*Gram.*), *n.*, *ιαρὸρῖς*,
-α, *f.*; *ιαρὸρῖς* (*T. C.*).

Infinitive, *a.*, not bounded or
restricted, νεμῆριόρμνη, *ind.*

Infinity, *n.*, (1) boundlessness,
νεμῆριόρμνη, -α, *f.*

(2) Eternity, (a) ριορρὸς, -
α, *f.*; (b) ριορὸς, -α, *f.*

Infirm, *a.*, (1) not firm or sound,
εαρίαν, -ἀν, *m.*

(2) Weak, feeble, (a) ἀνῆριμ,
-αῖν; (b) ῆριμ, -αῖν; (c)
ἰς, -αῖς; (d) ἐγὼ, *ind.*; (e)
τρεῖς, -ε.

(3) Not solid, insecure, ἐγ-
κυρὸς, -ε.

Infirmity, *n.*, a hospital, ὀρροῖα
-εῖν, *m.*

Infirmity, *n.*, an unsound, weak
or unhealthy state, (1) πρεῖος-

εάς, -α, *f.*; (2) εαρίαν, *g. id.,*
f.; (3) ἐγκυρὸς, -αῖν, *m.*; (4)
εαρίαν, *g. id., f.*; (5) ἐγὼ-
εάς, -α, *f.*

Infix pronoun, *n.*, a pronoun
forming part of a word, *πορ-*
αῖν ἰαρί.

Inflame, *v.t.*, to set on fire, to
kindle, (1) ἰαρίμ, -αὐ; (2) οὐ
κυρ ἀρ ἰαρίμ νό τρεῖς τέμε.

Inflamed, *a.*, (1) set on fire, ἰαρί
μ.

(2) Heated, ὀρρὸς, -αῖς.

Inflaming, *n.*, (1) the act of setting
on fire, ἀνῆρι-ὀρρὸς, *m.*, *cf. Skr.*
ahan, to burn, to give light ✓
indh, to kindle.

(2) Exciting to passion, ὀρρ-
ὀς, -αῖς, *m.*

Inflammability, *n.*, susceptibility
of taking fire readily, ὀρρὸς,
-α, *f.*

Inflammable, *a.*, (1) capable of
being lighted, ὀρρὸς.

(2) Easily lighted, (a) ὀρρὸς,
ind.; (b) ἰαρίμ, -αῖν.

Inflammation, *n.*, (1) the act of
kindling or setting on fire, (a)
ἰαρίμ, -α, *f.*; (b) ὀρρὸς,
-α, *m.*

(2) Violent excitement, heat,
passion, ἀνῆριμ, -α, *m.*

(3) (*Medical*), a morbid con-
dition of any part of the body,
ἀνῆριμ, -α, *m.*

Inflammation of the eyes, (a)
κατῆριμ, *g. id., m.*; (b) ῆριμ.

Inflate, *v.t.*, to swell or distend
with air or gas, (1) ὀρρὸς, -αὐ;
(2) ὀρρὸς, -αὐ.

Inflate, *v.i.*, to expand, to fill, to
distend, ὀρρὸς.

Inflation, *n.*, the act or process of
inflating, ὀρρὸς, -α, *m.*

Inflect, *v.t.*, (1) to bend, to incline,
to deflect, ὀρρὸς, -α, *m.*

(2) (*Gram.*), to decline as a

noun or adjective or conjugate as a verb, (a) *ῥοιόκλαιναίμ, -αὐ*; (b) *ῥίλλιμ, -λεαὐ*.

Inflection, n., (1) the act of inflecting or the state of being inflected, *ῥοιόκλαιναὐ, -ντα, m.*

(2) Grammatical variations to express case, gender, number, comparison, tense, person, mood, voice, etc., *ῥίλλεαὐ, -ιτε, m.*

Inflective, a., (1) capable of deflection, *ῥοιόκλαιντα, ind.*

(2) (*Gram.*), inflectional, *ῥίλλεαὐ, -τιγε*.

Inflexibility, n., (1) not capable of being bent or changed, *ῥοιύβταὐ, -α, f.*

(2) Firmness of will or purpose, *ῥο-έανῥαὐ, -α, f.*

Inflexible, a., (1) not capable of being bent, *ῥοιύβτα, ind.*

(2) Firm of will or purpose, *ῥο-έανῥαὐ, -αγε*.

Inflict, v.t., to cause to bear, feel or suffer, *ῥοβειρῖμ νό ταβῥαίμ, v.n. ταβῥαιρτ*, with a noun indicating what is borne, felt or suffered, as : to i. blows, *βυλλί ῥο ταβῥαιρτ*; to i. a wound with a dagger, *ζοίμ ῥο ταβῥαιρτ τε μιοσόγ*; the hand that inflicted this great disgrace, *αν ιάμ ῥο τῡς αν νάιρε μόρ ῥο*.

Influence, v.t., (1) to modify, bias or sway, *κλαιναίμ, -αὐ*.

(2) To lead, persuade or induce, *τρεόρμυγίμ, -αῡαὐ*; (a) they came under his i., *τάνγδαῡαρ ῥένα ανάλ ῥμ*.

Influence, n., (1) controlling power, force or agency, (a) *κυμαὐ, -α, f.*; (b) *κυμαρ, -αίρ, m.*

(2) Power arising from elevated rank, excellence of character, intellect, etc., *επερθεαμ-αν(τ), -μνα, f.*

Influential, a., having authority, influence or ascendancy, (1) *κυμ-αὐταὐ, -αγε*; (2) *κυμαρὰ, -αγε*; (3) *κυμρεαὐ, -ῥιγε*.

Influenza, n., acute nasal or bronchial catarrh, *ῥουί, -ε, f. (ῥ. ι.)*; *ῥλαῡοάν μόρ*.

Infold, v.t., to enfold, to inwrap, to envelop, *ῥίλλεαὐ ῥτεαὐ*.

Infolded, a., inwrapped or enveloped, *ῥίλλτε, ind.*

Inform, v.t., to make known to, (1) *ινῥίμ, -ῥιν(τ)*; (the form *ινῥεαὐ* is found in *Con*); (2) *ῥαῖρνέριμ, -νέρι*; (3) *ῥαῖρνέ-ῥίμ, -νέῖρ*; (4) *νοκταίμ, -αὐ*.

Informal, a., not in the regular, usual or established form, *νεῖμ-ῥιαῡαταὐ, -αγε*.

Informality, n., want of regular, prescribed or customary form, *νεῖμῥιαῡαταὐ, -α, f.*

Information, n., (1) news, *νυαῖρ-εαὐ, -α, f.*

(2) Intelligence, (a) *ῥιορ, g. ῥεαῥα, m.*; (b) *ῥαῖρνέῖρ, -ε, f.*; (c) *τυναίεαρ, -α, m. (m. b.).*

(3) Knowledge, *εόίαρ, -αίρ, m.*

(4) Tidings, *τυναῖρῡς, -ε, f.*; *κυνῡταρ, -αίρ, m.*

Informer, n., one who informs against another for breaking the law, (1) *ῥραῡαοοίρ, m.*; (2) *ῥῥίο-ῡοίρ, -όῥα, -ῥί, m.*; (3) *ῥῥίοέῖρ, -έῥα, -ῥί, m.*

Informing, n., acting the informer, *ῥῥίοῡοίρεαὐ, -α, f. ῥῥίοέῖρεαὐ, -α, f.*

Infraction, n., the act of breaking, breach, infringement, violation, *ῥῥεαὐ, -ῥτε, m.*

Infrangible, a., not capable of being broken, *ῥοῡῡῥῡτε*.

Infrangibility, } n., the quality or
Infrangibleness, } state of being
infrangible, *ῥοῡῡῥῡτεαὐ, -α, f.*

Infrequent, a., rare, *ανῡαμ, ind.*

Infringe, *v.t.*, to break, to violate, *βριμ, -ρεαθ*.

Infringe, *v.i.*, to encroach, to trespass, *βριμ ιρεαθ αρ*.

Infringement, *n.*, breach, violation, encroachment, *βιρεαθ, -ρτε, m.*

Infringer, *n.*, one who infringes, (1) *βριρτεοιρ, -ομα, -ρι, m.*; (2) *ράριγθεοιρ, m.*: an i. of the law, *ράριγθεοιρ αν ουιγε*.

Infuriated, *a.*, enraged, furious, *φιομαρ, -αιρε, m.*

Infuse, *v.t.*, (1) to pour in as liquid, to instil as principles, *οιριτιμ ιρεαθ*.

(2) To inspire or animate, to fill, *ιιοναμ, -αθ, with ιε*.

(3) To steep in water or other fluid without boiling in order to extract medicinal qualities, *βογ-αμ, -αθ*.

Infusion, *n.*, (1) the act of pouring in, *οιριταθ ιρεαθ*.

(2) The act of instilling, *ιιοναθ ιε*.

(3) The act of steeping or soaking in water to extract its virtues, *βογαθ, -γτα and -αθ, m.*

Ingenious, *a.*, (1) having an aptitude to contrive or form new combinations, (a) *γαρτα, ind.*; (b) *γλιε, -ε*; (c) *τιονηγσανταθ, -αιγε*; (d) *ιιιιρεαμαλ, -μλα (Con.)*.

(2) Adroit, keen, shrewd, (a) *γεαριειρεαθ, -ριγε*; (b) *ριταμθα, ind.*

Ingenuity, *n.*, skill in devising or combining, (1) *γαρταθ, -α, f.*; (2) *γλιεαρ, -αιρ*: i. is better than strength, *ιρ πεαρι γλιεαρ να νεαρι*; (3) *ριταμ, -αμα, f.*; (4) *ριταμθαθ, -α, f.*; (5) *ιιιι-τεαθ, -α, f.*: there is no bounds to woman's i., *νι'λ τεομα ιε ιιιιιτεαθ μνα (D. f.)*; (6)

ιιιιιρεαθ, -α, f. (Con.); (7) *ιιιιιιι, -ε, f. (Tyr.)*; (8) *γελ-ιιιιι, -ε, f.*

Ingenuous, *a.*, (1) honourable, upright, high-minded, *ριύγανταθ, -αιγε*.

(2) Open, frank, *οιγαιιτε, ind.*

Ingenuousness, *n.*, (1) high-mindedness, (a) *οεαγcomann, -αμν, m.*; (b) *ριύγανταρ, -αιρ, m.*

(2) Openness of heart, frankness, *οιγαιιτεαθ, -α, f.*

Ingle, *n.*, a fireplace, (1) *τεμτεαν, -άμ, m.*; (2) hob, *τεαλιαθ, -αιγ, m.*

Inglorious, *a.*, not bringing honour or glory, (1) *νεαμονομαθ, -αιγε*; (2) *νεαμγλιομαρ, -αιρε*.

Ingot, *n.*, a bar or wedge of gold or silver, (1) *υιιγε, f.*; (2) *βαρρα νό υιιγ οιρ νό αιργιο*.

Ingraft, *v.t.*, to insert as a scion of one tree or shrub in another for propagation, (1) *γιραειριμ, -ειρ*; (2) *γιραμ, -αθ .i. γιρα οο ειρ ι ρτοε ειτε*.

Ingratitude, *n.*, unthankfulness, ill-return for kindness or favours received, (1) *οιομβυρεαθαρ -αιρ, m.*; (2) *νεαμβυρεαθαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (3) *μιογιδάθυιρεαθαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (4) *μιοιδάιρ, -ε, f.*; (5) *μιο-εάθαρ, -αιρ, m.*

Ingredient, *n.*, a component part of any mixture, *comγυρ* (from *com* γ *γυρ*, substance), *gen. -υιρ, pl. -υιρι, m.*

Ingress, *n.*, (1) the act of entering, liberty of entrance, *ουι ιρεαθ*; permission for ingress and egress, *εεαθ ουι ιρεαθ γ τεαθ αμαθ*.

(2) Means of entering, *ριιγε ιρεαθ*.

Inguen. See Groin.

Ingulf, *v.t.*, to swallow up or overwhelm in, *ριιγαθ ριορ*.

Inhospitable, *a.*, not disposed to show hospitality, (1) *νηπιῖα* -*πέτε*; (2) *οὐκοῦλας* -*αις*; (3) *λαγῦλα*, *ind.*; (4) *οὐκῖστας* -*αις*; (5) *νημιαοῦεας* -*αις*.

Inhospitable person, *παῖς*,
-αῖος, -αῖος, *m.*

Inhospitableness, } *n.*, the state or
Inhospitality, } quality of
being inhospitable, (1) *νεῖμ-*
φίλος, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ποῖσε*,
gen. -εῖς, *m.*, and *-εῖς*, *f.* (*LL.*
172*a*, 42), its *opp.* was *ποῖσε*
(*Aisl. M. Gloss.*); (3) *ποῖσε*,
-α, *f.*; (4) *μῆρις*, *m.*;
(5) *ποῖσε*, -α, *f.*

Inhuman, *a.*, (1) destitute of
human kindness and tenderness,
(a) *νεῖμφιλία*, -ία, *ind.*; (b)
μῆρις, *ind.*; (c) *νεῖμ-*
φίλος.

(2) Barbarous, cruel, savage,
(a) *βαρβαρία*, *ind.*; (b) *ἀνθρώπος*,
ind.

Inhumanity, *n.*, (1) absence of the
kindness and tenderness charac-
teristic of human beings, (a)
νεῖμφιλία, -α, *f.*; (b)
μῆρις, -α, *f.*

(2) Cruelty, barbarity, (a)
βαρβαρία, -α, *f.*; (b) *ἀνθρώπος*,
-α, *f.*; (c) *εὐφροσύνη*, -ία, *f.*

Inhume. See *Bury*.

Inhumility, *n.*, want of humility,
(1) *ἀνυμμία*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ἀν-*
υμνία, -ε, *f.* (*R. C.* xii. 346,
§41).

Inimical, *a.*, having the disposition
or temper of an enemy, (1) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*; (2) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*;
(3) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*; (4) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*; (5) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*;
(6) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*

Inimitable, *a.*, not capable of being
imitated, (1) *ἀντιμιμήτης*, *ind.*;
(2) *ἐχθρός*, *ind.*

Iniquitous, *a.*, unjust, wicked, (1)
ἀνομία, -ία, *ind.*; (2) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*; (3) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*

Iniquity, *n.*, gross injustice or
wickedness, a sin or crime, (1)
ἀνομία, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ίαι, *m.*;
(2) *ἀνομία*, -α, *f.*; (3)
ἐχθρός, -ος, *m.*; (4) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*

Initial, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to
the beginning, *ἐκ*: i. symp-
toms of a disease, *ἐκ*
ἐκ.

(2) Standing at the head,
ἐκ, *g. cmn.*; initial letter,
ἐκ; also *ἐκ*, *gen.* of
ἐκ. The i. letter of the line,
ἐκ na line.

Initiate, *v.t.*, (1) to set on foot,
to make a beginning, to com-
mence, (a) *ἐκ*, -ος, *m.*;
(b) *ἐκ*, also *ἐκ*,
-ος.

(2) To acquaint with the
beginnings, *ἐκ*, -ος.

Initiation, *n.*, the act of initiating,
(1) *ἐκ*, -ος, *m.*; (2)
ἐκ, -ος, *m.*; (3) *ἐκ*,
-ος, *m.*

Initiative, *a.*, serving to initiate,
inceptive, *ἐκ*, -ος.

Inject, *v.t.*, to throw in, *ἐκ*,
-ος, with *ἐκ*.

Injection, *n.*, (1) the act of throw-
ing in, *ἐκ*, *ind.*

(2) That which is injected,
ἐκ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ίαι, *m.* See
Clyster.

Injudicious, *a.*, wanting in sound
judgment, (1) *ἐχθρός*, -ος, *m.*;
(2) *ἐχθρός*, *ind.*; (3) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*; (4) *ἐχθρός*,
-ος, *m.*

Injunction, *n.*, (1) an order, man-
date, decree or command, (a)
ἐκ, -ος, *m.*; (b) *ἐκ*,
gen. id., *pl.* *ἐκ*, *f.*

(2) A prohibition, (a) *ἐκ*,
-ος, *m.*; (b) *ἐκ*, -ος, *f.*

Injunctions imposed by sorcerers, *na* *ṛomanna* *ṛuḅa* *ṛaorṛeācṭa*.

Injure, *v.t.*, to do harm to, (1) *ṛéanaṁ* *ṛioḡḅāil* *nó* *éascóir* *ṛo*, (or *ṛioḡḅāil* *nó* *éascóir* *ṛo* *ṛéanaṁ* *ṛo*); (2) *urcóroim*, *-ṛeāḅ*.

Injurious, *a.*, causing harm, (1) *éascórac*, *-aige*; (2) *ṛioḡḅáiac*, *-aige*; (3) *ṛoḱarac*, *-aige*; (4) *ṛolairḅ*, *-e*.

Injury, *n.*, any damage, hurt or harm to one's rights, feelings, property or character, (1) *éascóir*, *-córa*, *f.*: every evil and i., their extent and frequency, *ṡac* *oic* *ḡ* *ṡac* *éascóir*, *ḁ* *méao* *ḡ* *ḁ* *mionca*; (2) *lot*, *g. luit*, *m.*; (3) *ṛioḡḅāil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (4) *ṛoḱar*, *-air*, *m.*: to forgive an i., *ṛoḱar* *ṛo* *máiteam*; (5) moral injury, *airmleap*, *-a*, *m.*.

Injustice, *n.*, want of justice and equity, (1) *éiscearc*, *-ceirc*, *m.*; (2) *éascócpom*, *-cpuim*, *m.*; (3) *míocócpom*, *-cpuim*, *m.*; (4) *éascóir*, *-óra*, *f.*; (5) *neamhcóir*, *-óra*, *f.*; (6) *ainmleap*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (7) *leaccpom*, *-cpuim*, *m.*; (8) *leaccupa*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

Ink, *v.t.*, to put ink upon, *ṛuḅ-uigim*, *-uḡāḅ*.

Ink, *n.*, a writing fluid, *ṛuḅ-uib*, *m.*.

Inkling, *n.*, a hint, (1) *tero*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *ṡaoṭ* *an* *ḡocail*; (3) *coṡar*, *-air*, *m.* (a whisper).

Inkstand, *n.*, a small vessel for holding ink, (1) *ṛuḅāḅán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *ṛuḅācán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *āḅaric* *an* *ṛuib*.

Inky, *a.*, consisting of or resembling ink, *ṛuḅac*, *-aige*.

Inland, *a.*, within the land, *ḡén* *ṛóir* *irṭig*; *irṭig* *ḡ* *ṛóir*.

Inlaid, *a.*, adorned with ornamental insertions, *ḡreacuirḡe*.

Inlay, *v.t.*, to adorn with ornamental insertions of ivory, pearl, etc., *ḡreacuirḡim*, *-uḡāḅ*.

Inlet, *n.*, (1) a place of ingress, (a) *carán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (b) *rlige*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ḡce*, *f.*; (c) *ṡóilín* *nó* *bealac* *irṭeac*; (d) *tócar*, *-air*, *m.*.

(2) A narrow strip of water running into the land, (a) *carle*, *g. id.*, *pl. -lí*, *f.*; (b) *ṡaiblín*, *m.*, *nó* *ṡaiblán* *mará*; (c) *cpompán*, *-ám*, *m.*.

Inmate, *n.*, one who lives in the same house with others, *com-nurócóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*.

Inmost, Innermost, *a.*, deepest within, *ir* *ria* (or *ir* *ḡuroe*) *irṭeac*.

Inn, *n.*, a public-house, a tavern, (1) *teac* *órtá*, *m.*; (2) *tāḅairne*, *g. id.*, *m.*, *tairberne*, *f.* in *U*.

Inn of Court, *n.*, one of the societies in London for students of law, *áit* *ḡ* *máionn* *ṛaoime* *óḡa* *as* *ḡoḡluim* *ṛlige*.

Inmate, *a.*, inborn, native, natural, (1) *beartá* *le* *ṛume*; (2) *nāḅ-úrta*, *ind.*; (3) *ṛúccarac*, *-aige*.

Inner, *a.*, further in, *iarṡcúltac*, *-aige*: the i. part of a thing, *an* *taob* *irṭig* *ṛe* *níḅ*.

Innermost, *a.*, deepest within, farthest inward, (1) how deep within you it was! *nac* *ḡaoa* *riar* *ionnat* *ḁ* *bí* *ḡé*! (2) *ir* *ria* *irṭeac*; (3) *ir* *ḡuroe* *riar*.

Innkeeper, *n.*, the proprietor of an inn, *órtóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*.

Innocence, *n.*, (1) freedom from what is harmful or injurious, *neamurcóra*, *-e*, *f.*.

(2) Simplicity, artlessness, (a) *rimplṛeacṭ*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *neam-ḡuirṛeacṭ*, *-a*, *f.*; (c) *mācanṭacṭ*, *-a*, *f.*.

(3) Freedom from guilt or sin, (a) *neim̃cionntar*, -aṛ, *m.*; (b) *neim̃cionntaēt*, -a, *f.*; (c) *m̃cionntaēt*, -a, *f.*

Innocent, *a.*, (1) not harmful, (a) *neam̃ur̃c̃óroeaē*, -oṛṣe; (b) *rom̃eannoa*, *ind.*

(2) Morally free from guilt, *neim̃cionntaē*, -aṛṣe

(3) Simple, artless, (a) *rim̃pl̃r̃oe*, *ind.*; (b) *neam̃fur̃ieaē*, -r̃iṣe; (c) *leanbar̃oe*, *ind.*

Innocent's Day, *n.*, *l̃ā na leañb̃ neim̃cionntaē*, *ī ṣcuim̃ne an l̃ae do c̃uir l̃apuaō na leim̃b̃ c̃um b̃āir ī noōiṣ ṣo b̃fur̃ieaō r̃é C̃ríor̃t eaor̃ta*,

Innocuous, *a.*, harmless, (1) *neam̃ur̃c̃óroeaē*, -oṛṣe; (2) *neim̃ōioṣb̃ālaē*, -aṛṣe.

Innocuousness, *n.*, the state of being harmless, (1) *neam̃ur̃c̃óroeaēt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neim̃ōioṣb̃ālaēt*, -a, *f.*

Innovate, *v.t.*, to change, to alter, (1) *aēnuar̃ōim*, -aōaō; (2) *aēruṣim*, -uṣaō; (3) *mal̃ar̃taim*, -aṛt.

Innovation, *n.*, the act of innovating, (1) *aēnuaoāō*, -nuaoēa. *m.*; (2) *aēruṣaō*, -uṣēte, *m.*; (3) to introduce a change in customs, manners, etc., *mal̃ar̃t ñór do ēaōar̃t ir̃teaē*.

Innovator, *n.*, one who innovates, *oume do b̃eir ṣñāčam̃ (or ṣñāčar̃) nuao ī oṛir̃*.

Innumerable, *a.*, countless, numberless, (1) *oo-āirm̃iṣēte*, *ind.*; (2) *oo-āirm̃ieaē*, -m̃iṣe; (3) *iom̃aōam̃ail*, -m̃ila,

Innumerableness, *n.*, the state of being innumerable, (1) *iom̃aōam̃ilaēt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *oo-āirm̃ieaēt*, -a, *f.*

Inobservant, *a.*, not observant, *neam̃ar̃ieaē*, -r̃iṣe.

Inoculate, *v.t.*, (1) to insert, as a graft, *ṣrap̃aim*, -aō.

Inoculation, *n.*, the act of inserting grafts in trees or plants, *ṣrap̃ar̃ta*, -r̃ēa, *m.*

Inodorous, *a.*, without smell, *ṣar̃bolaō*.

Inoffensive, *a.*, doing no injury or mischief, *neam̃ur̃c̃óroeaē*, -oṛṣe

Inoffensiveness, *n.*, the quality of being inoffensive, *neam̃ur̃c̃óroeaēt*, -a, *f.*

Inopportune, *a.*, inconvenient, unseasonable, *ant̃r̃āčaē*, -aṛṣe.

Inopulent, *a.*, not affluent or rich *oar̃ōbir̃*, -ōre (*opp.* of *rar̃ōbir̃*, rich or opulent).

Inordinate, *a.*, not limited by rules, excessive, (1) *am̃near̃ar̃ōa*, *ind.*; (2) *ar̃moō*; (3) *ar̃ruaṣail*; (4) *ar̃ōro*.

Inordinateness, *n.*, the state of being inordinate, *am̃near̃ar̃oāēt*, -a, *f.*

Inorganic, *a.*, without the organ necessary for life, *ṣan c̃éaor̃aōa*

Inquest, *n.*, (1) inquiry, quest search, (a) *r̃ṣr̃úrouṣaō*, -uṣēte *m.*; (b) *cuar̃tuṣaō*, -uṣēte, *m.*

(2) A coroner's inquest, *coir̃t̃ c̃ronñéara*, *m.*

Inquietude, *n.*, uneasiness of body or mind, *m̃ioṣuam̃near̃*, -nir̃, *m.*

Inquire, *v.i.*, to ask a question to seek for information by putting queries, (1) *riar̃ruṣim̃-ṣe*: we will call the damsel and i., *ṣoir̃peam̃ an cailín ṣ r̃iar̃r̃ócañ (Gen. 24, 57)*; it is not wise to i. about this, *ní ṣlic̃ ouir̃ r̃é o'riar̃ruṣe*. [Note.—It is followed by *oe* before the person interrogated and by *tim̃ceall̃r̃ā (Con.)*, or *ī oṣaōib̃*, before the subject of inquiry; the direct object is generally a *question*, asked him whether he was tra

velling, ὁ'ῥιαρρuiḡear ὅε κά παib
 Δ ἐμiall.] (2) cuipim tuaiupḡs:
 to i. of one about another,
 tuaiupḡs ὅume ὅο cyp ap ὅume
 eite; did he i. about me? an
 cuip ré mo tuaiupḡs opḡ?; in-
 quiring for, ap Δ tuaiupḡs, Δs
 cyp ῥaiupnéir (ῥáirup, *Con.*).

Inquire, *v.t.*, to ask about, to
 make inquiry respecting, (1)
 ῥiaρρuiḡim, -ḡe: he inquired
 who he was and what he had
 done, ὁ'ῥiaρρuiḡ ré cia hé ḡ cao
 ὅο ὅem (ḡunne) ré; (2) ῥio-
 puiḡim, -uḡao: I inquired my
 way, ὁ'ῥioρρuiḡear mo ῥuḡe;
 also ὅο cyppear eólar mo ῥuḡe;
 I inquired as I went along, ὅο
 cyppear an τ-eólar ῥómam.

Inquirer, *n.*, (1) a questioner, (a)
 ῥioρρuiḡtēoir, -ópa, -ῥí, *m.*; (b)
 ceipḡtēoir, -ópa, -ῥí, *m.*

(2) An investigator, topḡape,
gen. id., m.

Inquiring, *n.*, the act of question-
 ing or investigating, (1) topḡap-
 eact, -a; (2) ῥiaρρuiḡe, *g. id.*,
f.; (3) ῥioρρuiḡao, -uiḡtē, *m.*;
 (4) tóiprōeact, -a, *f.*: i. for his
 dog without knowing his colour,
 tóiprōeact Δ ḡaoair ip ḡan ῥioρ
 Δ ὅac aḡe; also tóipeact and
 tóiparōeact.

Inquiry, *n.*, search for informa-
 tion or knowledge, (1) ῥiaρρuiḡ-
 eact, -a, *f.*; (2) ῥioρρuiḡeact,
 -a, *f.*; (3) carōeir, -e, -eacΔ, *f.*

Inquisition, *n.*, an official examina-
 tion, (1) oiaupḡpḡuḡao, -uiḡtē;
 (2) cuapḡuḡao, -uiḡtē, *m.*

Inquisitive, *a.*, disposed to ask
 questions, (1) ῥioρḡac, -aḡe, nō
 ῥioρρuiḡtēac, -tēḡe; (2) ῥiaρ-
 puiḡtēac, -tēḡe; (3) ceipḡeam-
 ail, -mḡa; (4) carōeirēac, -ῥiḡe;
 (5) ῥiaρḡac, -aḡe: how i. you
 are! tim τ'ῥiaρρuiḡe opḡ (*M.*),

ὅeán and τán ῥiaρρuiḡe opḡ (*U.*),
 ὅan ῥ'ῥiaρρuiḡe opḡ (*Con.*), ῥeán
 ῥ'ῥiaρρuiḡe opḡ (*Cavan.*). These
 are all different forms of τá'n
 ῥiaρρuiḡe opḡ.

Inquisitor, *n.*, one whose official
 duty it is to examine and in-
 quire, ῥioρρuiḡtēoir, -ópa, -ῥí,
m.

Inquisitorial, *a.*, making rigorous
 inquiry, ῥioρρuiḡtēac, -tēḡe.

Inroad, *n.*, a raid, ῥuacḡ, -e, *f.*

Insane, *a.*, mad, (1) ap mipe; (2)
 ap buile; (3) meap, *g.s.f.* mipe
 (*Æn.* 2364); (4) ap céill; (5)
 oítcéillrōe (*M.*).

Insanity, *n.*, madness, (1) mipe,
gen. id., f.; (2) buile, *gen. id.*,
f.; (3) cutac, -aḡs, *m.*; (4)
 bámrōe, *gen. id., f.*; (5) ḡealḡ-
 acḡ, -a, *f.*

Insatiability, *n.*, the state of being
 insatiable, (1) ὅopárḡacḡ, -a, *f.*;
 (2) ὅóiparḡacḡ, -a, *f.*

Inatisable, *a.*, incapable of being
 satisfied, (1) ὅopárḡa, *ind.*; (2)
 ὅóiparḡa, *ind.*

Inscribe, *v.t.*, to mark with letters
 or characters, (1) ῥoipḡḡpḡoḡaim,
 -ao .i. ῥḡpḡoḡao nō ḡeapḡao
 ap neitē; (2) mḡḡpḡoḡaim, -ao.

Inscription, *n.*, something written
 or engraved, as on monuments,
 coins, medals, etc., ῥoipḡḡpḡb-
 neóipeacḡ, -a, *f.*

Inscriptive, *a.*, of the character or
 nature of an inscription, ῥoip-
 ḡḡpḡbneóipeacḡ, -ῥiḡe.

Inscrutable, *a.*, incapable of being
 searched into and understood,
 ὅopḡpḡuḡtē, *ind.*

Inscrutability, } *n.*, the quality
 Inscrutableness, } or state of
 being inscrutable, ὅopḡpḡuḡtē-
 tēacḡ, -a, *f.*

Insect, *n.*, (1) a small animal
 whose body appears to be al-

most cut in two, (a) cuileóς, -óige, -a, *f.*; (b) míol, -íl, -a, *m.*; (c) míoltóς, *f.*, the form used in *M.*

(2) A white red-headed insect destructive to potatoes and corn, topmán, -ám, *m.*

(3) Another insect that destroys corn, ríorán, -ám, *m.*

Insecure, *a.*, (1) ineffectually guarded, protected or sustained, (a) éirínnear, -nige; (b) éa-
oamgean, -gne; (c) neamhoamgean, -gne.

(2) Not secure, (a) suapar, -aige; (b) i mbaoḡal; (d) éirínn, -e.

Insecurity, *n.*, danger, hazard, uncertainty, (1) éirínn, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) suapar, -a, *f.*; (3) éaomagneacht, -a, *f.*

Insensate, *a.*, (1) want of sensibility, san moḡuḡaḡo.

(2) Dull, stupid, (a) oallmínnear, -nige; (b) éiscéillíre, *ind.*

Insensibility, *n.*, (1) torpor, unconsciousness, neamoḡuḡteacht, -a, *f.*

(2) Lack of susceptibility of emotion, oúire, *g. id.*, *f.*

Insensible, *a.*, (1) destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving, (a) neamoḡuḡteacht, -nige; (b) naḡ féoríir do moḡuḡaḡo.

(2) Not susceptible of emotion, oúir, -úire.

Insensibly, *a.*, imperceptibly, san ríor.

Inseparability, *n.*, the quality or state of being inseparable, (1) oorbéigílteacht, -a, *f.*; (2) oorfḡaílteacht, -a, *f.*; (3) oorfḡarḡteacht, -a, *f.*

Inseparable, *a.*, not separable, (1) oorbéigílte; (2) oorbéaíuḡte, *ind.*; (3) oorfḡarḡta, *ind.*

Insert, *v.t.*, to set within something, cuirim irḡear.

Inserted, *a.*, put or thrust in, curḡta irḡear.

Insertion, *n.*, (1) the act of inserting, cur irḡear.

(2) The thing inserted, bḡeir, -e, *f.*

Inside, *a.*, being within, (1) irḡiḡ; (2) to look at the i. of things, bunúḡar neite do oúirḡféaḡamḡ.

Inside, *n.*, the part within, (1) taob irḡiḡ; (2) leaḡ irḡiḡ.

Inside out, bun ór cionn (m. b.).

Insidious, *a.*, intended to entrap; sly, treacherous deceitful, (1) cleap, -aige; (2) cluameaḡ, -nige; (3) meablaḡ, -aige; (4) rleamam, -e; (5) mealltaḡ, -aige; (6) cealḡaḡ, -aige: lán de ceilḡ aḡur de cláirḡearḡ; (7) pamntéap, -aige.

Insidiousness, *n.*, the quality of being insidious, (1) meablaḡ, -a, *f.*; (2) rleamame, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) ceilḡ, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) cealḡaḡ, -a, *f.*; (5) cluameaḡ, -a, *f.*

Insight, *n.*, (1) a sight or view into the interior of anything, (a) ríor, *g. feara*, *m.*; (b) ríur, -uir, *m.*: to give one an i. into things, ríur do taḡairḡ do oúme ar neirḡo.

(2) Power of acute observation and understanding, (a) uḡrím, -ríona; (b) éirím aigne.

Insignificance, *n.*, (1) want of force or effect, (a) neiméirḡeacht, -a, *f.*; (b) beaḡtaḡaḡ, -a, *f.*

(2) Want of influence or standing, (a) ruaparaḡ, -ar, *m.*; (b) ruaparaḡeacht, -a, *f.*; (c) oearóile, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (d) reaḡaíreacht, -a, *f.*

Insignificant, *a.*, (1) valueless, futile, (a) *βεαγλυαῖς*; (b) *βεαγλυαῖς*, -αῖς; (c) *ρυσας*, -αῖς.

(2) Contemptible, mean, (a) *ρυσας*, -αῖς; (b) *δεσποῖς*, -ε.

Insignificant person, (a) *πειροεῖς*, -οῖς, *m.* (*m. b.*); (b) *στραβαιοῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖς, *m.* (*M. O'M.*).

Insincere, *a.*, dissembling, deceitful, false, (1) *νεμρόις*, -οῖς; (2) *αἰνρόις*, -οῖς, (3) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, -αῖς.

Insincerity, *n.*, dissimulation, deceitfulness, untrustworthiness, (1) *νεμρόις*, -οῖς, -αῖς; (2) *βλαπτοῖς*, -οῖς, *m.*; (3) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *m.*; (4) *νεμρόις*, -οῖς, -αῖς.

Insinuate, *v.t.*, (1) to hint, or suggest by allusion, (a) *cup* 1 *n-úma*; (b) *ταβραῖς* *ταβραῖς*.

(2) To push or work one's self into favour, (a) *ράδαις* *μέ πέιν* *ιρτεῖς*; (b) *ρεαῖς* *ννιγῖς* *ιρτεῖς*.

Insinuating, *n.*, the act of hinting, *αῖς* *ταβραῖς* *ταβραῖς*.

Insinuating person, *φιοῖς* *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς, *m.*; *οῖς* *ννιγῖς* *ταβραῖς*.

Insinuation, *n.*, a hint, a suggestion, *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

Insinuator, *n.*, one who insinuates, *ρεαῖς* *ννιγῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖς, *m.*

Insipid, *a.*, (1) flat, vapid, dull, heavy, wanting in spirit or animation, *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς; *i. dis-* *course*, *compaῖς* *ταβραῖς*.

(2) Tasteless, *νεαμβλαραῖς*, *ind.*

Insipidity, *n.*, the quality or state of being insipid, (1) *ταβραῖς*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*; (3) *νεαμβλαραῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

Insist, *v.t.*, to take a stand and refuse to give way, (1) *ρεαῖς* *ννιγῖς*; (2) *βυανυγῖς* *ανν*.

Insistence, *n.*, the act of dwelling upon persistently, *ρεαῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

Insistent, *a.*, persistent, persevering, *ρεαῖς*, -οῖς.

Insnares, *v.t.*, (1) to catch in a snare, to entrap, (a) *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς; (b) *οῖς*, *v.n.* *οῖς* *ταβραῖς* and *οῖς* *ταβραῖς*; (c) *ταβραῖς* 1 *νταβραῖς* *νό* 1 *οῖς*.

(2) To take by wiles, strata-gem or deceit, *ταβραῖς* *πέ* *ννιγῖς*.

Insnares, *a.*, caught in a snare, (1) *ταβραῖς*; (2) *ταβραῖς*, *ind.*; *ταβραῖς* in places.

Insnares, *n.*, one who ensnares, *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς, -οῖς, *m.* 1. *οῖς* *ννιγῖς* *ταβραῖς* *ταβραῖς* *ταβραῖς* *ταβραῖς*.

Insobriety, *n.*, intemperance, drunkenness, *μεῖς*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Insociable, *a.*, unsociable, *νεαμ-* *εῖς* *ταβραῖς*, -οῖς.

Insolence, *n.*, arrogant contempt, (1) *βορραῖς*, -οῖς, *m.*; (2) *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *m.*; (3) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *m.*; (4) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *f.*; (5) *βυανυγῖς*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*; (7) *βορραῖς*, -οῖς, *m.*; (8) *βορραῖς* *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

Insolent, *a.*, haughty and contemptuous in behaviour or language, (1) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *f.*; (2) *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*; (3) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *f.*; (4) *μίσκοις*, -οῖς, *m.*; (5) *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*, *ind.*

Insolubility, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of not being dissolvable, *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

(2) The quality of being inexplicable, *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

Insoluble, *a.*, (1) incapable of being dissolved, *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*, -οῖς, *f.*

(2) That cannot be solved or explained, *οῖς* *ννιγῖς*.

Insolvent, *a.*, not having sufficient to pay one's debts: an *i.* person,

(1) *oume* *ip* *zan* *é* *ap* *Δ* *éumap* *Δ* *briaca* *oo* *oiol*; (2) *biprite*, *ind.*: an i. person, *oume* *biprite*; (3) *oióioluigteac*, -*tiže*.

Insomnia, *n.*, inability to sleep, *neamócodaictac*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Insomuch, *ad.*, so, in such wise, to such a degree, (1) *ionnur*; (2) *oe* *briž*; (3) *i* *scru**t*, all three followed by *so*, *sup* or *nac*.

Insooth, *ad.*, truly, *oápirib*, *'roó* (*ip* *oóin*).

Inspect, *v.t.*, (1) to view closely and critically, (a) *breatnuigim*, -*užao*; (b) *bpačaim*, *v.n.* *bpač*; (c) *ržpúouigim*, -*užao*.

(2) To examine officially, *iompaicim*, -*crim*.

Inspection, *n.*, (1) looking carefully at, *breatnužao*, -*užče*, *m.*

(2) A prying examination, *ržpúoao*, -*oča*, *m.*

(3) An official examination, *iompaicrim*, -*rona*, *f.*

Inspector, *n.*, (1) one who makes an official examination, (1) *iompaiceaoóip*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*; (2) *maop* *ržpúoúčaim*; (c) *cigipe*, *m.*, a word of recent origin, but now in common use; apparently from (*číom*), I see.

(2) One to whom the supervision of any work is committed, (a) *reitmeóip*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*; (b) *péacáoóip*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*; (c) *ržpúoóip*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*; (d) *ržpúouigteóip*, -*ópa*, -*pi*, *m.*

Inspectorship, *n.*, the office of inspector, (1) *reitmeóipeac*, -*Δ*, *f.*; (2) *péacáoipeac*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Inspiration, *n.*, (1) the act of breathing, *análužao*, -*užče*, *m.*

(2) An elevating or stimulating influence, (a) *tréiproeac*, -*Δ*, *f.*; (b) *tinpeit*, -*é*, *f.*

(3) The inspiration of the Holy Ghost, *oeacáo* *an* *Spiorao* *naoim*.

Inspire, *v.t.*, to breathe into, to animate, *tréiprom*, -*oeac*.

Inspirit, *v.t.*, (1) to infuse new life or spirit into, *beóoaim*, -*ao*.

(2) To animate, *beóoac* *γ* *rpiorao* *oo* *cup* *i* *roume*.

(3) To encourage, *mipnigim*, -*užao*.

Instability, *n.*, want of stability, firmness or steadiness, (1) *oiombuame*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *anbuame*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ročorpuigac*, -*Δ*, *f.*; (4) *neimpearmac*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Install, *v.t.*, to place in office, to set in a seat, (1) *oume* *oo* *cup* *i* *reitb*; (2) *realtbuigim*, -*užao*.

Installation, *n.*, the act of installing, *realtbuigac*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Instance, *n.*, an example, (1) *rompla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*; (2) *roluio*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (3) *oermpieac*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Instance, *v.t.*, to mention as an example, *tabraim* (*beipim*) *rompla*.

Instancing, *n.*, the act of giving an example, *az* *tabairt* *rompla*.

Instant, *a.*, (1) pressing, earnest, *oian*, *g.s.f.* *oéme*.

(2) Without delay, *láičpeac*.

Instant, *n.*, a moment, *nóimeac*, -*mit*, *m.*, *dim.* *nóimicín*, *g. id.* *pl.* -*ni*, *m.*; *moiment*, -*e*, *pl. id.* *f.* (*Don.*).

Instantly, *ad.*, at once, immediately, (1) *anoip*; (2) *oo* *láčair*; (3) *iom* *láičpeac*; (4) *ap* *ar* *mball*; (5) *ap* *lántuar*; (6) *ap* *iompoó* *baire*; (7) *i* *žcáoóip*; (8) *láičpeac* *ball*; (9) *láičpeac* *bonn*; (10) *ap* *an* *otoipt*; (11) *ap* *an* *bpuimnte* *baire*.

Instead, *ad.*, in the place or room of, (1) ἰ n-áιτ; (2) ἰ n-ιoναὸ; (3) ἰ ιεαβαῖο (*Con.*); (4) ἀρρον; (5) instead of me, ἐὰρ μοῦ ἑαῖν; ἀνν μ'άιτ-ρε.

Instep, *n.*, the arched middle portion of the human foot, (1) τρoιγῆεάν, -άιν, *m.*; (2) υαῖτταρ τρoιγε, *m.*; (3) ἀρὸ na κοίρε, *m.*; (4) βράζαῖο na κοίρε, *f.*; (5) τράῖτ na κοίρε.

Instigate, *v.t.*, to goad or urge forward, to incite, (1) τρiορ-υῖμ, -υῖαὸ; (2) βρoρτυῖμ, -υῖαὸ; (3) τρῦάιμ, -ιεαῖν: at the instigation of others, ἀρ τρῦάιεαῖν ὁαοιε εἰτε.

Instigation, *n.*, incitement, (1) τρiορῦαὸ, -υῖῆε, *m.*; (2) βρoρτυῖαὸ, -υῖῆε, *m.*; (3) τρῦάιαὸ, -ιτα, *m.*; (4) τρῦάιεαῖν, -ιμ, *m.*

Instigator, *n.*, one who incites, (1) τρiορτoίρ, -oρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) βρoρτυῖῆoίρ, -oρα, -ρί, *m.*; (3) εἰντρiοεαίρ, -εραῖ, *pl.*, -εραῖα, *f* (*m. b.*).

Instil, *v.t.*, to pour in drop by drop, (1) ὀοιρτιμ (-οιρταὸ) ἱρ-τεαῖ; (2) ριτιμ ἱρτεαῖ.

Instillation, *n.*, the act of instilling, ριτεαὸ, -ιτε, *m.*

Instinct, *n.*, a natural impulse which acts independently of experience and instruction, (1) οὔτταρ, -αίρ, *m.*: i. breaks out through the cat's eyes, βρῖρεαῖν ἀν οὔτταρ τρi ρῖνιῖ ἀν εἰτ; (2) εἰαοναὸ naὸ οὔρτα: the wheels of i. go quicker than the wind, ἡμῖγεαῖν ρoτάρoε na γῆαοναὸ naὸ οὔρτα νiορ ιααῖτε 'nā an ῖαoτ.

Instinctive, *a.*, determined by natural impulse or propensity, naὸ οὔρτα, *ind.*

Instinctively, *ad.*, by natural impulse, γo naὸ οὔρτα.

Institute, *v.t.*, (1) to originate and establish, to found, εἰρῖμ ἀρ bun.

(2) To begin, to commence, τiοννρῖναίμ, -αὸ.

Instituted, *a.*, begun, commenced, τiοννρῖντα, *ind.*

Institutes, *n. pl.*, a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions, οἱῖῆε εἰντε.

Instruct, *v.t.*, to teach, to discipline, (1) μῖμῖμ, -νεαὸ; (2) τεαῖαρῖαίμ, -ῖαρῖ.

Instructed, *a.*, enlightened, taught, (1) μῖμτε, *ind.*; (2) ρεαῖαῖ, -αῖῆε.

Instruction, *n.*, the act of instructing or teaching, (1) μῖμεαὸ, -ῖμτε, *m.*; (2) μῖμεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (3) ορoεαῖαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; also ορoεαρ, -οίρ; (4) τεαῖαρῖ, -αίρῖ; (5) ροιρῖεαοαῖ, -αῖλ, *m.*; (6) οἱεαῖαῖν, -ῖννα, *f.*

Oral instruction, (a) βεαῖ-ορoεαρ, -οίρ, *m.*; (b) ορoεαρ βεῖλ.

Instructive, *a.*, serving to instruct or inform, (1) μῖμτεαῖ, -τιῖε; (2) ροιρῖεαοαῖαῖ, -αῖῆε; (3) ρiοραῖ, -αῖῆε.

Instructor, *n.*, one who instructs, a teacher, (1) τεαῖαρῖτoίρ, -oρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) μῖμτεoίρ; (3) ορoε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖ, *m.*

Instrument, *n.*, that by means of which any work is performed, (1) γῖεαρ, -εῖρ, *pl.* -α, *m.*; i. room, γῖεαρῖαῖν, -αῖννε. -α, *f.*; (2) αεαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; also αεαῖα, *g. id.*, *pl.*, αῖ, *m.*; (3) ὕρῖρ, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*; (4) οἱρῖεῖρ, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*; (5) γῖρῖ-ῖεῖρ, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*; (6) αὸῖα, -αὸ, *pl.* -αὸα: praise him with stringed instruments, μοῖαῖ εῖ τε αὸ-ῖαῖοῖβ τεαῖο (*Ps.* 150, 4).

Instrumentality, *n.*, agency, *oib-piugadh, -uighe, m.*

Insubordinate, *a.*, rebellious, mutinous, (1) *ceannairceach, -cige*; (2) *ceannroána, ind.*

Insubordination, *n.*, disobedience to lawful authority, (1) *ceannairc, -e, f.*; (2) *earumlaect, -a, f.*

Insubstantial, *a.*, not strong, *neamhoireamhail, -mha.*

Insubstantiality, *n.*, unsubstantiality, *neamhtábhacht, -a, f.*

Insufferable, *a.*, incapable of being suffered, borne or endured, (1) *dofhulangach, -gige*; (2) *dofhulang*; (3) *dofhulangta, ind.*

Insufficiency, *n.*, (1) want of sufficiency, *earbhad, -a, f.*; *oíct, -e, f.*

(2) Deficiency, *earnam, -am, m.*

Insufficient, *a.*, inadequate to any need, use or purpose, *earbadach (earbach), -aige.*

Insular, *a.*, of or pertaining to an island or the people of an island, (1) *oileánach, -aige*; (2) *inreac, -rige.*

Insularity, *n.*, the state or quality of being an island, (1) *oileánacht, -a, f.*; (2) *inreacht, -a, f.*

Insulate, *v.t.*, to separate, *rsaraim, -amam and -adh.*

Insulation, *n.*, the act of separating, *rsaramam, -mha.*

Insult, *v.t.*, to treat with insolence, indignity or contempt (1) *carcurinnigim, -uigadh*; (2) *marluigim, -uigadh*; (3) *cairbhéimim, -meadh*; (4) *caithaírim, -readh.*

Insult, *n.*, gross abuse, (1) *carcurne, gen. id., f.*; (2) *marla, gen. id., m.*: he would not allow an i. to stand over, *ní leigfeadh ré a marla ar cáirde*; (3) *aicir, -e, f.*; (4) *rsallóir, -e, -í, f.*; (5) *car, -áire, f.*; (6) *caithaí, -e,*

f.; (7) *cairbhéim, -e, -eanna, f.*; (8) *earonóir, -óra, f.*: I would not listen to that i., *ní éirteimn leir an earonóir rím*; (9) *earmuilt, g. -te, pl. -tí, f.*; (10) *acmuran, -ám, m. (Con.).*

Insulter, *n.*, one who insults, *marluigheoir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Insulting, *n.*, the act of abusing grossly, *marluigadh, -uighe, m.*

Insulting, *a.*, tending to abuse or affront, (1) *rsallóirach, -aige*; (2) *cairbhéimeach, -mige*; (3) *carcurneach, -nige*; (4) *earmairteach, -cige*; (5) *marluigheach, -cige.*

Insuperable, *a.*, insurmountable, *doctsaoróte, ind.*

Insuperableness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being insuperable, *doctsaoróteacht, -a, f.*

Insupportable, *a.*, unendurable, *dofhulangte, ind.*

Insupportableness, *n.*, the quality of being insupportable, *dofhulangteacht, -a, f.*

Insurance, *n.*, the act of insuring against certain specified risks, *áracar, -air, m.*

Insurance money, n., the premium paid for insuring property or life, *áracar, -air, m.*

Insurance office, n., *oifis áracair.*

Insurer, *n.*, one who or that which insures, *áracóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Insurgent, *n.*, a rebel, *méirteach, -ig.*

Insurgent, *a.*, rebellious, *ceannairceach, -cige.*

Insurmountable, *a.*, incapable of being overcome, *doctsaoróte.*

Insurrection, *n.*, a rising against civil or political authority or the established government, (1) *ceannairc, -e, f.*; (2) *méir-*

teac̄ap, -ap; (3) cipéib, -e, -eac̄a, *f.*; (4) eir̄ge amac̄; (5) eir̄geac̄t, -a, *f.*; (6) com̄eir̄ge, *g. id., f.*

Intact, *a.*, left complete and entire, ioml̄án, -áme.

Integrity, *n.*, (1) wholeness, entireness, ioml̄áne, *gen. id., f.*

(2) Moral soundness, uprightness, rectitude, ionn̄pacap, -ap, *m.*

Integument, *n.*, a membrane that covers or invests a particular part, (1) r̄ṣann̄án, -ám, *m.*; (2) reic̄in, -cne, -cni, *f.*

Integumentary, *a.*, belonging to or composed of integuments, r̄ṣann̄anač, -aige.

Intellect, *n.*, the thinking faculty or understanding as distinguished from the power to feel and to will, (1) m̄tleac̄t, -a, *f.*; (2) tuis̄rim, -riona, *f.* (tuis̄rint, *M.*); (3) m̄tin̄n, -e, *f.*; (4) meab̄air, -b̄rac̄ and -b̄ra, *f.*; (5) meab̄air cin̄n, *f.*; (6) r̄tuam, -ama, *f.*: intelligence is better than strength, ir̄ fear̄p̄ r̄tuam ná near̄t.

Intellectual, *a.*, relating to the mind or understanding, m̄tleac̄t-ác, -aige.

Intelligence, *n.*, (1) the capacity to know or understand, quickness of comprehension, (a) r̄ior, *gen. fear̄a, m.*; (b) roč̄uige, -riona, *f.*; (c) tuis̄rim (tuis̄rint, *M.*), -riona, *f.*; (d) meab̄air, -b̄rac̄ and -b̄ra, *f.*; (e) m̄tleac̄t, -a, *f.*

(2) Information communicated, news, (a) r̄ṣéat, -éil, *pl. -a, m.*; (b) fair̄néir, -e, -eac̄a, *f.*

Intelligent, *a.*, (1) possessed of knowledge or education, eólač, -aige.

(2) Marked by intellect, m̄tleac̄tač, -aige.

(3) Knowing, r̄iorac̄, -aige.

(4) Possessed of judgment, tuis̄rionač, -aige.

Intelligible, *a.*, (1) capable of being understood or apprehended, ion- tuis̄te, *ind.*

(2) Easily understood, (a) ro- tuis̄te; (b) roč̄uige, -aige; (c) roč̄uigeac̄, -rige.

Intelligibleness, *n.*, the quality of being intelligible, (1) roč̄uige- r̄eac̄t, -a, *f.*; (2) roč̄uige, -a, *f.*

Intemperance, *n.*, (1) excess in any kind of indulgence, (a) nem̄- meap̄ar̄b̄ac̄t, -a, *f.*; (b) mí- meap̄ar̄b̄ac̄t, -a, *f.*; (c) am̄- meap̄ar̄b̄ac̄t, -a, *f.*

(2) Habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquours, (a) meir̄ṣeam̄- lačt, -a, *f.*; (b) póit, -e, *f.*

Intemperate, *a.*, (1) indulging any appetite or passion to an im- moderate degree, (a) neimeap̄- ar̄b̄a, *ind.*; (b) mímeap̄ar̄b̄a, *ind.*; (c) am̄meap̄ar̄b̄a, *ind.*

(2) Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquours, (a) póiteac̄, -rige; (b) meir̄ṣeam̄ait, -m̄la.

(3) Inordinate, ungovernable, violent, míriaṣaita, *ind.*

Intend, *v.t.*, to fix the mind upon something to be done, to design, to plan, to purpose, (1) ceap̄aim, -ač; beyond what I intended for myself, č̄ap̄ mar̄ č̄eap̄ar̄ om̄ péin.

(2) Idiom, (a) which of you intending to build a tower, ciā oume aṣ̄aib̄-re le m̄ba m̄ian̄ tōp̄ tō óeanam̄ (*Luke 14, 28*); what do you i. to do? caō ir̄ m̄ian̄ teac̄ tō óeanam̄?; (b) I intended to go to see you, bí r̄onn̄ ōpm̄ oul̄ ač' r̄eac̄am̄t; intending after Easter to bring

forth to the people, *ap mbeir ponnmar oó ap a tādairt amac cum an pobail i n-oiar na Cárts* (*Acts 12, 4*); (c) they i. to injure you, *tá riad ap tí do oíogbála*; (d) besides what they i. to do, *readar mar tá rúta a oéanam*; (e) they did not i. to go up against them, *níor cuireadar rómpa dul ruar 'n-a n-ašaró* (*Josh. 22, 33*); (f) I intend to go there, *rimnear ruar m'intinn* (or *m'aigne*) *cum dul ann*; (g) I intended to wait for her, *bí rún ašam fanmairt léi*.

Intense, *a.*, (1) extreme in degree : ardent, earnest, fervent, vehement, (a) *oian, gsf. oéme* : i. love, *oianšrād*; i. hate, *oianfuac*; (b) *oiočpa, ind*

(2) Keen, biting, *šear, -éipe* : i. cold, *fuacš šear*.

(3) Vehement, *oearš, -eipše* : i. delight or desire, *oearšfomm, -fumm*.

(4) Deep, *cpom, g.s.f. cpume*, i. colour, *oacš cpom*.

(5) Strong, *cpéan, -éme* : i. light, *polar cpéan*.

(6) Very severe, violent, *nimneac, -niše* : i. pain, *pian nimneac*

Intensity, *n.*, the state or quality of being intense, *oéme, gen. id., f.*

Intensives, *n.*, (*Gram.*), particles intended to give force and generally meaning *very* or *great*, (1) *ad-*, as *adfuacmar*, very hateful, abominable; (2) *an-*, *am-* as *anmór*, very great; *anfuar*, very cold; (3) *aič-*, as *aičšear*, very short; *aičšear*, very bitter; (4) *oearš-*, a *oearšlár*, the very middle; *oearšmoč*, very early; (5) *oian-* as *oiancšdarčac*, very helpful;

(6) *poip-*, as *poipleatan*, very wide, extensive, *poipšean*, great violence; *poipšear*, very vigilant; (7) *im-*, *iom-*, as *imeagla*, great fear; *imleatan*, very wide; *iomcušaró*, very suitable; (8) *poš-*, *poi-*, as *pošfomm*, very willing; *poičurte*, very expert.

Intent, *a.*, (1) having the mind closely directed to or bent on an object, (a) *aipeac, -piše*; (b) *clon, -ome*.

(2) Sedulous, (a) *oučpačac, -aiše*; (b) *oíceallac, -aiše*; (c) *poipmačta*.

Intent, *n.*, purpose, intention, (1) *mian, gen. méme, pl. -a, f.*; (2) *aigne, g. -šeanta, pl. id., m.*; (3) *mtinn, -e, f.*

With or to the intent, (a) *čop šo, ap čop šo* (2 *Sam. 17, 14*); (b) *ionnur šo* : to the i. that he might destroy worshippers, *ionnur šo ršpurpačó ré lučt adarčta* (2 *Kings 10, 19*); (c) *cum šo* : to the i. that you would believe, *cum šo šcperopečó ršb* (*John 11, 15*); (d) with the i. of killing him, *ap tí a maručta*; (e) *pá čuairum*.

Intention, *n.*, a determination to act in a certain way or do a certain thing, (1) *toil, -e* and *-óla, f.*; (2) *oúil, -e, f.*; (3) *mtinn, -e, f.*; (4) *rún, -úm, m.*; (5) *toirš, -e, pl. -orša, f.*; (6) *fomm, g. fumm, pl. id., m.* : I have no i. of going, *ní' fomm imčeačta opm*; (7) *fuadar, -air, m.* : you have bad intentions, *tá oročfuadar rúč*.

Intentional, *a.*, done by design, (1) *toiteamail, -míla*; (2) *toiteanac, -aiše*.

Intentionally, *ad.*, by design, of purpose, *šo toiteanac*.

Inter', *v.t.* See Bury.

Inter-, a prefix signifying *between*, *among*, *amid*, εαδαρ-, εροιρ-.

Intercede, *b.t.*, to plead on behalf of another, (1) εαδαρξυρόμ, -θε; (2) ατćумғим, -ғе: to i. for another, ο'ατćумғе αρ ρον ουμε ετε.

Interceder, *n.*, one who intercedes, εαδαρξυρότεόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Intercept, *v.t.*, to obstruct, hinder, oppose, (1) κορғим, *v.n.* κορғ; (2) τοιρμυғим, -μεαρғ.

Intercession, *n.*, the act of interceding, mediation, (1) εροιρ ημεαδόν-τόρμεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (a) εαδαρξαδάλ, -άλα, *f.* (b) εαδαρξυρόε *g. id. f.*

(2) Prayer, petition or entreaty in favour of, (a) εαδαρξυρόε, *g. id., f.*; (b) ιμпрόε, *g. id., f.*; (c) ατćумғе, *g. id., f.*

Intercessor, *n.*, (1) one who pleads on behalf of another, εαδαρξυρότεόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

(2) A mediator, (a) ιμпрόεαδ, -όρғ, *m.*; (b) εροιρ ημεαδοντόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (c) εαδαρξαδυρόε, *g. id., m.*; (d) εαδαρξάνυρόε, *m.*

Interchange, *v.t.*, to give and take mutually, κομалаρταим, -ταιρτ.

Interchange, *n.*, mutual exchange, κομалаιρτ, *gen.* -е and -αρτα, *pl.* -εαда, *f.*

Interchangeable, *a.*, admitting of mutual exchange, κομалаρταд, -ағе.

Interchangeability, } *n.*, the state
Interchangeableness, } or quality
of being interchangeable, κο-
малаρταдт, -а, *f.*

Intercourse, *n.*, intimate connection or dealings between persons, (1) κοιυαδαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) сароеам, -рум, *m.*; (3) саро-
реад, -прө, *m.*; (4) κοιңуоеадт, -а, *f.*

Interdict, *v.t.*, to forbid, to pro-

hibit or debar, τοιρμυғим, -μεαρғ; κοιғим, *v.n.* κοрғ.

Interdict, *n.*, a prohibition, (1) τοιρμεαρғ, -μυрғ, *m.*; (2) κοрғ, -а, *m.*

Interest, *v.t.*, to engage the attention of, cuiрum ррéи нө руим 1: I am greatly interested in woman's rights, cuiрum ррéи нөр 1 гсeарт на мбан; do not i. yourself too much in this life, нā cuiр руим рөмөр ран трaоғал-ро.

Interest, *n.*, (1) premium paid for the use of money, (a) таиpөе, *g. id. m. (M.)*; (b) брей, -е, *f.*; (c) exorbitant i., брейрөйөт, -а, *m.*; (d) роçар, -айр, *m.*; (e) пуллeам, -лүм, *m.*; (f) гaимбрөе, *g. id., f. (Aran)*; (g) гaимбін, *g. id., m.*: your money is out at i., тā то çuro айгго амуйғ ар гaимбін (*Con.*); (h) оçар, -айр, *pl. id.* and -çра, *m.*; (i) compound i., гaимбрөе ар гaим-
брөе.

(2) Good regarded as a selfish benefit, (a) майтeар, -а, *m.*: (b) тeар, -а, *m.*: 'tis your i. to do it, ир é то тeар é öeanam; (b) таиpөе, *g. id., m.*: I hope the people will see that it is their own i., тā рүит ағам го брейс-
прө на даoine гураб é а тaиpөе рém é.

(3) Share, portion or part as in a bank, brewery, etc., ceарт, *g. çирт, m.*: I have an i. in it, тā ceарт ағам ann.

(4) Influence, çperoeamam, -mna, *f.*: to make use of a person's i., përom нө upáro то öeanam те çperoeamam ουμε.

(5) Concern or special attention devoted to a particular object, cұрам, -ам, *m. (cf. L. cura).*

Interesting, *a.*, exciting interest, curiosity or emotion, (1) ῥπέιρ-αμαῖτ -μίλ; (2) ταιτνεαμάς, -αίγε.

Interfere, *v.i.*, (1) to enter into or take part in the concerns of others, βαμίμ τε: he did not i. with it, νίοιρ βαν ῥέ τεῖρ.

(2) To molest or meddle with, (a) cuiῖμ ιῤεαδ αρ; (b) βαμίμ το νό τε: i. with a fool and he will i. with you, βαν ο'αμαδοάν γ βανῤρδ αν τ-αμαδοάν τεατ; (c) do not i. with him, (i) ná βαν τεῖρ; (ii) ná βαν τοδ; (iii) τεῖς τοδ.

Interim, *n.*, interval between events, (1) εαοαῖρ υαῖρ; (2) ῤαν αμ έατονα; (3) αμ ι λάτῃρ.

Interior, *a.*, inside, ιῤτῖς.

Interior, *n.*, the inner part of a thing, the inside, (1) αν ταοβ ιῤτῖς; (2) αν τεατ ιῤτῖς.

Interjection, *n.*, (1) the act of throwing between, εαοαῖρκυρ, -έκυρ, *m.*

(2) That which is interjected, εῖβλιτ, -ε, *f.*

(3) *Gram.*, a word thrown in to express emotion or feeling, υαῖλλβρεαρ, -α, *m.*

Interjectional, *a.*, thrown in, (1) εῖβλιτεαδ, -έτγε; (2) υαῖλλβρεαῖς, -αίγε.

Interlace, *v.t.*, to intertwine, to interweave, εροιῤῥῖγίμ, -ῖγε.

Interleave, *v.t.*, to bind with blank leaves inserted between the others, εαοαῖρδουῖλλίγίμ, -ιυῖαδ.

Interline, *v.t.*, to write between lines already written or printed, εροιῤῥῖνίγίμ, -ιυῖαδ.

Interlinear, *a.*, written or inserted between lines already written or printed, εροιῤῥῖνεαδ, -νίγε.

Interlineation, *n.*, εροιῤῥῖνιυῖαδ, -ίττε, *m.*; εροιῤῥῖνιόβδ, -βέα, *m.*

m.; line το ῤῥῖνιόβδ τοῖρ δά line τά ῤῥῖνιόβτα έααα.

Interlink, *v.t.*, to link together, comῤῥβαίμ, -αδ.

Interlocution, *n.*, dialogue, conversation, comέαμντ, -ε, *f.*

Interlocutor, *n.*, one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation, comέαμντεόῖρ, -όῤα, -ῤί, *m.*

Interloper, *n.*, one who interferes wrongfully or officiously, (1) βεατοῖρδ, *gen. pl.*, -ότε, *m.*; (2) ῤτοεαῖρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῤί, *m.*; (3) ῖεόεαδ, -αῖς, -αίγε, *m.*

Interlude, *n.*, a short entertainment between the acts of a play, εαοαῖρῖτε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *f.*

Intermarriage, *n.*, giving or taking in marriage, εαοαῖρπόῤαδ, -ῤτα, *m.*

Intermeddle, *v.i.*, to meddle with the affairs of others, βαμίμ τε: to i. with the affairs of another, βαμτ τε κύῤαμ οῦμε ετε.

Intermeddler, *n.*, one who meddles with the affairs of another, ῤαῖτῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*

Intermedial, *a.*, coming or done between, εροιῤῥῖνιέαδ, -αίγε.

Interment, *n.*, burial, αδῤεαδ, -έα, *m. See Burial.*

Intermention, *v.t.*, to mention among other things, εαοαῖρ-αῖνέῖοῖμ, -όεαδ

Interminable, *a.*, (1) without termination, τοῖεῖνιόενιγτε.

(2) Boundless, (a) νεμῖτεόῖρ-αντα; (b) ῖαν τεόῤα.

Intermingle, *v.t.*, to mix together, comeαῖῤαίμ, -αδ.

Intermission, *n.*, cessation for a time, rest, (1) ῤεαδ, -αῖο, *m.*; (2) ῤῖῤ, -υῖρ, *m.*; (3) comῤῥοε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) ῤῖτ, -ε, *f.*; (5) ῤῖῖρ, -ε, *f.*; (6) ῤαῖῤεαῖμ, -ῤίμ, *m.*

Intermit, *v.t.*, to cause to cease for a time or at intervals, *cuirim* *ṡorim* *ar* *ṡeab* *aimirre*.

Intermittent, *a.*, (1) recurrent, *ṡillteac*, *-tise*.

(2) Periodic, *uameac*, *-nise*.

Intermix, *v.t.*, to mix together, (1) *comearṡaim*, *-ab*; (2) *cuirim* *ṡr* *n-a* *ṡeile*.

Intermixed, *a.*, mixed together, *ṡr* *n-a* *ṡeile*.

Intermixture, *n.*, a mass of ingredients mixed, *comearṡab*, *-ṡca*, *m.*

Internal, *a.*, (1) *mmeabónac*, *-aise*; (2) *ṡon* *ṡaob* *irtis*; (3) *ṡ* *lár*; (4) *ṡon* *leac* *irtis*.

Internecine, *a.*, (1) involving mutual slaughter, *comarṡac*, *-aise*.

(2) Mutually destructive, *comrṡorṡamail*, *-mla*.

Interpolation, *n.*, the act of introducing something into a narrative, *eaṡarṡarnéir*, *-e*, *f.*

Interpose, *v.t.*, to thrust in to, intrude, (1) *cuirim* *irteac*; (2) *ṡáitim*, *-ácaob*, with *irteac*.

Interposer, *n.*, one who interposes or intervenes, (1) *ṡear* *eaṡarṡabála*; (2) *ṡear* *eaṡarṡṡána*.

Interposition, *n.*, the act of interposing, (1) *eaṡarṡabáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (2) *eaṡarṡṡám*, *-ána*, *f.*

Interpret, *v.t.*, to explain, to expound, (1) *mmitim*, *-iugaob*; (2) *erorṡmmitim*, *-iugaob*.

Interpretation, *n.*, (1) the act of interpreting, explanation, (a) *mmitugaob*, *-itse*, *m.*; (b) *erorṡmmitugaob*, *-itse*, *m.*

(2) The sense given by an interpreter, (a) *ṡáitṡiall*, *-ṡeile*, *f.*; (b) *ṡriota*, *-ail*, *m.*; (c) *erorṡṡearṡ* *ṡocal*; (d) *ciall*, *g. céille*, *f.*: what is the i. of the dream, *caob* *ir* *ciall* *ṡon* *airṡing*;

the dream is true and the i. thereof faithful, *ṡá an airṡing* *ṡearṡca* *ṡṡur* *a* *ciall* *ṡaingean* (*Dan.* 2, 45).

Interpreter, *n.*, a translator, esp. one who translates orally, (1) *ṡeangabóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *ṡriotaire*, *m.*, *nó* *ṡear* *ṡriotaile*, *m.*; (3) *ṡear* *ṡeangán*, *m.*; (4) *mmitṡeóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Interregnum, *n.*, the time a throne is vacant through the death or abdication of a sovereign, *erorṡmmitogaect*, *-a*, *f.*

Interrogate, *v.t.*, to question formally, *ceirtisim*, *-iugaob*.

Interrogation, *n.*, (1) examination by questions, *ceirtugaob*, *-tiste*, *m.*

(2) A question put, *ceirt*, *-e*, *f.*

(3) A point or mark (?) indicating a query or doubt, *comarṡca* *ceirte*.

Interrogative, *a.*, denoting a question, (1) *ceirteac*, *-tise*; (2) *ṡiarṡuitṡeac*, *-tise*; (3) *ṡiorrac*, *-aise*.

Interrogatory, *n.*, a formal question generally in writing, *ceirt*, *-e*, *f.*

Interrupt, *v.t.*, (1) to break in upon, (a) *cuirim* *irteac* *ar*; (b) *eaṡarṡabṡaim*, *-ṡairṡ*; (c) *ṡriirim* *irteac* *ar*.

(2) To hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of, conversation, *nmṡim*, *-ṡeab*.

Interrupter, *n.*, one who interrupts a conversation, *nmṡeacán*, *-áin*, *m.*

Interrupting, *n.*, the act of breaking in upon a conversation, (1) *ṡáruugaob*, *-uitṡe*, *m.*: not i. you, *ní* *ao* *ṡáruugaob*; (2) *ṡarṡarṡeac*, *-a*, *f.*

Interruption, *n.*, the act of interrupting or the state of being interrupted, *nmṡeac*, *-a*, *f.*

Intersect, *v.t.*, to cut or cross mutually, (1) *eroirǵearraim*, -aó; (2) *comǵearraim*, -aó.

Intersection, *n.*, (1) the act, place or state of intersecting, *eroirǵearraó*, -rta, *m.*

(2) *Geom.*, the point where one line cuts another, *taóar*, -air, *m.* (*E. O'N.*).

Interstice, *n.*, a narrow chink or crack, *eaoairǵoit*, -e, *f.*

Interval, *n.*, (1) the space between two objects, *aóar*, -air, *m.*; the interval between two places or two occasions, *aóar eroir óá áit nó óá am.*

(2) A brief space of time between two events conditions, (a) *real*, -a, *pl. id.*, and -ta, *m.*; (b) *camall*, -aill, *m.*; (c) *treall*, -a, *pl. id.*, and -anna, *m.*; (d) *eao-aruair*, -e, *f.*; (e) *aóa*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Intervene, *v.i.*, to come between, (1) *eaoarǵaóaim*, -óáil; (2) *cuirim irteaó ar*; (3) *tigim roir.*

Intervention, *n.*, the act of intervening, *eaoarǵaóáil*, -ála, *f.*

Interview, *v.t.*, to question or converse with, esp. for the purpose of publication, *comǵuirǵim*, -ǵle.

Interview, *n.*, a conversation, esp. one for publication, (1) *comǵuirǵle*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *aóallaím*, -lma, *dat. -aim*, *f.*; (3) *comráó*, áiró, *pl.*, -ráróce, *m.*

Interweave, *v.t.*, to weave together, to intertwine, *eroirǵuirǵim*, -ǵe.

Intestate, *a.*, without having made a will, *ǵan tiomna*: he died i., *ó'éasǵré ǵan tiomna óo óéanaím.*

Intestines, *pl.*, the bowels, the entrails, (1) *na putóǵa*, *f.*; (2) *na himnróe*; (3) *ionnaóar*, -air, *m.*

Intestinal colic, *treigro*, -e, *f.*

(Omitted under Colic).

Large intestine, (a) *órólann*, -aimne, -a, *f.*; (b) *rtéróǵ móir*, *f.*

Small intestine, (a) *caolán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *rtéróǵ beas*, *f.*

Intimacy, *n.*, (1) close familiarity, (a) *comóaroream*, -rim, *m.*; (b) *olúóaroream*, -rim, *m.*

(2) Nearness in friendship, (a) *comóáiróear*, -oir, *m.*; (b) *munn-tearóar*, -air, *m.*; (c) close intimacy, *lannmunntearóar*, -air, *m.*

Intimate, *a.*, close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; confidential, (1) *olúóaroreamaó*, -aige; (2) *comóáiróeaó*, -oige; (3) *munn-tearóa*; (4) idiom, (a) do not be distant or i. with the clergy, *ná bí beas 7 ná bí móir leir an ǵcléir*; they are very i., *tá riasó ǵo hanmóir le n-a céite*; (b) I have i. experience of them, *ir olúó é mo óairtǵe oíra.*

Intimate, *n.*, a confidant, friend or associate, *carra*, (also *cararo*), *gen. cararo*, *pl. cáiróe*, *m.*

Intimate, *v.t.*, to make known, to suggest, *cuirim i n-uíal* (i n-iúl): I intimated to him, *cuiréar, i n-iúl óó.*

Intimation, *n.*, (1) an announcement, *rároal*, -ail, *m.*

(2) A suggestion, *reamraóaó*, *m.*

Intimidate, *v.t.*, to make timid or fearful, (1) *imeasluǵim*, -uǵaó; (2) *rǵannpuǵim*, -uǵaó.

Intimidation, *n.*, the act of making timid or fearful or of deterring by threats, (1) *imeasluǵaó*, -uǵte, *m.*; (2) *rǵannpuǵaó*, -uǵte, *m.*

Into, *prep.*, (1) to the inside of, (a) *irteaó*, following verbs expressing motion: going into, *óut irteaó*; [remaining inside, *pan-amamc irtig*]; he went into the church, *óuaró ré irteaó 'ra_n*

εαγλαῖρ; (b) ἰ, ἦρ, ἦρ: he fell into the water, εἰς τὴν ῥάν ἡρζε.

(2) Indicating insertion, ἰ, ἦρ: he put spirit into his last book, εἰς τὴν ῥάν ῥιόρῃσ ἦσ τεῖδῃρ ὀεῖρῃσ.

(3) Denoting inclusion, ἰ: put those ideas into other words, εἰς τὴν ἦσ ῥιόρῃσ τὴν ἰ ὕρῃσ εἰτε.

(4) The passing of a thing from one state or form into another: she changed him into the form of a dog, ὀ'αῖρ ῥί ἔ ἰ ἦρῃσ ῥῃσ; the ice is changed into water, τῃ ἦσ τεῖδῃρ ὀεῖρῃσ ῥῃσ.

Intolerable, *a.*, incapable of being borne or endured, ὀρῃσ.

Intolerableness, *n.*, state of being intolerable, ὀρῃσ.

Intolerance, *n.*, (1) want of capacity to endure, want of patience and forbearance, ἔσῃσ.

(2) Refusal to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, ῥῃσ, *a.*, *f.*

Intolerant, *a.*, (1) not able to endure, ἔσῃσ.

(2) Refusal to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, etc., ῥῃσ, *a.*, *f.*

Intomb, *v.t.*, to place in a tomb, ὀρῃσ ἰ ὀρῃσ.

Intonate, *v.t.*, to sound the notes of a musical scale, ὀρῃσ.

Intonation, *n.*, the act of sounding the notes of a musical scale, ὀρῃσ, *f.*

Intone, *v.t.* and *i.* See Intonate.

Intoxicate, *v.t.*, to make drunk, εἰς τὴν ἡρζε.

Intoxicated, *a.*, drunk, (1) ἡρ ἡρζε.

(2) Blind drunk, ἡρ ὀεῖρῃσ.

Intoxicating, *a.*, producing intoxication, ἡρῃσ.

Intoxication, *n.*, drunkenness, ἡρζε, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Intractable, *a.*, not easily governed, managed, directed, tamed or disciplined; stubborn, obstinate, refractory, (1) ὀρῃσ, *ind.*; (2) ἡρῃσ, *ind.*; (3) ἡρῃσ.

Intransitive, *a.*, (*Gram.*), expressing an action or state limited to the agent or subject and not requiring an object to complete the sense, as: the man ran, ὀ ῥῃσ ἡρ. Intransitive verbs have no passive form (except indefinite or impersonal passives, *e.g.*, ῥῃσ, ἡρ, &c.), but some of them by the addition of prepositions become transitive and so admit of a passive voice: the man laughed at you, ὀ ῥῃσ ἡρ ῥῃσ; you were laughed at by the man, ῥῃσ ῥῃσ ὀ ῥῃσ, ὀ ἡρ ῥῃσ ῥῃσ ῥῃσ (also ὀ ῥῃσ).

Intrench, *v.t.*, to fortify with a trench, (1) ὀρῃσ, *a.*; (2) ἡρῃσ ὀ ὀρῃσ.

Intrenching, *n.*, the act of fortifying by means of a trench, ὀρῃσ, *m.*

Intrepid, *a.*, fearless, undaunted, (1) ἡρῃσ, *a.*; (2) ἔσῃσ, *a.*; (3) ἡρῃσ, *a.*; (4) ῥῃσ *e* (*cf.* *L. fortis*).

Intrepidity, *n.*, the state or quality of being intrepid, (1) ἡρῃσ, *a.*; (2) ἔσῃσ, *a.*; (3) ῥῃσ, *g. ih.*, *f.*; (4) ἡρῃσ, *a.*, *f.*

Intricacy, *n.*, complication, entanglement, ὀρῃσ, *a.*, *f.*

Intricate, *a.*, complicated, involved, ἀεῖρνανός, -αῖγε.

Intrigue, *v.t.*, to plot or scheme, to accomplish a purpose, cúipim cúilbeapτ ap bun.

Intrigue, *n.*, a scheme to effect a purpose by secret artifice, (1) cúilbeapτ, -beipτε, *pl.* -beapτa; (2) cluam, -e, *f.*; (3) beapτ potuigchead, -f.

Intriguer, *n.*, one who intrigues, cluanapne, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*

Intrinsic, *a.*, (1) inward, inmeaðónad, -aῖγε.

(2) Hence true, genuine, real, deapb, -a.

Introduce, *v.t.*, (1) to lead or bring in, do eadapτ ipcead.

(2) To put something into a place, to insert, cúipim ipcead.

(3) To cause to be acquainted, cúipim i n-aicne do.

(4) To bring a thing into notice, (a) cúipim i n-eólar; (b) do eapramg anuar: it was not right of you to i. (or mention) it, níor ceapτ duic é eaprac anuar (M.).

Introduction, *n.*, (1) the act of introducing or bringing to notice, peólad nó treólad ipcead.

(2) The act of formally making persons known to each other, ag cup i n-aicne a céile; ag eadapτ aicne dóib ap a céile.

(3) The preface to a book, (a) bpoillad, -aῖg, *m.*; (*cf.* L. prologus); (b) oionbpoillad, -aῖg, *m.*; (c) péam-fochal, -ail, *m.*

Introggression, *n.*, entrance, imcheadτ ipcead.

Introspection, *n.*, a look inward, péadamτ ipcead.

Intrude, *v.t.*, to thrust one's self in without leave or welcome, rátað ipcead.

Intruder, *n.*, one who enters without right, leave or welcome, (1) oúlad, -aῖg, *m.* (deamantad, *Don.*); (2) ppalpaipne, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*

Intrusion, *n.*, encroachment, (1) teadτ gan cuipead 7 gan fáilte; (2) rátað ipcead, *m.*; (3) tpoilladap, -aip, *m.*; (4) cuipead gan iarpaid; (5) bpuigad cumangáir.

Intrusive, *a.*, apt to intrude, tpoilladapad, -aῖge.

Intrust, *v.t.*, to deliver something to another on trust, (1) cup ap ionntaob nó ap múmigm.

Intuition, *n.*, direct apprehension, glinnféadamτ, -e, *f.*

Intwine, *v.t.*, to wreath or twist together, comfigim, -ge.

Inundate, *v.t.*, to flood, to deluge, tuuigm, -uigad.

Inundation, *n.*, an overflow, a flood, (1) tune, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ite, *f.*; (2) puadtuile, *f.*; (3) tpeantuilte, *f.*; (4) anbadad, -aróte, *m.*; (5) oile, -eann, -eanna, *f.*

Inure, *v.t.*, to habituate, (1) gnatuigm, -uigad; (2) taicuigm, -ge.

Inutility, *n.*, uselessness, neam-eabad, -a, *f.*

Invade, *v.t.*, (1) to enter with hostile intentions, iompuuigm, -agad.

(2) To attack, iompuuigm, -ge.

Invader, *n.*, one who invades, (1) iompuuigapne, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (2) iompuuigcheoir, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (3) cpeadadoir, -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Invalid, *a.*, (1) of no force, neim-eipeadad, -aῖge.

(2) Weak, éigtróe, *ind.*

Invalid, *n.*, a person who is weak and infirm, (1) oume lag nó éigtróe; (2) ochar, -aip, *m.*: I hate an i. to have a pretty wife, ip puat liom bean deap ag ochar.

Invalidate, *v.t.*, to render of no force or effect, *ῥέαναιμ νειμήειρεσάτα*.

Invalidity, *n.*, want of legal force or efficacy, *νειμήειρεσάτα*, -*α*, *f.*

Invaluable, *a.*, inestimable, valuable beyond estimation, *ῥοιμέατα*, *ind.*

Invariable, *a.*, not given to variation or change, (1) *ρεαίμα*, -*αίγε*; (2) *βuan*, -*ame*, *f.*

Invariableness, *n.*, the quality of being invariable, (1) *ρεαίμα*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *buame*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Invasion, *n.*, the act of invading upon the rights or possessions of another, (1) *ιομρυσά*, -*ζα*, *m.*; (2) *ζαβάλταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (3) *ζαβάλ*, -*άλα*, *f.*: the book of i., *an leabhar ζαβάλα*; (4) *ρυσά*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Invasive, *a.*, tending to invade, aggressive, *ιομρυσά*, -*αίγε*.

Invective, *n.*, severe censure or reproach, abuse, (1) *αιτίρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *μαρία*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (3) *ακμυράν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

Invective, *a.*, abusive, denunciatory, (1) *αιτίρεα*, -*ρίγε*; (2) *μαρλυσά*, -*ίγε*.

Inveigh against, *v.i.*, to censure, to reproach, (1) *αιτίρ*, -*ίμ*; (2) *κάινιμ*, -*nea*; (3) *ακμυράναιμ*, -*α*.

Inveigle, *v.t.*, to lead astray by deceptive arts or flattery, to seduce, to wheedle, (1) *μεάλα* *le miltiprúacraib*: you would i. the shell from the snail, *μεάλα an rluosán ón reilmro*; (2) *μεάλα* *le rúdaireá*.

Inveigler, *n.*, one who inveigles, (1) *μεάλα*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *ρλουά*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (3) *ρúdaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.* (*Tyr.*)

Invent, *v.t.*, (1) to frame by the

imagination, (*a*) *cumaím*, -*α*; (*b*) *ceapaím*, -*α*.

(2) To discover by study, *ρασά*, -*ζάι*, with *ama*.

Invented, *a.*, contrived, devised, (1) *cumá*, *ind.*; (2) *ceapúsá*, *ind.*; (3) *ceapá*, *ind.*

Invention, *n.*, the act of inventing, that which is invented or the power of inventing, *cumaóir*, -*εά*, -*α*, *f.*

Inventive, *a.*, able to invent, ready at contrivances, (1) *cumaóir*, -*εά*, -*ρίγε*; (2) *cealá*, -*αίγε*; (3) *ceapá*, -*αίγε*.

Inventor, *n.*, one who invents or finds out something new, *cumaóir*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Inventory, *n.*, an account or schedule of goods and chattels, *cunná* *maome nó rpurán*.

Inventress, *n.*, a woman who invents, *banumaóir*, *f.*

Invert, *v.t.*, to turn or place in the contrary order or direction, *iontó* *ran rpurá*.

Invest, *v.t.*, (1) to surround, to besiege, (*a*) *timá*, -*α*; (*b*) *ionná*, -*ί*.

(2) To invest a person in an employment, *óime* *ó* *cup* *i* *scúram*.

(3) To invest a person with office or authority, *óime* *ó* *cup* *i* *reilb* *oiríge* *nó* *ceannáir*.

(4) To put on garments, to array, *cpurúsá*, -*úsá* (*Ezek.* 16, 10).

Investigate, *v.t.*, to follow up step by step, (1) *cupúsá*, -*α*; (2) *mionrúsá*, -*α*, also *mionrúsá*, -*úsá*; (3) *zéar*, -*úsá*.

Investigation, *n.*, the act of investigating, inquiring into or following up, (1) *cupá* and *cpuá*

Invoke, *v.t.*, (1) to summon, (a) *ῥοιῖμ*, *v.n.* *ῥοιῖμ* *νό* *ῥοιῖμ*; (b) *ῥοιῖμ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

(2) To address in prayer, to implore, *ῥοιῖμ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Involuntarily, *ad.*, not intentionally or willingly, *ῖ* *n-ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ*.

Involuntary, *a.*, not under the influence or control of the will, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Involve, *v.t.*, (1) to complicate, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

(2) To wind round, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Invulnerable, *a.*, incapable of being wounded, *ῥοῖ*, *ind.*

Invulnerableness, *n.*, the state of being invulnerable, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Inward, *a.*, inner, interior, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Inward, Inwards, *ad.*, towards the inside, *ῥοῖ*.

Inwardly, *ad.*, in the inner parts, (1) *ῥοῖ*; (2) she laughed i., *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ*.

Inweave, *v.t.*, to weave in or together, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Inwrap, *v.t.*, to cover by wrapping, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Ir-, prefix = not, (1) *ῥοῖ*: irrational, *ῥοῖ*; (2) *ῥοῖ*: irreconcilable, *ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*: irreligious, *ῥοῖ*; (4) *ῥοῖ*: irresolution, *ῥοῖ*. See Vocabulary.

Irascible, *a.*, prone to anger, choleric, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Irate, *a.*, angry, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Ire, *n.*, (1) anger, (a) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (b) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*

(2) Rage, *ῥοῖ*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*

(3) Fury, (a) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*

Ireful, *a.*, full of ire, angry, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Ireland, *n.*, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *gen. ῥοῖ*, *dat. ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *gen. ῥοῖ*, *dat. ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (4) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (5) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (6) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (7) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (8) *ῥοῖ*, *m.*; (9) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (10) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (11) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (12) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (13) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (14) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (15) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (a) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (b) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (c) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*; (d) *ῥοῖ*, *f.*.

Iris, *n.*, a genus of plants with showy flowers, including flower de luce and other species of flag, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*; (4) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *f.* (*Don.*); (5) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.* (*M.*); (6) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *f.* (*Mulranny*).

Irish, *a.*, of or pertaining to Ireland, produced in Ireland, (1) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (2) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*; (3) *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*.

Irish, *n. pl.*, (1) the inhabitants of Ireland, *ῥοῖ*.

(2) Fashion or manner of the Irish, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*

(3) The Irish language, *ῥοῖ*, *dat. ῥοῖ*, *gen. ῥοῖ*, *f.* (*ῥοῖ* is also used as *nom.* in *Con.*).

Irishism, *n.*, a method of speaking peculiar to the Irish, *ῥοῖ*, *-ῥοῖ*, *m.*

Irishman, *n.*, a native of Ireland,
(1) *Éireannac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (2)
ḡaeḡeal, -*ōil*, *m.*

Irishwoman, *n.*, a woman born in
Ireland, *Éireannac*, -*aiḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Irksome, *a.*, wearisome, tedious,
(1) *tuipriḡṡeac*, -*ṡiḡe*; (2) *míofápta*: *i.* old age, *aoptaṡt míofápta*; (3) *ḡuaibṡeac*, -*riḡe*.

Irksomenese, (1) *tuipriḡṡeacṡt*, -*a*,
f.; (2) *míofáptaṡṡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3)
ceap, -*a*, *m.*

Iron, *n.*, (1) a metal, *iaṡann*, -*amn*,
m.: an iron fool with a woolly
tail, *amaḡān iaṡamn ḡ eapḡall*
oṡna aip (Or.).

(2) *iaṡnac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

(3) Quality or consistency of
iron, *iaṡnarḡeacṡt*, -*a*, *f.*

(4) A kind of iron found in
burned lime, *cac iaṡamn*=iron
ore.

(5) An instrument made of
iron, *iaṡnacān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Iron, *a.*, made of iron, *iaṡnarḡe*=
ferrous: a very high iron tower,
toṡ ṡó-áṡo iaṡnarḡe (Æn. 1398).

Iron-grey, *a.*, a tint or colour,
ṡuaḡac, -*aiḡce*.

Ironie, Ironical, *a.*, pertaining to
or characterized by irony, (1)
ṡonómáṡeac, -*oiḡe*, also *ṡon-
ómáḡac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ioṡóineacṡt*,
-*niḡe*. See Irony.

Ironing, *n.*, the act of smoothing
clothes with hot flat irons,
iaṡnáil, -*áia*, *f.*

Ironmonger, *n.*, a dealer in iron
or hardware, *iaṡannóip*, -*óṡa*,
-*ṡí*, *m.*

Ironwort, *n.*, an herb of the mint
family (*Sideritis*), *cpuaṡōiṡe*, *f.*

Irony, *n.*, a sort of humour, ridicule
or light sarcasm, (1) *ṡonómáṡo*,
-*e*, *f.*; (2) *áḡḡacṡt*, -*a*, *f.*: in *i.*,
ṡṡé áḡḡacṡt; (3) *ioṡóin*, -*e*, *f.*
(T.P. I., 127).

Irradiate, *v.t.*, to illuminate, to
brighten, (1) *lonnṡuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*;
(2) *ḡeallṡuiḡim*, -*uḡaḡo*.

Irradiation, *n.*, illumination, (1)
lonnṡaḡo, -*aiḡo*, *m.*; (2) *ḡeallṡaḡo*
-*uiḡṡe*, *m.*

Irrational, *a.*, void of reason,
absurd, (1) *neimṡcéillṡrḡe*, *ind.*;
(2) *ḡicéillṡrḡe*, *ind.*

Irreclaimable, *a.*, incapable of
being reclaimed, *naṡ ṡétoip*
*ṡaṡṡamḡ ṡaṡ n-aip cum maiṡ-
eapṡ*.

Irreconcilable, *a.*, not reconcilable,
ḡoipéṡoṡiḡṡe, *ind.*

Irreconcilableness, *n.*, the state or
quality of being irreconcilable,
(1) *ḡoipéṡoṡeacṡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *Fig.*,
ṡé an cnām i mbéal na con é.

Irredeemable, *a.*, that cannot be
redeemed, *ḡoṡuaṡḡaṡṡe*, *ind.*

Irreducible, *a.*, not capable of being
reduced, *ḡoiaḡḡoṡiḡṡe*, *ind.*

Irrefragable, *a.*, that cannot be
denied or refuted, *ḡoṡóíúṡṡiḡṡe*,
ind.

Irrefragible, *a.*, not refrangible,
ḡoibṡiṡṡe, *ind.*

Irrefutable, *a.*, incapable of being
refuted or disproved, *naṡ ṡétoip*
ḡo cūṡ aṡ ḡcúl nó aṡ leaṡṡaoibḡ.

Irregular, *a.*, not conforming to
law, method or usage, (1) *neimṡ-
ṡaḡaṡṡa*, *ind.*; (2) *neimṡaḡaṡṡaṡ-
ac*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *aḡḡnáṡac*, -*aiḡe*;
(4) *aṡṡṡaḡaṡṡa*, *ind.*

Irregularity, *n.*, the state or quality
of being irregular, *míṡaḡaṡṡaṡṡt*,
-*a*, *f.*

Irrelevant, *a.*, not applicable or
pertinent, *neimṡṡeaḡaṡṡac*, -*aiḡe*.

Irreligion, *n.*, want of religion, (1)
neimḡiaḡaṡṡt, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *éaḡ-
cpáibṡeacṡt*, -*a*, *f.*

Irreligious, *a.*, destitute of religion,
neamṡcpáibṡeac, -*ṡiḡe*.

Irremediable, *a.*, not to be remedied, corrected or redressed, *οοιτεῖσθαι*, *ind.*

Irremediableness, *n.*, the state or quality of being irremediable, *οοιτεῖσθαι*, *-α, f.*

Irremediably, *ad.*, in a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction, *σαν τεῖσθαι*.

Irremissible, *a.*, unpardonable, (1) *οομαιτε*, *ind.*; (2) *νάς πέροιρ* *α* *μαιτεάν*.

Irreparable, *a.*, not capable of being repaired or remedied, *οοιταρ-υῖτε*, *ind.*

Irreprehensible, *a.*, blameless, *νεμιττεάνας*, *-αιγε*.

Irreproachable, *a.*, not deserving reproach, innocent, *νεμιττονν-τας*, *-αιγε*.

Irreproachableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being irreproachable, innocence, *νεμιττονντας*, *-α, f.*

Irresistible, *a.*, that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed, (1) *οορπαλλῖο*; (2) *νάς πέροιρ* *ρεαρᾶν* *ι* *η-αξάρ*; (3) *οο-εαορᾶνας*, *-αιγε*.

Irresolute, *a.*, not decided or determined, wavering, (1) *οῖμῖρνῖγε*; (2) *ροιρ* *οά* *ιτῖν*; (3) *ιυαῖμ-νεας*, *-νῖγε*; (4) *εαοτρεορᾶς*, *-αιγε*; (5) *ι* *ζαῖρ* *ροιρ* *οά* *εομ-αιρτε*.

Irretrievable, *a.*, not recoverable, lost beyond recall, *εαῖτε* *ζαν* *ρᾶζαῖ* *ταρ* *η-αιρ*, *m.*; *ζαν* *ρᾶζαῖ* *αρ* *απαῖο* *αρ*.

Irreverence, *n.*, want of proper reverence, *εαρῖρᾶμ*, *-ε, f.*

Irreverent, *a.*, showing a want of reverence, *εαρῖρᾶμας*, *-αιγε*.

Irreversible, *a.*, not capable of being turned about or back, *νεμιομπυῖτε*, *ind.*

Irrevocable, *a.*, incapable of being

recalled or revoked, *ζαν* *ατῆαῖρμ* *εορῖο*.

Irrigate, *v.t.*, (1) to wet, *ρῖυαῖμ*, *-αῖο*.

(2) To water, *υῖρῖγῖμ*, *-υῖζαῖο*. Irritable, *a.*, easily inflamed or exasperated, (1) *ρῖατας*, *-αιγε*; (2) *ροορρῖυῖτε*, *ind.*; (3) *οορρ-ᾶνας*, *-αιγε*; (4) *εαννταας*, *-αιγε* (*m. b.*); (5) *εοῖνεας*, *-νῖγε*.

Irritate, *v.t.*, (1) to excite anger or displeasure, (a) *ρεαρῖυῖμ*, *-υῖζαῖο*; (b) *εῖαῖομ*, *v.n.* *εῖαῖο*.

(2) To make over-sensitive, as the skin, *ζρεανῖμ*, *-υῖζαῖο*: it irritated my skin, *οο* *εῖρ* *ρε* *ζρεαν* *αρ* *μο* *εῖοεανν*.

Irritating, *a.*, serving to excite or irritate, *ζρεανας*, *-αιγε*.

Irritation, *n.*, the excitement of an organ or part of the body, *ζρεαν*, *g.* *ζρῖμ*, *m.*

Irruption, *n.*, a bursting in, (1) *ρῖαῖς*, *-ε, f.*; (2) *ιοννραῖο*, *-αῖο, m.*

Is, *v.i.*, 3rd sing. of the verb *be*, indic. mood, pres. tense, (1) *ιρ*: it is the custom, *ιρ* *ε* *αν* *ζναῖταρ*; that is good, *ιρ* *μαῖτ* *ε* *ρῖμ*. The verb is sometimes omitted: it is not good, *νῖ* *μαῖτ* *ε*; is it? *αν* *εαῖο*?; it is not, *νῖ* *ηεαῖο*; is it? is it he? *αν* *ε*?; is it she? *αν* *ι*?; who is Thomas? *εῖα* *ηε* *τομαῖρ*? (2) *ατα*, *τα*: let us leave that as it is, *ρᾶζαῖμῖρ* *ρῖο* *μαρ* *ατα* *ρε*; he, or it, is, *τα* *ρε*; (3) *ρῖυῖ*: where is Thomas? *εᾶ* *βῖρῖυῖ* *τομαῖρ*?; is he here?, *αν* *βῖρῖυῖ* *ρε* *αννρῖο*?; he is not, *νῖ* *ι* (= *νῖ* *ρῖυῖ*). See *Are*.

Island, *n.*, *οῖτεάν*, *-άμ, m.*; *ιμῖρ*, *gen.* *ιμρε*, *pl.* *-ρῖ*, *-ρεαννα* or *-ρεαςα*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. ynys*; *Corn. enys*).

Isle, { *n.*, *οῖτεάμῖν*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Islet, }

Islander, *n.*, an inhabitant of an island, (1) οἰεῖνᾱς, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) οἰεῖνῦρος, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Isolate, *v.t.*, to place by itself or alone, κυῖνυμ ἰ-ν-δοναῖ.

Isolated, *a.*, placed or standing alone, δοναῖς, -αῖς.

Isolation, *n.*, the act of isolating or the state of being isolated, (1) δοναῖςᾱνᾱς, -α, *f.*; (2) δοναῖς, -α, *f.*

Isosceles, *a.*, having two legs or sides that are equal, κοῖς, as an isosceles triangle, τριαντᾱν κοῖς (E. O'N.).

Issue, *n.*, (1) the act of passing or flowing out, (a) τᾱλ, -ᾱλ, *m.*; (b) ρῖτ, -ε, *f.*: if a woman has an i. of blood, μᾱ ὅσον ρῖτ ρῖτα ἀπὸ μῆστροι (Lev. 15, 25); (c) ρῖτα, -τε, *m.*; (d) ρῖτ, *g. ρῖτα, pl. id., m.*: from the i. of her blood, ὁ ρῖτ ἄ ρῖτα (Lev. 12, 7).

(2) The act of sending out, κυῖν ἀμαῖ: the i. of an order, ἀν κυῖν ἀμαῖ ὁ ὁρῶν.

(3) The whole quantity sent forth at one time, κυῖν ἀμαῖ: the daily i. of the paper, ἀν κυῖν ἀμαῖ λατῆμαῖ, ὅσον πᾶρπῆμα.

(4) Progeny, offspring, (a) ρῖος, -λαῖς, *m.*: and not having i., ἀγῶν ἀν τᾱν ναῖ ρῖος ρῖος αῖς (Mat. 22, 25); (b) ρῖος, -ῖλ, -ῖτα, *m.*; (c) ἄν, -ἄν, -α, *f.*

(5) A discharge, ὁρῶν, -τῖς, *m.*: an i. of blood, ὁρῶν ρῖτα (Mat. 9, 20).

(6) The final outcome, result, conclusion, ἄν, -ῖς, -α, *f.*: successful i., ὁρῶν, *f.*; ὁρῶν, -ῖς, *m.*: the i. of the contest, ὁρῶν ἄ τῖτα.

Issue, *v.i.*, (1) to flow out, (a) ρῖν, -λαῖ and ρῖτ; (b) τᾱλ-ἄν, *v.n. τᾱλ.*

(2) To rush out, to sally forth, τῖν, *v.n. τεᾱς*, with ἀμαῖ: from their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone, ἄν τῖν τε με τῖν τε ἀμαῖ τῖν ἀν μῖτα ἀμαῖ (Rev. 9, 17).

(3) To proceed as progeny, to be derived or descended, to spring, (a) τῖν, *v.n. τεᾱς*, with ὁ: to thy sons that shall i. from thee, ὁρῶν μῖτα ἄν τῖν ἄν (2 Kings 20, 18); (b) ρῖος, -ῖλ, -ῖτα, *m.* See Beech.

Issue, *v.t.*, to send out, to put in circulation, κυῖν, *v.n. κυῖν*, with ἀμαῖ.

Isthmus, *n.*, a narrow neck of land connecting two continents or a peninsula to the mainland, (1) ἄν τῖν; (2) ὁρῶν, *g. ρῖν* and ὁρῶν, *pl. id., m.* See Beech.

It, *pron.*, ῖ, ἔ, ἰ, ῖ, ἔα (neuter): it is raining, τᾱ ῖ αῖς (cup) ῖτα; is it not wonderful work? ναῖ ἄν τῖν ἀν ὁρῶν ἰ?; here is the book, take it home, ῖ ἀν τῖν, ῖν τῖν ἄ-ῖτα ἔ; it is, ῖ ἔα; it is not, ἰ ἔα; here it is, if so it be, ῖ, μᾱ ῖ=μᾱ ῖ ἔα; it was not, ἰ ῖ; I say that it is, ῖν ῖ ἔα; since it is not, ὁ ναῖ ἔα. Sometimes the pronoun is omitted: it is I, be not afraid, ῖ μῖ τᾱ ἄν, ἰ ῖ ῖτα ὁρῶν (Mat. 14, 27); so it was, ῖ ἄν ἄ ῖ; it is not so, ἰ ἄν; it served you well, ῖ μῖ ἀν ὁρῶν ῖν ὁρῶν; and it was so, ἀγῶν ὁ ῖ μῖ ῖν; it was not long, ἰ ῖ ῖ; I got sixpence for it, ῖτα ῖτα ῖτα ῖ.

Italian, *a.*, of or pertaining to Italy, its people or language, ἔα ῖτα.

Italian, *n.*, (1) a native of Italy, *Εαδαίνας*, -ις, -ις, *m.*

(2) The language of the Italians, *Εαδαίτις*, -ε, *f.*

Italy, *n.*, the country of that name, *Εαδαίη*, -έ, *f.*, also *Ιουδαίη*, -ε, *f.*

Itch, *v.i.*, to have an uneasy sensation in the skin which calls for scratching, *τοῦσαρμ*, *v.n.* *τοῦσαρ*.

Itch, *n.*, any itchy eruption or sensation in the skin which inclines one to scratch the part, (1) *τοῦσαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) *ῥαίσαρ* *ῥῥαίσαρ* (*ῥῥαίσαρ*), *m.*

Itching, *n.*, the act of scratching a part affected by itch, *τοῦσαρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

Itchy, *a.*, infected with itch, (1) *ιάν* *οε* *τοῦσαρ*; (2) *ῥῥαίσαρ*, -αίς, *f.*

Itinerant, *a.*, passing or travelling about a country, (1) *αίρτρεας*, -αίς, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίτρεας*, -αίς, *f.*; (3) *αίρτρεας*, -αίς, *f.*; (4) an i. beggar, *βασαῖς* *ῥαίτρεας*.

Its, *poss. pron.*, *α*: to put a sword into its scabbard, *εταῖρεας* *ο* *εταῖρ* *ι* *η* *α* *οὐβλαῖο* *νό* *ι* *η* *α* *εταῖρ*; its like, *α* *ῥαίτρεας*; its smallness, *α* *λαίτρεας* (*λαίτρεας*, *Don.*); its sharpness, *α* *ῥαίτρεας*; after its being kindled, *ιαρ* *η* *α* *ηαῖνα*.

Itself, *reciprocal pron.*, *ε* *ῥαίτρεας*: the deed will praise itself, *μοῖτρεας* *α* *ῥαίτρεας* *ε* *ῥαίτρεας*.

Ivied, *a.*, *αῖνεας*.

Ivory, *n.*, the substance composing the tusks of the elephant, (1) *ιουός*, -οίς, -α, *f.*; (2) *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

Ivory, *a.*, made of ivory, *εταῖρ*, *ind.*

Ivy, *n.*, a plant (*Hedera helix*) with smooth shining evergreen leaves,

(1) *εῖνεας*, -αίρ, *m.*: a mouth of ivy, a heart of holly, *βεαῖ* *εῖνεας* *εῖνεας* *εῖνεας*; (2) *εῖνεας*, -αίρ, *m.* (*M.*), also *αῖνεας*, *m.*; (3) *εῖνεας*, -αίρ, *m.* (*Der.*); (4) *ῥαίτρεας*, *gen.* *ῥαίτρεας*, *m.*; (5) ground ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*), *εῖνεας* *εταῖρ*.

J.

J., there is no character for J in the modern Irish alphabet.

Jabber, *v.i.*, to talk rapidly or unintelligibly, to chatter, *ο* *βεαῖ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ*.

Jabber, *v.t.*, to utter rapidly or indistinctly, *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, with *ο* *εταῖρ*: he jabbars French, *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ*.

Jabber, *n.*, rapid or incoherent talk, (1) *εταῖρ*, -ε, -εταῖρ, *f.*; (2) *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *f.*; *εταῖρ* *εταῖρ*, -ε, -εταῖρ, *f.*

Jabberer, *n.*, one who jabbars, (1) *εταῖρ*, -οίρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) *εταῖρ*, -οίρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) *εταῖρ*, *m.*

Jack, *n.*, (1) a substitute for John, *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

(2) A mechanical contrivance *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

(3) The pin fastening the chords of a harp, *εταῖρ*, -ε and -αίρ, *pl.* -εταῖρ and -αίρ, *f.*

(4) A fish, the pike, *εταῖρ*, *g. id.* (*cf.* *L. lucius*).

Jack-a-dandy, *n.*, a little foppish fellow, *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

Jackanapes, *n.*, an impertinent fellow, *εταῖρ*, -αίρ, *m.*

Jackdaw, *n.*, a bird of the crow family (*Corvus monedula*), (1)

- caðós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) ppreácan cor ðearús, *m.*; (3) cáš, -áış, -a, *m.* (*M.*).
- Jack-by-the-hedge, *n.*, a plant (*Erysimum alliaria*) which tastes like garlic and has white flowers, (1) bó cumneall; (2) šairleós coille.
- Jacket, *n.*, a short coat, šearp-čarós, -óige, -a, *f.*; a j. of coarse white flannel, (a) báimín, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.* (b) bpiéroín, *m.*
- Jack-of-all-trades, *n.*, one who can turn his hand to all kinds of work, (1) ilčearúorðe, *g. id.*, *pl. -ðte, m.*: ní hé šac ilčearúorðe ip rnarámla cum oibpe; (2) iolbánač, -aış, *m.*
- Jack-o'-Lantern, *n.*, (1) pároín (and pboroín) meapbail; (2) Liam na Iapóige (*Mon.*). See *Ignis fatuus*.
- Jack-snipe, *n.*, a small snipe (*Lymnocyptes gallinula*), (1) šabairín peorð, *m.*; (2) mionán aepac, *m.*; (3) šabap oibce, *m.*; (4) šabairín bamne beipðte (*Clare*); (5) šabap ðeðpac (*Mayo*).
- Jack-straw, *n.*, an effigy stuffed with straw, a scarecrow, Šeašán na Sop.
- Jacobite, *n.*, a partisan of James II, *fig. ion ouð, m.*, the blackbird.
- Jade, *n.*, (1) a worthless horse, (a) pčaiřín (pčaiřín, *Don*), *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (b) čairiúń, -úm, *m.*; (c) pčašún, -úm, *m.*
(2) A hussy or disreputable woman, čaite, *gen. id.*, *pl. -eač, f.*
- Jade, *v.t.*, to tire or wear out by work, čuipriřim, -iušað; čpaoč-aim, -að.
- Jaded, *a.*, tired out, (1) čnáiřte, *ind.*; (2) čabapč, *ind.*; (3) čopč, *ind.*; (4) čuačta, *ind.*
- Jag, *v.t.*, to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw, (1) eašaim, -að; (2) šášaim, -að.
- Jag, *n.*, a notch, (1) eaš, -a, *m.*, (2) šáš, -aış, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*
- Jagged, *a.*, notched like a saw, (1) eašac, -aışe; (2) šášac, -aışe.
- Jaggedness, *n.*, the state or condition of being jagged, eašacč, -a, *f.*
- Jail, *n.*, a prison for minor offences, (1) čapčair, -čpac, -čpac, *f.* (*cf. L. carcer*; *Ger. kerker*); (2) šéibeann, -binn, *m.*; (3) perðil, -eač, *f.*
Jail delivery, čapčair ð'folmušað nó ðo ðéanam folam .i. na cimeač, uile ðo leigean amac paop ačč na cimeač ðo bior ðamanta le čoir báp (*O' Beg.*).
- Jailer, *n.*, the keeper of a jail or prison, (1) čapčaire, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ří, m.*; (2) perðleóip, -ópa, -ří, *m.*
- Jakes, *n.*, a privy; cabinet d'aisance, (1) čampac, -aışe, *f.*; (2) čampa, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) čeač čomšair, *m.*
- Jam, *n.*, a preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water, milpeán, -ám, *m.*
- Jamb, *n.*, one of the vertical sides of the frame of a door, uip, -an, -anna, *f.*
- James's wort, *n.*, an herb, Iup San Séam.
- Jangle, *v.i.*, to quarrel in words, to wrangle, (1) buarðum, -peam; (2) ðéanam buarðipč; (3) ðéanam čallaieacč; (4) čporom, *v.n.*, čporo.
- Jangler, *n.*, a wrangling noisy fellow, (1) buarðeapčóip, -ópa, -ří, *m.*; (2) čallape, *g. id. pl. -ří, m.*

Jangling, *n.*, wrangling, altercation, (1) *βυαρῶρεαμ*, -*μ*, *m.*; (2) *καλλαιρεατ*, -*α*, *f.*

Janitor, *n.*, a doorkeeper, *δοιρ-ρεδῖρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Janty, Jaunty, *a.*, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner, *ρῡλέιρεατ*, -*πίγε*.

January, *n.*, the first month of the year (*cf.* L. *Januarius*, from *Janus*, a Latin deity to whom January was sacred; *cf.* also *janua*, a door or gate), *Εαναίρ*.

Jar, *v.i.*, to quarrel, to dispute, *αἰῡνεαρ* *δο* *ῶεαναμ*.

Jar, *n.*, a deep broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass, *εῡρίρῡα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; *dim. εῡρίρῡῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; *εἰοῖταρην* (*Feenachty*).

Jargon, *n.*, confused unintelligible language, (1) *αἰῡῖόρ*, -*όρ*, *m.*; (2) *εαἰννετ* *βῡρίτε*, *f.*; (3) *ῡλαρ-αρνατ*, -*αἰῡ*, *m.*; (4) *βέαρταῡαρ*, -*αἰρ*, *m.*

Jarring, *n.*, a clashing, *ῡιόρῡαρ*, -*αἰρ*, *m.*

Jasmine, *n.*, a shrubby plant of the genus *Jasminum* whose flowers are very fragrant, *εἰρ-ῡρίρ*, -*ε*.

Jasper, *n.*, a kind of quartz of various colours, *μαρμαρ ῡλαρ*.

Jaundice, *n.*, a disease chiefly characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin and urine, (1) *ῡαλαρ* *βυρῶε*, *m.*; (2) *ῡατῡυρῶε*, *m.*; (3) *βυρῶεατῡαμ*, -*άνα*, *f.*

Javelin, *n.*, a sort of light spear to be thrown by the hand, formerly used in war, (1) *ρῡεαῡ*, -*εῡῡε*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *βοννῡατ*, -*αἰῡε*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ῡατ*, *g. id.*, and -*α*, *pl. ῡαετ*, *m.*; (4) *εῡαοῡρεατ*, -*ρίῡε*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *ῡαἰῡεαν*, -*ῡῖν*, *m.*; (6) *ρῡῡῡνε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (7) *μανῡοῡρ*, -*ε*, -*ί*, *f.*

Jaw, *n.*, one of the bones forming the framework of the mouth, (1) *ῡῡαῡῡ*, *gen. ῡέῡῡῡ*, *m.*; (2) *εἰρῡῡῡ*, -*άῡν*, *m.*; (3) *εαἰρῡ*, -*ε*, -*εατῡα*, *f.*; (4) *ῡάῡῡῡεατ*, -*ῡῡῡ*, *m.*

Jaw-bone, *n.*, the bone of either jaw, a maxilla or mandible, *εἰνάμ ῡέῡῡῡ*.

Jaws of death, *n.*, in danger of death, (1) *ῡυαἰρ* *αν* *βάἰρ*; (2) *εῡῡῡῡῡῡε* *αν* *βάἰρ*. See Agony, Death and Throes.

Jaws of hell, *n.*, *εῡαορ* *ῡῡῡῡῡῡ*.

Jaw-teeth, *n. pl.*, the molars, the back teeth, *εἰνῡῡῡατῡα*, *f.*, and -*εαῡῡ*, *m. (M.)*

Jay, *n.*, a large, handsomely-coloured bird (*Garrulus glandarius*), *ρῡῡῡῡεατῡῡ*, -*όῡῡε*, -*α*, *f.*

Jealous, *a.*, disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection, (1) *έαῡῡῡαρ*, -*αἰρε*.

(2) Very jealous, *ῡμέαῡῡῡαρ*, -*αἰρε*.

Jealous person, (1) *έαῡῡαἰρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῡῡῡ*, *m.*; (2) *ῡμέαῡῡαἰρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῡῡῡ*, *m.*; (3) *ῡεῡτ* *αν* *έαῡῡα*.

Jealousness, *n.*, state or quality of being jealous, *έαῡῡαἰρεατ*, -*α*, *f.*; *έαῡῡῡαἰρεατ*, -*α*, *f.*

Jealousy, *n.*, painful apprehension of rivalry in matters of interest or affection, (1) *έαῡ*, *g. -α*, *m.*

(2) Great jealousy, *ῡμέαῡ*, -*α*, *m.*: if the spirit of *j.* come upon him and he be jealous of his wife, *μά* *εῡῡ* *ρῡῡῡῡῡῡ* *αν* *έαῡῡα* *αἰρ* *ῡ* *ῡῡ* *ῡβεῡῡ* *ρῡ* *έαῡῡῡαρ* *ῡε* *ῡα* *ῡῡῡῡῡῡ* (*ῡῡ* *ῡ* *ῡῡῡῡῡῡ* *α* *ῡῡῡῡ*).

Jeer, *n.*, a taunting or scoffing remark, a biting jest, (1) *εῡῡαἰῡῡ*, -*ε*, -*ί*, *f.*; (2) *εἰνάῡῡ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *εἰνῡῡῡῡῡῡ*, -*αῡῡε*, *f.*; (4) *ρῡῡῡῡε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Jeer, *v.t.*, to address with scoffs, taunts or derision, *εἰνῡῡῡῡῡῡ* *ῡῡ* *μαῡῡῡ* *δο* *ῶεαναμ* *ρῡ* *ῡῡῡῡ*.

Jeer, *v.i.*, to utter sarcastic, scoffing, or taunting language, (1) *cnároim*, *v.n.* *cnáro*; (2) *ppairzim*, -*zeáð*.

Jeering, *a.*, mocking, scoffing, (1) *cnároeac*, -*oige*; (2) *rziŕeamail*, -*míla*; (3) *fonómároeac*, -*oige*; (4) *ppairŕeac*, -*ŕiŕe*.

Jehovah, *n.*, the Scriptural name of God, *Ōia*, *gen.* *Ōé*, *m.*

Jelly, *n.*, (1) anything brought to a gelatinous condition, (*a*) *muirt*, -*e*, *f.* (*O' Beg.*); (*b*) *ŕlócað*, -*aiŕe*, *f.*

(2) The juice of fruits boiled with sugar to an elastic consistence, *rlámán miltir*.

(3) A jelly-like substance found in marshy places, *méim riébe*, *f.*

Jelly-fish, *n.*, one of the acalephs, (1) *rmuŕ an ríom*; (2) *bolŕán leice*, *m.*

Jennet, *n.*, a cross between a male horse and a female ass, *ŕannað*, -*aiŕ*, -*aiŕe*, *m.* (*Con.*).

Jeopardise, *v.t.*, to expose to loss, injury; to risk, *cuirim i ŕcon-taðairt*.

Jeopardous, *a.*, perilous, hazardous, (1) *contaðairteac*, -*tiŕe*; (2) *ŕuairac*, -*aiŕe*; (3) *ŕionntŕac*, -*aiŕe*.

Jeopardy, *n.*, exposure to death, loss or injury; danger; peril, (1) *contaðairt*, -*e*, -*eaða*, *f.*; (2) *ŕuair*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ŕionntair*, -*air*, *m.*; (4) *anacra*, *g. id.*, *f.*; also *anacair*, -*cra*, *f.*

Jerk, *n.*, (1) a short, sudden pull, *ŕpacað* and *ŕŕpacað*, -*cra*, *m.*

(2) A sudden start or spring, (*a*) *ŕneab*, -*eibe*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ŕŕiúir*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*

Jerk, *v.t.*, to give a quick and suddenly-arrested pull or twist, *ŕpacaim* and *ŕŕpacaim*, -*að*.

Jerk, *v.i.*, to make a sudden start or spring, *ŕneabaim*, -*að*.

Jerusalem artichoke, *n.*, a perennial species of sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*) also one of its edible tubers, *ŕráta ŕŕann-cac*.

Jessamine, *n.* See Jasmine.

Jessamine flower, *n.*, *bláð na ŕoirŕiŕe*.

Jest, *n.*, something said or done in order to amuse; a joke; a witticism, (1) *ppairŕ*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.* (*gl. jocus*); (2) *ŕúŕnac*, -*ŕarða*, *m.*: a deadly jest, *ŕúŕnac maŕbðað*; to speak between jest and earnest, *níð ŕo ŕáð eirir ŕúŕnac i ŕáŕiŕið*; to take a thing in jest, *ŕuo ŕo tóŕbáil le ŕúŕnac*; (3) *airtŕeac*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *maŕac*, -*að*, *m.*, fun; (5) bitter jest, *ŕéarŕmaŕac*, -*að*, *m.*; (6) *fonómair*, -*aŕe*, *f.*

Jester, *n.*, (1) a buffoon, a merry-andrew, a court fool, (*a*) *airtŕeoir*, -*óŕa*, -*ŕí*, *m.*: the king's j., *airtŕeoir an ríog*; (*b*) *ŕuirŕeoir*, -*óŕa*, -*ŕí*, *m.*; (*c*) *airtŕe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óŕe*, *m.*; (*d*) *ŕeócað*, -*aiŕ*, *m.*; (*e*) *áilŕeoir*, *m.*

(2) A person addicted to jesting or amusing talk, (*a*) *ŕear maŕac*, *m.*; (*b*) *ŕíoir*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ŕí*, *m.*; (*c*) *fonómároeac*, -*oig*, *m.*

Jesting, *n.*, the act or practice of making jests, (1) *airtŕeoir*, -*ŕeac*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*; (2) *fonómároeac*, -*a*, *f.*

Jesting, *a.*, sportive, not serious, *maŕamail*, -*míla*.

Jesus, *n.*, the Saviour of the human race, the personal name of the Son of God, (1) *íopa*, *ind.*; (2) *ŕláuŕŕŕeoir an éne ŕaonna*.

Jet, *n.*, a beautiful black lignite,
(1) ζαμς, -e, *f.*; (2) cιαρ, -a, *m.* :
jet black, cιαρουδ, ραολουδ;
jet blackness, ραολουθε.

Jet, *n.*, a gush of water, ρτεατ,
gen. -a, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Jetsam, *n.*, goods thrown into the
sea to lighten a ship, εαρπαρε
cαιττεαρ ραν υραιρρε cυμ
lunge ρ'εαοτρomuζαδ. See
Flotsam.

Jew, *n.*, an Israelite, ιυδαρεαδ,
-οις, *m.* See Hebrew.

Jewel, *n.*, a precious stone, a gem,
(1) ρεορ, -ορ, -a, *m.*, and -ορε,
-a, *f.*; (2) ζρειτ, -e, -re, *f.*

Jewel, *v.t.*, to adorn, deck or supply
with jewels, ρεοουζιμ, -uζαδ.

Jewel-case, *n.*, a case for keeping
jewels, ρεοδαcαν, -αν, *m.*

Jewelled, *a.*, furnished with jewels,
(1) ρεοδαc, -αιγε; (2) ρεαδαc,
-αιγε; (3) ρεαομαρ, -αιρε.

Jeweller, *n.*, one who makes or
deals in jewels, precious stones,
etc., (1) ρεοοοιρ, *gen.* -ορα, *pl.*
-ρι, *m.*; (2) ρεοδαρε, *g. id.*,
pl. -ρι, *m.*

Jewellery, *n.*, (1) the art or trade
of a jeweller, ρεοδαρεαcτ. -a, *f.*
(2) Jewels collectively, ρεοδα.

Jew's-ear, *n.*, a species of fungus
(Auricula), cιuar ιυδαρε.

Jew's harp, *n.*, an instrument of
music which is placed between
the teeth and the sound pro-
duced by a bent metal tongue
struck by the finger, τρۇمπα,
gen. id., *m.*; also τρۇمπα βειτ,
m.; you are not worth a
tongueless Jew's harp, νι ριۇ
τρۇمπα ζαν τεανζαμ cۇ (O'Gal.)

Jib, *n.*, a triangular sail, ρζορ,
-e, -i, *f.*

Jib boom, cραμμ ρζορε.

Jib, *v.i.*, to move restively back-
ward or sideways (said chiefly of

a horse), τοcαιμ, -αδ : he was
going but he jibbed as the day
was wet, βι ρε ας ιμτεαcτ αcτ
τοc ρε μαρ βι αν ια ριυc (Or.).

Jibber, *n.*, a horse that jibs,
τοcαρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.*

Jibe, *v.t.*, to jeer at, to mock,
ρεαναιμ ρονομαρ νο μαζαδ ρα
δume.

Jibing, *n.*, the act of jeering or
mocking at, ρονομαρεαcτ, -a, *f.*

Jig, *n.* (*Mus.*), a bright, brisk tune
or a lively dance thereto, πορτ,
gen. and *pl.* -υιρτ, *m.*

Jill, *n.*, a young woman, a sweet-
heart, (1) μυιρνιν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νι,
m.; (2) ρτοριν, *m.* : there is
not so bad a Jack but there's
as bad a Jill, (a) μαρ οtc Σεον
νι ρεαρρ Site, (b) μα'ρ οtc μαοι
ρ meapa μυλλος (O' Beg.); cf.
W. y mae brân i frân, there's
a crow for a crow.

Jill-flirt, *n.*, a light giddy or wanton
girl or woman, ρραοιι ριομ-
αomeαc (O' Beg.).

Jilt, *n.*, a coquette, a flirt, (1)
ρuαcαρ, -e, -i, *f.*; (2) ραραc,
-αιγε, -a, *f.*; (3) ραραρε, *g. id.*,
pl. id., *f.*; (4) ρομρεαc, -ριγε,
-a, *f.*

Jilt, *v.t.*, to cast off capriciously or
unfeelingly, as a lover; to de-
ceive in love, (1) μεαταδ ι
νζραδ; cυρ cαρτ ι νζραδ.

Jingle, *v.t.*, to cause to give a
sharp metallic sound, ζιονζαμ,
-αδ.

Jingle, *v.i.*, to sound with a fine,
sharp, clinking or tinkling sound,
ζιονζαμ -αδ.

Jingle, *n.*, a clinking or tinkling
sound, (1) ζιονς, -a, *m.*; (2)
ζιονζαρ, *gen.* and *pl.* -αιρ, *m.*;
(3) ζιονζαρεαcτ, -a, *f.*

Jingler, *n.*, one who or that which jingles, (1) ṣṭionṣaṭpe, *g. id., pl. -ṭi, m.*; (2) ṣṭiṣin, *g. id., pl. -ni, m.*

Job, *n.*, a piece of chance or occasional work, (1) κοῖτοβαρ, -οῖτρε, -οῖτρεᾶς, *f.*; (2) ποιντὸν βεᾶς οῖτρε.

Jobbing, *n.*, doing chance work
or odd jobs, ζυῦρναῖν, -άτα, *f.*

Jockey, *n.*, a professional rider of horses in races, μαρσαδ, *gen.* -αις, *pl.*, *id.*, *m.*

Jocose, (*l. a.*, given to jokes and
Jocular, } jesting, abounding in
jokes, (1) μεροπρεαδ; (2) ιαν οε
ζηρεανν νό οε ρύζηραδ; (3) ρυλτ-
μαρ, -αιρε; (4) τεαμφαδ, -ε, *f.*
(*U.*).

Jocoseness, } *n.*, the quality of
 Jocularly, } being jocose, (1)
 μεροεαϑτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ρυτμαίρε,
g. id., *f.*; (3) τεαμπαρεαϑτ,
 -α, *f.*

Jocund, *a.*, merry, lively, sportive,
(1) *ῥύσας*, -*σις*; (2) *μερόρεας*,
-*ις*.

Jog, *v.t.*, to push or shake with the elbow or hand, (1) *çrotaim* (or *çrotim*) *ruar*; (2) *corpurōim ruar*.

Joggler, *n.*, a wooden vessel with a hole through which the churn-staff passes, (1) *clabin*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *clabaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Join, *v.t.*, to connect, to couple, to associate or combine, (1) ceanglaím, -gaí, with le, le céile nó dá céile: woe to them that join house to house, a maíraí don dhuine ceanglaí arís do arís (*Isa.* 5, 8); whatever God hath joined let no man put asunder, gró bé níó do ceanglaí Dia le céile ná ríadaileáó duine é (*Mark* 10, 9); (2) coim-

̇ceanglaim, -ʒal; (3) ̇taiṙim,
v.n. ̇taiṙ, with *le*; (4) com-
 ̇taiṙim, -̇taiṙ, with *le*; (5)
 ̇olú̇tuṙigim, -uʒaɔ̇, with *le* ̇ceile:
 (6) ʒreamuṙigim, -uʒaɔ̇, with *le*
 nó *le* ̇ceile.

Join, *v.z.*, (1) to be contiguous, close to or in contact, as : whose house joined hard to the synagogue, $\alpha\varsigma\alpha \mu\alpha\iota\beta \Delta \tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\iota}\nu \lambda\epsilon\iota\rho$ $\alpha\eta \tau\epsilon\rho\iota\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma\omicron\iota\varsigma$ (*Acts* 18, 7).

(2) To come together, to unite, to form a union, יאִוּאִים, -אִו, *pp.* יאִוְּתָא: and join in marriage with the people of these abominations, אֲשׁוּר יאִוְּאִו 1 זְעֵאמְנֵאֵר לֵעֲלֻעַת נָא זְרָאִינ־עֲמִילָאֲתָא רִין (*Ezra* 9, 14).

Joinder, *n.*, the act of joining or putting together, *coim̐ceangal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Joined, *a.*, bound close together,
(1) τάρτε, *ind.*; (2) ceangālte
le cēte.

Joiner, *n.*, (1) one who or that
which joins, ὀυῖτασθόη, -όηα,
-ήν, *m.*

(2) A carpenter who does
woodwork as doors, stairs, fur-
niture, etc., *πίμειρ, -νέαρα,*
-πί, m.

Joint, *n.*, (1) the union of two or more smooth surfaces admitting of a close junction, *comtāt*, -*Δ*, *pl. id.* and -*anna*, *m.*

(2) A joining of two things or parts so as to admit of motion, (a) αἰτ, *gen.* αἰτε, *m.* (*cf.* √, ar, to join, to fit; Gr. *αρθρων*, joint; L. *artus*); (b) βαλλινάρης, -άρης, *m.*

(3) The part or space between two joints or knots, as the joint of a reed or stalk, *ḡlún*, -úme, *f.*

(4) A large piece of meat for cooking, ῥπότα, *g. id.*, -αί, *m.* (*cf.* L. spatula, shoulder).

Out of joint, (a) αρ αλτ; *(b)* αρ ιοναθ.

Joint, a., joined or sharing with another, (1) κομαιρ: the j. pot never boils, εά βρυντεανν (νό ηςυτεανν) κοψε αν κομαιρ; joint prayer, υπηαιγε κομαιρ (*Tyr.*); (2) κομπάιρτεαδ, -τιγε; (3) j. heir, κομοιςγε, *g. id., m.*; (4) joint feast, ρζοτ, *g. ρζυιτ, m. (Tyr.)*. It usually means the collection for such a feast.

Joint, v.t., (1) to unite by a joint or joints, αλταμ, -αθ.

(2) To cut into joints, as meat, ρπόταμ, -αθ.

Jointed, a., having joints, αλταδ, -αιγε.

Jointing, n., the act of making a joint, αλταθ, -ττα, *m.*

Jointure, n., an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed during her life after her husband's decease, τοθαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Joist, n., a beam of timber laid horizontally to which the planks of the floor are nailed, (1) ραιλ, -αλαδ, -ιτε, *f.*; (2) τραρνάν, -άμ, *m.*

Joke, n., something said to excite laughter, (1) πραιρς, -ε, -ι, *f. (gl. jocus)*; (2) ζρεανν, *g. ζρυνν, pl. id., m.*; (3) ρύζμαθ, -ζαρτα, *m.*; (4) μαζαθ, -αθ, *m.*: he is no joke .i. not to be trifled with, (a) ní ηαον ρόις ε, (b) ní ηαον ρόιςζίν ε; practical joke, bob, *g. buib, pl. id., and bobanna, m.*

Joke, v.t., to make jokes upon, (1) ζρεανν ρο ρέαναν ρά; (2) άθβαρ ζάιρθε no ρυιτ ρο ρέαναν ρε ρυμε νό ρε ρδομυθ.

Joke, v.i., to say or do something for sport or as a joke, (1) πραιρςιμ, -ζεαθ (*gl. jocos*); (2) idiom: I was joking, (a) μαρ μαζαθ βιορ, (b) βιορ αρ μαζαθ, (c)

ο' αονζνό βιορ, (d) αρ μυζαθ μαζαθ βιορ (*colloq., m. b.*).

Joker, n., one who makes jokes, (1) ρεαρ μαζαθ, *m.*; (2) βρεαρ-τυρθε, *g. id., pl. -οτε, m.*

Joking, n., the act of saying something to excite laughter, (1) ζρεανν, *g. ζρυνν, m.*; (2) ρύζμαθ, -ζαρτα, *m.*; (3) μαζαθ, -αθ, *m.*; (4) ροιθβεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (5) βρεαρ-ταρθεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (6) ενάρο, -ε, *f.*

Joking, a., sportive, μαζαμαλ, -μλα.

Jokingly, ad., in a joking way, ο' αονζνό: he said j., ουβαρτ ρε ο' αονζνό.

Jollification, } n., boisterous enjoy-
Jollity, } ment, (1) ρυιτ,
-υιτ, m.; (2) μερθεαδτ, -α, f.;
(3) ρυαιρρεαρ, -αιρ, m.; (4)
ροννταδτ, -α, f.

Jolly, a., full of life and mirth, (1) ρύζαδ, -αιγε; (2) μερθεαδ, -ριγε; (3) ρυιτμαρ, -αιρε; (4) ζρυνν, *gen. of ζρεανν*; (5) τομν-εόζαδ, -αιγε; (6) ριαμράναδ, -αιγε.

Jolt, n., a jolting motion, τυαρζαθ, -ζτα, *m.*

Jolt, v.t., to cause to shake with a sudden up and down motion, τυαιρζιμ, -αρζαθ.

Jolt, v.i., to shake with abrupt risings and fallings, τυαιρζιμ, -αρζαθ: the coach jolts, τυαρ-ζανν αν κοιρτε.

Jolting, a., shaking with an abrupt up and down motion, τυαιρς-τεαδ, -τιγε.

Joseph, n., a man's name, (1) Séααρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) Seόραμ, -αιμ, *m.*; (3) Iόρεφ.

Jostle, v.t. and i., to push, to hustle, ζτεικιμ, *v.n. ζτεικ.*

Jostle, n., a conflict by collisions, ζτεικ, -ε, *f.*

Jot, n., an iota, point, tittle, the

(2) ἀναοιβνεᾶς, -νῖζε ; (3) νεαν-
αιοιβνν, -βνε ; (4) οὐβέπορθεᾶς,
-οῖζε.

Joyous, *a.*, glad, gay, merry, joy-
ful, (1) पुलनार, -अये ; (2)
ओवनेᾶς : य् योनान् वेत् मात्
अय् वेत् ओवनेᾶς ; (3) मेान-
मनाᾶς, -अये ; (4) लोमनेᾶς,
-अये ; (5) ज्ञाप्तेᾶς, -ोये ; (6)
रोलार्पाᾶς, -अये ; (7) पुअये, -e ;
(8) मेरठेᾶς, -यये : is this your
j. city ? अन् इ पेओ वार ज्वातार
मेरठेᾶς.

Jubilant, *a.*, exultant, triumphant,
(1) चात्प्रेमेᾶς, -नूजे ; (2)
बुअठेᾶς, -अये.

Jubilation, *n.*, exultation, rejoic-
ing, (1) चात्प्रेमिनुज्ठो, -नूज्ठे ;
(2) चात्प्रेमेᾶत्, -अ, *f.*

Jubilee, *n.*, a joyful celebration
held on the fiftieth anniversary
of any event, (1) यूबिले, *g. id.*,
m. (*cf. Lev. 9 to 15*) ; (2) यूतेअ,
-त्त, *m.* ; (3) यूत्, -e, *f.* : j. days,
यूत् लैत्ते.

Judge, *n.*, (1) a legal officer autho-
rized to hear and determine
judicial questions, ब्रेत्तेअम्, *g.*
-मान् and -त्तम्, *pl.* -मान्, *m.* :
the Book of Judges, लेअवार ना
म्ब्रेत्तेअमान्.

(2) One who has skill, know-
ledge or experience to decide
on the merits of a question, as :
a blind man is not a good j. of
colour, ठात्त अर् ली न् ब्रेत्तेअम्
पेप्.

(3) An umpire, ब्रेत्तेअम्, *m.*

Judge, *v.t.*, (1) to hear and deter-
mine by authority, as a case in
court, (a) ब्रेअत्तनुज्ठम्, -नुज्ठो :
God shall j. both the just and
the wicked, ब्रेत्तेनेᾶरठो व्वा अन्
पेप्रेअन् ज् अन् ठोपोठुमे (*Eccles.*
3, 17) ; (b) बेप्पम् ब्रेत् ; (c)
ब्रेत् ठो ठावार्त्त ; (d) कूर्पी
ठ'ऐप्तेᾶत् : to j. colours, ब्रेअत्-

नुज्ठो ऐठप् ठात्तान्मात् ; a wise
man does not give judgment on
things he does not understand,
न् ब्रेअत्तनुजेअम् एअनुठे नेत्ते
ना तुजेअम् पे ; also नाᾶ ठुत्तुज्-
ेअम् पे.

(2) To sit in judgment upon,
to be censorious toward, (a)
j. not that ye be not judged, ना
बेप्पठो ब्रेअत् ठो क्कम् नाᾶ म्बेअर्-
त्ताओ ब्रेअत् ओमात् (*Mat. 7, 1*) ;
(b) not judging them, (i) न् ठा
क्कम् (also क्कअठ) लेᾶ, (ii) न् अज्
ब्रेत् ब्रेत्ते ओप्ता ऐ.

(3) To form an opinion about :
j. it not by its appearance, ना
बेप्पठो ब्रेत् अर् ठो पेप् अ
पेअप्पना.

(4) To determine upon in-
quiry and deliberation ; to es-
teem, value, think or reckon,
मेअप्पम्, *v.n.* मेअर् : if ye have
judged me faithful to the Lord,
मा मेअर्त्ताओ ज्ओ व्पुत्तम् ठेत्त
ठोन् त्रिजेअप्पा (*Acts 16, 15*).

Judge, *v.i.*, (1) to decide as a judge:
the Lord j. between me and
thee, ज्ओ न्नेअन्पारठो व्वा ब्रेत्-
ेअम्पार एअठप्पम्-पा ज् तुप्पा (*Gen.*
16, 15).

(2) To assume the right to
pass judgment on another. *See*
Judge, *v.t.* (2).

(3) To discern, to distinguish :
j. not according to the appear-
ance, ना बेप्पठो ब्रेअत् ठो पेप्
ना पेअप्पना (*John 7, 24*).

Judgeship, *n.*, the office of a judge,
ब्रेत्तेअम्मात्, -अ, *f.*

Judgment, *n.*, (1) the act of judging
(a) ब्रेत् ब्रेत्ते ; (b) ब्रेअत्-
नुज्ठो, -नूज्ठे, *m.*

(2) The power or faculty of
judging, ब्रेत्तेअम्पार, -अर्, *m.* :
he shall judge thy people with
righteousness and thy poor with
j., ब्रेत्तेनेᾶरठो पे ठो पोबाल ले

ceap̄t 7 ʊo ʊoʂtaib̄ le bpeiteam̄-
nar (Ps. 72, 2).

(3) The conclusion or result of judging, a decision, (a) bpeit̄, -e, *f.*; (b) bpeaʂt̄, -eite, *f.*; (c) bpeaʂnuʂaʂ, -uʂʂte, *m.*; (d) bpeiteam̄nar, -aib̄, *m.*; (e) bpeiteam̄ntaib̄, -aib̄, *m.*; (f) molaʂ, -ita, *m.*; (g) meaib̄, -ta, *m.*; (h) bapam̄aib̄, -m̄la, *f.*: in my j., ʊo p̄eib̄ mo ʊapam̄la; (i) molaʂ ʊeib̄te (decision).

(4) A calamity regarded as sent by God by way of punishment, bpeiteam̄nar, -aib̄, *m.*: it is a j. on you .i. a providential punishment, ib̄ bpeiteam̄nar op̄t é; judgments are prepared for scorers, aʂa bpeiteam̄naib̄ ullam̄ p̄a ʂom̄aib̄ na ʊtaib̄cuib̄-neac (Prov. 19, 29).

Judgment Day, (a) l̄a an ʊpeiteam̄naib̄; (b) l̄a an ʊpeiteam̄ntaib̄; (c) l̄a an luam̄; (d) l̄a an ʂleib̄e; (e) luam̄ an ʂleib̄e; l̄a an ʊpaib̄.

Judgment seat, ʂaʂaib̄ an ʊpeiteam̄naib̄, *f.*: we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ, p̄aʂp̄am̄ uile i ʊp̄iaʂ-naib̄e ʂaʂaib̄neac ʊpeiteam̄naib̄ ʂp̄ioʂt (Rom. 14, 10).

Judicature, n., (1) a court of justice, ʂuip̄t ʂip̄t.

(2) The jurisdiction therein exercised, (a) ceap̄t, *g. ʂip̄t, m.*; (b) coʂpom̄, -ʂpum̄, *m.*

Judicature (Court of), ʂuip̄t an ʂip̄t.

Judicial, a., (1) pertaining to a judge, bpeiteam̄ʊa, *ind.*

(2) Sanctioned or ordered by a court, (a) bpeaʂac̄, -aib̄e; (b) bpeiteam̄ntac̄, -aib̄e; (c) bpeiteam̄nac̄, -aib̄e.

Judicious, a., having sound judg-

ment, (1) eaʂnuʂe, *ind.*; (2) ʂuip̄tionac̄, -aib̄e; (3) ʂp̄ionna, *ind.*

Jug, n., a vessel, usually of earthenware, with a swelling body, narrow mouth and a handle on one side, (1) ʂp̄uʂa, *gen. id., pl. -aib̄, m.*; (2) ʂp̄uʂib̄, *gen. id., pl. -nib̄, m.*; (3) miol̄an, -ám, *m.* (B.L.L. I. 134, 14).

Juggle, n., (1) a trick by sleight of hand, ʂeap̄, -a, *pl. id.*, and -anna, *m.*, also ʂuip̄.

(2) An imposture, a deception, meaʂaʂ, -ita, *m.*

Juggle, v.i., to play tricks by sleight of hand, luac̄l̄am̄ac̄t n̄o ʂeap̄aʂeac̄t ʊo ʊéanam̄.

Juggler, n., (1) one who exhibits tricks by sleight of hand, (a) ʂeap̄uʂe, *g. id., pl. -ʊʂe, m.*; (b) p̄uip̄uʂe, *gen. id., pl. -p̄ib̄, m.*; (c) p̄uip̄eʊib̄, -ʊpa, -p̄ib̄, *m.*

(2) A deceiver, a cheat, meaʂ-ʂoib̄, -ʊpa, -p̄ib̄, *m.*

Juggling, n., (1) sleight of hand,

Jugglery, f. (a) luac̄l̄am̄ac̄t, -a, *f.*; (b) ʂeap̄aʂeac̄t, -a, *f.*; (c) p̄uip̄eʊipeac̄t, -a, *f.*; (d) l̄am̄-ʂeap̄, -a, *m.*

(2) Trickery, imposture, meaʂtaʂt̄, -a, *f.*

Jugular, a., of or pertaining to the throat or neck, ʊp̄aʂaʂaʂ, -aib̄e.

Jugular, n., the jugular vein, ʂuip̄te na ʊp̄aʂaʂ.

Juice, n., the fluid or sap of any vegetable substance, (1) p̄uʂ, -a, *m.* (*cf.* L. succus): for heartburn chew the bark of the alder and swallow the j., aib̄ toʂaʂ ʊoib̄e (n̄o ʊʊʂaʂ ʂuʊe), ʂuip̄t p̄aib̄-na ʊo ʂognam̄ 7 a p̄uʂ ʊo p̄loʂaʂ; (2) p̄uʂán, -ám, *m.*, also p̄uʂán, -ám, *m.*; (3) p̄uʂlaʂ, -aib̄, *m.*

Juiceless, a., lacking juice, (1) ʂan p̄uʂ; (2) ʂan p̄uʂlaʂ.

Juniper berry, *n.*, (1) *caor an iuthair éraige*; (2) *dearc aitimn*; (3) *caor aitimn* (*caora aitimn* are often mixed with *poitín* to improve its flavour).

Junk, *n.*, a fragment of any solid substance, (1) *rmaidcín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *cannca*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*: a junk of bread, *cannca arám*.

Jurisdiction, *n.*, (1) legal power or authority of a court to hear certain causes, *cumácta nó uḡ-ṡarár cum cirt do cōngbáil*.

(2) Sphere of authority: extent of his *j.*, *poirleactaṡ a uḡṡarár*.

Jurisprudence, *n.*, the science of law, (1) *ṡiḡeólar*, *-air, m.*; (2) *rior an ṡiḡe*, *m.*

Jurist, *n.*, one who professes the science of law, (1) *ṡiḡteóir*, *-óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *comairleac ṡiḡe*.

Juror, *n.*, a juryman, *coirteóir*, *gen. -óra, pl. -rí, m.*

Jury, *n.*, a body of men (usually twelve) impanelled and sworn to inquire into any matter of fact *coirte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -tí, m. (coirne, Con.)*.

Juryman, *n.*, one who serves as a juror, (1) *coirteóir*, *-óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *coirneóir*, *m.*; (3) *coirteac*, *-tiḡ, -tiḡe, m.*; (4) *coirteacán*, *-ám, m.*

Just, *a.*, (1) violating no right or obligation, conformable to rectitude or justice, (a) *coṡpom*, *-muime*, also *curoroma*, *ind.*, and *curopomṡa*, *ind.*: just scales or balances, *rḡáluirṡe coṡroma* (*Lev. 19, 36*); a just and holy man, *ṡuime coṡpom naomṡa* (*Mark 6, 20*); (b) *cearc*, *g.s.f. cirt*: how should a man be just with God? *cionnur do beac*

ṡuime cearc i briaṡnaire ṡé (*Job 9, 2*); (c) *ṡiréanta*, *ind.*: there is no just man upon earth that doeth good and sinneth not, *ní'l ṡuime ṡiréanta ar an ṡotalaṡ do ḡní maic ḡ nac bpeacuirḡeann* (*Eccles 7, 20*); (d) *ṡiréanaṡ, -aḡe*.

(2) Conformable to truth, reason and propriety, (a) *ṡipeac*, *-riḡe*; (b) *ionnpaic*, *-e*: the just man falleth seven times and riseth again, *tuirṡo an ṡuime ionnpaic reacṡ n-uairḡe ḡ eirḡir ré arir* (*Prov. 24, 16*).

(3) Equitable, fair, impartial, *cópac*, *-aḡe*: everything that is right is just and everything that is just is right, *ḡac a bfuil cearc tá ré cópac ḡ ḡac a bfuil cópac tá ré cearc*.

Just, *ad.*, (1) precisely, exactly: in time, place or degree, *le linn*: just as he was saying those words, *le linn na bṡocaltran a rṡṡo ṡó*; *ré (rṡ) mar*: just as he was going, *ré mar a bí ré aḡ imṡeacṡ*.

(2) Barely, merely, scarcely, (a) *tar éir*: he has just died, *tá ré tar éir báir*; he has just struck him, *tá ré tar éir é buataṡ*; the train has just gone, *tá an traen tar éir imṡeacṡ*; (b) *i noiarṡo* (*Don.*).

Just as, (a) *com maic aḡur*; (b) *ar nóir*, with *gen.*; (c) *do nóir*, with *gen.*

Just now, (a) *anoir*; *anoir beaḡ*; (b) *an uair reo*.

Just so, (a) *reacṡ ḡo ṡipeac*; (b) *mar ro*; (c) *mar rim*; (d) *mar rṡo*.

Just (the), *n.*, *na ṡirém*, *m.*: the mouth of the just man is a well of life, *ir tobar beacṡa beal an ṡirém* (*Prov. 10, 11*).

Justice, *n.*, (1) conformity to human or divine law; integrity, rectitude, equity, uprightness, (a) *ceap̃t*, *gen. cĩp̃t*, *m.*: the j. of God, *ceap̃t* Ðé; to do j. and judgment, *ʋo* ðéanāñ *ceip̃t* ḏsur̃ b̃reiteam̃nair̃ (*Gen.* 18, 19); j. before generosity, *cuir̃ an ceap̃t* *ʋoim̃ an b̃féile*; (b) *cõt̃rom*, *-ʋum*, *m.*

(2) Honesty, fidelity, impartiality, (a) *iom̃pacap̃*, *-air̃*, *m.*; (b) *coib̃éir̃*, *-e*, *f.*

(3) The rendering to everyone his due or right, *cóir̃*, *gen. córa*, *f.*: j. is better than going to law, *ir̃ fear̃p̃ cóir̃ na ʋut̃ cum ʋuige*.

Justice of the Peace, a magistrate, (a) *iúr̃c̃ir̃*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (b) *ʋiúr̃c̃ir̃ ʋiõc̃ána*; (c) *ʋear̃-ʋo-b̃reiteam̃*, *m.* [The Rev. C. Short calls my attention to the name Vergobretum given by the Aedui (see *Cæsar's de Bello Gallica*, Book I., chap. 16) to Liscus, their Chief-magistrate (an officer appointed annually and having power of life and death) which he thinks is evidently *ʋear̃-ʋo-b̃reiteam̃*. The suggestion is, I find, confirmed by Gesner in his Latin *Thesaurus*].

Justification, *n.*, the act of justifying, *ʋaõpãʋ*, *-ʋc̃a*, *m.*: for our j., *cum ʋim̃ne ʋaõpãʋ* (*Acts* 4, 25).

Justify, *v.t.*, (1) to pronounce free from guilt or blame, to exonerate, *ʋaõpãm*, *-ãʋ*: then they shall j. the righteous, *ann ʋm ʋaõpp̃aro an ʋĩp̃éan* (*Deut.* 25, 1).

(2) To prove or show to be just, to vindicate, *ʋiõpũʋim̃*, *-ũʋãʋ*.

Justly, *ad.*, in a just manner, honestly, fairly, accurately, (1)

ʋo ceap̃t; (2) *ʋo cóir̃*; (3) *ʋo mac̃ánta*; (4) *ʋo ʋĩp̃eac̃*.

Justness, *n.*, the quality of being just, (1) *ceap̃t*, *g. cĩp̃t* and *ceip̃t*, *m.*; (2) *cóir̃*, *-ópa*, *f.*; (3) *cõt̃rom*, *-t̃ʋum*, *m.*; (4) *ʋĩp̃eac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *ʋĩp̃eanãc̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Jut out, *v.i.*, to project beyond the main body, *ʋear̃am̃ amãc̃*.

Juvenile, *a.*, (1) young, youthful, (a) *óʋ*, *g.s.f. óiʋe*; (b) *óiʋineac̃*, *-niʋe*.

(2) Of or pertaining to youth, *óʋánta*, *ind.*

Juvenile actions, *ʋnióm̃a* (and *ʋnióm̃aʋc̃a*) *óʋánta*.

Juvenility, *n.*, youthfulness, (1) *óʋe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *óʋántac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *óiʋineac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *leañbãc̃t*, *-a*, *f.*

Juxtaposition, *n.*, a placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, (1) *com̃ʋãp̃*, *-air̃*, *m.*; (2) *ʋõt̃ú̃c̃ac̃t*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *ʋõiʋre*, *g. id.*, *f.*

K.

K., there is no character in the modern Irish alphabet representing K.

Kaiser, *n.*, the title of the German Emperor, *im̃pĩe na ʋear̃-máme*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Kale, Kail, *n.*, a kind of cabbage of the genus *Brassica*, (1) *cál*, *-áit*, *m.*; (2) green kale, *bãpp̃-áir̃ce*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Kalendar. See Calendar.

Kali, *n.*, (1) a seaweed, the ashes of which are used in making glass, (a) *ʋeam̃nac̃*, *-air̃e*, *f.* (*Coll.*); (b) *ʋeam̃am*, *-mna*, *f.*; (c) *ʋur̃ mãpa*, *m.*

(2) Glasswort (*Salosa kali*), a prickly plant of the spinach family, *ʋpãĩp̃eac̃*, *-ʋiʋe*, *f.*

Kaolin, *n.*, a pure white clay of which porcelain is made, *báméré*, *g.* -*éruaró*, *f.*

Kedge, *n.*, a small anchor, *angcarpe abann*.

Keel, *n.*, a longitudinal timber extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a vessel, (1) *cíle*, *g. id.*, *f.* .i. *an t-áthmao móir i nórúim iunge*; (2) *clíteac*, -*tiḡ*, -*tiḡe*, *m.*

Keel band, an iron band on the keel, *rtoc*, -*oic*, *m.* (*Tory*).

Keel board, *fluicbóro*, -*búro*, *m.*

Keeler, *n.*, a shallow tub formerly used by farmers in which to lodge or set milk to allow the cream to rise, *ciléir*, -*éara*, -*rí*, *m.*

Keelhaul, *v.t.*, to haul under the keel of a ship as a punishment, *carraing pé cíle*.

Keen, *a.*, (1) sharp, having a fine edge or point, (a) *ḡéar*, *g.s.f.* *ḡéire*; (b) *raobrac*, -*aiḡe*.

(2) Eager, vehement, fierce, (a) *ḡian*, *g.s.f.* *ḡéme*: he was keen upon it, *ḡo bí pé ḡian air*; (b) *ḡurmar*, -*aire*; (c) *ḡruocnamac*, -*aiḡe*; (d) *ḡruocnamail*, -*míla*; (e) *ḡiamair*, -*e*.

(3) Acute of mind, sharp, shrewd, (a) *ḡéar*, -*éire*; (b) *ḡlunn*, -*e*; (c) *raobrac*, -*aiḡe*: a poet as keen as gentle Ovid, *píle raobrac mar Ovid éoin* (*D.D.* 112).

(4) Piercing, penetrating as cold, wind, etc., (a) *ḡéar*, -*éire*; (b) *ḡlar*, -*aire*; (c) *cruaró*, -*e*.

Keen, *n.*, wailing for a dead person, *caomearó*, -*nḡe*, *m.*

Keen, *v.t.*, to wail for a deceased person, *caomm*, -*nearó*: for keening his child, *mar ḡeall ar a leabó a caomearó*.

Keeness, *n.*, the quality of being keen, (1) *ḡéire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ḡéireac*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *raobrac*, -*air*, *m.*

Keen-witted, *a.*, having an acute mind, (1) *ḡéirintleacac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ḡéarócúireac*, -*riḡe*.

Keep, *v.t.*, (1) to hold, not to lose, not to let go, to retain, to detain, (a) *coiméaraim*, -*méar* (*coiméaraim*, *M.*); (b) *congḡaim* (*con-ḡabaim*), -*báil*; (c) *cumḡuigim*, -*rac*: keep that way, *coimear an truiḡe rim*; to keep one's rank, *ḡume ḡo congḡáil a céime*; does this watch keep good time, *an ḡcongḡuigean an t-uairéaróir reo an t-am ḡo marḡ*; keep it in your hand, *congḡaró m ḡo láim é*; keep the edge [on your scythe] and the edge will keep you, *congḡaró an raobrac air ir congḡócaró an raobrac tuar*; (d) idiom: thy gifts keep to thyself, *bíoir ḡo bḡonnḡa aḡar péim* (*Dan.* 5, 17); (e) idiom: keep to your story, *lean ḡoo ḡḡéal*.

(2) To preserve in a given situation or condition, (a) *coiméaraim*, -*méar*: keep your love for me, *coimear ḡo ḡráó ḡom*; (b) *congḡaim*, -*báil*.

(3) To preserve from danger, or loss, to guard, (a) *coiméaraim*, -*méar*: I will feed and keep thy flock again, *beacócar aḡur coiméararó ḡo éiréar air* (*Gen.* 30, 31); (b) *congḡaim*, -*ḡbáil*; (c) *reacnam*, -*aró*: keep the child from the fire, *reacam an leabó ó'n ḡceme*; (d) *carḡim*, -*ḡearó*; (e) *cumḡuigim*, -*rac*: he put him in the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it, *ḡo cuir i nḡairóin Éden é ḡa ḡearuḡaró ḡ ḡa cumḡaró* (*Gen.*

2, 15); (f) idiom : the fox keeping the hens, *an ma'asô ruasô i mbun na sceaipic*.

(4) To preserve from publicity, as : I will keep your secret, (a) *congðócaso nó coiméasofasô do rún*; (b) idiom : keep it secret, *ná bíosô don teacét éairip aḡasat*.

(5) To maintain, as an establishment, as : keeping school, *congðáil, reólasô, nó coiméasô rḡoile*.

(6) To supply with board and lodging, (a) *coiméasodaim, -méasô*; (b) *coḡuḡim, -uḡasô*; (c) *beaḡuḡim, -uḡasô*; (d) *congðaim, -báil* : what is necessary to keep him, *an méasô ip ruasctanac cum a congðála (ruap)*.

(7) To have in one's service : I keep two servants, *coiméasodaim óá reipbírḡ or beipḡ reipbireac*; *bíonn beipḡ ar amrip aḡam*.

(8) To observe, adhere to or fulfil as a duty : I have kept the faith, *coiméasodap an cripdeam*; keep the Commandments, (a) *coiméasô na hAiteanta*; (b) *congðaim, -báil*; (c) *comallaim, -mall*; (d) *comlíonaim, -asô*; (e) *reapaim, -am* : to keep one's promises, *duine do comlíonasô a ḡeallamna nó do reapam leó*; to keep one's ground, *a éalam do reapam*.

(9) To confine one's self to, to remain in : keeping the bed, *ar luḡeacán*.

(10) To observe duly : to keep a festival, (a) *aḡ congðáil lae réite (Ps. 42, 4)*; (b) to keep holy days, *laete raopie o'onópasô nó do coiméasô*.

(11) To keep away from, to shun, to avoid, *reacnam, -éaint* and *-asô* : to keep from bad com-

pany, *opoc-comluasap do reacnasô*.

Keep, *v.i.*, (1) to remain in any position or state, (a) *coiméasodaim, -méasô* : keep away from me, *coiméasô amac uaim*; (b) *fanaim, v.n. fanamam(τ)* : keep at a distance, *fan riap uaim*; keep where you are, *fan map a bfuil tú*; keeping near me, *aḡ fanamaint lámh uim*; I will keep to the house, *fanfasô mé 'ra otis*; (c) *congðaim, -ḡbáil* : keep away from me, *congðasô (comḡib) riap uaim (D.D. 61)*.

(2) To remain unimpaired, *coiméasodaim, -méasô* : the meat will not keep any longer, *ní coiméasofasô an feól níor faroe*.

Keep, *n.*, (1) custody, guard, *coiméasô nó coimeasô, -ta, m.*

(2) The state of being kept, hence the resulting condition or case : to be in bad keep, *do beic i nroac-éar*; to be in good keep, *beic i roeasḡéar*.

(3) The means by which one is kept, maintenance, support, *coḡuḡasô, -uḡḡe, m.*

(4) That which keeps or protects, a stronghold, a fortress, *oamḡean, -ḡm, -ḡne, m.*

Keeper, *n.*, (1) (a) one who or that which keeps, *comeasouroe, g. id., pl. -óce, m.*; (b) one who has the care of prisoners, *coiméasodóip, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (c) one who holds or has possession of anything, *reap comeasota* : the keepers of the prison, *rip coiméasô an pḡiorúm (Gen. 39, 21)*.

(2) One who has the care, custody or superintendence of anything, a defender, a preserver, (a) *corantóip, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (b) *reap coranta* : the Lord

is thy keeper, *iré an t-úigearna t'fear coranta* (*Ps.* 121, 5).

Keepership, *n.*, the office or position of a keeper, *coiméadúir-eact*, -a, *f.*

Keeping, *n.*, (1) a holding, custody, charge, guard, (a) *coiméad*, -a, *m.*; (b) *congbáil*, -áil, *f.*; (c) *cumrú*, -a, *m.*

(2) Preservation, (a) *coraint*, -anta, *m.*; (b) *cairge*, *gen.* -aó, *dat.*, -gró, *f.*: to be in the keeping of a thief, *ro beit ar cairgró gairúir* (*B.L.L.* III. 430, 20).

(3) To be on his "keeping" *i.* flying from arrest, *beit ar a t-eicéad*.

(4) Keeping time to the music, *as ffreagairt an ceoil*.

(5) Maintenance, *cothú*, -a, *m.*

Keepsake, *n.*, a token of friendship, (1) *cuirneacán*, -áin, *m.*; (2) *reó cuirne*, *f.*

Kelp, *n.*, the calcined ashes of seaweed formerly used in the manufacture of glass now in that of iodine, (1) *ceitp*, -e, *f.*; (2) *citp*, -e, *f.*

Ken, *n.*, (1) reach of sight, (a) *raóarc*, -a, *m.*; (b) *amarc*, -a, *m.*

(2) Reach of knowledge, *aicne*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Kennel, *n.*, (1) a house for dogs, (a) *faíl con*, *f.*; (b) *cró con*, *f.*; (c) *raímaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

(2) The hole of a fox, *fuacair*, -e, *f.*

Kept, *imp.* and *p.p.* of keep, (1) *coiméadta*; (2) kept off, *coranta*; fit to be kept, *ion-coiméadta*; you kept not your word with me, *níor coimtionair an focal a thugair dom*.

Kerbstone. *See* Curbstone.

Kerchief, *n.*, a square of fine linen or other material worn by women as a covering for the head, (1) *ciarrúir*, -rúir, -ní, *m.*; (2) *cuairín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) *giobal*, -a, *Or.*; (4) *pleicín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*N. Con.*).

Kern, *n.*, a light-armed foot soldier of the ancient militia of Ireland, *ceitearínac*, -a, *g.*, -a, *g.*, *m.*

Kernel, *n.*, (1) the essential part of a seed, (a) *rgéalán*, -án, *m.*; (b) *croróeacán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) *eicneacán*, -ám, *m.*; (d) *raireós*, -óis, -a, *f.*; (e) *faillín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

(2) The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut, (a) *eicne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *f.*; (b) *innce*, *g. id.* -cí, *f.*: kernels are bitter in the evening, *ir fearb na himnčí tráchnóna*.

Kernelwort, *n.*, a plant, great figwort (*Scrophularia*), *parac*, -a, *m.*

Kerry, *n.*, a county in Munster, *ciarrairge*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Kerryman, *n.*, a native of Kerry, *ciarrairgeac*, -a, *g.*, *m.*

Kestrel, *n.*, a small slender hawk (*Falco alaudarius*) allied to the sparrow-hawk, (1) *púicín* *gairce*; (2) *crómán tué*, *m.*; (3) *préacán* *na gcearc*, *m.*

Kettle, *n.*, a metallic vessel used for boiling water, etc., (1) *cíteat*, -a, *m.*; (2) *túlan*, -ám, *m.* (*Sligo*); (3) *tútán*, -ám, *m.* (*Con.*); (4) *rgabal*, -a, *m.*

Key, *n.*, (1) an instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn, mechanism adjusted or worked, as the key of a lock, watch or piano, *eoair*, -a, -a, *f.*

(2) That part of an instru-

ment or mechanism which serves to put it in working order, *crann gléarta*: I hate a harp without a key, *ir fuad uom cláirpreac san crann gléarta*.

(3) (*Mus.*), the fundamental tone of a movement, (*a*) natural key, *gléar, -éir, m.*, and *lútglaí-ar, m.*; (*b*) key of D, *fuairéagal móir, m.*; (*c*) key of C, *fuairéagal beas, m.*

Power of the keys, *cumácta na n-eóirac*. A certain ecclesiastical authority so called from the declaration of Christ: I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, *do béair-paró me dúit eóiraca na Ríogácta Neamhóda (Mat. 16, 19)*.

Keyhole, n., a hole in a door or lock for receiving a key, (1) *poll eóirac, m.*; (2) *rúil an glaíar*.

Keystone, n., the central or top-most stone of an arch, *eóair, -érac, -éracá, f.*

Kibe, n., a chap or crack in the skin occasioned by cold, *fuadctán, -ám, m.*; an ulcerated chilblain, *poéma, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Kibed, a., affected with chilblains, *poémac, -aíge*.

Kibing, n., setting potatoes with a trowel-like instrument, *ciobáil, -ála, f.*

Kick, n., a blow with the foot or feet, the recoil of a gun, (1) *rpeac, -a, m.*: a kick of a cow or horse, *rpeac bó nó capall*; (2) *rmeac, -a, m.*; (3) *preab, gen. -eibe, pl. -a, f.*: it is a good horse that kicks in the evening, *ir maic an capall preabann tráchnóna*; what would you expect to get from a cow save a kick? *cao a beac rúil asat o'fágláil ó buim áct preab*; (4)

lua (cf. B.L.L. I. 240, 16); (5) *bairracor, -oir, -a, f.*

Kick, v.t., to strike or hit violently with the foot, (1) *rpeacaim, -aó*; (2) *rmeacaim, -aó*; (3) *preabaim, -aó*; (4) *do coraó*; (5) *do gabáil do coraib*: to kick a football, *laicróir do coraó nó do preabaó le cor*; (6) idiom: to kick one out of the house, *duine do teitgean amac ar an oirí*.

Kicker, n., one who or that which kicks, (1) *rpeacair, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *rmeacair, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Kicking, n., the act of hitting with the foot, (1) *gabáil do coraib*; (2) *preabaó le cor*; (3) *rpeac-aó, -ta, m.*; (4) *rmeac-aó, -cta, m.*; (5) *rmeacáil, -e, f.*

Kicks, n., a plant, *mumbeair, -bair, m.*

Kickshaws, n., (1) a fancy dish, a tit-bit, a delicacy, *bac beo-aróe*.

(2) Something fantastical, *obair fáobnórac*.

Kid, n., a young goat, (1) *mionán, -ám, m. (mionnán, Mayo)*; (2) *minreac, -ríge, dat -ríg, pl. -a*, also *minreós, f. (cf. W. myn and mynan; Corn. mynan)*, a kid a year old; the three merriest things—a kitten, a kid and a young widow, *na trí nio ir rúg-aíge—pírin cuic, mionán gabair asur bairpreabac ós mná*.

Kid, v.i., to bring forth a young goat, *bairt mionán*; also *mionán do bairt*.

Kidnap, v.t., to take one by force or fear to another place, *tearb o'fuadac*.

Kidney, n., a urinary gland, (1) *oubán, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (2) *ápa, gen. -ann, pl. airne, dual*

ἀράμν, *dat. pl.* ἀράνιβ, *f.* (*B.L.L.* II. 238); glands of desire, ἀίρνε τοίτε (*id.*, III. 354); (3) ρεάμν, -α, -άδα, *f.*; (4) τῡαν, -αμ, *m.*

Kidney-bean, *n.*, a kind of bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) so named from its shape, (1) τῡανρίρ, -ε, *f.*; (2) *coll.*, πόναίρε ῥῡαννκάδ.

Kidney-vetch, *n.*, a leguminous herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), κοράν τῡαμ, *m.*

Kidneywort. *See* Navelwort.

Kilderkin, *n.*, a small barrel containing 18 gallons, τεὰτβαιρῡττε.

Kill, *v.t.*, to deprive of life, animal or vegetable; to put to death; to slay, (1) μαρβᾶμ, -αὐ (*cf.* *L. morior*; *Skr.* mar, √ meryaí, I die; *cf.* *Eng.* murder); (2) μαρβῡῖσμ, -υῖαὐ: do not kill, ná ὀέαν μαρβᾶὐ; I will kill them, μαρβόκαὐ ἰαὐ; it is not every day Tim kills a bullock, ní ῡαὐ δον ἰά μαρβῡῖεανν τᾶὐῡ bulán (*M.*), ἕαν ῡαὐ ἰά μαρβᾶρ μάῡνυρ bulῡῡ (*U.*); he killed him, ὀο μαίρῡ ῥέ ἕ; also ὀο μαρβῡῖῡ ῥέ ἕ; they would be killed, μαρβόκαί ἰαὐ (*P. O'L.*)

Killable, *a.*, easily killed, ῥο-μαρβῡτα.

Killed, *a.*, deprived of life, (1) μαίρῡττε, *ind.*; (2) μαρβῡτα.

Killer, *n.*, one who deprives of life, μαρβῡτόίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Killing, *n.*, the act of depriving of life, μαρβᾶὐ, -ῡτα, *m.*: the k. of a man is often between two words, bionn μαρβᾶὐ ὀυμε εᾶὐαρ ὀά ῥοκαί.

Kiln, *n.*, a furnace of brick or stone for burning, hardening or drying anything, (1) ἁίτ, *g.* ἁτα, *pl. id.*, *dat.* ἁίτ, *f.* (*L. Br.* 304, b. 3); nó ἰορῡαὐ ná ἡῡτα (*Sil. Gad.* 247, 16); *cf.* *Gr.* αἰθω, I burn; καίρῡτ ná ἡῡτα (*B.L.L.*

V. 488); (2) τεμῡὐ δοίτ, -ε, -ί, *f.*, limekiln; τεμῡίτ, -τεᾶδ, *f.* (*M.*); (3) ῥοίρῡ, *gen.* and *pl.* ῥοίρῡ, *m.* (*Dan.* 3, 11); also furnace; (4) ῥοίρῡ, -ε, *f.* (*Dan.* 3, 23); *cf.* *L.* fornax; *W.* ffor; *Corn.* and *Bret.* forn.

Kilncast, *n.*, the amount of corn dried at one time, (1) βᾶρρ ἁτα, *m.*: we have more good days than kilncasts, ῡ ἡᾶ ἰά μαίτ ná βᾶρρ ἁτα ᾶῡαμν; the latter only occurred two or three times a year; (2) βλείτεᾶδ, -τίῡε, -α, *f.*, from the *obs. v.* βλείτῡ, I grind.

Kiln-dry, *v.t.*, to dry in a kiln, τíoρᾶμ, -αὐ (*B.L.L.* II. 240, 22); (2) ἁτῡορῡῡαμ, -αὐ: kiln-dried grain, καίρῡῡ, *g. id.*, *m.*

Kiln-drying, *n.*, the act of drying in a kiln, (1) ἁτῡορῡᾶὐ, -ῡτα, *m.*; (2) τíoρᾶὐ, -ῡτα, *m.* (*B.L.L.* 252, 10).

Kilt, *n.*, an article of male attire like a short petticoat reaching from the waist to the knees, ῡἡτεᾶὐ beᾶῡ (*cf.* *Sc.* ῥέἡτεᾶὐ).

Kimbo, *n.*, arched, bent (arms a-kimbo), ἡᾶᾶ ὀο ἕρ ᾶρ ná ἕρῡᾶᾶᾶ.

Kin, *a.*, of the same nature or kind, (1) ῡᾶῡᾶρ, -ᾶίρε; (2) κοῡῡοῡῡᾶδ, -ᾶίῡε.

Kin, *n.*, (1) relationship, consanguinity, (a) ῡᾶῡ, -ᾶῡ, *m.*: near of kin, ῡοῡῡ ἰ ἡῡᾶῡ; are you any kin to him? ᾶν ὀῡῡἡ δον ῡᾶῡ ᾶῡᾶ ὀὐ?; no one claims kin to the fortuneless sage, ní ἡ ῡᾶῡ ᾶῡ δον ἡ ῡᾶῡ ῡᾶν ῡᾶᾶ; (b) ῡῡ: they are related to each other, τᾶ ῡᾶὐ ῡῡ ἡ ἕἡἡ (*cf.* √ sebha, kin; sebhios, related; *Skr.* sabha, kin).

(2) Relatives, καίρῡε ῡᾶῡ.

Kind, *n.*, (1) nature, natural instinct or disposition, (a) οὐτέ-
 ἄρ, -αίρ, *m.*: cat after kind,
 βριπεάνν αν οὐτέαρ τρι ῥύτιβ αν
 εὐιτ (*D. E.* 138).

(2) Race, genus, species, (a)
 κινέαλ, -έιλ, *m.* (κινέαλ, *Con.*):
 after his kind, το ρέιρ α ἐμέιλ
 (*Gen.* 1, 11); (b) ἡνέ, *gen. id.*,
pl. ἡνέτε, *f.* (*cf.* √zena, to pro-
 duce, to arise, *Gr.* γένος, race;
L. genus).

(3) Sort, fashion, character,
 manner, variety, description, (a)
 ράῡαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (b) ῥόρτ, -όίρτ,
m.; (c) λείτέρο, -ε (λείτρο, *Or.*);
 (d) idiom: what kind of a place
 is that in which to search for
 the calves? καὸ ἐ μαρ αἷτ ἐ ριν
 ἐμ na ηῡαμᾱν το λοῖῡ ἁνν?
 (*P. O'L.*).

Kind, *a.*, (1) characteristic of
 one's nature; natural, native,
 οὐαλ, -αίτε: it was kind for
 him, βα οὐαλ το ε.

(2) Congenial, sympathetic,
 (a) μυνντεαρῶα, *ind.*: a kind
 man, οὔμε μυνντεαρῶα; (b)
 αἰρτεαμᾱιλ, -μῑλα; (c) αἰρ-
 τεαμᾱε, -αῖῡε; (d) κυμανῶα,
ind.; (e) μαῖτεαρᾱε, -αῖῡε.

(3) Characterized by tender-
 ness or goodness; benevolent,
 benignant, gracious, (a) καῖ-
 ῥαναε, -αῖῡε: as kind as any
 man alive, κομ καῖῥανναε τε
 ηαον οὔμε βεό; (b) κινέαλτα,
ind., also κενάλτα, *ind.*: he
 was kind to the unthankful,
 βῑ ρεῖρεαν κινέαλτα τε na τοαομε
 τοῖομβυρῶεαε (*Luke* 6, 35).

(4) Proceeding from or char-
 acterized by goodness of heart;
 gentle or gracious in manner,
 (a) ἡνᾱὸμαρ, -αῖρε: manners
 so kind yet stately, βέαρα κομ
 ἡνᾱὸμαρ ἡνῶεαὸ μῶρῶάλαε; (b)

καοιμ, -ε; (e) ῥάιρτεαε, -αῖῡε;
 (d) τεαῡῡεκορῶεαε, -ῶῡῡε: charity
 is patient and kind, αῡα αν ἡνᾱὸ
 ῥαῡῥοῖῡεαε, τεαῡῡεκορῶεαε (1
Cor. 13, 4); (e) ρῶεκορῶεαε,
 -ῶῡῡε: be kind and merciful to
 one another, βῑῶῡο ρῶεκορῶεαε,
 τῥῶκαῖρεαε τοά ἐέιτε (*Eph.* 4, 32);
 (f) κενανᾱμᾱιλ, -μῑλα; (g) τοᾱμ-
 εαμᾱιλ, -μῑλα.

(5) Gentle, tractable, easily
 governed, (a) κενῡῡα, *ind.*: a
 horse kind in harness, καρᾱλ
 κενῡῡα ι n-υῡαῖμ; (b) μῑονῑα,
ind.; (c) μῑν, -ε; (d) κνεαῡτα,
ind.

Kind-hearted, *a.*, having kindness
 of nature, sympathetic, (1) τεαῡ-
 ῡεκορῶεαε, -ῶῡῡε; (2) ρῶεκορῶεαε,
 -ῶῡῡε.

Kind-heartedness, *n.*, benevolence,
 (1) τεαῡῡεκορῶεαετ, -α, *f.*; (2)
 ρῶεκορῶεαετ, -α, *f.*

Kindle, *v.t.*, to set on fire, to ignite,
fig. to inflame as passions, (1)
 αῡῡναῖμ, *v.n.* αῡῡαντ and -αῡ (*cf.*
Skr. indh, to kindle and ahan,
 to burn, to give light): after its
 being kindled, ιαρ n-α ηαῡῡαῡ;
 to k. strife, ἡμπεαῡᾱν ῶ'αῡῡαῡ
 (*Prov.* 16, 21); (2) λαῡαῖμ, -αῡ;
 (3) κυρ αῡ τεμε; (4) ῥαῡ-
 υῡῡῑμ, -υῡῡαῡ: two never kindled
 a fire without quarrelling, νῑοῡ
 ῥαῡυῡῡ ῶῑρ μῑαμ τεμε ἡαν
 τῡορο; (5) τεαῡῡῡαῖμ, -αῡ: all
 ye that k. a fire, α ῶῡονῡ υῡτε
 τεαῡῡῡαῡ τεμε (*Isa.* 50, 11): his
 breath kindleth coals, τεαῡῡῡῡῡ
 α αῡᾱτ ῡμῑαῡῡῡῡε (*Job* 41, 21);
 to k. a fire, τεμε το τεαῡῡῡαῡ.

Kindle, *v.i.*, to take fire, to begin
 to burn with flame, *fig.* to begin
 to be excited, (1) αῡῡναῖμ, -αῡ
 and αῡῡαντ; (2) λαῡαῖμ, -αῡ;
 (3) τεαῡῡῡαῖμ, -αῡ: neither shall
 the flame k. upon thee, νῑ μῶ

dearḡḡar an lapaip oip (*Isa.* 43, 2).

Kindled, *a.*, set on fire, (1) aḡanta, *ind.*; (2) larta; (3) dearḡḡa.

Kindler, *n.*, one who or that which kindles, stirs up or sets on fire, (1) lartóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) aḡantóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Kindling, *n.*, the act of causing to burn or of exciting or inflaming the passions, (1) aḡnaḡ, -anta, *m.*; (2) faouḡaḡ, -uigḡe, *m.*; (3) laraḡ, -rta, *m.*; (4) dearḡaḡ, -ḡḡa, *m.*

Kindliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being kindly, (1) caoine, *gen. id., f.*; (2) cumnlaḡt, -a, *f.*; (3) caoine, *g. id., f.*

Kindly, *ad.*, in a kind manner, with good will, (1) ḡo munn-tearḡa; (2) ḡo cáirḡeamail; (3) ḡo cinéalta: he took k. to the work, luisḡ ré ipceáḡ ḡo cinéalta leir an obair.

Kindly, *a.*, disposed to do good, benevolent, beneficent, (1) náḡ-úrta, *ind.*; (2) náḡúpaḡ, -aigḡe; (3) caoineamail, -mḡa; (4) deaḡ-ḡpoirdeáḡ, -ḡigḡe; (5) munn-tearḡa, *ind.*; (6) méimneáḡ, -nigḡe; (7) comaomeáḡ, -nigḡe; (8) láḡaḡ, -ḡaigḡe; (9) mioḡair, -e.

Kindness, *n.*, the state or quality of being kind in its various senses, a kind act, (1) cinéaltaip (*cinéaltaip, Con.*), -air, *m.*: show k. to my master, taipbeáin cinéaltaip dom máigḡirtip (*Gen.* 24, 12); (2) munn-tearḡaḡ, -air, *m.*; (3) ceannpaḡt, -a, *f.*; (4) náḡúip, -e, *f.*; (5) páipḡ, -e, *f.*; (6) caoineamlaḡt, -a, *f.*; (7) aḡb, -oibe, *f.*: bí aḡb an laḡ 'r an tḡéan leir (*Or. song*); (8) maḡt, -e, *f.*: three benefits gone to loss—k. to a bad man, k. to an old man and k. to a child, tḡí

maḡt tḡéḡeann amurḡa—maḡt ar anḡuine, maḡt ar ḡeanḡuine ip maḡt ar páipḡe; (9) maḡtear, -a, *m.*; (10) cumann, -ainn, *m.*: the same k. I received from him. an cumann céaḡna faipḡear uarḡ.

Kindred, *n.*, (1) relatives by blood, (a) ḡaol, -oil, -ta, *m.*: may chickweed and nettles your k. replace, fliorḡ ip neanntḡḡ 1 n-áit ḡo ḡaolḡa (*H. M.* 952); (b) luḡt ḡaol; (c) comḡaol, *g. -oil, pl. id.* and -ta, *m.*; (d) com-ḡogur, -uir, *m.*; (e) ḡám, *gen.* and *pl. ḡám, m.*; (also *gen. ḡámme, f.*); (f) ríḡ: they are of the same k., ip ḡon tḡíḡ céaḡna iáḡ, (g) tḡeaḡ, -eibe, -a, *f.*; of all kindreds, ḡe ḡaḡ uile tḡeíḡ (*Rev.* 3, 9).

(2) Relationship by birth, consanguinity, (a) comḡuḡrḡeáḡt, -a, *f.*; (b) comḡnear, -nir, *m.* Kindred, *a.*, related, of like nature or properties, (1) ḡaolmair, -airḡe; (2) munn-tearḡaḡ, -aigḡe; (3) com-ḡoguraḡ, -aigḡe; (4) ḡámneamail, -mḡa.

Kine, *n.*, cows, (1) ba, *pl.* of bó, a cow; (2) buar, -air, *m.*; (3) bólaḡt, -a, *f.*, also bualaḡt, *f.*; (4) bleáḡt, -a, *f.*

King, *n.*, a sovereign, a ruler, rí, *g. ríḡḡ, dat. ríḡḡ, pl. ríḡḡe, m.* (*cf. L. rex, regis; Ger. reich; Skr. raj, √ rég*): he was a king, bí ré 'n-a ríḡ.

King-at-arms, armpí, *m.*

King-elect, ríḡḡḡamna, *g. id., m.*

Kingcraft, *n.*, royal policy, paḡḡail ríḡa.

Kingdom, *n.*, the territory subject to a king, (1) ríḡaḡt, -a, *f.*; (2) flaitḡear, -ir, *m.*

Kingfisher, *n.*, any one of the numerous (150) species of birds

of the family Alcedinidæ which feed principally on fishes, (1) *cruicín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*, also *cruroín, m.*; (2) *muirlac, -aig, -aige, m.*; (3) *iarḡairne cáirneac* (*nó cóirneac*), *m.*; (4) *bioirra, m.*; (5) *bioirra cruroín, m.*; (6) *bioirra an iarḡairne*; (7) *bioirra an uirḡe*.

King-like, } *a.*, characteristic of or
Kingly, } resembling a king,
(1) *ríogamail, -míla*; (2) *ríograc, -aige*; (3) *ríogracar, ind.*; (4) *ríogḡa, ind.*

King's evil, *n.*, scrofula, (1) *ḡalar na ríḡce, m.*; (2) *tinnear ríogán*; (3) *cuit bráḡao, f.*

King's spear, *n.*, the white asphodel (*Asphodelus albus*), *báircíl*.

Kingship, *n.*, the state, office or dignity of a king, royalty, *ríogamílaect, gen. -a, f.*

Kinsfolk, *coll. n.*, relatives, kindred, kin, (1) *cáirne ḡaoil, m.*; (2) *ḡaoine munntearḡa, m.*; (3) *ḡaoilḡa, m.*

Kinsman, *n.*, a man of the same race or family, (1) *ḡoime munntearḡa, m.*; (2) *bráḡair ḡaoil, m.*; (3) *bráḡair, -ḡar, -ráirne, m.*: dear to a man is his k. but a foster-brother is the marrow of his heart, *ir ḡóil le fear a bráḡair aect 'ré ríoir a ḡoirne a coimḡailḡa*; (4) *combráḡair, -ḡar, -bráirne, m.*

Kinship, *n.*, family relationship, *ḡaoilḡaect, -a, f.*

Kinswoman, *n.*, a female relative, (1) *bean munntearḡa, f.*; (2) *bean ḡaoil, f.*; (3) *riúr, -a*; also *reḡair* and *reḡairac, f.*

Kippernut, *n.*, an earth nut of several kinds, *cuḡairlán, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*

Kirk, *n.*, a church [Scot.], *eaglar, -e, -i, f.*

Kirk of Scotland, eaglar na nAibán.

Kiss, *n.*, a salutation with the lips, *pós, -óige, -a, f. (cf. W. poc; Bret. pok; L. pacem, the kiss of peace)*: give me a kiss, *ḡabair ḡom pós*; the first year the year of kisses, the second year the year of blows, *an céadḡ bliadḡam, bliadḡam na bpós, an ḡadḡa bliadḡam, bliadḡam na ḡoorn*; my kiss to thee, *reo ḡuit mo pós*; the noise of a kiss, *riopós, f.*

Kiss, *v.t.*, to salute with the lips, *pósaim, -aḡ*: kiss often, *riopósḡaḡ*.

Kiss, *v.i.*, to make or give a salutation with the lips, *pósaim. -aḡ*: kiss and be friends, *pósḡaḡ, ḡ bíḡrḡo nḡur ḡcáirḡoib.*

Kissed, *p.p.*, *pósḡa*.

Kisser, *n.*, one who kisses. *pósóir, gen. -óira, pl. -rí, m.*

Kissing, *n.*, the act of saluting with the lips, *pósḡaḡ, gen. and pl. -ḡa, m.*

Kiss-like, *a.*, resembling a kiss, *pósamail, -míla*.

Kistvaen, *n.*, a Celtic monument, *cpomteac, -lice, -a, f.*

Kit, *n.*, (1) a working outfit, *coir, -óira, f.*; (2) the receptacle in which the implements are kept, *mealḡós, -óige, -a, f.*

Kitchen, *n.*, (1) the room of a house appropriated to cookery, (a) *cirtim, -eac, -eaca, f.*; (b) *cirtmeac, -míge, f.*; (c) *cúilteac, -míge, -míḡce, m.*

(2) Relish, sauce or condiment, (a) *amnam, -amn, m.*; (b) *ḡapnam, -amn, m. (B.L.L. II. 389, 9)*: it will serve as k. with the potatoes, *berḡ ré mar ḡapnam aḡamn leir na pḡeacai (Don.)*; butter with butter is

no k., im le nim éan tarrann é (U.); (c) rnaíteómaect, -a, f. (Don.).

Kitchen-garden, *n.*, a garden for supplying fruit and vegetables for a kitchen, (1) γαρρόα cιrτm-eaē, *m.*; (2) γαρρόα cāl.

Kitchen-gardener, *n.*, one who looks after a kitchen-garden, meacanóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Kitchen-maid, *n.*, a woman employed in a kitchen, cailín cιrteanaē, *f.*

Kitchen-stuff, *n.*, fat collected in cooking, méitpeap, -rur, *m.*

Kite, *n.*, (1) a raptorial bird of the sub-family Milvinae, (a) cιomán, -ám, *m.*; (b) ppeácan na sceapc, *m.*

(2) A toy for flying in the air at the end of a string, ppeácan na sceirtead.

Kith, *n.*, acquaintance, kindred, one without kith or kin, tume san saol san comfogu.

Kitten, *n.*, a young cat, (1) pπín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*: a kitten's death to you .i. drowning, báir na bπín cuḡat; (2) pπín cuir, *m.*; (3) pπḡín, *m.*; (4) caitín, *m.*; (5) mac an cuir.

Kitten, *v.t. and i.*, to bring forth young, as a cat, bpeir pπíní or pπíní do bpeir.

Kittiwake, *n.*, a kind of gull, (1) papeōḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) peagair, -e, *f.*

Knack, *n.*, aptness at doing a thing, dexterity, facility, skill, (1) ḡuocar, -air, *m.*: he has got a k. that way, do puaip pé ḡuocarpan trlige im; (2) veire, *gen. id., f.*; (3) veaplámaect, -a, *f.*; (4) ciúta. *g. id., m.*: you never lost the old knack, níor cailur an trean-ciúta riam; he has the knack, tá an

ciúta aige; (5) aicillrōeacē, -a, *f.*

Knacker, *n.*, (1) one who makes toys or knick-knacks, vóantóir bpeáḡam.

(2) One who kills old horses and sells their flesh for cats' meat, tume mairbuisḡap rean-capaill ḡ vóiar an peóil mair biaō cuir.

Knag, *n.*, (1) a knot in wood, paōapcán, *gen. and pl. -ám, m.*

(2) A wooden peg for hanging things on, cnaḡ, -aḡ, *pl. id., m.*

Knaggy, *a.*, knotty, rough, paōapcánaē, -aige.

Knap, *n.*, a rough surface on cloth, (1) bπumnín, *g. id. m.*; (2) caitín, *gen. id., pl. -ní, f.*

Knap-bottle, *n.*, a plant, the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), (1) coḡlam coipeaē; (2) lur coḡlarō, *m. (P. O'C.).*

Knapped, *a.*, having a rough surface as certain kinds of cloth, (1) bπumníneaē, -níḡe; (2) caitíneaē, -níḡe.

Knapsack, *n.*, a case of canvas or leather for carrying a soldier's necessities, (1) oiaill, -aille, *f.*; (2) cuapōḡ, -óige, -a, *f.*

Knapweed, *n.*, the black centaury (*Centaurea nigra*), (1) cnapán toub, *m.*; (2) mullaē toub, *m.*; (3) manrḡoē, *f.*

Knave, *n.*, (1) a tricky rogue, a villain, (a) claōaire, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (b) cneamaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (c) pīománaē, -aḡ, -aige, *m.*; (d) pōḡaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (f) doḡtume, *g. id., pl. -ōadome, m.*; (g) anḡtume, *g. id., pl. -ōadome, m.*; (h) ḡanḡaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (i) cluanurōe, *g. id., pl. -ōē, m. and cluanaire, m.*

(2) A playing card marked with the figure of a servant, a jack, (a) κυρεατ, -α, *pl. id., m.*; (b) κυτεατ, -α, *pl. id., m.*

Knavery, *n.*, petty villany, fraud, trickery, (1) κλαδαιρεατ, -α, *f.*; (2) κεατσαυρεατ, -α, *f.*; (3) κνεαμδαιρεατ, -α, *f.*; (4) ρότσαυρεατ, -α, *f.*; (5) ταντσαυρεατ, -α, *f.*; (6) καταοιρ, -ε, *f.*

Knavish, *a.*, trickish, fraudulent, dishonest, (1) κεατσαδ, -αιγε; (2) ταντσαυρεαδ, -οιγε; (3) καταοιρεαδ, -οιγε.

Knavishness. *See* Knavery.

Knawel, *n.*, a low spreading weed (*Scleranthus annuus*), (1) καθαυρ μλιν, *f.*; (2) τυρ όρτα, *m.*; (3) μιονάν μλιν, *m.*

Knead, *v.t.*, to work or press with the knuckles into a well-mixed mass, as the dough for a cake, *μυμιν*, -νεαδ: we must k. according to our meal, *κατ-μυμίνω μνεαδ* το *μείρ* να *μνε*; 'tis easy to k. beside the meal, *i.e.*, where it is, *ιρ μυμυρτ μνεαδ* ι *ν-αισε* να *μνε*.

Kneaded, *a.*, worked into dough, *fig.* well-knit, of a person, *μυμτε*, *ind.*

Kneader, *n.*, one who kneads, (1) *μνεαδοίρ*, -όρτα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) *ταορδάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Kneading, *n.*, the act of working into dough, *μνεαδ*, -ντε, *m.*

Kneading-trough, *n.*, a tray in which dough is kneaded, (1) *τορτα*, *gen.* *τορτε*, *pl. id., f.* (*B.L.L., nom., I. 122, 13; gen., V. 486, 18; pl., IV. 310, 9*) *τορτα*, one of the three implements a woman should have. the others being a sieve (*κριατάρ*); and a baking stone (*τεκ μνε*), and into thy kneading-troughs,

ατςυρ *ανν* το *τορτιν* *μυμιν* (*Ex. 8, 3*); (2) *κλάρ μυμτε*, *m.*

Knee, *n.*, the joint between the thigh and the leg, *τλύν*, *gen.* *τλύμε*, *pl. id.* and -α, *dat.* *τλύμ*, *f.* (*cf. W. and Bret. glin.*)

Knee-breeches, *n.*, breeches extending only to the knees, (1) *βρίρτε τλύναδ*; (2) *β. τλύν*; (3) *β. τσαρρ*; (4) *β. τσαυρ*; (5) *βρίρτε* (*Spiddal*).

Knee-cap, *n.* (*Anat.*), the knee-pan, (1) *ρταάν* να *τλύμε*, *m.*; (2) *κοπαν* να *τλύμε*; (3) *πλατίν* να *τλύμε*.

Kneel, *a.*, having knees, *τλύμεαδ*, -οιγε.

Knee-deep, *a.*, sunk to the knees, *τλύντομιν*, -μνε.

Knee-high, *a.*, rising or reaching upward to the knees, *τλύνάρ*, -άυρε.

Knee-holm. *See* Butcher's broom.

Kneel, *v.i.*, to fall or rest on the knees, (1) *τέριμ* *αρ τλύμιν*, *v.n.* *ουτ* *αρ τλύμιν*: he was kneeling, *το* *βί* *ρέ* *αρ* *α* *τλύμιν*; I found her kneeling, *το* *μυαρ* *αρ* *α* *τλύμιν* *ι*; (2) *υμλινγιν*, -υτσο; (3) *ρτέατταμ*, -αδ.

Kneeling, *n.*, the act of falling or resting on the knees, *ρτέατταδ*, -ττα, *m.*

Knee-pan. *See* Knee-cap.

Knell, *n.*, a passing bell, the tolling of a bell at a funeral or at death, (1) *κρηρόν*, -ότε, *f.*: a death k., *κρηρόν* *βάρ*; (2) *κλιντ*, -ε, *f.*: the death k. comes upon the wind, *τά* *κλιντ* να *μαρβ* *τερ* *αν* *νταοιτ*.

Knew, *imp.* of Know: I knew, *βί* *μιορ* *ατςαμ*; *ο* *αίτμ* *μέ*.

Knickerbockers, *n.*, a kind of short breeches, *βρίρτε* *κοτπαδ*.

Knick-knack, *n.*, a toy, a trifle, a bauble. *βρέατάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Knife *n.*, a cutting instrument with a thin blade generally of steel, (1) *ῥῥῖαν*, *gen.* *ῥῥῖμε* or *ῥῥῖμε*, *dat.* *ῥῥῖμ* or *ῥῥῖαν*, *pl.* *ῥῥῖανα*, *f.*; (2) *κυρῖο*, *-e*, *-ί*, *f.*; (3) smith's paring knife, *βυτύν*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-ύμ*, *m.*; (4) long knife or dagger, *μυροός*, *-ός*, *f.*; (5) small knife, *μυλλεός*, *-ός*, *f.*

Knife, *v.t.*, to cut or stab with a knife, *ῥῥῖαναι*, *-αθ*.

Knife-board, *n.*, a board on which knives are cleaned, *κτάρ ῥῥῖμε*, *m.*

Knight, *n.*, one on whom knight-hood has been conferred by the sovereign, *πρωπε*, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* *-πί*, *m.*

Knight Bachelor, *n.*, a knight of the lowest order, *πρωπε ῥῖμ-πρωπε*.

Knight Banneret, *n.*, a knight who carried a banner, he was higher in rank than the knight bachelor, *πρωπε βρατταῖς*.

Knight Baronet, *n.*, a commoner below a baron but above a knight, *πρωπε βαρύν*, *gen.* *id.*, *m.*

Knight-errant, *n.*, a knight who travelled in search of adventures, (1) *ῥῖλλας*, *-ας*, *-ας*, *m.*; (2) *πρωπε ταιρτελας*; (3) *πρωπε ῥῖλλορως*; (4) *πρωπε ῥῖμ*.

Knight-errantry, *n.*, the character or actions of wandering knights, (1) *πρωπεας*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *ῥῖλλας*, *-α*, *f.*

Knighthood, *n.*, the character, dignity or condition of a knight, *πρωπεας*, *gen.* *-α*, *f.*

Knightly, *a.*, of or pertaining to or becoming a knight, *πρωπε-αμαί*, *-ί*, *la.*

Knight of the Bath, *n.*, an order

of British knighthood, *πρωπε αν υῖρς*.

Knight of the Garter, *n.*, a member of the highest order of knight-hood in Great Britain, *πρωπε αν ῥῖμτῖα*.

Knight of the Shire, *n.*, one of the representatives of a county in Parliament, *πρωπε κοντα*.

Knight of Song, *n.*, one who excelled in singing, *μαρκαδ ουαμε* (*B.L.L.* V. 230, 18).

Knit, *v.t.*, to form a textile fabric by interlacing yarn or thread in a series of connected loops, (1) *κνωτάιμ*, *-αί* (*M.*); (2) *κνωτάιμ*, *-αί* (*Don.*); (3) *κνωτάιμ*, *-αί*.

Knitter, *n.*, one who knits, *κνω-άιμ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-ός*, *m.*

Knitting, *n.*, the work of a knitter, *κνωτάι*, *-αί*, *f.*, also *κνωτάι*, *pron.* *κνωτάι*, *-αί*, *f.*

Knitting-needle, *n.*, a piece of steel wire with round ends for knitting, (1) *κνωτάι*, *m.*; (2) *κνωτάι*; (3) *κνωτάι*, *m.* (*Don.*).

Knives, *n. pl.* of Knife, *ῥῥῖανα*, *pl.* of *ῥῥῖαν*.

Knob, *n.*, a hard protuberance, (1) *κνωπ*, *-αί*, *m.*; (2) *κνωπ*, *-αί*, *pl.* *-αί*, *m.*; (3) *κνωπ*, *-αί*, *m.*; (4) *κνωπ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-αί*, *m.*; (5) the knob on the top of a cap, *κνωπ*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (6) *κνωπ*, *-αί*, *pl. id.* and *-α*, *m.*; (7) knob on the end of a stick, *κνωπ*, *-αί*, *pl.* *-αί*, *f.*

Knobbed, *a.*, containing knobs, full of knobs, *κνωπ*, *-αί*.

Knobbiness, *n.*, the quality or state of having knobs, *κνωπ*, *-α*, *f.*

Knobby, *a.* See Knobbed.

Knock, *n.*, a blow or stroke, *κνωπ*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-αί*, *m.*

Knock, *v.i.*, to drive or be driven against something, to rap or strike, *buaítm*, -*alað*: *k.* and it shall be opened unto you, *buaítrö* *asur* *orðlóðar* *ðaðið*; to him that knocketh, it shall be opened, *ir* *ðon* *té* *buaíleap* *orðlóðar*.

Knock, *v.t.*, to strike with something hard, to rap upon as a door, (1) *buaítm*, -*alað*; (2) *cnasam*, -*að*: *cnas* *an* *ðopar*.

Knock-down, *n.*, a felling by a knock, (1) *leasað* *ar* *lár*.

Knock-down, *a.*, of force sufficient to fell, *tónán*, *ind.*: a knock-down or knock-out twist in wrestling, *cop* *tónán*.

Knocked down, *ar* *lár*.

Knocker, *n.*, one who or that which knocks, esp. a kind of hammer for rapping on a door, (1) *cnasgarn*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (2) *slasán* *ðopur*; (3) *carúr*, -*úr*, *m.*; (4) *barðmann*, -*amn*, *m.*: Finn struck the *k.* in the door, *buaí* *þionn* *an* *barðmann* *þan* *ðopar* (*Tór. Þh.* 29, 22).

Knocking, *n.*, a series of raps, (1) *buaað*, *g.* -*aitte*, *m.*; (2) *cnasgarnað*, -*aiðe*, *f.*; (3) the act of rapping, *as* *cnasgarnaið*.

Knock-kneed, *a.*, having the legs bent inward so that they touch in walking, (1) *þuaptað*, -*aiðe*; (2) *ptaðað*, -*aiðe*; (3) *líðað*, -*aiðe*.

Knock-out in wrestling, *n.*, *cop* *tónán*, *m.*

Knoll, *n.*, (1) a little round hill, a mound, (a) *mullán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *meall*, -*ill*, *m.*; (c) *tulac*, *gen.* *tulca*. *pl.* *tulaca*, *f.*; (d) *tulacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (e) *maoileann*, -*inn*, *m.*

(2) The top or crown of a hill,

mullac, -*aið*, -*aiðe*, *m.*, *mullac* *cnuic*, *m.*

Knot, *n.*, (1) a fastening together of the ends of one or more threads, cords, ropes, etc., (a) *þnarðm*, -*aðma*, -*aðmanna*, *m.*: he who does not knot loses the first stitch, *an* *té* *ná* *cuipeann* *þnarðm* *cailleann* *þé* *an* *céað* *þreim*; a person ties a knot with his tongue that his teeth cannot untie, *cuipeann* *þume* *þnarðm* *te* *n-a* *ðeangarð* *nac* *þþorðlóðar* *a* *þiacla* (*O'D. Gram.* 98), also *f.*; (b) sailor knot, *cuaðóð*, -*óðe*, -*a*, *f.*, it also means a running knot; (c) weaver's knot, *crúðóð*, -*óðe*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) A knot in wood, (a) *þarþán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *þaðarþán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*M. and Don.*); (c) *þaðb*, -*arðbe*, *f.*; (d) *þaðbán*, -*am*, *m.*; (e) *aðb*, *g.* *arðbe*, *f.*; (f) *tulán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*

Knot, *v.t.*, to tie in, with or in the form of a knot, *þnarðmim*, -*meað*.

Knotberry, *n.*, *þreireðð*, -*óðe*, -*a*, *f.*

Knotgrass, *n.*, (1) a common weed with jointed stems (*Polygonum aviculare*), *slúmeað* *ðeas*.

(2) Climbing *k.* (*P. convolvulus*), *slúmeað* *ðuð*.

(3) Dead *k.* (*P. hydropiper*), *slúmeað* *móþ*.

(4) Spotted *k.* (*P. persicaria*), *slúmeað* *ðeapð*.

(5) Water *k.* (*P. hydropiper*), *slúmeað* *ðe*.

Knotted, *a.*, joined in or with a knot, *þnarðmca*, *ind.*; *þnarðmeað*, -*míðe*; *þnarðmte*.

Knotting, *n.*, the act of tying together in or with a knot, *þnarðmeað*, -*mte*, *m.*

Knotless, *a.*, free from knots, without knots, (1) of thread, cord, etc., *ḡan rnaròim*; (2) of wood, (a) *ḡan řaðòrcán*, (b) *ḡan řaðòb*, (c) *neamènaḡač*, -aḡe.

Knottiness, *n.*, the quality of being knotty, (1) *řnaðòmčàčt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (b) *řnaròmeannačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) of wood, (a) *řaðòrcánačt*, -a, *f.*, (b) *řaðòbánačt*, -a, *f.*

Knotty, *a.*, full of knots, (1) of thread, (a) *řnaðòmac*, -aḡe, (b) *řnaròmeač*, -mḡe, (c) *řnaròmeannač*, -aḡe; (2) of wood, (a) *řaðòrcánač*, -aḡe, (b) *řaðòbánač*, -aḡe.

Know, *v.t.*, (1) to apprehend clearly: I know it, (a) *tá řior aḡam*, also *řearřaim*; I know my own business, *tá řior aḡam ar mo ḡnòčta řém*; how do you know that, *cá ðřior ðuit řm*; he knows his own business, *tá řior a ḡnòčta řém aḡe*; if he should know it, *ðá mbeað řior aḡe ar*; do you know how he is now, *ðřuil řior aḡat cionnur tá an řḡéal anoir aḡe*; know that the Lord set apart, *bíð a řior aḡaib ḡur cúř an Tḡearna ðo leatčaoib*; I know that thou hearest me always, *tá a řior aḡam ḡo ḡclum tú mé ðo ḡnát*; of him who knew no sin, *ðon tí aḡ nač řaib řior řeacařò* (2 Cor. 5, 21); all the world knows, *ř řear ðon tpaḡal*; I do not know it, *ní řear ðom řém é*; until thou knowest how we shall part, *ḡo ðřearřař cionnur řḡarřaim-ne* (*Keat. Hist.*); until I know their answer, *ḡo ðřearřaim a ðřneḡna ořm* (*ib.*); (b) *tá eólar aḡam nó ř eól ðam*, I know; I suppose you know the old saying, *ř ðóča ḡur eól ðuit an řeanřocal*;

I know it, *tá eólar aḡam ar*; I am acquainted with him (I recognise him) and know his character, *tá aḡne aḡur eólar aḡam ar*; in order to know it, *cum eólar ðo cúř ar*; the thing I know, *an řuro atá ar eólar aḡam*; (c) *řeaðar of. ✓ vid*, to know): I do not know who struck him, *ní řeaðar cé buail é*; I knew not who did this thing, *ní řeroř mḡe cia řunne an níð řeo* (*Gen.* 21, 26); we did not know it, *ní řeað-řamair é*; you do not know but that the thing you most abhor is your greatest benefit, *an řuro ř mear leat ná an bár ní řeaðar tú nač é lom lár ðo lear é*; I do not know it, *ní řeaðar mḡe řm*.

(2) To recognize, to distinguish, to discern the character of, (a) *aḡniḡim*, *v.n.* *aḡim(t)*, *fut.* *aḡneóčar* and *aḡeónar*; (b) *aḡnim*, -čm: I do not know you, *ní aḡnim tú* (*K. Tbb.* 179, 26); know you Laban, son of Nachor? and they said we know him, *an aḡne ðib lāban mac lāhar? ḡ ðuðřaðar-řan ř aḡne ðúinn é* (*Gen.* 29, 5); you can't but know him, *ní řeaðann tú ḡan aḡne a beř aḡat ar*; do you know the young woman? *ðřuil aḡne aḡat ar an mnaoi óḡ?*; I know that thou art a beautiful woman, *ř aḡne ðamřa ḡo ðřuil tpařa ðo mnaoi řḡamaiḡ* (*Gen.* 12, 11); I know them well, *tá aḡne mair aḡam ořča*; without anyone knowing him, *ḡan aḡne aḡ ðume ar* (*K., Tbb.* 103, 16).

Know, *v.i.*, to have knowledge, (1) I know, *tá řior aḡam*; how should I know, *cá ðřior ðom-*

pa; (2) I know, *tá eólar aḡam*; *ḡ eól uam*: he knew, *u b'eól uó*; as far as I know, *com faoa ḡ téréann m'eólar*; (3) *faoar*: I do not know, *ní faoar (M.)*, *ní fíora mé (Con.)*, *ní fíoir mé (Don.)*; I do not know in the world, *ní faoar uon uóman (M.)*, *ní faoar uon tpaogal (M.)*; he did not know, *ní feroir ré*; so that he did not know, *u tpeó*, *ná feroir ré*; you do not know, (a) *sing. ní faoar tó*, *ní fao-ruar*; *pl. ní faorabair*; we do not know, *ní faoramar*; they do not know, *ní fao-ruoar*; (4) they knew in their hearts, *tugaoar 'n-a n-aighe rém*; (5) know also, *tabair fó* *uó aipe*.

Knowable, *a.*, that may be known,

(1) *ionaitéanta, ind.*; (2) *roaitéanta, ind.*

Knowing, *a.*, (1) well-informed, (a) *faorac, -aighe*; (b) *fíorac, -aighe*; (c) *eólac, -aighe*; (d) *eólgac, -aighe*.

(2) Intelligent, (a) *tugreanac, -aighe*; (b) *tugreanac, -aighe (M.)*; (c) *iúlmair, -aighe*.

Knowledge, *n.*, (1) enlightenment, learning, (a) *eólar, -air, m.*: give ear to words of k., *tabair u éluara u uiaáruib eólar*; k. puffeth up, *áruigean an t-eólar mrim uime*; sailors that had k. of the sea, *longreóirí aḡ a ruib eólar na fairrege* (1 *Kings* 9, 27); (b) thorough k., *ḡunneólar, -air, m.*; (c) *eól, g. iúl* and *iúl, m.*: to my k., *uom iúl, nom.*, also *iúl, g. -úil, m.*

(2) That which is gained from information, scope of information, (a) *fíor, gen. faora, m.* (*√ vid, know, cf. cor, foot and*

pes pedes from *√ pad*); the tree of knowledge, *cuann faora*; without his k., *u ḡan fíor u*; (b) certain k., *faorb-fíor, m.*; (c) the priest said that fortune-tellers had no k. of the future, *uubairt an faar nā ruib don fíor aḡ luét faora*; have you k. of it? *uuir a fíor aḡat?*; (d) raven's k. .i. of the future, as the raven was formerly a bird of divination, *fíor cuu fíac*.

(3) Acquaintance, cognizance, (a) *aítne, g. id., f.*: blessed be he that did take k. of thee, *ḡ mba beannuighe an té u cuir aítne ort* (*Ruth* 2, 19); (b) thorough k., *reanaítne, g. id., f.*; (c) uncertain k. of a person, *mearaitne, g. id., f.*

Known, (1) *imp.* of Know: a thing well k. to the world, *níu ḡ faorac uon uóman*; it is k. to all, *tá a fíor aḡ ḡac uime*; (2) idiom: to make a thing k.. *níu u uéanam puibíre*; (3) *a., aítne, -e*.

Knuckle, *n.*, the joint of a finger, esp. when made prominent by closing the fingers, (1) *ruicín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *ruicán, -ám, m.*; (3) *pl. aít na méar*.

Knuckle of a leg of veal, n., aít corpe laoiḡ.

Knucklebone, *n.*, *muóarlán, -ám, m.*

Kyle, *n.*, a narrow inlet of the sea, a strait, *caol, -aol, -ta, m.* (*cf. caolráite ruao, Killery Bay*).

L.

L (1) *uir*, the quicken tree, the ninth letter of the Irish alphabet. Etymologically it is most closely

related to *n.*, with which it is assimilated as *áitne* = *áitte*. beauty, *olna* = *olua*, of wool, and in a lesser degree to *r* as *veipeal* = *veipeabap*, the "sunny side," and to *d* which is silent before it as in *corlað* pron. *cotta*, sleep. In ancient MSS. *ll* was sometimes written *ld*. It has two sounds, one broad somewhat like *ll* in *Lloyd*, and the other slender like *ll* in *mill*.

(2) As a numeral it stands for fifty.

Label, *n.*, a slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything and indicating by an inscription its destination, contents, etc.,

(1) *comapta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*;

(2) *rişm áiríte*, *gen. rişne áiríte*, *f.*;

(3) *mír beas meamruim ap rileað ap rşrúbinn*.

Labial, *a.*, of or pertaining to the lips, *puiríneac*, *-nrişe*.

Laborious, *a.*, (1) requiring labour, toilsome, (a) *raoçpac*, *-aişe*; (b) *oibreac*, *-rişe*; (c) *duaðmar*, *-aişe*; (d) *duarmar*, *-aişe*; (e) *duaðmarail*, *-míla*.

(2) Devoted to labour, diligent, industrious, (a) *raoçpac*, *-aişe*; (b) *şnóçac*, *-aişe*; (c) *şníomac*, *-aişe*.

Laboriousness, *n.*, the quality of being laborious, (1) *raoçpacçt*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *duaðmarpacçt*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *şníomacçt*, *-a*, *f.*

Labour, *n.*, (1) physical toil, especially when fatiguing, (a) *obair* *gen. oibre*, *f.* (*cf. L. opera*); (b) *raoçap*, *-air*, *m.*; (c) great labour, *iomřaoçap*, *-air*, *m.*; (d) *duað*, *-arð*, *m.*

(2) Intellectual exertion, mental effort, *obair* *g. oibre*, *pl. oibreac*, *f.*

(3) Travail, the pangs and efforts of childbirth, (a) *tunşe* *peon*, *m.*; (b) *timneap ctomne*; (c) to be in labour, *veit* *i bpém ctomne*; (d) *i nşuar lemð*, on the point of labour; (e) in labour, *aş bpeit lemð*; (f) pangs of childbirth, *ioðna*, *pl. of ioð*, *f.*, a pain; (g) woman in labour, *bean řeóitca*: without the strength of a woman in labour, *şan neapç mná řeóitca*.

Labour, *v.i.*, (1) to work, to toil, to strive, to take pains, (a) *oibrişim*, *-uşað*: I looked on the l. I had laboured to do, *o'řeac mé ap an çraoçap o'oibriş mé do óéanam* (*Ecel. 2, 11*) (b) *obair do óéanam*: labouring with our own hands, *aş óéanam oibre le n-ár lámarð řém*; (c) *raoçpuişim*, *-uşað*: six days shalt thou l., *řé laete raoçróçarð tú* (*Ex. 20, 9*); (d) *raoçap do óéanam*; (e) *duað do şabáit*.

(2) To move slowly as against opposition or under a burden, *raoçpuişim*, *-uşað*: we l. and have no rest, *raoçpuişimio ř ni řaşmuro řuamíneap ap bit*.

Labour, *v.t.*, to till, to cultivate the land, *raoçpuişim*, *-uşað*: the children laboured the land, *do řaoçpuiş na lemð an calam*.

Labourer, *n.*, one who labours (1) *oibrişçeoip*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *oibrðe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ðçe*, *m.*; (3) *řear oibre*; (4) *raoçpuişçeoip*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (5) *raoçpurðe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ðçe*, *m.*; (6) *řşlábuirðe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ðçe*, *m.*; (7) migratory l., *řpaipín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; *burðmín*, *m.* (*Don.*); (8) casual l., *şioçamóip*, *m.* (*T. Con.*).

Labourer's collage, *řeac oibrðe*.

Laburnum, *n.*, a small leguminous tree (*Cytisus laburnum*), *crabó labran, f.*; *beataró fíanncaó, f.*

Labyrinth, *n.*, an edifice or place full of intricate passages making it difficult to find the way out, (1) *íapmán acpamn*; (2) *acpanán, -ám, m.*; (3) *grubán, -ám, m.*

Lace, *n.*, (1) a string or cord as of a shoe or of stays (*a*) *lára, gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (*b*) *rreang, -emge, -a, f.*; (*c*) *iall, gen. éille, pl. -a and -áca, f.*

(2) The side-rail of a cart, *lára, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

(3) A fabric of fine thread—linen, silk, etc.—of various kinds as Limerick lace, Brussels lace, *lára, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Lace, *v.t.*, to fasten with a lace, *láraim, -aó.*

Lace-merchant, *n.*, a man who deals in lace, *láraire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; *ceannuirge laráí.*

Lacerate, *v.t.*, to tear, to rend, to mangle, (1) *rtacaim, -aó*; (2) *rtiallaim, -aó*; (3) *rtollaim, -aó*; (4) *cioppúaim, -aó*; (5) *oo tarrpang ó céile*; (6) *léaraim, -aó.*

Laceration, *n.*, the act of lacerating or a wound made thereby, (1) *léaraó, -pta, m.*; (2) *cioppúaó, -aó, m.*

Lace-woman, *n.*, a woman who makes or deals in lace, *bean lára, gen. mná lára, f.*

Laches, *n. pl.*, neglect to do a thing at the proper time, *paillge-éaca, pl. f.*

Lachrymal, *a.*, of or pertaining to tears, *deópac, -aige.*

Lacing, *n.*, the act of tying with a lace, *láraó, -pta, m.*

Lack, *n.*, deficiency, want, need, (1) *uirpearba, f.*; (2) *éašmar,*

-e, f.: lack of money, *uirpearba aipgro*; (3) *earbaró, -baó, f.*, also *earbaró, -aó, f.*: for the lack of five, *ar ron earbaró cúigir (Gen. 18, 28)*; (4) *óit, -e, f.*: for lack of prey, *oo óit cpeice (Job 4, 11).*

Lack, *v.t.*, to be without or destitute of, to want, to need, (1) *táim i n-earbaró*: they lacked nothing, *ní bíoó don níó o'earbaró opca (1 Kings 4, 27)*; (2) *beic i n-uirpearba*: but one thing thou lackest, *acá don níó fóir o'uirpearba opt (Luke 18, 22)*; (3) *teartuigim, -ušaó, and -táit*: what do you lack? *cao teartuigeann uait?*; there is something lacking, *tá níó éigim as teapóáit annro*; lacking but little, *beašán as teapóáit oe*; (4) what do you lack? *cao tá uait?*

Lack, *v.i.*, (1) to be wanting: peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty, *b'féoirir go oteartócaó cúigear don éaogao.*

(2) To be in want, (*a*) he that giveth to the poor shall not lack, *gró bé beir níó don boct ní beró earbaró aip (Prov. 28, 27)*; the young lions do lack and suffer hunger, *bíonn uirpearba ar na leómnaió óša 7 fuilingro ocpa (Ps. 34, 10).*

Lackbrain, *n.*, one who is deficient in understanding, *amaoán, gen. and pl., -ám, m.*

Lackey, *n.*, a male servant, (1) *apa, g. id., pl. -ma, gpl. -nn, m.*; (2) *giolla, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (3) *tiománuróe, g. id., pl. -óce, m.*; (4) *šeamánaó, -aig, -aige, m.*; (5) *leacai.*

Lacklustre, *a.*, wanting lustre or brightness, *neamtonpac.*

Laconic, *l.* *a.*, expressing much in Laconical, *l.* few words, brief and pithy, epigrammatic, (1) *ῥαπρὸν*, *comp.* *ῥοιπρὸν*; (2) *ὀλίγος*, *-ὄλιγος*; (3) *ὀλίγος* *ὁ* *ἐπὶ* *ῥαπρὸν*.

Laconism, *n.*, an instance of laconic style or expression, (1) *ῥαπρὸν* *ἐπὶ* *ῥαπρὸν*; (2) *ῥαπρὸν* *ἐπὶ* *ῥαπρὸν*, *-e*, *f.*

Lactation, *n.*, giving suck, the yielding of milk, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Lacteal, *a.*, milky, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Lactesence, *n.*, resemblance to milk, milky colour, milkiness, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *gen.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

Lacustrine, *a.*, found or growing in or pertaining to lakes or ponds, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Lad, *n.*, a boy, a youth, a stripling, (1) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν* (*U. pl.* *ῥαπρῶν*), *m.*; (2) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.* (*cf.* *Fr. garçon*); (3) *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*: there is a boy here, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν* (*John* 6, 9); (4) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*: let it not seem grievous to thee for the boy, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν* (*Gen.* 21, 12); (5) *ῥαπρὸν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.* (*Or.*). (6) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (7) *ῥαπρὸν*; *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.* (*Tyr.*); (8) *ῥαπρὸν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (9) undeveloped lad, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (10) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (11) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (12) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (13) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (14) *ῥαπρὸν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (15) *ῥαπρὸν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Ladder, *n.*, a frame of wood, metal or rope with steps for ascending and descending, *ῥαπρὸν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Laden, *p.* and *a.*, loaded, freighted, burdened, *ῥαπρὸν*: an ass l. with bread, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*

(1 *Sam.* 16, 20); come to me all ye that are weary and heavy l., *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν* (*Mat.* 11, 28).

Lading, *n.*, (1) the act of loading *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

(2) Freight, *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Ladle, *n.*, a cup-like spoon with a long handle, (1) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*; (3) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*, *m.* (*ῥαπρὸν*, *Con.*); (4) ladles of a water mill wheel, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*.

Ladleful, *n.*, as much as a ladle will hold, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*, *m.*

Lady, *n.*, (1) a woman of refined and gentle manners, the fem. correlative of gentleman, *ῥαπρὸν*, *gen. ῥαπρὸν*, *pl. ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

(2) A woman having property rights, the fem. correlative of lord, *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

(3) A woman of social distinction or position, (a) *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*; (b) *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

(4) Fair lady, (a) *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*; (b) *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

Lady-berry, *n.*, the fruit of the stone bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*), *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*.

Lady-bird, *n.*, any small beetle of the genus *Coccinella*, also called lady-bug, lady-clock, lady-cow, lady-fly, lady-beetle, *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.* (*O' R.*); *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.* (*Foley*).

Lady-day, *n.*, Annunciation Day (25th of March), *ῥαπρὸν*.

Lady Fern, *n.*, *ῥαπρὸν* *ῥαπρὸν*, *f.*

Lady-like, *a.*, like a lady in appearance or manners, (1) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*; (2) *ῥαπρὸν*, *-ῥαπρὸν*.

Ladyship, *n.*, the rank or position of a lady given as a title preceded

by her or your : if your l. pleases
I shall do it, *má 'ré toil o'onóra*
oéanfao é.

Lady's bedstraw, *n.*, the common
yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*),
(1) *maorað ffaoió, m.*; (2) *balao*
cnir, m.; (3) *congulloin, m.*; (4)
cuculleán, -ám, m.

Lady's cushion, *n.*, an herb growing
in dense tufts, thrift (*Armeria*
vulgaris), (1) *nómin claoais, m.*;
(2) *tonós an claoais.*

Lady's finger, *n.*, the kidney vetch
(*Anthyllis vulneraria*), (1) *meóir*
ñuire; (2) *copán uam, m.*

Lady's glove. *See* Foxglove.

Lady's hair, *n.*, a plant (*Briza*
media), a variety of quaking
grass, *conán, -ám, m.*

Lady's laces, *n.*, a slender climbing
plant of the genus *Cuscuta*;
dodder; *luib fíogad, f.*

Lady's looking-glass, *n.*, an annual
plant of the genus *Specularia*,
Venus's looking-glass, *cúis méar*
ñuire.

Lady's mantle, *n.*, a rosaceous herb
(*Alchemilla vulgaris*), (1) *bratós*
ñuire, f.; (2) *cóta prearac, m.*;
(3) *cóta prearac ingean an ríis,*
m.; (4) *crúba leómam*; (5)
oearna. ñuire, f.; (6) *fallam*
oamtiarua, f.; (7) *fallam*
ñuire; (8) *leatác buróe, f.*;
(9) *leasao buróe, m.*; (10) Al-
pine, *tuirgán, -ám, m.*; (11)
common, *copán an o'púcta, m.*

Lady's smock. *See* Cuckoo flower.

Lag, *v.i.*, to stay or fall behind,
pannam ar oerpeao.

Laggard, *a.*, slow, sluggish, *oio-*
maom, -e.

Laic, *n.*, a layman, (1) *oume*
raogalta; (2) *tuatac, gen. -ais,*
m.

Laid, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Lay, (1)
luigte; (2) he laid the money

on the table, *oo buail nó oo*
leas ré an t-airgeao ar an
scáir.

Laid bare, noctuirge.

Laid low, ar láir.

Laid out, (a) *leasao amac*; (b)
the best money I ever laid out,
an t-airgeao ir fearr a cuiruar
maim.

Laid out in death, (a) *leasao*
amac; (b) *tonacta*, as white as
the face of a man laid out in
death, *com ban le nasao fir*
tonacta; they laid him out,
tonactao ar é.

Laid prostrate, (a) *ar láir*; (b)
leasao amac; (c) *rinte*: I laid
him prostrate with a blow, *oo*
fin mé le buille é.

Laid waste, (a) *faruirge*; (b)
risuorta.

Lair, *n.*, the bed or couch of a
wild beast, (1) *ruacair, -e, -í, f.*
also spelled *uacair* and *puacair*
and pron. *ruacair*, etc.; (2)
gnatós, -óige, -a, f.; (3) *poraoir,*
-e, -eaca, f.

Laird. *See* Lord [Scot.].

Laity, *n.*, the people as distin-
guished from the clergy, (1)
tuat, gen. -aitte, pl. -a, f.; (2)
pobal, -ail, m.; (3) *cóimtionól,*
-óil, -lta, m. (*cóimtiolán, Don.*;
cóimtalán, M.).

Lake, *n.*, (1) a large body of fresh
water, *loc, gen. and pl., -a, m.,*
dim. locán, -ám, m. (*cf.* *L. lacus*
and *Gr. λάκκος*, a pond, a tank).

(2) A marshy lake, *eanao, -ais,*
-aisge, m.

(3) A pool, *unn, g. id., pl.*
-te, f.

(4) Lake that dries in summer
turloc, -a, m.

Lake district, lasán, -ám, m.,
common in place-names.

Lakelet, *n.*, a little lake, (1) *locán,*

-ám, *m.*; (2) λᾱḡán, -ám, *m.*; like a l. of dew on the fringe of the rose, map λᾱḡán ὀρούḡτα ap éumap an póir (*McD.*).

Lamb, *n.*, the young of the sheep, (1) uan, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* W. oen; Corn. oin; Bret. oan; L. agnus); (2) luḡán, -ám, *m.*, luḡóán, *m.* (*Con.*): lamb's flesh, feóil luḡ-ám; lamb's wool, ollan uam; a yearling lamb, uarḡán, -ám, *m.*

Lambent, *a.*, playing on the surface, touching lightly, ligteac, -rige; ligte, *ind.*

Lambent flame, n., λαρριλιḡe.

Lambkin, *n.*, a little lamb, uamín, *gen. id., m.*

Lamb-like, *a.*, like a lamb, gentle, meek, inoffensive, uameamail, -mía.

Lamb's lettuce, *n.*, an annual plant (*Valerianella olitoria*) with small obovate leaves, ceatpama uam, *f.*; leitir luam.

Lame, *a.*, crippled and hence hobbling, limping, (1) bacac, -rige; (2) cporíneac, -rige.

Lame man, (a) bacac, -rige, *m.*; (*b*) bacacán, -ám, *m.*

Lame account, comparison, or expression, cunnatp, comórtap nó camnt loctac.

Lame of one leg, bacac ap doncoir.

Lame, *v.t.*, to make lame, (1) véanam bacac; (2) bacurḡim, -uḡac.

Lame-handed, *a.*, having a crippled hand, bactámac, -rige.

Lameness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being lame, (1) bacaróeact, -a, *f.*; (2) bacarḡe, *g. id., f.*; (3) leitineact, -a, *f.*

Lament, *v.i.*, to mourn for, to bemoan, to bewail, (1) caomim, -neac: I say to you that you shall weep and l. and the world

shall rejoice, veirim lib go nḡuifróe aḡur go ḡcaomfróe 7 go nóéanfaró an raoḡal ḡáir-veacap (*John* 16, 20); they will l. thee, caomfró ríacó éú (*Jer.* 34, 5); acó éuaró ríacó fadai fóo ir ní'l beó v'a éaomeacó/acó mipe map ópáon aḡ vpreim leit an nóile (*D. E.* 22); (2) caoróim, *v.n.* caoi: go not to l. them, ná héirḡ v'a ḡcaoi (*Jer.* 16, 5); (3) éaḡcaomim, -neac.

Lament, *n.*, grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries, (1) caomeacó, -nte, *m.* (*cf.* Bret. couen; Eng. whine); (2) éaḡ-caome, *g. id., f.*; (3) caoi, *g. id. f.*; (4) uail, -e, -eacá, *f.*; (5) uile-liúḡ, (*cf.* L. ululatus); (6) iarḡnó, *g. id., pl. -ca, m.*

Lamentable, *a.*, fitted to awaken sorrow or lament, pitiable, deplorable, (1) truaḡánta, *ind.*; (2) vóitḡearac, -rige; (3) vólarac, -rige; (4) vóbrónac; (5) truaḡméileac, -rige.

Lamentation, *n.*, (1) the act of bewailing, wailing, (*a*) caomeacó, -nte; (*b*) bitter l., cruacó-caomeacó, -nte, *m.*; (*c*) caoi, *g. id., f.*: in Rama a voice was heard, l. and weeping, vo élor ḡuó 1 Ráma, caoi 7 ḡul (*Mat.* 2, 18); (*d*) (n)uail, -aile, -acá, *f.*; (*e*) ḡul, *g. -uil*, and ḡola, *m.*; (*f*) tréanaó, -nta, *m.*; (*g*) triaman, -am, *m.*, nó triabán, *m.*

(2) *pl.*, Lamentations of Jeremiah, triabám letemiam.

Lamented, *a.*, mourned for, bewailed, caomte.

Lamenter, *n.*, one who laments, (1) caomteóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) caomteac, -rige, *m.*; (3) cporónaípe, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Lamenting, *n.*, the act of bewailing, (1) caomeacó, -nte, *m.*; (2)

λόγοιρεᾶς, -α, *f.*; (3) ἄς ὁέανᾶν
 κυῖαθ; (4) ἄς ὁέανᾶν βῖομ; (5) λυῖςρεᾶς, -ῖς, *f.*; (6) νυᾶν,
 -ᾶν, -ᾶς, *f.*; (7) with tears,
 (a) ὁέοῖς, *g.*; *d.*, *f.*; (b) ὁέοῖς-
 ᾶς, -ᾶς, *m.*

Lamina, *n.*, a thin plate or scale,
 (1) πλάτα τανᾶς, *m.*; (2)
 ῥεᾶν, -ᾶς, *f.*, also
 ῥεᾶν, *f.*

Lammas, *n.*, the first day of
 August, ἰά λυῖςρεᾶς, *m.*; at
 latter Lammas, ῥο βῖα; ῥο
 ὁέοῖς ἡ ὅλῃ.

Lamp, *n.*, a light-producing vessel,
 instrument or apparatus, esp.
 with a wick, (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶν,
m. (*cf.* L. lucerna); (2) ὁέοῖς,
gen. id., *m.*; (3) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶν,
m.; (4) ὁέοῖς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ᾶν,
m.; (5) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶν, *m.*

Lampas, *n.*, a swelling in the roof
 of the mouth of a horse, ᾶ
 ῥεᾶν ὁέοῖς.

Lampblack, *n.*, fine impalpable
 soot, ῥεᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*

Lampers. *See* Lampas.

Lampless, *a.*, being without a
 lamp, ῥεᾶν ὁέοῖς.

Lamplight, *n.*, light from a lamp,
 ῥεᾶν ὁέοῖς.

Lampoon, *n.*, a personal satire in
 writing usually malicious and
 abusive, (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *m.*;
 (2) ὁέοῖς ὁέοῖς; (3) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς,
m.

Lampoon, *v.t.*, to subject to abu-
 sive ridicule in writing, (1)
 ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς; (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς.

Lamplighter, *n.*, one who lights
 street lamps, ῥεᾶν ὁέοῖς.

Lampooned, *a.*, subjected to abu-
 sive ridicule, ὁέοῖς.

Lampooner, *n.*, the writer of a
 lampoon, (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς,
m.; (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς,
m.; (3) ὁέοῖς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ᾶς, *m.*

Lampooning, *n.*, the act of abusing
 in writing, (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *f.*;
 (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *f.*; (3)
 ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *m.*

Lamprey, *n.*, an eel-like fish,
 of the genus Petromyzon;
 they attach themselves with
 their mouths to rocks and are
 hence called rock-suckers or
 stonesuckers (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *pl.*
 -ᾶς and -ᾶς, *f.*; (2) ὁέοῖς,
gen. id., *pl.* -ᾶς, *m.*; (3) ὁέοῖς
 ὁέοῖς; (4) river lamprey, ὁέοῖς
 ὁέοῖς ὁέοῖς.

Lampron, *n.*, (1) ὁέοῖς ὁέοῖς
 ὁέοῖς; (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *f.*;
 (3) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *m.* *See* Lam-
 prey.

Lance, *n.*, a weapon of war with a
 long shaft or handle and a steel
 head, (1) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *f.*;
 (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *f.*; (3) ὁέοῖς,
gen. id., *pl.* ὁέοῖς, *m.*; (4) ὁέοῖς,
 -ᾶς, *m.*; (5) ὁέοῖς, *g. id.*, *pl.*
 -ᾶς, *m.*; (6) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *m.*;
 (7) ὁέοῖς, *g.* ὁέοῖς and ὁέοῖς, *pl.*
 ὁέοῖς, *m.*

Lance-armed, *a.*, ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς.

Lance, *v.t.*, to pierce, to open with
 a lancet, ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς and -ᾶς.

Lancer, *n.*, (1) one who lances, (a)
 ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *m.*; (b)
 ὁέοῖς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ᾶς, *m.*

(2) One who carries a lance,
 (a) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, *m.*; (b) ὁέοῖς-
 ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *m.*

Lancet, *n.*, a surgical instrument
 used in venesection, opening
 abscesses, etc., (1) ὁέοῖς, *g. id.*,
pl. -ᾶς, *m.* (*cf.* L. lancea); (2)
 ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς, -ᾶς, *f.*; (3) ὁέοῖς
 ὁέοῖς.

Lancing, *n.*, the act of letting
 blood with a lancet, (1) ὁέοῖς,
 -ᾶς, *f.*; (2) ὁέοῖς, -ᾶς,
m.

Land, *n.*, (1) the dry part of the earth's surface as opp. to the part covered with oceans, seas, etc., *ταλαμή*, *-λήμαν*, *-λήτα*, *f.*; *-λήμη*, *-λήτα*, *m.*; *ἐπίορος*, *-ίς*, *-α*, *f.* (country).

(2) A portion of the earth's surface considered by itself, (a) a country, *τίς*, *-ε*, *-ίος*, *f.*: the gold of that land is good, *ἡ μαῖα ὅρ' ἡ ἀγρὸς ἡμῶν*, *Gen. 2, 12*; (b) estate or tract, (i) *ταλαμή*, *-λήμαν*, *-λήτα*, *f.*, *-λήμη*, *-λήτα*, *m.*; (ii) *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-μῶς*, *m.*; (iii) *ῥαβδύλας*, *-ας*, *m.*; (c) *ἰατρὴ*, *-α*, *pl. -αῖ*, *f.*; (d) *ἡμῶς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -μῶν*, *f.*

(3) Ground in respect of its nature or quality, soil, as: (a) good land, *ταλαμή ἡμῶν*; bad land, *ὀρεστιάδα*; (b) *ἡμῶν*, *-ε*, *f.*: God called the dry land earth, *ὁ ὅς' ὁρᾷ τὸν ἡμῶν* (*Gen. 1, 10*); (c) corn land, *ἰατρὴ*, *g. -ῥεσπασμῶς* and *-ῥε*, *f.*; (d) land covered with boulders, *ὀρεστιάδα*, *-ας*, *f.* (*Mayo*); (e) pasture land, *ῥοιός*, *-ε*, *f.*; (f) land laid out for tillage, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-ας*, *f.*; (g) rough land tilled for the first time, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-ας*, *m.* (*Don.*); (h) land subject to inundation, *μαῖα*, *-ας*, *f.* (*Mayo*); (i) tract of uncultivated land, *ὀρεστιάδα*, *-ας*, *m.* (*Mayo*).

(4) One's native land, *οὐτῶς*, *g. -ε* and *-ῥε*, *pl. id.* and *οὐτῶν*, *f.*

Land of Nod, *ὀρεστιάδα*, *-ας*, *m.*

Land of Promise, *τίς ῥεσπασμῶς* (also *ῥεσπασμῶς*).

Land, *v.t.*, to set or put ashore from a ship, *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

Land, *v.i.*, to go on shore from a ship or boat, (1) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (2) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

Landed, *a.*, having an estate in land, (1) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (2) *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-ας*.

Land-flood, *n.*, an overflowing of land by a river, (1) *ῥεσπασμῶς*; (2) *ῥεσπασμῶς*.

Landing, *n.*, (1) going ashore, (a) *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (b) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

(2) Putting ashore, *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

Landlady, *n.*, (1) a woman having real estate which she lets to tenants, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *f.*

(2) The mistress of an inn or lodging house, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *f.*

Landlord, *n.*, (1) the owner of land or houses which he leases to tenants, *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

(2) The master of an inn or lodging-house, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-ας*, *m.*

Landlubber, *n.*, a term of contempt among seamen for one who passes his life on land, *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *gen. and pl. -ῶς*, *m.*

Landmark, *n.*, (1) a mark to designate the boundary of land, (a) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (b) *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *f.*; (c) *ῥεσπασμῶς*; (d) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (e) ancient l., *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *-ας*, *-ας*, *f.* (*Prov. 23, 10*).

Landowner, *n.*, one who owns land, (1) *ῥεσπασμῶς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῶς*, *m.*; (2) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*; (3) *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν*, *m.*

Landrail. *See* Corncrake.

Landscape, *n.*, a portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, *ῥεσπασμῶς* ἢ *οὐτῶν* ἢ *οὐτῶν*.

Land-steward, *n.*, the overseer of an estate, *maor talman, m.*

Land-surveyor, *n.*, one who surveys or measures land, *pear tómar talman.*

Langle, *n.*, a kind of fetter: a "cross-langle" on a horse or cow, *gláicín, g. id., pl. -í, m. (Tyr.).*

Land-tax, *n.*, a tax levied on land, (1) *rráit, -e, -eanna, f.*; (2) *cíor típe nó talman.*

Landward, *ad.*, toward the land, *cum típe.*

Land-wind, *n.*, a wind blowing from the land to the sea, *ḡaoṡ ón ṡtír.*

Lane, *n.*, (1) a narrow way between fences, hedges, (a) *bóicrín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) *cúlán, -ám, m.*; (c) *carán, -ám, m.*; (d) *reacróo, -óo, m.*

(2) An alley between buildings, (a) *rrároín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) *cabpa, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (c) *clamra, g. id., pl. -aḡa, m. (a close).*

Laneway, *n.*, a passageway, *rḡaḡat, -ait, m. (W. Cork).*

Lang-syne, *ad.* and *n.*, long ago, *ṡabó, i n-allóo.*

Language, *n.* (1) human speech, (a) *teangḡa, gen. -an and -aḡo, dat. -am and -aḡo, pl. -ḡanna and -ḡta, f.*; (b) *béarla, gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (c) *camnt, -e, -eanna, f.*; (d) *canamain, -inna, f. (a dialect).*

(2) The phraseology belonging to a particular art or department of knowledge, (a) popular, *ḡnāṡbéalra, g. id., m.*; (b) Brehon Law Language, *béarla ṡéme*; (c) historical, *béarla na nṡeasḡarrḡar*; (d) masonic, *béarla laḡar na ṡaoir*; (e) medical *béarla*

teibroe; (f) poetical, *béarla na ṡpíle.*

Languaged, *a.*, skilled in languages, *itḡeanḡaḡ, -aḡe.*

Languid, *a* drooping or flagging dull, heavy, weak, weary, (1) *laḡ, -aḡe*; (2) *tláit, -e*; (3) *éḡlroḡe, ind.*; (4) *maṡbánta, ind.*; (5) *ṡann, -ainne*; (6) *ṡaon, -ome.*

Languidness, *n.*, the state or condition of being languid, (1) *laḡe, g. id., f.*; (2) *tláite, g. id., f.*; (3) *éḡlroḡeáḡt, -a, f.*; (4) *maṡbántaáḡt, -a, f.*; (5) *ṡainne, g. id., f.*; (6) *anṡṡainne, g. id., f.*

Languish, *v.i.*, (1) to become dull, feeble, spiritless or weak, (a) *anṡṡainnim, -ṡainn*: everyone that dwelleth therein shall l., *anṡṡainnṡrṡ ḡaḡ uile ṡume ṡá ḡcomnuḡeann i nnte (Hos. 4, 3)*; (b) *meiṡnḡim, -iuḡaḡo.*

(2) To fade, pine away or wither, (a) *ḡrionaim, -aḡo*: the flower of Libanon languisheth, *ḡrionuro bláḡ libanon (Nah. 1, 4)*; (b) *meaḡaim, v.n. meaḡ*; (c) *ṡearḡaim -aḡo*: the earth languisheth, *ṡá an ṡalam aḡ ṡearḡaḡo (Isa. 33, 9)*; (d) *ḡnaoṡoim, v.n. ḡnaoṡ*; (e) *ṡeic ṡá ṡnoḡe amaḡ le héḡlroḡeáḡt nó ṡpoḡṡlámte.*

Languishingly, *ad.*, in a languishing manner, *ḡo héḡlroḡeáḡ.*

Languishment, *n.*, the state of languishing, *éḡlroḡeáḡt, -a, f.*

Languor, *n.*, feebleness, lassitude, laxity, (1) *maṡbaáḡt, -a, f.*; (2) *maṡṡitḡe, f. (P. O'L.)*; (3) *ṡpoicḡeanna, f.*; (4) *ṡṡeaḡlaro, -e, f.*; (5) an enfeebling disease, *ṡianḡalar (Hogan).*

Lanigerous, *a.*, bearing wool. *olannaḡ, -aḡe.*

Lank, } *a.*, slender and thin, (1)
Lanky, } *ρεανγ*, -*α*; (2) *τανυρθε*,
ind.; (3) *τιοβαρναδ*, -*αιγε*; (4)
ραναρθε, *ind.* (*Con.* and *U.*).

Lankness, *n.*, the condition or
quality of being lanky, *τιοβαρνα-*
δετ, -*α*, *f.*

Lanky fellow, *ρετακαριε*, *g. id.*,
pl. -*ρι*, *m.* (*W. Lim.*).

Lanky youth, *ρρηγοραν*, -*αμ*,
m.

Lantern, *n.*, something enclosing
a light and protecting it from
wind, rain, etc., (1) *λανταειρ*,
gen. -*ερα*, *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.*; (2) *λανν-*
τορι, -*ορα*, -*ρι*, *m.*: I hate a l.
without a door, *η φυαδ τιom*
λανντορι ζαν κομτα; (3) *λανν-*
ταορι, -*α*, *m.*; (4) *ρολλιρεαδαν*,
-*αμ*, *m.*; (5) *τπιλλιρεαν*, -*αμ*, *m.*;
(6) *λοδρανν*, -*αμν*, *m.*

Lantern-jaws, *n.*, long thin
jaws and hence a thin face, *ζιλλι-*
τομ.

Lap, *n.*, (1) the part of the clothing
that lies on the knees and thighs
when one sits down, the part of
the person thus covered, *υετ*,
-*α*, *m.*

(2) One circuit of a race track,
ζεαδ, -*α*, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Lap, *v.t.* and *i.*, to take up food
or drink with the tongue, (1)
λεαλζαμ, -*αδ*; (2) *λιζιμ*, -*ζε*:
they that shall lap the water
with their tongues like a dog,
ζαδ δον οα λιζιρο φυαρ αν
τ-υιρζε μαρι το οεανραδ μαοραδ
(*Judg.* 7, 5); (3) *ιμιλιζιμ*, -*ζε*;
(4) *ιμιλιμ*, -*λεαδ*.

Lap, *v.t.*, to fold, to wrap, or wind
round something, *φιλιμ*, -*λεαδ*.

Lapcock, *n.*, a small quantity of
hay folded over, (1) *τυμωζ*,
-*οιζε*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *τυρνωζ*, *f.*
(*Mayo*); (3) *βοιμνετ*, -*ε*, -*ι*, *f.*

(*Tyr.*); (4) *ζρανννεωζ*, *f.* (*Mul-*
ranny).

Lapdog, *n.*, a small dog fondled
in the lap, (1) *μεαραν*, -*αμ*; (2)
μεαρκυ, -*ον*, -*ονα*, *f.*; (3) *ορε*
g. υιρε, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) *μεαρ-*
μαοραδ, -*αδ*, *m.*

Lapful, *n.*, as much as the lap can
contain, (1) *ιαν υετα*, *m.*; (2)
υετλαδ, -*αιζ*, *m.*; (3) *υεταδ*,
-*αιζ*, *m.*

Lapidary, *n.*, an artificer who cuts,
polishes and engraves precious
stones, *ζεαρριτορι cloc uarla*.

Lapidary, *a.*, sententious, (1)
ρνοιρτε, *ind.*; (2) *ζρεαντα*, *ind.*

Lappel, *n.*, a small decorative fold
or flap, *βυακιν*, *g. d.*, *pl.* -*νι*,
m.

Lapping, *n.*, the act of taking up
food or drink with the tongue,
(1) *λιζε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ιμιλιζε*,
g. id., *f.*

Lapse, *n.*, (1) gliding, slipping or
passing away, (a) *ιμτεαδτ*, -*α*,
f.; (b) *καϊτεαμ*, -*τε*, *m.*

(2) An error, fault, failing in
duty, a slip, (a) *νεαμαιρε*, *f.*;
(b) *φαιλιζε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (c)
τυιτιμ, -*τε*, *f.*

Lapse, *v.i.*, to slide or slip in
moral conduct, to fail in duty,
to commit a fault, *τυιτιμ*, *v.n. id.*

Lapstone, *n.*, a stone for the lap
on which shoemakers beat
leather, *cloc ζρεαρυρθε*, *f.*

Lap up, *v.t.*, to take up with the
tongue, *λιζιμ*, -*ζε*.

Lapwing, *n.*, a bird, (1) *Vanellus*
cristatus or green plover, (a)
φιβιν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νι*, *m.*, also
φιβιν, *πιβιν* and *πιβιν μιος*;
(b) *αδαιραιν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*νι*, *m.*;
(c) *αδαιραιν ιυαδρα*, *m.*

(2) The gray lapwing (*Squat-*
arola cinerea), (a) *φαιτιριεωζ*,
-*οιζε*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ρεαδωζ φυαρζαδ*.

Larboard, *n.*, the left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing the bow, port, *βόρτο να ῥσεαῖαροε* opp. to starboard, *βόρτο να ηεανγαροε*.

Larceny, *n.*, theft, *τεόλ*, -*α*, *m.*: petty l., *μιογδαοαροεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Larch, *n.*, a coniferous tree of the genus *Larix*, *λεαρόζ*, -*όιγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Lard, *n.*, the fat of a pig, (1) *βλουμζ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (2) *παίλι μινεε*.

Lard, *v.t.*, to smear with lard or fat, *παίλιμ*, -*λεαδ*.

Larder, *n.*, a room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked, (1) *ιόνκα*, *gen. έαν*, *pl. -αμ*, *f.*; (2) *ιαρτανν*, -*αμνε*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *εὐλάιτ*, -*ε*, -*εαννα*, *f.*

Large, *a.*, exceeding other things of a like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, number, etc.; big, capacious, extensive, great, (1) *μόρ*, *gsf. μόριε*, *comp. νιόρ μό* (2) *φαίρρινζ*, -*ε*; are not the sleeves too large, *ναέ θφουλ να μινεέττε ποφαίρρινζ*; a large conscience, *κομπιαρ φαίρρινζ*; (3) at large, *ζο τεαέταοαέ*: one commandment explained and set forth at large, *αον αίετνε αρ η-α μινιουζαδ ἡ αρ η-α έυρ ριόρ ζο τεαέταοαέ* (*Donl.* 60, 7), also *ζο ποίρτεαέαν*; (4) large ankled, large knuckled, *ρύιτίνεαέ*, -*νιγε*; (5) large cheeked, *πλυαέ*, -*αίγε*; (6) large eared, *εὐαααέ*, -*αίγε*; (7) large eyed, *ιάντρύιτεαέ*, -*ιίγε*; (8) large hearted, *ιάνεπορθεαέ*, -*όιγε*; (9) large greedy person, (a) *κολλαρταέ*, -*αίζ*, -*αίγε*, *m.*, (b) *κολλαρταέ μινά*, *f.*; (10) large nosed, *ρρόναέ*, -*αίγε*.

Largeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being large, (1) *μέρο*, *m.*; (2) *τοίρτ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (3) *τοίρτεαμλαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Largess, *n.*, a present, a gift, *ταθαρταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Lark, *n.*, (1) the common singing bird (*Alauda arvensis*), *φuire-ός*, -*όιγε*, -*α*, *f.*, also *υιρεός*: sweet is the lark of the morning but sweeter the cock at midnight [to drive away ghosts], *ηρ βινν υιρεός να μαρоне αέτ ηρ βιννε κοίτεαέ 'πα ηεαδόνορόε*; everyone according to his bringing up and the lark to the bog, *ζαέ αον μαρ α ηοίλτεαρ ἡ αν φαίρεός έυμ να μόνα*; (2) bog-lark or tit-lark (*Anthus pratensis*), (a) *μιαβός f.*; (*ιιαβός*, *Tyr.*); (b) *μιαβός να μόνα*; (c) *φuire-εόζιν μυαδ να μόνα*, *m.*; sea-lark, *φuireός φαίρριγε*, *f.*; (3) wood-lark, *μιαβός κοίτε*.

Larkspur, *n.*, a genus of ranunculaceous plants (*Delphinium*), *πάτα φαίρεόιγε*.

Laryngitis, *n.*, inflammation of the larynx, *φιαθραρ ρζόρναίγε*.

Larynx, *n.*, the upper end of the windpipe or trachea, *υαέταρ πίοπα να ηανάιτε*.

Lascivious, *a.*, wanton, lewd, lustful, (1) *ορύιρεαμναιτ*, -*νιτα*; (2) *αινμιαναέ*, -*αίγε*; (3) *ζάππαμναιτ*, -*νιτα*.

Lasciviousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lascivious, (1) *ορύιρεαμνλαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *αινμιαναέτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ζάππαμνλαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Lash, *n.*, (1) a stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough, (a) *ζρεαοός*, -*όιγε*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *βυίτε οε ιαρζ νό οε φιαίτ*; to be under the lash, *οο βείτ ρέ ρμαέτ*.

(2) The thong or cord with which the blow is given, *ιαρζ*, -*αίριγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Lash, *v.t.*, to strike with a lash or something like one, (1) *ζρεαοαίμ*,

-að : to lash with a rod, *ḡneadað* le rlaic; (2) *larḡaim*, -að; (3) *buaílm* le lairḡ; (4) *eaclarḡaim*, -að; (5) *léaraím*, -að.

Lashing, *n.*, the act of beating with a lash, (1) *larḡað*, -ḡta, *m.*; (2) *ḡneadað*, -ota, *m.*; (3) *léarað*, -pta, *m.*

Lass, *n.*, a girl, a young woman, *caíln óḡ*, *m.*: a pretty lass, *caíln deap*.

Lassitude, *n.*, a weariness of body or mind, (1) *corḡaict*, -a, *f.*; (2) *tuipre*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Last, *a.*, (1) being after all the others in point of time, (a) *deérdeanaic*, -aige : now these are David's last words, *anoir ir iao ro briaḡra deérdeanaica Óaíbí* (2 *Sam.* 23, 1); so, day by day from the first day till the last, *map rin lá ar lá ón ḡcéao lá ḡo nuige an lá deérdeanaic* (*Neh.* 8, 18); she remembers not her last end, *ní cuimniḡeann pí a cpíoc deérdeanaic*.

(2) Coming after all the others in point of order or succession, (a) *deirdeannaic*, -aige : the last day of the month, *an lá deirdeannaic den mí*; last man but one, *an daia fear deirdeannaic*; last but two, *an treap fear deirdeannaic*; (b) *cúl* : the last card, *a cápta cúl*; (c) and last of all the woman died, *aḡur na noiað uile fuair an bean báp* (*Mat.* 22, 27); (d) the last day of the year, *lá deirð na bliaðna*.

(3) Next before the present as last week, *an treaictmáin reo tapc an treaictmáin reo ḡað tapc* (*nó tapainn*).

(4) Supreme, highest in degree, utmost, *óúro*

(5) Lowest in rank or degree, *deirdeað* = atque : he took the

last prize, *tóḡ re an ouair deirð*; so shall the last be first and the first last, *ir map rin berð na daime deérdeanaica ar toraic ḡ na céao-daime ar deirdeað* (*Mat.* 20, 16)

(6) Farthest of all from a given quality, character or condition, *ir ria*.

At last, at the end of a certain period, (a) *pá* (*pé*, *M.*) *deirdeað*; (b) *pá deórð*.

To the last, *ḡo deirdeað*.

Last night, *aréir*.

Last-born, *rḡpíob bpuirḡín*, *m.*

Last year, *anuað*.

Last week, *an treaictmáin deérdeanaic*; *an treaictmáin reo ḡað tapainn*.

From first to last, *ó cúp ḡo deirdeað*.

First and last, *toraic aḡur deirdeað*.

Last, *ad.*, (1) the last time, *an t-am deérdeanaic*.

(2) In conclusion, finally, (a) *'ra deirdeað*; (b) *pá deirdeað*; (c) *pá deórð*; (d) *i noirð na tpeimpe*.

Last, *v.i.*, (1) to remain in existence, *maipm*, -apcam and -peaictain : it is an excellent life if it lasts long, *ir maic an raoḡal é má maipmann pé aḡpað*.

(2) To endure without impairment or exhaustion, *peapuḡim* and *peapaim*, -am and *peap* : if the turf lasts through the winter, *má peapuḡeann an móin tpió an ḡeimpeað*.

Last, *n.*, shoemaker's wooden block shaped like a human foot, *ceap* (*ḡpeapurðe*), *g. cip*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Lasting, *a.*, existing or continuing a long time, (1) *buan*, -ame : war among friends is not l., *ní buan coḡað na ḡcapað*; (2) *mapḡanaic*,

-αιγε: a l. change, ἀτρυγὰὸ μαρτᾶνας; (3) ρεαρμᾶς, -αιγε.

Lasting, *n.*, continuance, endurance, (1) βυαμε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; μαρτᾶνας, -α, *f.*

Lastmaker, *n.*, one who makes lasts such as shoemakers use, σεαπαίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Lastly, *ad.*, in the last place, in conclusion, (1) πέ ὀειρεαὸ; (2) πά ὀεορὸ.

Latch, *n.*, the catch of a door or gate, (1) κλαβίν, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) λαίρε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *m.*

Latchet, *n.*, a shoe-string, ἱαλλ, *gen. éille*, *pl.* -α and -αῶ, *f.*; βαίρματ, -éille, -α, *f.*: the l. of whose shoes I am not worthy to loose, ναὶ πῦ μέ ἱαλλαῶ α βρὸς το ρῆαοιτεαὸ, (*Luke 3, 16*).

Late, *a.*, (1) coming after the usual proper or due time, not early, slow, tardy, (a) ὀέρῶεανας, -αιγε: why are you so late to-day, καὸ 'να ταὸβ ῶ βρῦντ πῶβ κομ ὀέρῶεανας μοι; (b) ὀειρεανας, -αιγε: Mary is oftener late than early, ἡ μιονκα ὀέρῶεανας μάιρε νά λυατ; it is better late than too late, ἡ ρεαρρ ὀειρεανας 'νά ρὸδέρῶεανας; (c) ματ, -αίτε: do not be late, νά βί ματ; it is late in the day, τὰ ρε ματ 'ραν ἰά it is better late than never, ἡ ρεαρρ ματ νά ῶ βρᾶτ.

(2) Far advanced towards the end or close, late in the year, ῶ ὀέρῶεανας ραν μβλιαῶαμ, it was late in the night, το βί πέ ὀέρῶεανας ραν ορὸε.

(3) Lately deceased: the late king, ἀν πῖ μαρῶ.

(4) Not long ago, recent: the late flood, ἀν τῦτε ὀειρεανας.

(5) Continuing or doing until a late hour in the night, (a)

ὀέρῶεανας, -αιγε: late at night, ὀέρῶεανας 'ραν ορὸε; (b) ραῖ-αιρνεας, -νιγε.

Late hours, (a) ραῖαιρνε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) ραῖαιρνεας, -α, *f.*; (c) ραῖαιρνεαίλ, -αία, *f.*

Late in the evening, (a) ρεαρρ-μας, -αιγε: sooner or later, λυατ no matl.

Late, *ad.*, (1) after the usual, proper or appointed time: (a) ῶ ματ, opp. to early, ῶ μοτ; (b) ἀρ ὀειρεαὸ: always in a hurry but always late, ἡ ῶκομ-νυρὸε ἡ νὸειρμαῖρ ῶ ῶκομνυρὸε ἀρ ὀειρεαὸ.

(2) Not long ago, lately, (a) τε ὀειρεαναιγε; (b) νί ραὸα ὀ ρομ; (c) τε ὀέρῶεαναιγε.

(3) Far into the night, day, week or other period, (a) ῶ ὀέρῶεανας; (b) late at night, αμας ῶ μαίτ 'ραν ορὸε.

Of late, τε ταματ.

Too late, ρὸδέρῶεανας.

Lately, *ad.*, not long ago, recently, (1) ῶ ὀέρῶεανας: l. come from Italy, τάμῖς ῶ ὀέρῶεανας ὦν εαὸάν (*Acts 18, 2*); (2) τε ὀειρεαναιγε; (3) τε ὀειρεαναρ (*Con.*); (4) ἀρ να ματταῖβ (*Don.*); (5) ἀρ να ματταῖρῶβ; (6) ὀ εἰανῶβ; (7) τε ῶορρο.

Lateness, *n.*, the state or quality of being late, (1) ὀέρῶεανας, -α, *f.*; (2) ὀέρῶεαναιγε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) ὀειρεανας, -α, *f.*; (4) ὀειρεαναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (5) ὀειρεαναιγε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) μοιτε, *Latent, a.*, hidden, concealed, dormant, ρομῖγε.

Lateral, *a.*, of or pertaining to the sides, ταὸβας, -αιγε.

Lath, *n.*, a thin narrow strip of wood, (1) κλαίρῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (2) ρῶοιτεάν, -άμ, *m.*; (3) ρῶρ, -ε, -εανμα, *f.*; (4) ρῶρεῶς,

-óige, -a, *f.*; (5) *rlur*ne, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eada, *f.*; (6) *rlureán*, -ám, *m.*; (7) *ar*tal, -aíl, *m.*; (8) cab, -aíb, *m.*; (9) *ear*na, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *f.*; (10) *clac*ac, -aíḡ, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Lathe, *n.*, a machine for shaping articles of wood, metal, etc., (1) *oel*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) *ḡléar* *cúpnóra*, *m.*

Lather, *n.*, froth made by soap and water, (1) *coipiuḡ*ac, -iḡce, *m.*; (2) *lathar*, -aír, *m.* (*Eng. lather*).

Latin, *a.*, of or pertaining to Latium or to the Latin language, *lar*oneac, -niḡe.

Latin, *n.*, the language of the ancient Romans, *lar*oean, -one *f.*

Latinism, *n.*, a Latin idiom, (1) *lar*oneacar, -aír, *m.*; (2) *lar*oneamlaect, -a, *f.*

Latinistic, *a.*, in Latin style or idiom, (1) *lar*oneamail, -míla; (2) *lar*oeanta, *ind.*

Latitude, *n.*, the distance north or south of the equator, (1) *leac*ḡar, -aro, *m.*: the northern and southern l., an *leac*ḡar ó *tuar*ó ḡ ó *dear*.

(2) Breadth, width, *leic*ear, -tro, *m.*

(3) Room, space, *leic*ne, *g. id.*, *f.*

(4) Extent or breadth of signification, *leic*neac, -a, *f.*

(5) Extent, size, amplitude, scope, *leic*earac, -a, *f.*

Latter, *a.*, (1) coming or happening after something else, *deir*eannaac, -aíḡe.

(2) Latest, final, *deir*oeanaac, -aíḡe.

Lattice, *n.*, any work of wood or metal made by crossing laths or thin sticks, (1) *ḡanna*il, -e, *f.* (*O'R.*); (2) *cran*ḡail, -e, *f.*;

(3) *laic*ír, -e, *f.*: showing himself through the l., *oá ear*beánaó *fém ear*o an *laic*ír (*Cant.* 2, 9); (4) *clac*ḡarac, -aíḡ, -aíḡe, *m.*

Laud, *v.t.*, to praise in words, (1) *mol*aím, -aó; (2) *ápmol*aím, -aó.

Laud, *n.*, a prayer of praise, *mol*aó, -íta, *m.*

Laudable, *a.*, commendable, praiseworthy, *ionmol*íta.

Laudableness, *n.*, the quality of being laudable, *ionmol*ítaect, -a, *f.*

Laudably, *ad.*, in a laudable manner, *ḡo ionmol*íta.

Laudanum, *n.*, tincture of opium, *oeoc co*oailta (*Foley*).

Laudation, *n.*, the act of praising, high commendation, (1) *mol*aó, -íta; (2) *ápmol*aó, -íta, *m.*

Laudatory, *a.*, of or pertaining to praise, *mol*ítaac, -aíḡe.

Lauder, *n.*, one who lauds or praises, *mol*íóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Laugh, *n.*, an expression of mirth peculiar to the human species, *ḡáir*e, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*: a good l. and a long sleep are the two best cures, *ḡáir*e *mair* ir *co*oílaó *ḡar*a an *oá leir*ear ir *ḡearr*; the end of every l. is a sigh, *deir*earó *ḡac ḡáir*e *or*naó (*D. E.* 3).

Insipid laugh, *leam*ḡáir'e, *g. id.*, *m.*

Loud laugh, *rḡol*ḡáir'e, *g. id.*, *m.*

Sarcastic laugh, (1) *ḡáir*e *oóir*ce, *m.*; (2) *meann*ḡail *ḡáir*e, *nó manntuḡar*ó *ḡáir*e, *m.*

Laugh, *v.i.*, to show mirth by indulging in laughter, (1) *oéan*-aím *ḡáir*e: they will l. with me, *oéan*ḡaró *ḡar*o *ḡáir*e *uom*; I did not l., *ní deir*arna *mire ḡáir*e (*Gen.* 18, 15); thou didst l.,

oo punne tú gáire (*ib.*); (2) gáirim, -rúe.

To laugh at, déanam gáire faoi.

(3) To laugh heartily in spite of some restraining influence, rḡairtim, -teaó.

Laugh, *v.t.*, to express by or utter with laughter, (1) gáirim, -rúe: they laughed us to scorn, oo gáireadar so taircuirneac fúmn (*Neh.* 2, 19); (2) déanam gáire: the innocent laughs them to scorn, doḡní an neimciónntac gáire taircuirneac fúta (*Job* 22, 19).

Laughable, *a.*, fitted to excite laughter, (1) ḡreannmar, -aire; (2) aic, -e.

Laugher, *n.*, one who laughs, (1) fear gáirúe *m.*; (2) fear ponóm-aro; (3) one who laughs convulsively, (a) rḡairteóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (b) rḡairteac, -ais, *m.*

Laughing, *a.*, given to laughter, gáireac, -rúe.

Laughing, *n.*, the act of showing mirth by laughter, (1) gáirúe, *m.*; (2) as gáire: l. with me .i. appreciatively, as gáirúe tiom; l. at me, as gáirúe fúm (as gáirúe oim, *Don.*); l. pointlessly, as leamḡáirúe.

Laughing-stock, *n.*, an object of ridicule, a butt of sport, (1) ball maḡaró, *m.*; (2) opeólin rḡóir; (3) ceap maḡaró, *m.*; (4) ball rḡise, *m.*; (5) aóbar maḡaró; (6) viol maḡaró; (7) pibín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Laughter, *n.*, a movement of the muscles of the face and lips indicating merriment, satisfaction or derision, (1) gáire, *gen. id.*, *m.*: may God give us cause for l., cúir gáire ó Óia cúḡamn, there is often arrogance in a

bright laugh, bíonn boimbeac i nḡealgáire; (2) gáirúe, *g. id.*, *m.*: there was our mouth filled with l., annrim oo líonad ar mbéal le gáirúe; (3) loud, (a) rḡolfairc, -arta, *f.*; (b) rḡol-gáire, *m.*; (c) rḡairc gáirúe; (d) fairac gáire; (e) rḡiotarḡail, -e, *f.*

Launch, *v.t.*, (1) to set afloat, (a) long oo cúir ar rḡám; (b) long oo cúir amac de talam ar muir.

(2) To hurl, to throw, (a) caicim, -teaḡ; (b) teilḡim, -ḡean. Launch, *v.i.*, to plunge, to make a beginning, déanam rómam: l. out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught, déanuró rómab ar an noub-aiséan ḡ leirúe ríor buir líonta cum ḡabála (*Luke* 5, 4).

Laundress, *n.*, a woman who washes clothes, bean nḡeacám, *f.*

Laundry, *n.*, a house where washing is done, tḡ nḡeacám.

Laureate, *n.*, a poet laureate, rite an ríog.

Laurel, *n.*, an evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*), also called sweet bay, (1) labrar, -air, *m.*; (2) labróḡ, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) labraó, -e, *f.*; (4) labréal, -éil, *m.*; (5) lúir, -e, *f.* (*Æn.* 1498); (6) cpaob corcáir, *f.*

Laurel-crown, *n.*, a crown made of laurel leaves, coróm labréil, *f.*

Lavatory, *n.*, a place for washing, áit nḡeacám.

Lave, *v.t.*, (1) mḡim, -ḡe; (2) ionntaim, -ad.

Lavender, *n.*, an aromatic plant (*Lavandula vera*), tur tīac.

Laver, *n.*, a large basin for washing, labéir, -e, -i, *f.* (*cf.* Eng. laver).

Laver, *n.*, an edible seaweed, (1) purple (*Porphyra vulgaris*),

rléabac, -aic, *m.*, also rleabacán, -ám, *m.* (rlabac, *Don.*); (2) green laver (*Ulva latissima*), rocta, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Mountain laver, n., a reddish gelatinous alga of the genus *Palmetta*, found on mountain boulders and used in dyeing, ouilleap na mbeann.

Lavish, *a.*, expending profusely, prodigal, (1) raobrgaipíteac, -tíge; (2) baotrgaipíteac, -tíge; (3) rḡabac, -aíge (corruption of rḡaipíteact).

Lavish, *v.t.*, to expend or bestow with profusion, to squander-
rḡapaim, -að, also rḡaipim-
-peað, and rḡabaim, -að.

Lavisher, *n.*, one who lavishes, (1) raobrgaipíteoir; (2) baotrgaipíteoir, *m.*

Lavishing, *n.*, the act of squandering, rḡabað, -bta, *m.*

Lavishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being lavish, (1) raobrgaipíteoiríeact, -a, *f.*; (2) baotrgaipíteoiríeact, -a, *f.*; (3) roiblaect, -a, *f.*

Law, *n.*, (1) a rule of conduct capable of enforcing will, ulíge, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡte, m.*: the laws which the Lord made, na ulíge do ḡmne an Tíḡearna (*Lev.* 26, 46); the law of thy God and the law of the king, ulíge do Ué 7 ulíge an ríogḡ (*Ezra* 7, 26).

(2) In morals: the will of God as a rule of living, (a) ríeact, -a, *m.* (*cf.* W. rhaith; L. rectus; Goth. rachts): Christ is the end of the law, 'ré Críort foríceann an ríeacta (*Rom.* 10, 4); I am delighted with the law of God, tá ponn aḡam i ríeact Ué (*Rom.* 7, 22); (b) rleact, -a, -anna, *f.*; (c) cáim, *g. ana(c)* *pl. -eaca, f.*: four chief laws

of Ireland, the law of Patrick and of Dare and of Adamnan and of Sunday. The law of Patrick, not to slay clerics, the law of Dare not to steal cattle, of Adamnan not to slay women [*i.e.* exempting them from military service], the law of Sunday, not to travel. Ceitpe rríom-cána na hÉireann .i. cáim ráðraíḡ 7 Darí 7 Adamnán 7 Domnaíḡ. Cáim ráðraíḡ, iomorro, ḡan clíreaca do marbað; cáim Darí ḡan ba do ḡoro; Adamnán ḡan mná do marbað; Domnaíḡ ḡan out ar imteact. (T.P. II., 306, spelling slightly altered),

Brehon Laws. See Brehon.

Fenian law, rímeacaḡ, -aí, *m.*

Law of correlatives, coiblíge, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡte, m.*

Law Court, cúirt, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Law of succession, tánaírt-eact, -a, *f.*

Lawful, *a.*, of or pertaining to law, (1) ulíḡteac, -tíge; also rleag-tac, -aíge; (2) ulíḡteamail, -míla; (3) ulírteanaac, -aíge; (4) ríeactac, -aíge; (5) ríeactamail, -míla; (6) rleactac, -aíge; (7) ríeactda, *ind.*; (8) ríeactmar, -aíre; (9) rualac, -aíge (S.R., 2695).

Lawfulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lawful, (1) ulíḡteact, -a, *f.*; (2) ulírteanaact, -a, *f.*; (3) ríeactact, -a, *f.*

Lawgiver, *n.*, one who makes or enacts laws, (1) rleactóir, -óira, -rí; (2) ulíḡteoir, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (3) ulíḡteamnac, -aíḡ, -aíge, *m.*; (4) rleactaíre, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (5) ulígeaðóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (6) ríeactaíre, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*

Lawgiving, *n.*, enacting laws, (1) ríeactaíreact, -a, *f.*; (2) rleanam ulíḡte

Lawgiving, *a.*, legislative, *peac̃t-m̃ap, -aṗe.*

Lawless, *a.*, (1) contrary to or unauthorized by law, *am̃ouĩḡ-čeač, -čĩḡe.*

(2) Not subject to or restrained by law, *ı n-aḡar̃o ʊĩḡe.*

Lawlessness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lawless, *am̃ouĩḡčeačt, -a, f*

Lawmaker. *See* Lawgiver.

Lawn, *n.*, grass-plot in front of or around a house, grass which is kept mown, (1) *ṑaičce, g. id., pl. -ača, f.*; (2) *ačar̃o, -ar̃o, m.*; (3) *ciuam, -ana and -e, pl. -anta, -nte and -eača, f.*; (4) *plār̃oḡ, -oĩḡe, -a, f.*; (5) *mača, g. id., pl. -aĩ, m.*; (6) *mačaipe, g. id., pl. -pĩ, m.*; (7) *leana, g. id., pl. -nta, m.*; (8) *plār̃an, -ām, m.*

Lawsuit, *n.*, an action at law, (1) *cũr ʊĩḡe, f.*; (2) *cũrpa ʊĩḡe, m.*; *taḡmač ʊĩḡe (Feenachty).*

Lawyer, *n.*, a legal practitioner, one versed in law, (1) *ṑear ʊĩḡe, m.*; (2) *ʊĩḡčeoĩr, -oĩra, -pĩ, m.*; (3) *ʊĩḡeaoĩr, -oĩra, -pĩ, m.*; (4) *pl., lučt ʊĩḡe.*

Lax, *a.*, loose, slack, *ṑḡaoĩte.*

Laxative, *a.*, having a tendency to loosen or relax, *ṑḡaoĩteač, -čĩḡe.*

Laxativeness, } *n.*, the quality of
Laxity, } being laxative,
ṑḡaoĩteačt, -a, f

Lay, *imp.* of Lie, to recline: the man that lay beside him, *an ṑear ʊo luĩḡ lām leĩr*

Lay, *a.*, of or pertaining to the laity as distinct from the clergy, (1) *tuata, ind.*; (2) *tuatač, -aiḡe*; (3) *ṑaoḡata, ind.*

Lay, *n.*, the laity, the common people, *tuat, -aiče, -a, f.*

Lay, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to lie down or against something, to put or set down, (a) *leḡaim, -ar̃o*:

and shall lay the wood in order on the fire, *aḡur leḡar̃o an connar̃o ı n-oĩro ar̃ an teme (Lev. 1, 7)*; to lay the table, *an bōro ʊo leḡar̃o amac*; (b) *leĩḡim nó leĩḡim, -ḡean(τ), -ḡm(τ)*: lay not the sin upon us, *ná leĩḡ an peacar̃o opumne (Numb. 12, 11)*; (c) *cũrim, v.n. cup*: but he will lay them on them that hate thee, *ačt cuĩr̃ro ṑé ıar̃ ar̃ an noĩomḡ ṑuačũĩḡear tũ (Deut. 7, 15)*; lay an ambush, *cũr luĩḡeačan (Josh. 8, 2).*

(2) To deposit, as a wager, *cũrim ḡeall.*

(3) To apply, to put: she lays her hands on the spindle, *cũr-eann ṑĩ a lām̃a ar̃ an mar̃oe ṑnĩoma (Prov. 31, 19).*

(4) To lay eggs, *uĩbe ʊo b̃reĩt*; the hens are laying, *tá na ceap̃ca aḡ b̃reĩt*; a black hen lays white eggs, *beĩreann ceap̃c ʊub̃ uĩbe b̃ana.*

(5) To impute, to charge, to allege: lay not the blame on us, *ná cuĩr̃ an milleán opam̃*; God layeth not folly to them, *nĩ cuĩreann ʊĩa teme 'n-a leĩt (Job 24, 12).*

(6) To impose as a burden, suffering or punishment, *leḡ-aim, -ar̃o*: the Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all, *ʊo leḡ an Tiḡear̃na ar̃ ar̃ ḡciom̃ta uĩle (Isa. 53, 6).*

To lay aside, to put off, *cũrim ar̃ ceal, cuĩrim ʊiom.*

To lay bare, *nočtam, -ar̃o.*

To lay by, *cũrim ar̃ leač-taoĩũ.*

To lay down, (a) to stake, *cũrim ṑior*; (b) to surrender, *tačp̃aim ṑuar*: to surrender his own life for his friend, *a anam ṑém ʊo tačaipt ṑuar ar̃ ṑon a*

ερασο; (c) to put or place, *buaítm ríor*: I laid down the money, *oo buaítear ríor an t-airgead*; (d) to lie down *luígm ríor*: he lay down by the fence, *oo luíḡ ré ríor coir an éiaróe*; (e) to lay hands on, to seize: I laid hands on him, *oo buaítear lám air*.

Lay hold of it, *beir air*; to l. h. of it, *ḡneim do ḡabáil air*.

To lay out money, *airgead oo éur nó oo leasao amac*.

To lay over, *oo éur éarṑ*.

Lay up in time, *cnuairḡ 1 n-am*.

Lay waste, *páruígm, -uḡao*.

Lay, n., a poem, a ballad, (1) *taoró, -e, pl. óce and -eanna, f.*; (2) *lunneós, -óise, -a, f.*

Lay, n., the part of a spade that turns the sod, *tiḡeal, -ḡil, m.*

Lay, n., set, as of the needle of a compass, *luígeacán, -ám, m.*

Layer, n., one thickness, course or fold laid over another, (1) *rraít, -e, -eanna, f.*: a l. of bricks, *rraít bṑící*; (2) *rḡealb, -eíbe, -a, f.*, also *rḡealp, f.*: the l. of an onion, *rḡealb inniúm, dim. rḡealbós, f.*; (3) a l. or course of masonry, *círeat, -ríl, m.*: l. on l., *círeat ar círeat (P. O'C.)*; (4) *ríaoṑ, -a, pl. id., m.*

Layman, n., one of the laity, *tuata, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; also *tuatac, -aíḡ, m.*, and Keating uses *taoc* for laymen.

Lazar, n., a leper, (1) *clamóóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *clamaíre, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Lazar-house, Lazarette, Lazaret, See Hospital.

Lazily, ad., *ḡo leirḡeamail; ḡo rraoánta*.

Laze, v.i., to be lazy or idle, *ḡníóim leirḡe (D. A. 337, 11)*.

Laziness, n., the state or quality of being lazy, (1) *leirḡe, g. id., f.*, and *leirḡ, -e, f.*: the lazy man's load, *uaíac mic leirḡ*; (2) *leirḡeacṑ, -a, f.*; (3) *leirḡeamíacṑ*; (4) *rraóántacṑ, -a, f.*: l. is the sluggard's desire, *mian rraoṑe rraóántacṑ (Hard. II. 404)*; (5) *rraóántar, -air, m.*; (6) *rraóreamíacṑ, -a, f.*; (7) *oíomáomear, -nir, m.*; (8) *fallracṑ, -a, f.*: you are rusty from l., *tá meirḡ oirṑ leir an fallracṑ (H. M. 648)*; (9) *rḡrairṑeacṑ, -a, f.*; (10) *rḡrairṑeamíacṑ, -a, f.*; (11) *rṑranḡaíreacṑ, -a, f.*; (12) *támḡail, -e, f.*

Lazy, a., (1) disinclined to action or exertion, shirking work, (a) *oíomáom, -e*; (b) *leirḡeamail, -míla*; (c) *fallra, ind.*: winter comes on the lazy, *tiḡ ḡeimṑeao ar an bfallra (T. Con.)*.

(2) Inactive, slothful, slow, sluggish, (a) *rraóreamail, -míla*; (b) *rraóánta*; (c) *rḡrairṑeac, -óise*; (d) *rḡrairṑeamail, -míla*; (e) *rṑranḡaíreac, -ríḡe*; (f) *támac, -aíḡe*; (g) *líobóroead, -oíḡe*; (h) *raímaíreac, -líḡe*; (i) *maíneacṑac, -aíḡe*; (j) *ruígm, -ḡne*; (k) *muirṑil, -ṑle*; (l) *ḡaoṑ, -e*; (m) *ḡaoṑeanta, ind.*

Lazy beds for setting potatoes, *rraóán, -ám, m.*

Lazy old man, *réitíeac, -líḡ, -líḡe, m.*

Lazy person, (1) *cnaíre, g. id., m.*; (2) *leirḡeóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (3) *fallrac, -aíḡ, m.*; (cf. Ger. *faul*); (4) *ḡeóirṑe, g. id., pl. -ṑí, m.*; (5) *leairḡaíre, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (6) *líḡaíre, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (7) *líorṑacac, -aíḡ, m.*; (8)

lúthourōe, *g. id., pl. -ōče, m.*; (9) lorigánac, -aig, *m.*; (10) lórcā, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.* (leóirce, *Mulranny*); (11) lúro, -úro, *m.*; (12) raóirce, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (13) rǵrairce, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (14) rlaorán, -ám, *m.*; (15) rlaourōe, *g. id., pl. -ōče, m.*; (16) rťócaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (17) rťrairceac, -lig, -lige, *m.*; (18) rťangaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (19) rťrangaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (20) rťáigléanaac, -aig, *m.*; (21) rťraáille, *m.*; (22) řarcalla, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.* (*U.*); (23) rťuac, *g.*, rťoc, *m.*; (24) callbeara, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Lazy woman, (1) ruťóř, -óře, -a, *f.*; (2) eacłair, -e, -í, *f.*

Lazy wretch, rťumaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Lea, n., sward-land, (1) bán, -ám, *m.*; (2) řaítče, *gen. id., pl. -eacł, f.*; (3) lea land, řearann bām.

Lead, n., a heavy metal, tuarōe, *gen. id., f.*

Lead pencil, peann tuarōe.

Lead, v.t., (1) to guide by the hand &c., (a) rťeóruigim, -uřacł: if a blind man lead a blind man both will fall into the ditch, ma řteóruigeann uall uall eile tuicřro ardon řa uíř (*Mat.* 15, 14); (b) řeólam, -acł: to lead one by the hand, řuime řo řeólacł ar lám: to lead back, řeólacł čar n-ar.

(2) To direct, counsel or instruct, (a) lead the people whither I have told thee, rťeóruig an pobal řon áit a řuđairc mé řeac (*Ex.* 32, 34); he leadeth me beside the still waters, rťeóruigeann řé mé lám řeř na huřřřř čúime (*cf. Ps.* 23, 2); (b) řeólam, -acł: leading the calves to the wild wood, řeólacł na řęamam řá'n řřářacł;

leading the women to their advantage, řeólacł na mbān ar a řear.

(3) To conduct or direct with authority, rťeóruigim, -uřacł: they shall make captains to lead the people, řéanřarō řiacł caircíní ar an řřluacł řo řteóruřacł na řřaóime (*Deut.* 20, 9).

(4) To draw or direct by influence whether good or bad: for thy name's sake lead me and guide me, ar řon ř'anma rťeóruig mé ř uíř mé (*Ps.* 31, 3); silly women laden with sin led away by divers lusts, mnā řimřřře řionřa ře řeacłacł řocł řo řteóruigřčear ře hamřřmanāř ēacřřamřa (*2 Tim.* 3, 6).

To lead one astray, (a) řuime řo čur amurōa; (b) řaóuaim, -acł.

To lead the way, to show the way by going in front, řut ř řťoracł čum eółair na řřigeacł řo čađairc.

Lead, v.i., to tend or reach in a certain direction or to a certain place, (1) řířřřim, -uřacł, with ar: this path leads to the well, řířřřeann an carán řo ar an řťobār, also čum an řobār; (2) řeólam, -acł, gambling leads to other vices, řeółann an cearrřřbačar čum řuđáitci eile.

Lead, n., (1) the act of leading or conducting, guidance, direction, (a) rťeóruřacł, -uřče, *m.*: to be under the lead of another, řeic řaóí řteóruřacł řuime eile; (b) řeólacł, -itā: they followed his lead, řo řeānacł ar a řeólacł.

(2) Precedence, řoracł, -aig, *m.*: he took the lead, řo řacł řé ar řoracł; řo čōř řé an řoracł.

(3) The right of playing first in a game, *τοράς*, -ας, *m.*: you have the lead, *τὰ ἀν τοράς ἀγατ-ρα*

Leader, *n.*, (1) one who or that which leads or conducts, (a) *τρεόμυρθε*, *gen.* and *pl.* -οῦτε, *m.*; (b) *τρεόμυρθεοίρ*, -οῖρα, -ρί, *m.*, -οῦτε, *m.*; (c) *ρεόμυρθε*, *gen.* and *pl.* -οῦτε, *m.*

(2) A chief or commander, (a) *ταοίρεας*, -ρί, -ρί, *m.*; (b) *κιννίρε*, *b. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (c) *κεανναίρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (d) *κεαννυρμαῖο*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῦτε, *m.*; (e) *κεανν*, *g. κινν*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: he who was their leader, *ἀν τέ βί μαρ κεανν οῖρεα* (*ηὸ 'η-α κεανν οῖρεα*); (f) *βραμε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (g) *φροντλαός*, -οίς, *m.*; (g) *φear κινν ριαμ*.

Leadership, *n.*, the office of a leader, (1) *ταοίρεαςτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *κιννίρεαςτ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *κεανναίρεαςτ*, -α, *f.*

Leading, *n.*, (1) the act of conducting, (a) *τρεόμυρθε*, -μυρθε, *m.*; (b) *ρεόμυρθε*, -μυρθε, *m.*

(2) The act of taking precedence, *οὐτ ἀρ τοράς*.

Leading man, (a) *ἀμροτρεόμυρθε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῦτε, *m.*; (b) *υρμαῖο*, -αῖο, -αῖο, *m.*; (c) *υαέταρλάν*, -λάν, *m.*; *οὐμε ατά ι ζεανναρ φεαῖνα*.

Leading men of the town, *οἰομε οῖρεαρκα ἀν βαίε*; *υρμαῖο*, *pl. m.*

Leading strings, *ρρεανγα βίορ κεανγαιτε οὐ ζυαίλιβ κότα λεμβ ἐμ ἐ φεόμυρθε ἐμ ριῦβαν*; to be in leading strings, *βεῖτ πο-ός*.

Leaf, *n.*, one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage, (1) *οὐίτε*, *gen. id.*, *m.* (*cf. W. dalen*; *Bret.*

del; (2) *οὐίτεός*, -οῖτε, -α, *f.*; (3) *οὐίτεός*, -οῖτε, -α, *f.* (*cf. L. folium*; *cf. φύλλον*, a leaf). The same words signify (a) two pages of a book on opposite sides of a sheet; (b) a side division or part that slides or is hinged as a window shutter, folding door, etc.; (c) the movable side of a table; (d) a very thin plate, as gold-leaf.

Fall of the leaf, (a) *οὐίτε ἀν οὐίτε*; (b) *οὐίτε ἀν οὐίτε-εαῖαρ*.

Leaf, *v.i.*, to shoot out leaves, *οὐίτεός οὐ ἐμ αμας*.

Leafage, *n.* (*coll.*), foliage, *οὐίτε-εαῖαρ*, -αῖαρ, *m.*

Leaf-clad, *a.*, covered with leaves, *οὐίτεας*, -ί, *f.*

Leafed, *a.*, having such or so many leaves, *οὐίτεας*, -ί, *f.*; used in composition, as: four-leaved, *κεαῖαρ οὐίτεας*; broad-leaved, *λεαῖαρ οὐίτεας*.

Leafiness, *n.*, the state or quality of being leafy, *οὐίτεαςρ*, -α, *f.*

Leafless, *a.*, having no foliage, *οὐίτεαςρ*, -ί, *f.*

Leaflet, *n.*, a little leaf, a division of a compound leaf, a tract, (1) *οὐίτεός*, -οῖτε, -α, *f.*; (2) *οὐίτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (3) *οὐίτεός*, -οῖτε, -α, *f.*

Leafy, *a.*, full of leaves, (1) *οὐίτεας*, -ί, *f.*; (2) *οὐίτεαςρ*, -αῖτε, *f.*; (3) *οὐίτεόςρ*, -αῖτε, *f.*; (4) *οὐίτεόςρ*, -αῖτε, *f.*

League, *n.*, a measure of distance usually three miles, *λέιτε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αννα, *m.*

League, *n.*, an alliance or combination of two or more nations, parties or persons for the accomplishment of a purpose, (1) *κομπαῖο*, *gen.* and *pl.* *κομπαῖα*,

m.; (2) ceangal, -ail, *m.*: they made a league together, so punneadur araon ceangal le céile (1 *Kings* 5, 12); and the people of the land of the league, asur daome tíre an éomairca (*Ezek.* 30, 5); (3) oúirtceangal, -ail, *m.*; (4) coméceangal, -ail, *m.*: they were in league with Abraham, bíodur i scoméceangal re Abrahám (*Gen.* 14, 13); (5) cumann, -aim, *m.*; (6) camgean, -gne, -gní, *f.*

League, *v.i.*, to unite in a league or confederacy, (1) déanam comrað le; (2) dul i scomann le.

Leaguer, *n.*, one who belongs to a league, comraðóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Leak, *n.*, a crack, crevice, fissure or hole which admits water, etc., or lets it escape, (1) gág, -áis, *m.*; (2) rgoilt, -e, -eada, *f.*; (3) íveán, -ám, *m.*

Leak, *v.i.*, to let water in or out through a crack, crevice, etc.: the vessel is leaking, tá an roitead as leigint uair.

Leak, *v.t.*, (1) permitting water, etc., to leak out, (a) it leaks water, tá ré as leigint uirge amad; (b) ta ré as leigint uirge uair.

(2) Permitting water to leak in, tá ré as leigint (nó as tógaint) uirge irtead.

Leakage, Leaking, *n.*, the act of letting water enter or escape, (1) gágad, -a, *f.*; (2) rgoiltad, -a, *f.*; (3) ritead, -a, *f.*; the football is leaking, tá an péil as cairiamas na gaoite.

Leaky, *a.*, permitting water to leak in or out, (1) gágad, -aige, also rágad; (2) rgoiltad, -aige; (3) íveánad, -aige.

Leal, *a.*, faithful, loyal, true, oíur, *comp.* oírte and oírre.

Lean, *v.i.*, (1) to incline, deviate or bend from a vertical position, cromaím, -ad.

(2) To incline in opinion or desire, claonaim, -ad (*cf.* Gr. κλίνειν, to lean, to incline; L. in-clinare, √ cléyō, to incline).

(3) To rest or rely for support, leatluisim, -ge: Saul leaned upon his spear, so bí Saul n-a leatluisge ar a gácl (2 *Sam.* 1, 6).

Lean, *a.*, (1) wanting in flesh, meagre, thin, lank, (a) teirce-foíad, -aige (*Gen.* 41, 19); (b) canaróe, *ind.*; (c) caol, -oile: the leanest cow has the loudest low, tá an géim ir áiríoe as an mbuin ir caoile; (d) truaś, -aige: and the fatness of his flesh shall grow lean, fárfaró méadur a foíad truaś; (e) reang, *g.s.f.* remge; (f) canaróe, *ind.*

(2) Wanting in richness or productiveness, bare, (a) truaś, -aige: and what the land is whether it be lean or fat, asur créad é an fearann féim an truaś é nó an méit (*Numb.* 13, 20); (b) lom, *gsf.* luime; (c) rgruad, -aige.

Lean child, geórpail, -ail, *m.*

Lean person, (a) reasad, -aro, *m.*; (b) rgoiltair, *g. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*

Leaning, *n.*, the act or state of inclining, inclination, tendency, (1) claonad, -nta, *m.*; (2) cor-claonad, -nta, *m.* (bias); (3) luisge, *g. id., m.*: deep wrangling and a leaning to lying, clampar doimín ir luisge cum éirí; (4) leatluisge, *g. id., m.*: l. on his spade, 'n-a l. ar a rpád (*Feenachty*).

Leanness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being lean, (1) *caote*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ταναρόεα* *ct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *τρυαξαρ*, -*αρ*, *m.*; (4) *ρεανξά* *ct*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *ρξρυτα* *ct*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *ρξρυταρόεα* *ct*, -*a*, *f.*

Lean-to, *a.*, having only one slope (said of a roof), *ρξαιρπεα*.

Lean-to, *n.*, a shed placed against a wall and having a single-pitched roof, *ρξαιρ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*

Leap, *v.i.*, (1) to spring clear from the ground, to jump, *λέμιμ*, *v.n.* *λέμ*, *λέμνεα*, *λέμπεα*: the man leaped over the river, *οο λέμ αν ρεαρ ταρ αν δβαιμ*; he leaped on his horse, *οο λέμ ρε αρ α αραυ*; look before you leap, *ρεα* *αρα* *λέμπερ*.

(2) To spring or move suddenly, to bound, to move swiftly, (a) *ρρεαβαιμ*, -*α*; (b) *λινξιμ*, *ξεα* (*cf.* *√ leng-ō*, to spring).

Leap, *v.t.*, (1) to pass over by a leap, *λέμιμ*, *v.n.* *λέμ*, *λέμνεα*, *λέμπεα*: I leaped the trench, *λέμπεαρ αν οίος*.

(2) To cause to leap: I shall leap my horse over the fence, *λέμπεαο μο αραυ ταρ αν ξεταρόε*.

Leap, *n.*, (1) *λέμ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. llam*; *Bret. lam*); (2) *τρορλόξ*, -*όξε*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) bound, (a) *ρρεα*, -*eibe*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *βοκλέμ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (4) a leap down, *τοιρλέμ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (5) a blind leap, *οιυβλέμ*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*: an unlucky man takes a blind leap, *βερρ ουνε ονα* *οιυβλέμ*.

Leaper, *n.*, one who leaps, (1) *λέμπερ*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *λέμπεαορίρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Leap year, *n.*, a year containing 366 days which occurs every fourth year, *βιαόαν* *βιρξ*.

Leaping, *n.*, the act of jumping, (1) *αξ* *λέμνρξ*; (2) *αξ* *λέμπερξ*; (3) *λέμνεα*, -*ρξε*, *f.*; (4) *λέμπεα*, -*ρξε*, *f.*; (5) *ρρεαβ-ξαιρ*, -*e*, *f.*

Leaping, *a.*, given to jumping, (1) *λέμνεα*, -*ρξε*; (2) *λέμπεα*, -*ρξε*; (3) *βοκλέμνεα*, -*ρξε*.

Learn, *v.t.*, to gain knowledge or information of by inquiry, study or investigation, (1) *ροξлумай*, *v.n.* *ροξлум*, *fut.* *ροξлумφαο*: learn to do well, *ροξлумρξ μαρτ οο οέαναμ* (*Isa.* 1, 17); neither shall they learn war any more, *νί ροξлумφαο κοξαο νίορ μό* (*Isa.* 2, 4); that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, *ξο βροξлумφρο ρε εαξα α τρξεαρνα οέ* (*Deut.* 17, 19); lest thou learn his ways, *αρ εαξα ξο βροξлумφά α ριρξε* (*Prov.* 22, 25); (2) *ροξлумρξιμ*, -*υξαο*, *fut.* *ροξлумεόαο*, also *ροιξ-τεόμαο*.

Learn, *v.i.*, to acquire knowledge or skill, *ροξлумай*, *v.n.* *ροξлум*: learn of me, *ροξлумορ υαμ* (*Mat.* 11, 29); ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth, *αξ ροξлум οο ρίορ γ ξο βρác ξαν τεα* *ct* *οορβ* *αυμ* *εόταρ* *να ρίυννε* (2 *Tim.* 3, 7); this only would I learn of you, *βα ρίαν υομ ρο αμám ο'ροξлум υαο* (*Gal.* 3, 2); let the woman learn in silence, *οέαναο αν βεαν ροξлум ι ξοιύμεαρ* (1 *Tim.* 2, 11).

Learnable, *a.*, such as can be learned, *ροξοξлумα*.

Learned, *a.*, of or pertaining to learning, possessing or characterised by learning, (1) *λέξεαννα*, *ind.*; (2) *ροξлумα*, *ind.*; (3) *μύμτε*, *ind.*; (4) *εόλα*, -*αξε*;

Leave, *v.t.*, (1) to go away from,
to depart from, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\iota\mu$ ($\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\theta\alpha\iota\mu$,
- $\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$ and - $\varsigma\alpha\iota\tau$: leave my sight)
 $\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\mu\omicron$ $\rho\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon$.

(2) To let remain undone, *πάσαιμ*, -*ζάιλ*: these things you ought to have done and not to leave those others undone, *βα δόμιν οὐδ' ἰστέρο το ὀέαναν ἡ ζαν ἰστέρο το' πάσαιμ ζαν ὀέαναν*.

(3) To desert, to abandon, to forsake, *τρέξιμ*, -*ζεαν*.

(4) To let be or do without interference, *πάσαιμ*, -*ζάιλ* and -*ζαμτ*, with *πά*; leave it to Providence, *πάς πά Ὀία εἰ*; leave that to me, *πάς ρύμ-ρα εἰ ρμ*.

(5) To cease from, to desist from, to abstain from, (a) *τεξιμ*, -*ζεαν*: let us leave off this load, *τεξεαμ ὀνν αν τ-υαλας ρο*, leave off this wrangling, *τεξ οἷος αν ἑπαορο ρο*; (b) *ρζαοιμ*, -*λεαο*, with *ταρ*; (c) *ρζυιμ*, *v.n.* *ρζυρ*, with *οε*: leave off thy folly, O feeble man, *ρζυρ τοο υαοιρ α ριρ ζαν λυτ* (*Oss. IV. 34, 20*).

(6) To have remaining at death and hence to bequeath, *πάσαιμ*, -*ζάιλ* and -*ζαμτ*: I leave by will, *πάσαιμ τε ηυαοαετ*; he left a good name behind him, *ο' πάς ρε ελυ μαιε η-α οιαρο*.

(7) To put, to place, to deliver, to submit, *πάσαιμ*, -*ζάιλ* and -*ζαμτ*: leave your horse here, *πάς το ἑαπαιλ ανηρο*; we left our cards, *ο' πάσαιμαρ ἀρ ζεαίρταί*; leave it to arbitration, *πάς ραοι μολαο βειρτε εἰ*.

Leaven, *n.*, anything that produces fermentation as in dough, (1) *ζαβάιλ*, -*άλα*, *f.*; (2) *λάβιν*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (3) *καρπάιλ*, -*άλα*, *f.*

Leaving, *n.*, the act of departing, (1) *πάσαιμ*, -*άλα*, *f.*; (2) *πάσαιμτ*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *τεξιμτ*, -*e*, *f.*: he was leaving the town behind him, *βί ρε ας τεξιμτ αν υαίτε η-α οιαρο*; (4) *ιμτεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Leavings, *n.*, things left, remnant, remainder, refuse, offal, (1) *ρυζεαιλ*, -*ζιλλ*, *m.*: a dog's leavings are better than the leavings of mockery, *ιρ ρεαριρ ρυζεαιλ μαο-μαρο να ρυζεαιλ μαζαρο*; (2) *ρυζεαεα*, -*ις*, *m.*: better to have the leavings than to be without, *ιρ ρεαριρ αν ρυζεαεα να βειε αρ εαρβαρο*; (3) *ιαριμα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (4) *ρρρύντεαεα*, -*ις*, *m.*; (5) *ιαρπομαρε*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (6) *ιαρπομαρεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*, also *ιαρπομαρε(αετ)*.

Lecher, *n.*, a man given to lewdness, (1) *ρτμαπαεα ριρ*, *m.*; (2) *μαίγιρτιρ ρτμαπαεα*, *m.*

Lecherous, *a.*, lustful, (1) *ορύνρεαεα*, -*ρξε*; (2) *ορύνρεαμαιλ*, -*μλα*.

Lechery, *n.*, lewdness, (1) *ορύνρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *ρτμαπαεαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Lectern, *n.*, a reading desk in a church, *ιοναο τεξεεοίρεαετα*.

Lecture, *n.*, a discourse on any subject, (1) *αιεαργς*, -*τιργς*, *m.*; (2) *οιτεαργμα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αννα*, *m.*; (3) *τεαετ*, -*α*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*

Lecture, *v.t.*, to deliver a lecture to, (1) *οιτεαργμαμ*, -*αο*; (2) *αιεαργσαιμ*, -*αο*; (3) *ροιεεαοαλ*, -*αιλ*, *m.*

Lecturer, *n.*, one who lectures, (1) *τεαετοίρ*, -*ορμα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *τραεταίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*

Led, *a.*, conducted, guided, (1) *τρεοίρτα*, *ind.*; (2) *τρεοίρτε*, *ind.*: a led horse, *εαπαιλ τρεοίρτα*; (3) *αιεε*: a led horse, *εαπαιλ αιεε*.

Ledge, *n.*, (1) a shelf on which articles may be laid, *τραρνάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

(2) A shelf, ridge or reef or rocks, *ρτιαρτ*, *g. pl. -α*, *m.*

(3) A layer or stratum, *ρραιε* -*e*, -*εαννα*, *f.*

Ledger, n., the final book of record in business transactions, *λεδαρι μόνι cunnταρ*.

Lee, Lee side, n., (1) the side sheltered from the wind, (a) *ταοβ αν φορσαρό*; (b) *ταοβ na ποτανα*.

(2) *Naut.*, that part of the hemisphere, as one stands on board ship, towards which the wind blows, (a) *βόρρο αν φορσαρό*; (b) *αν ταοβ αρ α πέροεανν αν ξαοτ*; (c) *βόρρο na ποτανα*.

Lee shore, the shore on the lee side of a vessel, *αν ταοβ αρ α ηγλυαιρεανν αν ξαοτ*; *to be under a lee shore*, *το βειτ ολύτ τειρ αν ηγλοιτ*.

Lee tide, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, *μυρι ασυρ ξαοτ αρ δον-ταοβ*.

Leech, n., a species of annulose worm (*Hirudinea medicinalis*) used for drawing blood from a bruise or sore, (1) *οαλλός, -όγε, -α, f.*; (2) *ρύγμαρ, g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) *λυαδός, -όγε, -α, f.*; (4) *λεόν, -όν, m. (Ker.)*; (5) *ενυμνέος έπαριτ* (sometimes pronounced *ενυμνέος* and *ενυ-βός έπαριτ*).

Leek, n., a plant of the genus *Allium* with a flavour stronger than that of the onion, (1) *ερεαν ξαριαρόε*; (2) *λυρ, g. λορ, pl. id., m.*: like leek, onion, garlic and pepper, *μαρ ατά λυρ, υνεαμν, ξάριπλεός γ πιβυρ (O'Don. Gram. 451)*; we remember . . . the leeks and the onions, *cunnιγimίρ αρ . . . na λορ, ασυρ na hummύn (Numb. 11, 5)*; (3) *cammn, -e, (W. ceninen)*.

Leer, n., a distortion of the face accompanied by an indirect look conveying (a) an immodest sug-

gestion, *ρεπειτε, g. id., pl. -ι, f.*, (b) a sinister one, *αμάρ, αμγρόε*.

Lees, n., that which settles at the bottom of a cask of liquor, dregs, sediment, (1) *οεαρξαδ, -αρό, m.*; (2) *οεαρξυμν, -e, f.*; (3) *ορίοταρ, -αρ, m.*; (4) *μοιρ, -e, f.*

Left, imp. and p.p. of Leave, *πάξτα*; *νίορ πάξαδ έμίρ*, there was nothing left.

Left, a., of or pertaining to the side of the human body which is usually weaker than the other. *opp. to right*, *οεαρ*, (1) *ελέ, ind; (ελί, U.)*, *conτάρραδ το οεαρ*, the left hand, *αν τάν ελέ*; (2) *ταιτ, -e*; (3) *left hand side, ταρρεαρταδ, -αίγε*.

Left, n., that part of surrounding space toward which the left side of the body is turned, *ταιτεατ, -ετ, m.*: opposed to the space on the right side, *viz., οειρεατ, -ριτ, m.*

Left hand, n., the hand on the left side (said when a person can use it more dexterously than the right), (1) *ειοτ*; (2) *ειοτός, -όγε, -α, f.*; (3) *ειοτάν, m.*

Left hand, a., situated on the left, *ταιτετ*: a left hand turn, *con ταιτετ νό τατατ*.

Left-handed, a., having the left hand more dexterous than the right, awkward, (1) *ειοταδ, -αίγε*; (2) *ταταταταδ, -αίγε*; (3) *ειοτός-αδ, -αίγε*; (4) *τατε, -αίτε*.

A left-handed person, (a) *ειοτός -όγε, -α, f.*; (b) *ειοταδάν, -άν, m.*

Left-handedness, n., the state or quality of being left-handed, awkwardness, (1) *ταταταταδ, -α, f.*; (2) *ειοτόςαδ, -α, f.*

Leg, n., (1) a limb of an animal used for supporting the body and in running climbing, swimming,

etc., cor, -οῖρε, *dat.* -οῖρ, *pl.* -α, *f.*: long standing on weak legs to you, *ρεαραμ̃ παῶα ἀρ̃ κοραῖθ̃ λαγα οῖρε.*

(2) That part of the limb from the knee to the ankle, *λυρῖα*, -αν, *pl.* *λυρῖγνε*, *f.*

(3) That which resembles a leg in form or use, cor, -οῖρε, *dat.* -οῖρ, *pl.* -α, *f.*: the leg of the table, cor *ἀν ἐλάρ̃ (ὑῖρ̃)*.

(4) The part of any article of clothing which covers the leg, cor, -οῖρε, *dat.* -οῖρ, *pl.* -α: the leg of a trousers, cor *ὑῖρ̃τε.*

(5) A joint of meat including a leg, *ceατ̃ραμ̃α*, -ν, -ῖννα, *f.*: a leg of mutton, *ceατ̃ραμ̃α ἑαοῖρ̃φεῶα.*

Legacy, *n.*, a gift of property by will, esp. money, (1) *ciaṇm̃aom*, -e, *f.*; (2) *beḡḡite*, *g. id.*, *f.*, *raic*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) *peaḡmannar*, -aṛ, *m.*: he came into a legacy, *ḡuit̃ p̃ẽ ṛ̃teaḡ̃ ĩ ḡpeaḡmannar.*

Legal, *a.*, created by, permitted by, in accordance with or according to law, (1) *ḡuṛ̃geaḡ̃*; (2) *ḡuṛ̃ḡteaḡ̃*, -ḡṛ̃ge; (3) *ḡuṛ̃ḡteanaḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ge; (4) *peaḡtaṃaṛ̃*, -m̃la; (5) *peaḡtḡḡa*, *ind.*; (6) *peaḡtaḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ge.

Legality, *n.*, conformity to law, (1) *ḡuṛ̃ḡteanaṛ̃*, -aṛ̃, *m.*; (2) *ḡuṛ̃ḡteanaḡ̃*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡuṛ̃ḡgeaḡ̃*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ḡuṛ̃ḡḡteaṃlaḡ̃*, -a, *f.*; (5) *peaḡtḡḡaḡ̃*, -a, *f.*

Legally, *ad.*, in a legal manner, *ḡo p̃eṛ̃ ḡuṛ̃ge.*

Legate, *n.*, an ecclesiastic representing the Pope and invested with the authority of the Holy See, (1) *leaḡáro*, -e, *f.*; (2) *áṛ̃ḡḡteaḡ̃taṛ̃e ḡñ ḡp̃ápa*, *m.*

Legation, *n.*, a diplomatic minister and his suite, *ṛ̃ṛ̃ḡteaḡ̃taṛ̃eaḡ̃*, -a, *f.*

Legend, *n.*, any wonderful story coming down from the past but not verified by history, a myth, a fable, (1) *paḡaṛ̃ṛ̃ḡeáa*, -éṛ̃, -ṛ̃ta, *m.*; (2) *p̃áṛ̃ṛ̃ḡeáa*, -éṛ̃, -ṛ̃ta, *m.*; (3) *ṛ̃ḡeáa paḡaṛ̃ṛ̃*, *m.*; (4) *úṛ̃ṛ̃ḡeáa*, -ṛ̃ḡéṛ̃, -ṛ̃ta, *m.*; (5) inscription on the blade of a weapon, *ḡṛ̃ioḡ̃t̃*, -ṛ̃eaḡ̃ta, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (6) legends connected with place-names, *ḡm̃ṛ̃ḡeaṃḡar*, -ḡaṛ̃, *m.*

Legendary, *a.*, of or pertaining to legends, consisting of legends, (1) *p̃áṛ̃ṛ̃ḡeáaṛ̃taḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ḡe; (2) *úṛ̃ṛ̃ḡeáaṛ̃taḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ḡe.

Legerdemain, *n.*, sleight of hand and hence any artful deception or trick, (1) *ṛ̃úḡḡleaṛ̃aṛ̃ḡeaḡ̃t̃*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ṛ̃uaḡṛ̃láṃaḡ̃t̃*, -a, *f.*; (3) *cleaṛ̃aṛ̃ḡeaḡ̃t̃ nḡ* (4) *áṛ̃ṛ̃ḡḡeaḡ̃t̃ ḡo ḡñṛ̃ḡeaṛ̃ le cleṛ̃ṛ̃teaḡ̃t̃ na méaṛ̃ nḡ ṛ̃uaṛ̃t̃ na láṃ.*

Legged, *a.*, having (such or so many) legs, (1) *coṛ̃aḡ̃*; (2) *ṛ̃ṛ̃oṛ̃ḡḡeaḡ̃*: long-legged, *paḡḡṛ̃oṛ̃ḡḡeaḡ̃*, -ḡṛ̃ḡe, *nḡ paḡḡcoṛ̃aḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ḡe.

Leggings, *n. pl.*, *oḡra*, *sing.* *oḡar̃*, *gen.* -aṛ̃, *m.*; *ṛ̃uaṛ̃ḡḡeaṛ̃t̃*, -eṛ̃ṛ̃te, -a, *f.*

Legible, *a.*, capable of being read, *ṛ̃oṛ̃léṛ̃ḡte.*

Legion, *n.*, (1) a body of Roman foot-soldiers and cavalry from 4,000 to 6,000, *leṛ̃ṛ̃ṛ̃ṛ̃ñ*, -úṃ, *m.*

(2) An army, *ṛ̃ṛ̃uaḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ḡ̃, -aṛ̃ḡ̃te, *m.*

(3) A great number, a multitude, *áṛ̃ṛ̃ḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṛ̃í, *f.*

Legionary, *a.*, belonging to or consisting of a legion or legions, (1) *leṛ̃ṛ̃ṛ̃ṛ̃naḡ̃*, -aṛ̃ḡe; (2) *ṛ̃ṛ̃uaṛ̃ḡ̃teaḡ̃*, -ḡṛ̃ḡe; (3) *áṛ̃ṛ̃ḡḡeaḡ̃*, -ṛ̃ḡḡe.

Legislate, *v.t.*, to make or enact laws, *ḡuṛ̃ḡḡe ḡo ḡéanaṃ nḡ ḡḡṛ̃oṛ̃uḡáḡ̃.*

Legislation, *n.*, the act of making laws, the laws enacted, *ῥεακταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.* .i. *ῥεάναν νό ὀρρουζαὸ ῥιγῆτε*.

Legislative, *a.*, of or pertaining to the making of laws, *ῥεακτμαρ*, -*αιρε*.

Legislator, *n.*, one who makes laws, (1) *ῥεακταιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιγῆτεαῶδιρ*, -*όρια*, -*ρι*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιγῆεαδ*, -*γῆς*, *m.*

Legislature, *n.*, the body of persons in a State empowered to make and repeal laws, (1) *λυετ ῥεάντα ῥιγῆτε*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιαγῆιγῆτεόρι*, *m.*

Legitimacy, *n.*, the state or quality of being in conformity with the law, (1) *ῥιρτεαναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιρτεαναετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ῥιγῆεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Legitimate, *a.*, (1) according to law, (a) *ῥιρτεαναεδ*, -*αιγε*; (b) *ῥεακταμαι*, -*μιτα*.

(2) Real, genuine, not false, *ῥιρ*, -*ιρε*.

Legitimateness, *n.*, the state or quality of being legitimate, *ῥιρτεαναετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Leg-twist (in wrestling), *n.*, *κορ κορε*, *m.*

Legume, } *n.*, (a) *ῥόναιρε*, *gen.*

Legumen, } *id.*, *f.* (beans); (b) *ῥιρ*, -*e*, -*εαννα*, *f.* (peas); (c) *ῥιρεάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*, and *ῥιρεάναδ*, -*αις*, *m.* (lentils).

Leguminous, *a.*, belonging to the order of plants known as Leguminosæ, *ῥόναιρεαδ*, -*ιγε*.

Leinster, *n.*, an Irish province, *ῥαιγῆμ*, *g. m.*

Leisure, *n.*, (1) time at one's command, (a) *υαμ*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *αμ*, *gen.* -*α*, *pl.* -*αννα*, *m.*: they had no l. so much as to eat, *νι ὕφιαρῶαμ αμ αρ ὕιαὸ ἀμήαμ ὀ'ιτε* (*Mark* 6, 31).

(2) A convenient opportunity,

(a) *αγῆα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (b) *εαοι*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*τε*, *f.*; (c) *ῥαιι*, -*e*, *f.*: when the loss comes the l. will come .i. it will then be seen how time could have been found to prevent the loss, *νυαῖρ τιγῆ αν εαοιι τιγῆ αν ῥαιιι*; (d) *οειρ*, -*e*, *f.*

At leisure, *αρ υαμ*.

Leisured, *a.*, having leisure, *υαμ-εαδ*, -*ιγε*.

Leisurely, *a.*, characterized by leisure, taking abundant time, not hurried, (1) *ῥοεαῖρ*, -*ερα*; (2) *εαοιτεαμαι*, -*μιτα*; (3) *ῥυαῖμνεαδ*, -*ιγε*.

Leisurely, *ad.*, in a leisurely manner, (1) *γο ῥυαῖμνεαδ*; (2) *γο εαοιτεαμαι*; (3) *γο ῥοεαῖρ*.

Leitrim, *n.*, an Irish county, *ῥιατὸρομα*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Leman, *n.*, a sweetheart of either sex (usually in a bad sense), *λεανάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

Lemon, *n.*, (1) an extremely acid fruit resembling the orange, (a) *ῥιομόρο*, -*e*, -*ί*, *f.*; (b) *ῥιομόν*, -*όμ*, *m.*

(2) The tree which bears lemons (*Citrus limonum*), (a) *εραῖμ ῥιομόροε*, *m.*; (b) *εραὸ ῥιομόν*.

Lemonade, *n.*, a beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened, *ῥεοὸ ῥιομόροε*.

Lend, *v.t.*, to allow the custody and use of a thing on condition of its return with or without compensation, (1) *αῖρτεαγῆμ*, -*αὸ*; (2) *βεῖρῖμ αῖρτεαγῆμ*: thou shalt lend to many nations but thou shalt not borrow, *ῥο βεαῖρῆαὸ τῦ αῖρτεαγῆμ ῥο ῖόρῖαν εμεαὸαδ αετ νι ιαῖρῆαὸ τῦ αῖρτεαγῆμ* (*Deut.* 25, 6); (3) *ταῖρῖαμ* (*v.n.* *ταῖρῖαῖρ*) *αρ ιαῖρῆατ*:

to lend money to one, *αἰτῶ* το *τάβαι* το *ὅ*υμε *αἰ* *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ; he shall lend to thee and thou shalt not lend to him, το *β*ε*ῖ*ρα*ῖ*ρο *ῖ*ε *αἰ*τῶ*ῶ* *ὅ*υιτ *αῖ*υρ *ν*ί *ῖ*υ*ῖ*ρα *τ*υ*ῖ*α *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ *ὁ*ό*ῖ*αν (*Deut.* 28, 44); friend lend me three loaves, *α* *ῖ*α*ῖ*α *τ*α*ῖ*βαι *τ*ῖ*ῖ* *η*α*ῖ*α*ῖ* *ὁ*α*ῖ* *αἰ* *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ (*Luke* 11, 5).

Lender, *n.*, one who lends, (1) *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ*ῖ*υ*ῖ*ο, *g. id., pl. -ὄ*τε, *m.*; (2) *αἰ*τῶ*ῶ*τ*ῖ*α*ῖ*, *-αῖ*ς, *m.* (*Isa.* 24, 2); (3) *ο*α*ῖ*ρ*ὁ*ῖ*ῖ*, *-ὁ*ρα, *-ῖ*, *m.* *α*. *ὅ*υμε το *β*ε*ῖ*ρ *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ *υ*α*ῖ*ο.

Lending, *n.*, the act of one who lends, (1) *αἰ*τῶ*ῶ*τ*ῖ*α*ῖ*, *-ῖ*τ*ῖ*α, *m.*; (2) *τ*α*ῖ*βαι*ῖ*τ *αἰ* *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ; (3) *ῖ*α*ῖ*μβ*ῖ*ν, *g. id., m.*

Length, *n.*, (1) the longest dimension of any object, *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο, *-αῖ*ο, *m.*: the l. of the ark, *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο *η*α*ῖ*ρ*ῖ*α (*Gen.* 6, 15); walk through the land in its l. and its breadth, *ῖ*υ*ῖ*βαι *αἰ* *ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο *α*η *ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*μ*ῖ* *α*μ*ῖ* *α* *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο *ῖ* *α*μ*ῖ* *α* *τ*ε*ῖ*τ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο (*Gen.* 13, 17); let him go the l. of the halter, *τ*ε*ῖ*ς *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο *α*η *α*ὁ*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* *τ*ε*ῖ*ς; also *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο, *-e, f.*

(2) A portion or space of time considered as measured by its length, (a) *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο, *-αῖ*ο, *m.*: l. of days for ever and ever, *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο *αἰ*μ*ῖ*ρ*ῖ*ε *ῖ*ο *ῖ*α*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*α *η*α *ῖ*α*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*α (*Ps.* 21, 4); (b) *ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο, *m.*: mercy will follow me the l. of my life, *τ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*ρο *τ*ῖ*ῖ*ο*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* *ῖ*ε *αἰ* *ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο *ῖ*ο *ῖ*α*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*α; (c) *β*υ*ῖ*α*ῖ*ρ, *-αῖ*ρ, *m.*: l. of time will not waste it away, *η*ί *ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*ρ*ὁ* *β*υ*ῖ*α*ῖ*ρ *η*α *η*αἰμ*ῖ*ρ*ῖ*ε *αἰ*τ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ* *υῖ*ρ*ῖ*α.

At length, at the end or conclusion, after a long period, (a) *ῖ*α *ὁ*ε*ῖ*ο; (b) *ῖ*α *ὁ*εῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο.

Lengthen, *v.t.*, to extend in length or duration, (1) *ῖ*α*ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*μ, *-υῖ*α*ῖ*ο; (2) *ὁ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*μ, *-αῖ*μ, with *ῖ*α*ῖ*α; (3) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*μ, *-νε*α*ῖ*ο.

Lengthening, *n.*, the act of extending, (1) *ῖ*α*ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*α*ῖ*ο, *-υῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε, *m.*; (2) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*ο, *-ν*τε, *m.*

Lengthwise, *ad.*, in the direction of the length, *αἰ* *α* *ῖ*α*ῖ*ο.

Leniency, *n.*, mildness, clemency, (1) *ῖ*εῖ*ῖ*ε, *gen. id., f.*; (2) *ῖ*εῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ, *-α, f.*; (3) *ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ε, *g. id. f.*

Lenient, *a.*, mild, clement, not rigorous or severe, (1) *ῖ*εῖ*ῖ*μ, *-e*; (2) *μ*α*ῖ*ο*ῖ*μ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*, *-αῖ*ε; (3) *τ*αῖ*ῖ*ρ, *-e.*

Lenify, *v.t.*, to assuage, to soften, to mitigate, to alleviate, (1) *ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*μ, *-υῖ*α*ῖ*ο; (2) *ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*οῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*μ, *-υῖ*α*ῖ*ο; (3) *ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*μ, *-υῖ*α*ῖ*ο; (4) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*μ, *-υῖ*α*ῖ*ο.

Lenitive, *a.*, having the quality of softening or mitigating, (1) *ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ, *-ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε; (2) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ, *-ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε.

Lenitive, *n.*, a remedy that mitigates pain, *τ*εῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* *ὁ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*α*ῖ*ο.

Lenity, *n.*, mildness, clemency, (1) *ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*μῖ*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ, *-α, f.*; (2) *ῖ*εῖ*ῖ*ε(α*ῖ*τ), *f.*; (3) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ρ, *-α, m.*; (4) *τ*αῖ*ῖ*ε, *g. id., f.*

Lent, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Lend: it is lent, *τ*α *ῖ*ε *α*μῖ*ῖ*ς *αἰ* *ἰ*ρα*ῶ*τ; *αἰ*τῶ*ῶ*τ*ῖ*α*ῖ*; anything lent on usury, *η*ῖ*ῖ*ο *αἰ* *β*ῖ*ῖ*τ *αἰ*τῶ*ῶ*τ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* *αἰ* *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*υῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*τ (*Deut.* 23, 19).

Lent, *n.*, a fast of forty days beginning Ash Wednesday and ending at Easter, *α*ρ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*, *-ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ρ, *m.*; *α*ρ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*, *-αῖ*ρ, *m.* (pron. *α*ρ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ρ, *M.*); to keep Lent, *α*η *α*ρ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ* το *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*οῖ*ῖ*α*ῖ*ο (*cf.* *W.* *garawys*; *Bret.* *c'haorais*; *L.* *quadragesima*).

Lentils, *n.*, a leguminous plant (*Ervum Lens*), also its seed, (1) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*ν, *-αῖ*μ, *m.*; (2) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ε*ῖ*α*ῖ*να*ῖ*τ, *-αῖ*ς, *m.*; (3) *ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*αῖ*ῖ*ῖ*ῖ*εῖ*ῖ*ο*ῖ*ς, *-ὁ*ῖ*ῖ*ε, *-α, f.*; (2 *Sam.*, 17, 28).

Lentisk, *n.* See Mastic.

Leo, *n.*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, *leó*; *comarcta de comarctai na rpepe*.

Leonine, *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a lion, *leómanamail*, *-mía*.

Leopard, *n.*, a savage yellow mammal (*Felix leopardus*) with clusters of black spots, (1) *oncu*, *gen. -con*, *-cona*, *f.*; (2) *uocapo*, *-airo*, *m.*; (3) *uopapo*, *-airo*, *m.*.

Leper, *n.*, a person affected with leprosy, (1) *lobar*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *clam*, *-aim*, *m.*; (3) *clamipeac*, *-rig*, *-rige*, *m.*; (4) *clamipeac*, *-rige*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *clamairpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ri*, *m.*.

Leprechaun, *n.*, a tiny sprite who is possessed of a purse that always contains money, (1) *teirpeacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *lurpacán*, *m.*; (3) *lurpacán*, *m.*; (4) *lurpacán*, *m.*; (5) *lurpacán*, *m.*; (6) *clupacán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*M.*); (7) *geannacanac*, *-arig*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Leprosy, *n.*, an incurable and probably contagious cutaneous disease, (1) *clame*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *lobra nó lúbra*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) *lobraet nó lúbraet*, *-a*, *f.*.

Leprous, *a.*, (1) infected with leprosy, *lobraet nó lúbraet*, *-arige*.

(2) Pertaining to or resembling leprosy, *lobramail*, *-mía*.

Leprouness, *n.*, state of being leprous, *lobrae*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

Less, *a.*, smaller, not so large or great, not so much, *luḡa*, *comp. níor luḡa*, *superl. ir luḡa*: much less, (a) *níor luḡa so móir*, (b) *ir luḡa ná rín* (*Prov. 17, 7*); less than nothing, *níor luḡa ná nemnir* (*Is. 40, 17*): to make less, *deanam níor luḡa*; grew less, *o'fár níor luḡa*; in less than an hour, *níor luḡa ná uair*.

Less, *n.*, (1) a smaller portion or quantity: and the children of Israel did so and they gathered some more and some less, *asur do rmmearar clann irrael rín ḡ do éruimigeadar curó ní ba mó ḡ curó ní ba luḡa* (*Ex. 16, 17*).

(2) The inferior, younger or smaller, *beas*, *g. bíḡ*, *m.*: Mary the mother of James the Less, *máire*, *máair Seamuir Bíḡ*.

-Less, a privative adjective suffix meaning without, destitute of, not having=prefix, (1) *neam-*, careless, heedless, *neamairpeac*; (2) *nem-*, fearless, *nemearglac*.

Lessee, *n.*, the person who takes a house or land on lease, *an tóime do ḡlacar ar aimpir tíg nó talam*.

Lessen, *v.t.*, to make less, smaller or fewer, to lower, to degrade, (1) *irrigim*, *-uḡar*: I lessened the price, *o'irrigear an ríaca*; (2) *laurigim*, *-uḡar*; (3) *laurigim*, *-uḡar*; (4) *traocaim*, *-ar*: the swelling is lessening, *tá an t-at as traocar*; *an fear do mair tear an éperom ḡan traocar*/ *Oileán na nlaom doo aimm ar éipinn* (*D. E. 52*).

Lessening, *n.*, the act of making less or lower, *laurigar*, *-uirge*, *m.*.

Lesser, *a.*, smaller, inferior, (a) *níor luḡa*; (b) *ir luḡa*: God made . . . the lesser light to rule the night, *do rmmear Dia . . . an tócrann ir luḡa do rmaḡlar na noróce* (*Gen. 1, 16*).

Lesson, *n.*, (1) something assigned to a pupil to be studied or learned at one time, *ceac*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.*, also *f.*.

(2) A lecture of reproof, *teac*, *-a*, *-ái*, *m.* and *f.*.

(3) A portion of Scripture read in churches, léigean, -ginn, *m.*: here endeth the first l., annro éiríochnuigear an céad léigean.

Lessor, *n.*, one who grants a lease, dáilteoir, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Lest, *conj.*, for fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not,

(1) o'eagla, with go or ná: love not sleep lest thou come to poverty, na gádhuis coitao o'eagla go otiocrá cum boctame (*Prov.* 20, 13); wherefore he that thinketh himself to stand, let him take heed lest he fall, uime rin an té faoilear a beic 'n-a fearam, tugao aipe leir péim o'eagla go bfuigeao ré leagao (*1 Cor.* 10, 12); lest he should go away, o'eagla go n-imeócao pé; (2) ar eagla: lest I might fall, ar eagla (nó ar eagal) go otuitfinn; (3) rap a: lest he should fall, rap a otuitfeao pé; (4) put a: and I running lest I should be late, asur me as put put a mbemn oérdeannac (*P. O'L.*).

Let, *v.t.*, to permit, to allow to suffer, (1) leigim, -gean: let none of them escape, ná leigró don oioð ar (*1 Kings* 18, 40); let him be, do not interfere with him, leig oó; (2) let it be so, (a) pás é map acá pé; (b) pás map rin é; (c) bioð pé map rin: let there be light, bioð rotur ann; (3) to rent; to hire out; are there many houses to let here, an bfuil móran tís le cup ann-ro.

To let alone, to refrain from interfering with: I will let him alone, leigró mé oó; let me alone, leig oom (pém).

Let at: let him at me, rgaol eugam é; rgaol oim é.

Let down, *v.t.*, leigim ríor nó anuar nó ar lár: Michael let David down through the window, oo leig Miceál Oáibi ríor trío an bpuinneóis (*1 Sam.* 19, 12); she let them down by a cord, oe leig pí anuar iao le téao; let down thy pitcher I pray thee, guróim tú leig oo foiteac ar lár (*Gen.* 24, 14).

Let fall, *v.t.*: he let fall a word or two, oo leig ré focal nó oó ar lár.

To let fly at, to discharge with violence as an arrow or a gun: I let fly at him, oo leigear urcar leir.

Let go, *v.t.*, to remove restraint from, (a) leigim, -gean: I will not let it go with you, ní leigfeao teat é; he refused to let the people go, oo oíult ré leigean oon pobal imteact (*Ex.* 7, 14); (b) idiom, bogaim, -ao: they let him go, oo bogaoar oe; (c) they did not let him go, níor leigaoar cum riubail é; (d) let go astray, leig amuoa; (e) thou shalt let him go free, leigró tú oó imteact raor; (f) let him go, (i) bam oe, (ii) leig uait é, (iii) rgaol uait é, (iv) leig leir; (v) bog oe.

Let live, not to kill, leig m'anam liom.

Let loose, *v.t.*, to permit to wander at large, (a) leig leir; rgaolim, -leao, with amac nó cum riubail; he is a hind let loose, ir eilit ar n-a rgaoleao amac é (*Gen.* 49, 21); (b) leigim amac; (c) bamim oe: let loose your hold of me, bam oiom.

Let me die if it be not true, go bfuigeao bap muna ríor é.

Let me out, *v.t.*, leig amac mé; leig oam out amac; he let it

out or disclosed, το λεῖς πέ
αμας ἐ; let him out, ῥῥαοῖ
αμας ἐ.

Let off: I let him off, το
λεῖς γαρ ῥαοῖ ἐ.

Let on or pretend, λεῖς ὄν.

Let pass, ῥῥαοῖ ἐαρτ ἐ; λεῖς
ἐαρτ ἐ.

Lethal, *a.*, deadly, mortal, fatal,
μαρβῦτα, -αῖς.

Lethargic, } *a.*, pertaining to,
Lethargical, } affected with or
resembling lethargy, (1) ῥῥο-
ῥοῦλατα, -αῖς; (2) τῥομῥο-
μα, -μαῖς; (3) ῥομαμαῖς, -
μαῖς.

Lethargy, *n.*, morbid drowsiness,
continued or profound sleep
from which a person can scarcely
be waked, (1) ῥῥοῦτῥομα, -μα,
m.; (2) ῥοματα, -μα, *m.*; (3)
ῥοματα, -μα, *m.*; (4) ῥομα-
μαῖς, -α, *f.*; (5) ῥῥοῦλα-
τα, *m.*; (6) τῥομῥο, -α
m.; (7) αῖς μαρβῦτα.

Lethe, *n.*, a river of Hades whose
water when drunk caused for-
getfulness, ἄδ ἄν ῥομαμα (cf.
τῥο ἄν ῥομαμα, the Land of
Oblivion, *Z. C. P.* iv.).

Letter, *n.*, (1) a mark or character
used to represent a sound of
the human voice, ῥῥο, -τα,
pl. -τα, *gpl.* ῥῥο, *f.*

(2) A message expressed in
intelligible characters on paper,
parchment, etc., (a) ῥῥο as
above (cf. *L. litera*); (b) ῥῥο, -
τα, -τα, *f.*

(3) A single type, (a) ῥῥο, *f.*;
(b) ῥῥο, -α, *m.*; (c) capital
letter, ῥῥο, *f.*

(4) Style of type, τῥο τῥο ῥῥο
ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο
ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο
(1) canon, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο
(2) double pica, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο
(3) large primer, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(4) large English, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(5) small English, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(6) large pica, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(7) small pica, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(8) long primer, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(9) slender primer, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(10) brevier, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(11) nonpareil, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(12) pearl, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

(13) minion, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

Letter, *v.t.*, to impress with letters,
ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Letters (literature), ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Letting, *n.*, the act of allowing,
permitting or suffering, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο,
ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Letting go, *n.*, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Lettuce, *n.*, (1) a composite plant

(*Lactuca sativa*) the leaves of

which are used as a salad, (a)

bitter, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Cabbage lettuce, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Crisped lettuce, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Hare's lettuce, of the genus

Sonchus or sow thistle, (a)

bitter, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Lamb's lettuce (*Valerianella*

olitoria), ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Sea lettuce, of the genus *Ulva*,

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Wall lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*),

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Wild lettuce, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Levee, *n.*, rising, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

the King's levee, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Level, *a.*, (1) even, flat, (a) ῥῥο,

-e; (b) ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο and

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο; (c) ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο; (d) ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο; (e) ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο; (f) ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Level ground, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Level, *n.*, a line or surface to which

a vertical or plumb line is per-

pendicular, ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο and

ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο ῥῥο.

Level, *v.t.*, (1) to make level, flat or even, (a) *coṭpomuḡim*, -uḡaḡo; (b) *coṭpomaim*, -aḡo.

(2) To bring to a common level, *oéanam cōmionann*.

(3) To bring to a lower level, to topple down, to lower, *leaḡaim* -aḡo: to l. the house to the ground, *an tiḡ oḡ leaḡaḡo ḡo calam*.

(4) To bring to a horizontal position as a gun; to aim, *aimpiḡim*, -iuḡaḡo.

Level, *v.i.*, to aim a gun, etc., and hence fig. to direct the mind on a certain object, *aimpiḡim*, -iuḡaḡo.

Leveller, *n.*, one who or that which levels, *leaḡṡōḡi*, -ōḡa -ḡi, *m*.

Levelling, *n.*, (1) the act of making level, flat or smooth, *coṭpomao*, -mṡa, *m*.

(2) The act of aiming a gun, etc., (a) *aimpiuḡaḡo*, -ḡiḡṡe, *m*.; (b) *liméapaḡṡ*, -a, *f*. (*m. b.*); (c) *innleaḡo*, -nealta, *nó* -liḡṡe, *m*.: to l. a cannon, *canóm o'innleaḡo*.

Lever, *n.*, a bar usually of metal used to exert pressure or sustain a weight, (1) *cpam tōḡála*, *m*.; (2) *ḡléap tōḡála*, *m*.

Leverage, *n.*, the action of a lever, *baḡḡós*, -ōḡe, -a, *f*.

Leveret, *n.*, a hare in its first year, (1) *paṡán*, -ám, *m*.; (2) *paiteós*, -ōḡe, -a, *f*.; (3) *paṡacán*, -ám, *m*.; (4) *pipín ḡeḡḡḡiariḡ*; (5) *bḡeós*, -ōḡe, -a, *f*.; (6) *ḡḡibḡimeós*, -ōḡe, -a, *f*.; (*cf. W. ysgyfarnog*).

Leviable, *a.*, capable of being assessed and collected, *po-cpummḡṡe*.

Leviathan, *n.*, an aquatic animal described in Job, cap. 41, *te-biaṡan*, -am, *m*.; *liaḡán*.

Levite, *n.*, one of the tribe or family of Levi, *leḡbíteac*, -tiḡ, *m*.

Levitical, *a.*, of or pertaining to a Levite, *leḡbíteac*, -tiḡe.

Levity, *n.*, (1) lack of gravity or earnestness, frivolity, *éaṡṡpom-aṡṡ*, -a, *f*.

(2) Lack of steadiness or constancy, fickleness, (a) *baṡḡḡaṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (b) *baṡṡántaṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (c) *ḡḡṡṡaḡeṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (d) *mḡeṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (e) *leamap*, -aḡ, *m*.

Levy, *n.*, that which is levied or collected by authority as taxes, (1) *ḡḡaiṡ*, -e, -eanna, *f*.; (2) *cior*, -a, -anna, *m*., also *oḡibṡior*, *m*. (1 *Kings* 9, 21); (3) *cám*, *gen.* -ánaṡ and *ána*, *f*.; (4) *bōḡomā*, *g.* *bōḡime*, *f*.; (5) *ḡeapḡaḡo*, -ḡṡa, *m*.: the reason of the levy, *ḡaṡ an ḡeapḡṡa* (1 *Kings* 9, 15).

Levy, *v.t.*, (1) to levy troops, *ḡaiḡoḡiḡi oḡ cpummuḡaḡo nó oḡ tōḡál*.

(2) To levy taxes, (a) to fix, *ḡḡaiṡeanna oḡ ḡeapḡaḡo nó oḡ leaḡaḡo*; (b) to collect, *ḡḡaiṡeanna oḡ cpummuḡaḡo*, also *oḡ tōḡál* and *oḡ ṡaḡaṡ*.

Lewd, *a.*, dissolute, lustful, (1) *amḡḡanaṡ*, -aiḡe; (2) *oḡḡiḡeṡ*, -ḡiḡe; (3) *ḡáḡḡamail*, -mṡa; (4) *oḡibláḡaṡ*, -aiḡe; (5) *ḡiteánta*, *ind*.; (6) *coḡbaṡ*, -aiḡe; (7) *amḡḡianta*, *ind*.

Lewdness, *n.*, condition or quality of being lewd, (1) *ḡáḡḡamṡaṡ*, -a, *f*.; (2) *ḡáḡḡe*, *g.* *ih.*, *f*.; (3) *ḡiteántaṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (4) *ḡḡaṡṡaṡṡ*, -a, *f*.; (5) *amḡḡanaṡ*, -a, *f*.; (6) *amḡḡiantaṡṡ*, -a, *f*.

Lexicographer, *n.*, the author or compiler of a dictionary, (1) *ḡocṡṡiḡe*, *g.* and *pl.* -ōṡe, *m*.; (2) *panapánuḡe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ōṡe, *m*.

Lexicographic, } *a.*, of, pertaining
Lexicographical, } to or accord-
ing to a dictionary, *πολιόραδ*,
-*αιγε*.

Lexicography, *n.*, the art, process
or occupation of making a lexi-
con or dictionary, *πολιόραδ*,
-*α*, *f.*

Lexicon, *n.*, a dictionary, esp. a
dictionary of the Greek, Hebrew
or Latin language, *πολιόρι*, -*όρα*,
-*ρι*, *m.*

Liability, *n.*, (1) the state of being
liable or answerable, *πρεσραδ*,
-*α*, *f.*

(2) *pl.*, the sum of one's
pecuniary obligations, *πιδα*, *m.*

Liable, *a.*, answerable, responsible,
πρεσραδ, -*αιγε*.

Liaison, *n.*, an illicit intimacy be-
tween a man and a woman,
το βι κλυαν τε μναοι αιγε.

Liar, *n.*, a person who knowingly
utters a falsehood, (1) *είτεορι*,
-*όρα*, -*ρι*, *m.*; (2) *βρέαζαιρε*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -*ρι*, *m.*: show me a liar
and I'll show you a thief,
ταιρβεάν είτεορι δαμ-ρα γ ταιρ-
βεάνραδ-ρα βίτεαμναδ θυιτ-ρε
.ι. νίλ βρέαζαιρε ναδ βφυντ 'n-α
βίτεαμναδ; (3) *πυαραδ*, -*αιζ*,
-*αιγε*, *m.*; (4) *βπονναδ*, -*αιζ*,
-*αιγε*, *m.*; (5) *εαπραιρε*, *g. id.*,
pl. -*ρι*, *m.*

Libation, *n.*, the act of pouring
liquid (usually wine) on the
ground or on a sacrificial victim
in honour of a deity, the wine so
poured. (1) *οφράλ φίνα*, *f.*; (2)
θεοδ οφράλα; (3) *ιοθβαητ οίγε*.

Libel, *n.*, any defamatory writing,
(1) *ραοβρζπιβμν*, -*βνε*, *pl. id.*,
and -*βεαννα*, *f.*; (2) *ρζπιβμν*
ιомсάμεαδ, *f.*

Libel, *v.t.*, to defame or expose
to public contempt or ridicule
by a writing or picture, *ραοβ-*

ρζπιβμν το ευρ ι n-αζαοθ θυινε
εum α ελú το θαντ θε.

Libeller, *n.*, one who libels, (1)
υζοαρ ραοβρζπιβμνε; (2) *ρζπιβ-*
νεορι αιτιρεαδ.

Libellous, *a.*, containing or involv-
ing a libel, (1) *αιτιρεαδ*, -*ριγε*; (2)
οίμεαρταδ, -*αιγε*; (3) *μιο-*
ελúμαρ, -*αιρε*.

Liberal, *a.*, (1) refined, noble, not
servile or mean, *υαπαλ*, *gsf.*
υαριτε: he got a l. education,
πυαρι ρε ορθεαδαρ υαπαλ.

(2) Generous in a noble way,
(*a*) *πιαλ*, *gsf. πέιτε*: many are
l. on small means, *ιρ ιομθδ πιαλ*
αρ θεαζάν ρτόρι; (*b*) *πιαλμαρ*,
-*αιρε*; (*c*) *πλαίτεαμναιλ*, -*μλα*.

(3) Bestowing in a large way,
open-handed, (*a*) *βποννμαρ*,
-*αιρε*; (*b*) *ταθαρταδ*, -*αιγε*; (*c*)
πραιρ, -*αιρε*; (*d*) *ουαίρεαδ*, -*ριγε*;
(*e*) *τοιρβεαρταδ*, -*αιγε*; (*f*) *θεόλ-*
εαιρ, -*ερα*; (*g*) *ομιζ*, *ind.*

(4) Bestowed in a large way
and hence abundant, profuse,
(*a*) *πλύιρρεαδ*, -*ριγε*; (*b*) *ραθ-*
αιρρεαμναιλ, -*μλα*.

(5) Not narrow or contracted
in mind, not selfish, (*a*) *οαοννα*,
ind. (*οαονοα*); (*b*) *οαοναεταδ*,
-*αιγε*: the l. soul, *αν τ-αναν*
οαοναεταδ (*Prov.* 11, 25).

(6) Free to excess, extrava-
gant, (*a*) *ρζαίρτεαδ*, -*τιγε*; (*b*)
καίρτεαδ, -*τιγε*; (*c*) *ραβαίρνεαδ*,
-*νιγε*.

Liberality, *n.*, the quality of being
liberal, freedom from narrow-
ness or prejudice; generosity, (1)
πέιτε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *πιαταρ*,
-*αιρ*, *m.*; (3) *πιαλμαίρεαδ*, -*α*,
f.; (4) *ομεαδ*, -*μζ*, *m.*

Liberally, *ad.*, in a liberal manner,
(1) *ζο πιαλ*; (2) *ζο πλαίτεαμναιλ*;
(3) *ζο παίρμζ*; (4) *ζο πλύιρρεαδ*;
(5) *ζο παθαιρρεαμναιλ*.

Liberate, v.t., to release from restraint or bondage, to set at liberty, to free, (1) *ῥαορᾶιμ*, -αὐ, with *ὁ*: I will l. him from prison, *ῥαορῆαὸ ἐ ὄν βῆιορῦν*; (2) he liberated him from captivity, *ὁ'ῑαργαῖλ ῥε ἐ ὁ βῆιαῖς-θεαναρ*

Liberating, n., tending to set free, *ῥαορῆαῖς*, -αῖςε.

Liberation, n., the act of liberating or of being liberated, (1) *ῥαορᾶὸ*, -ῖα, *m.*; (2) *ῑαργῖαὸ*, -ῖατα, *m.*; (3) *ῑέρῶτεαῖς*, -τιῖς, *m.*: I am to-night in Armagh [jail] and without hope of liberation, *τάιμ ἀνοῖτ ἰ ν-Ἄρῶμαῖα ἱρ ῖαν ῶόῖς τε μο ῑέρῶτεαῖς* (*D. A.* 35); (4) *ῑῖαοῖτεαὸ*, -ιτε: know ye that our brother Timothy is set at liberty, *βῖοὸ α ῑῖορ ἄῖαῖς ῖυρ ῑῖαοῖτεαὸ ἄρ νῶεαῖβῖᾶῖαῖρ Τιμοτέαρ* (*Heb.* 13, 23).

Liberator, n., one who or that which liberates, a deliverer, (1) *ῥαορῆῶῖρ*, -ῶρα, -ῖῖ, *m.*; (2) *ῑαργῖαῖῶῖρ*, -ῶρα, -ῖῖ, *m.*

Libertine, n., one who gives rein to lust, a debauchee, *ἀμῑῑῖαν-τῦρε*, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Libertine, a., dissolute, licentious, profligate, *ἀμῑῑῖαντα*, *ind.*

Libertinism, n., licentious conduct, debauchery, lewdness, *ἀμῑῑῖαν-ταῖς*, -α, *f.*

Liberty, n., (1) the state of a free person, *opp.* to slavery, *ῥαοῖῑρε*, *g. id., f.*: but you . . . have brought back again every man his manservant and every man his maidservant whom you had set at liberty at their pleasure and you have brought them into subjection, *ἄςτ . . . ῑῖς ῖαῖς δον ῶῖμε ἄῖαῖς ἀρ α ὄῖαῖς ἡ ἀρ α βαν-ὄῖαῖς ῑῖῖῖῖαὸ νοῖ ῶο ῖεῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῥαοῖρ ῖαῖς ἀρ α*

ῶτοῖτ ῑῖῖῖ ἡ ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῑᾶ ῶαοῖῑρε ἱαῖ (*Jer.* 34, 16).

(2) Freedom from imprisonment: l. to the captives, *ῥαοῖῑρε ῶο να βῑαῖῖῖῖῖ* (*Isa.* 61, 1).

(3) Permission granted, leave, *ῑεαὸ*, -α, *m.*: you had l. to speak, *ῶο βῖ ῑεαὸ ῖαβῑῖῖῖ ἄῖατ*; I have l. to speak, *τά ῑεαὸ ῥαοῖρ ῑῖῖῖ ῖαβῑῖῖῖ ἄῖαῖῖ*.

(4) Privilege, exemption, franchise, *ῥαοῖῑῑῖῖῖῖ*, -α, *f.*

(5) The power of choice, freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing, *ῥαοῖῖῶῖ*, -ῶῖα, *f.*

At liberty, (a) free, (i) *ῥαοῖρ*, -ῶῖρε: she is at l. to marry whom she will, *τά ῑῖ ῥαοῖρ τε ῑῶῖαὸ ῖεῖρ ἀν τέ ἱρ ἄῖῖ ῖῖῖ* (*1 Cor.* 7, 39); (ii) you are at liberty to go, *τά ῑεαὸ ῶο ῑῶῖ ἄῖατ*; (b) unconfined, *ῑᾶ ῑῖῖῖ*: this man might have been set at l., *ῶοβ ῑῖῖῖῖῖ ἀν ῑῖῖῖ-ῑῶ ῖεῖῖῖῖ ῑᾶ ῑῖῖῖ* (*Acts* 26, 32).

Libidinous, a., sensual, lascivious, (1) *ἀνῶῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -ῖῖῖα; (2) *ἀῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -αῖςε.

Libidinousness, n., the state of being sensual or lascivious, (1) *ἀνῶῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ἀῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -α, *f.*

Libra, n., the Balance, one of the signs of the Zodiac, *ῖῖῖῖῖ*; *ῑῑῖῖῖῖῖ ῶῖῖ ῶᾶ ῑῑῖῖῖῖῖ ῶῖᾶῖ ἄῖῖῖῖῖῖ*.

Librarian, n., one who has the care of a library, (1) *ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -αῖς, -αῖςε, *m.*; (2) *ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Librarianship, n., the office of a librarian, *ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*, -α, *f.*

Library, n., a considerable collection of books kept for use, the building or apartment in

which such books are kept, (1) *teabaplanm*, -*anne*, -*a*. *dat.* -*ann*. *f.*; (2) *reatap*, -*ap*, *m.*

Librate, *v.t.*, to poise, to balance, *coṭpomuḡim*, -*uḡaṭ*.

Libration, *n.*, the act or state of librating, *coṭpomuḡaṭ*, -*uḡṣe*, *m.*

Libratory, *a.*, balancing, moving like a balance when coming to an equipoise, *coṭpomamaṭ*, -*mṭa*.

Libretto, *n.*, a book containing the words of an opera, *teabapṛin*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Lice, *n. pl.* of Louse, (1) *miola*, *m.*; (2) *rapōḡa*.

Licebane, *n.*, a species of the *Myosotis palustris*, (1) *ur na miol*; (2) *ur na rapōḡ*.

Licence, *License*, *n.*, authority or liberty to do or refrain from any act, (1) *ceaṭ*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, and -*anna*, *m.*: when he had given Paul licence, *an tan do tuḡ ré ceaṭ do ṛōl* (*Acts* 21, 40); (2) *uḡṭapār*, -*ār*, *m.*; (3) *ḡontaṣṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *paitimn*, -*e*, *f. (Or.)*.

License, *v.t.*, to give licence to, *ceaṭ nō uḡṭapār do ṭabairṭ do ṭume*.

Licensed, *a.*, having a licence, (1) *ceaṭaṣ*, -*aḡe*; (2) *l. to sell*, *ceaṭuḡṣe cum peaca*.

Licensing, *n.*, the act of granting a licence, *ceaṭuḡaṭ*, -*uḡṣe*, *m.*

Licentious, *a.*, (1) passing due bounds, lawless, *nemṛiaḡaṭa*, *ind.*

(2) Immoral, dissolute, lewd, lascivious, (a) *ammṛanaṣ*, -*aḡe*; (b) *amṛpanta*, *ind.*

Licentiousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being licentious, (1) *macnar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *amṛpantaṣṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ammṛantaṣṭ*, -*a*, *f.*

Lichen, *n.*, one of a class of cellular flowerless plants often called rock moss or tree moss, (1) *ṭuntlearḡ*, -*urḡ*, *m.*; (2) dog lichen, *ur ḡonaṣ*; (3) *ṛionn-móm*, -*óna*, *f.*; (4) dyer's purple lichen, *croṭall*, -*aṭl*, *m.*

Lick, *v.t.*, (1) to draw or pass the tongue over, *uḡim*, -*ḡe* and -*ḡpeac* (*cf.* Gr. *λειχο*; L. *lingo*; Skr. *lih*): even if honey is sweet do not lick it from briars, *mā'r mṭur an mṭ nā uḡ ṭen ṭpearōḡ i* (*H. M.* 756).

(2) To lap, (a) *imṭuḡim*, -*ḡe*, also *imṭim*, -*leaṭ*; (b) *leaḡḡaim*, -*aṭ*; (3) *ṛliobaim*, -*aṭ*.

Lick, *n.*, (1) a stroke of the tongue in licking, *uḡpeac*, -*ṛic*, *m.*

(2) A quick stroke, a blow, (a) *paitṭōḡ*, -*ōḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ṛnārān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Licked, *a.*, rubbed with the tongue, *uḡṣe*, *ind.*

Licker, *n.*, one who licks, *uḡṣeōir*, -*ōra*, -*ṛi*, *m.*

Licking, *n.*, a lapping with the tongue, (1) *uḡe*, (*uḡeaṭ*, *Con.*), -*ḡṣe*, *m.*; (2) *imṭuḡe*, -*ḡṣe*, *m.*; (3) *uḡpeac*, -*ṛic*, *m.*; (4) *liogṛaṭ*, -*ḡarṭa*, *m.*; (5) *ṛliobaṭ*, -*bṭa*, *m.*

Lickplate, *n.*, a mean low fellow, *ṛmeapṭaṣān*, -*ām*, *m.*; *uḡṣeaṣān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Licorice, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the root of which contains a sweet juice, (1) *liocōṛur* (*O' Beg*); (2) *maroe mṭur*; (3) wild (a) *carṛa meala*, *f.*; (b) *carṛa mṭur*, *f.*; (c) *carṛaṣān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Lid, *n.*, that which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc., (1) *clār*, -*ār*, *m.*: churn-lid, *clār na cumneōḡe*; coffin-lid, *clār na comṛann*; lid of the chest, *clār an cōṛpa*; lid of a

pot, clár pota; (2) cláirbéal, -béil, *m.*; (3) cumroac, -aig, -aige, *m.*: a pot-lid, cumroac pota nó corcáin; (4) clagún, -úin, *m.*; (5) pailceann, -cinn, *m.*

Lidford-Law, *n.*, an infamous law or custom which prevailed during the Penal days under which a man was hanged first and tried afterwards, rúme do éroacáir ar rúir 7 coirte do cúir anmhan air.

Lie, *n.*, (1) a falsehood uttered with intent to deceive, bréas, -éige, -a, *f.*; éiteac, -éig, *m.*: I tell you no lie, ní mhrim bréas ruit; take me in a lie and hang me, fas mife bréasac 7 croc mé; to give one the lie, an t-éiteac do tabairt do rúme.

(2) A fiction, an untruth, (a) só, *g. id., m.* (cf. W. gau; Corn. gou; Bret. gou and gaou): as happened to me without a lie, mar tápla dom fém san só; (b) srúg, *g. -úig, pl. id., m.*; (c) meirbe, *g. id., f.*; (d) ruar, -air, *m.*; (e) porgal, -ail, *m.*; (f) bpar, -air, *m.*; (g) bpuonn, -inn, *m.*

(3) A white lie, fabóg, -óige, -a, *f.*

(4) A downright lie, deasg-éiteac, -éig, *m.*

To give the lie to, (1) I give you the lie, tugaim an t-éiteac ruit; (2) to give the lie to a person, rúme do bréasnuagáir.

Lie, *v.i.*, to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, (1) déanam bréas; (2) bréas do déanam; (3) éiteac do tabairt: you lie, tugair t'éiteac.

Lie, *v.i.*, to rest extended on the ground, bed, etc., often with down, ríor; luigim, -ge: as you made your bed lie on it, mar

cóirg tú do leabair luig air; never lie on the ground and a feather bed beside you, ná luig coróce ar an rúalam 7 leabair clúin le do rúoir.

To lie apart, reacluigim, -ge.

To lie at full length, ríim, -neac: to lie in ambush, por-fairim, -fair.

To lie in a trance, coiréimigim, -iugáir.

To lie in wait, oiréimim, -éim.

To lie with, comluigim, -ge.

Lie, *n.*, the position or way in which anything lies, luigeacán, -ám, *m.*: the lie of the needle, luigeacán na rúacáir.

Lief, I had as lief die as do any such thing, do b'feairi liom báir 'nád a leicéir ríim de níó do déanam.

Liege, *n.*, the subject of a sovereign lord, a liegeman, teróleóir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Liege, *a.*, having the right to allegiance, ingéilughe, *ind.*

Liege-lord, *n.*, a lord paramount, a sovereign, (1) tigeairna rár cóir géilleac; (2) áirorí, *m.*; (3) áirortigeairna, *m.*

Liegeman, *n.*, rúme tugeann géilleac. See Liege.

Lien, *n.*, a legal claim, (1) giail, -éim, *m.*: man to have dominion, power and a lien over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and the beasts of the field, cor agur cumair 7 giail do beic ag an rúme ar iaragac na mara agur ar éanlaic an aer agur ar anmimic na talman (Tbb. 84, 29); (2) naróm, -aróma, *pl. -arómanna, m.* (O'D. Gram. 98).

Lieu, *n.*, place, room, stead (but only used in the phrase in lieu of), i n-ionac; i n-áit; i leabair (Con.), ar pon.

Lieutenant, *n.*, (1) a representative of or substitute for another in the performance of any duty, *ῥεαῖ ἰοναρό*; Lord Lieutenant, *ῥεαῖ ἰοναρό ἀν ῥιόξ*.

(2) An officer who supplies the place of another in his absence,

(a) *τἀναῖρτε*, *g. id., pl. -τί, m.*;

(b) *τυαῖρτεαδ*, *-ιξ, m. (LL. 129)*.

Life, *n.*, (1) the state or time of being which begins with generation, birth or germination and ends with death, *βεαδα, gen. -αδ, dat. -αρό, f.*: the breath of life, *ἀνά νὰ βεαδα*; the tree of life, *ἐρᾶνν νὰ βεαδα*: during his life, *τε ἡνν δ βεαδα*.

(2) The union of soul and body in man, also its duration, union, *ἀνᾶ, g. ἀνᾶ, dat. ἀνᾶν, pl. ἀνᾶνᾶ, f.*: if my life depended on it, *ὡὰ μβεαδὸ μ'ἀνᾶν ἀῖρ*; on your life, *ἀρ ὡ'ἀνᾶν*; to give his life for his friend, *δ ἀνᾶν ῥέμ ὡ ἑαδᾶῖρτ ἀρ ῥον δ ἐαῖαδ (P. L. 433)*; I am afraid of my life, *τὰ εαῖαδ μ'ἀνᾶν ὀρᾶ*; I would lay my life on it, *ὡ ἐυῖρῥᾶν μ'ἀνᾶν ἀῖρ*; the life is still in him, *τὰ ἀν τ-ἀνᾶν ἀνν ῥόρ*.

(3) A certain way or manner of living (a) *ῥαοῖατ, -αῖ, m. (cf. L. sæculum)*: you have a fine life, *ῖρ ἡρεᾶξ ἀν ῥαοῖατ ἀτὰ δῖατ*; I am tired of this life, *τὰ μέ κοῖαδ ὡν ῥραοῖατ ῥο*; he made bad use of his life *.i. misspent it*, *ῖρ ὅτ δ ἐυῖρ ῥέ δ ῥαοῖατ*; she had a hard life, *ὡ ὅ ῥαοῖατ ἐρᾶρὸ ἀῖρ*; long life to you, *ῥαοῖατ ῥαδᾶ ἐυῖατ*; if God gives me life, *μά ἡεῖρ Ὀῖα ῥαοῖατ ὡμ*; (b) *μαῖρᾶμ, -ἀνᾶ, f.*: during my life, *τε ὡ μαῖρᾶμ*; (c) *ἐυῖτε, g. id., f.*: in the beginning of my life, *ῖ ὡτῦρ ὡ ἐυῖτε (Don.)*.

(4) Animation, spirit, vivacity, vigour, energy, (a) *βεόδαετ, -α, f.*: to be full of life, *ἡεῖτ ἰάν ὡε βεόδαετ*; (b) *ῥῥῖοῖαδ, -ε, -ῖ, f.*, also *ῥῥῖοῖαδ, m.*; (c) *ῥῥῖεαδᾶδ, -ετᾶ, m.*

(5) That which imparts spirit or vigour, *ἀνᾶμ, g. ἀνᾶ, dat. ἀνᾶνᾶ, pl. ἀνᾶνᾶ, f.*

(6) The living or actual form, person or thing, (a) *βεαδα, -αδ, dat. -αρό, f.*: himself from life, *έ ῥέμ ᾶ βεαδαρό*; (b) *ῥεῖττε-βεαδα, f.*; (c) *ῥῥεῖττεβεαδα, f. (M.)*.

(7) An essential constituent of life, (a) *ἀνᾶμ* as above: for the blood is the life, *ὅῖρ ῖρ ῖ ἀν ῥῖντ ἀν τ-ἀνᾶμ (Deut. 12, 23)*; (b) *βεαδα, -αδ, dat. -αρό, f.*: the words that I speak to you . . . they are life, *νὰ ἡρεᾶτῖα ἰαδῖαμ-ῥε ἡδ . . . ῖρ βεαδα ἰαδ*; truth is the life of the historian, *βεαδα ῥταῖρῖοε ἀν ῥῖρῖννε*; also *ῖρ ῖ ἀν ῥῖρῖννε βεαδα ἀν ῥταῖρῖοε*.

(8) Something dear to one as one's existence, a darling: my life you are, *μ'ἀνᾶμ ἐύ*; *μ'ἀνᾶμ δ ἐρῖοε ῖρτῖς ἐύ*.

(9) The period of duration of anything that resembles a natural organism in structure and functions, *βεαδα, -αδ, dat. -αρό, f.*: the life of the government will be short, *ῖρ ῖεαῖρ δ ἡερό βεαδα ἀν ῥῖαῖατᾶῖρ*.

(10) Heavenly felicity, happiness in the favour of God, *βεαδα, -αδ, dat. -αρό, f.*: if you wish to enter into life keep the Commandments, *μά ῖρ ᾶν ἡεατ ὡτ ἐυῖ ᾶν νὰ βεαδαδ κοῖῖεαδ νὰ ἡδῖτεατᾶ (Mat. 19, 17)*.

For or on your life .i. to save your life, as if your life depended on it, (a) ἀρ ὡ'ἀνᾶμ, (b) ἀρ ὡ

báp, (c) ap vo éluar; do not do it for your life, ná véan ap vo éluar é; (d) be off if you value your life, bí ap ruðal má'r mian leat beít beó.

In life, (a) rán traoḡal; (b) ap bí: in this life, abfur; in the other life, éall.

Last throb of life, (a) vé, g. oiarò, pl. véite; life is in him still, tá an vé ann fór; he is dead .i. life has left him, tá an vé mčíḡce ar; (b) veó, g. id., f.: life has left him, vo éuarò an veó ar; (c) ḡos, g. ḡuis, m.: there is no life in him, ní'l ḡos ann; (d) méam, -éime, f.: without life, ḡan méam; (e) ní'l rmeac ann (*Tyr.*).

Long life, (a) faro raoḡal; (b) bítré, f.; (c) buamré, g. id., f.

Long life to you, (a) raoḡal faroa éuḡat; (b) ḡo mairir abfar.

To the life: to draw one's picture to the life, iomáḡs duine vo éarraig ḡo náóúrta.

Life-belt, n., a belt which prevents one from drowning, crior beatað, m.

Life-blood, n., vital blood, fuit époròe, f.

Lifeboat, n., a strong buoyant boat for saving shipwrecked people, (1) báo beatað, m.; (2) bioḡbáo, -áro, m.

Lifebuoy. See Buoy.

Life-estate, n. an estate held during the term of some certain person's life, reitbón beatað, f.

Life-everlasting, a., lasting for ever and ever, beata fíorpuròe; beata mairtanac; beata putain.

Lifeguard. See under Guard.

Life-insurance, n., the system of insuring against death, ápacar beatað m.

Lifeless, a., (1) destitute of life, (a) ḡan beata; (b) marb, -airbe.

(2) Apparently dead, spiritless, (a) marbánta, ind.; (b) neimbeó; (c) ḡan anam; (d) ḡan ḡos: he is lifeless, ní'l ḡos ann.

(3) Powerless, ḡan treóir: it is a dead, lifeless man that would not follow her, ir fear marb ḡan treóir nac leanfaró i (*Or. song*).

Lifeless mass, (a) pleirt, -e, f.; (b) meais, -e, f.: he fell in a lifeless mass, éuit ré 'n-a pleirt nó 'n-a meais.

Lifelong, a., lasting or continuing through life, ap fearò beatað.

Life-rent, n., the rent of a life-estate, cior beatað.

Lifetime, n., the time that life continues, (1) raoḡal, -ail, m.; (2) beata, -að, dat. -arò, f.: in his l., an fearò vo bí ré 'n-a beatarò; (3) ó doir ḡo báp; (4) ré, g. id., pl. -éite, f.: during your l., te vo ré; (5) unn, -e, f.: during my l., te mo unn; during his l., te unn a beatað; (6) réimear, -mre, pl. id., f. (*cf. Tbb. 62, 28*).

Life-weary, a., weary of living, cuirreac oe beatarò.

Lift, v.t., (1) to raise, to bring up from a lower place to a higher, tóḡaim, -áit(τ), and -amτ, usually with ruar: they lifted Joseph out of the pit, vo tóḡadar ruar ioreph ar an bpoll (*Gen. 37, 28*); do not lift me till I fall, ná tóḡ mé ḡo ótuirpró mé.

(2) To raise, elevate or exalt in rank, etc., ápuirḡim, -uḡað: my head will be lifted above my enemies, áirveócar mo éeann ór cionn mo námað (*Ps. 27, 6*).

her hap to light on the part,
 ἄστυ τάρτα ἰ νοάν οἱ τεαῖμαῖ
 ἀν ἀν ἡστυο (Ruth 2, 3).

Light, *a.* (1) having little weight,
 not heavy, ἑστυομ, -πυμε : a
 heavy purse makes a light
 heart, ὀεάνανν ῥπαρίαν τρυμ
 ερυοῖε ἑστυομ ; my load is
 light, τὰ μ'υαλαῖ ἑστυομ.

(2) Easy to be performed :
 light work, οβαῖ ἑστυομ.

(3) Easily digested : light
 food, βιαῖ ἑστυομ.

(4) Active, nimble, swift, (*a*)
 he is light of foot, τὰ ῥέ ἑστυομ
 ἀν ἄ κοραῖ ; (*b*) he is as light of
 foot as a wild roe, ἐομ τυαῖ ὀά
 ἐοῖρ τε εἰτε ἀν μάχαῖ (2 Sam.
 2, 18) ; (*c*) κορυαῖ, -αῖτε.

(5) Slight, unimportant : a
 light error, εαῖμαῖ ἑστυομ.

(6) Well leavened, not heavy :
 light bread, ἀρίαν ἑστυομ.

(7) Not copious or heavy,
 not dense : light rain, ῥεαῖταμν
 ἑστυομ ; light snow, ῥνεαῖτα
 ἑστυομ ; light mist, ἐοῖ ἑστυομ.

(8) Not strong or violent,
 moderate : light wind, ἡστυο
 ἑστυομ.

(9) Not pressing heavily or
 hard upon : a light touch, μοτάν
 ἑστυομ ; ἡστυο βος.

(10) Easy to admit influence,
 inconsiderate, unsettled, volatile,
 ἑστυομ, -πυμε ; a light fri-
 volous person, ἑστυομάν, -άν,
m.

(11) Indulging in or inclined
 to levity, trifling, gay, frivolous,
 (*a*) ἑστυομ, -πυμε ; (*b*) ἡστυαῖ
 -αῖτε ; (*c*) ἡστυαῖ, -αῖτε (LL. 78).

(12) Not quite sound or nor-
 mal, giddy, (*a*) βάρρεστυομ,
 -πυμε ; (*b*) ἀεραῖ, -αῖτε ; (*c*)
 ἡστυομαῖ, -αῖτε.

Lightable, *a.*, such as can be
 lighted, ῥο-λαῖτα, *ind.*

Light-blue, *a.*, a shade of colour,
 τυαῖστυομ, -ἡστυομ.

Lighten, *v.t.*, to make lighter or
 less heavy, (1) ὀεάνανν ἑστυο-
 τρυμ ; (2) ἑστυομυῖστυομ, -υῖστυο.

Lightening, *n.*, the act of making
 lighter, ἑστυομυῖστυομ, -υῖστυο, *m.*

Lighter, *n.*, a boat or a barge
 chiefly used in loading and
 unloading vessels, βάτο, -άτο, *m.*

Lighterman, *n.*, a person engaged
 on a lighter, βάτοῖρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Light-fingered, *a.*, dexterous in the
 commission of petty thefts, (1)
 βαρυαῖ, -αῖτε (βαρυαῖ, a pick-
 pocket) ; (2) τυαῖτμέαῖ, -αῖτε ;
 (3) ἡστυομέαῖ, -αῖτε ; (4) μιον-
 ὀραῖ, -αῖτε.

The light finger, ἀν μέαῖ
 ἑστυομ.

Light-footed, *a.*, nimble in running
 or dancing, κορυαῖ, -αῖτε.

Light-handed, *a.*, not having a
 full complement of men, τεαῖ-
 τλάμαῖ, -αῖτε.

Light-headed, *a.*, (1) thoughtless,
 heedless, ἐμνέστυομ, -τρυμ.

(2) Disordered in the head,
 ῥυαῖ ἡστυομ.

Light-hearted, *a.*, gay, cheerful,
 merry, (1) ῥύστυο, -αῖτε ; (2)
 ερυοῖεαῖ, -άτα.

Light-heartedness, *n.*, the state or
 condition of being light-hearted,
 ερυοῖεαῖ, -ά, *f.*

Light-horse, *n.*, light-armed sol-
 diers mounted on strong active
 horses, μαρκεῖαῖ ἑστυομ.

Lighthouse, *n.*, a building with a
 powerful light to guide mariners
 at night, (1) τεαῖ ῥοτυο, *m.* .1.
 τεαῖ ἡστυο μβίονν ῥοτυο ἐμ
 ἐοῖτα ὀο ἐαῖτα ὀο τῶμγεαῖ ;
 (2) τεοῖρ μαῖ ; (3) ῥοῖαῖ (T.P.
 II., 23).

Lighting, *n.*, the act of setting fire to, (1) *lapað*, -*rta*, *m.*; (2) *paougað*, -*uige*, *m.*; (3) *aðnað*, -*ðanta*, *m.*; (4) *ðeargað*, -*gta*, *m.*

Lightly, *ad.*, in a light manner, *go héadotrom*: what I. comes I. goes, *an fuo a tigeann leir an tpuut imtígeann ré leir an nsaot.*

Light-minded, *a.*, unsteady, volatile, unsettled, *luaðaigeantac*, -*aige*; *éadotrom*, -*puime*.

Lightness, *n.*, the state, condition or quality of being light, not heavy, *éadotpuime*, *f.*

Lightning, *n.*, a discharge of atmospheric electricity from cloud to cloud or to the earth, (1) *temtreac*, -*tuige*, -*treaca*, *f.*; (2) *timtreac*, -*tuige*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *gealán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*Æn.* 102, 225, 729); (4) a flash of l., (a) *rpplann*, -*ainnce*, *pl.* -*anncaða* and -*annpacaða*, *f.*; (b) *raigeao* *gealám*; (c) *eibteos*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *raigneán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) ball l., *caor temtruige*.

Lights, *n. pl.*, the lungs of an animal or bird, (1) *rsgairteaca*, *f.*; (2) *rsgamóga*, *f.*; (3) *rsgamám*, *m.*

Lightsome, *a.*, having light, lighted, not dark, (1) *roilpreac*, -*rige*; (2) *roturac*, -*aige*; (3) *roturmar*, -*aige*; (4) *larmar*, -*aige*.

Lightsomeness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lightsome, *roilpreac*, -*a*, *f.*

Ligneous, *a.*, of the nature of or resembling wood, *aðmaðamail*, -*mila*; *aðmaðac*, -*aige*.

Like, *n.*, (1) that which is equal or similar, the counterpart (a) *leicéro*, -*e*, *f.*: I did not see the like of that since a yard made a coat for me, *ní fáca me a leicéro ím ó ðem plac*

capós ðam; (b) *ramail*, -*mila*, *f.* (*cf.* *Skr.*, *sama* like *L. similis*); its like, *a ramail*; (c) *ionramail*, -*mila*, *f.*; (d) *macramailt*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *réao*, -*éio*, *m.*: *cat cróða go ná raib a réao ná a ramail annpna haipriub ím* (*Chron. Scot.*, *Cat Cluantaib*).

Like, *a.*, (1) resembling, similar to, (a) *copmail*, -*mila* (*cf.* *L. consimilis*): our life is like a dream, *í copmail le aiping ái mbeaða*; (b) *amail*, -*mila*: he giveth snow like wool, *oo beir ré uaró rneaða amail olann* (*Ps.* 147, 16).

(2) Equal or nearly equal, *ionramail*, -*mila*.

(3) Like in features or traits of character, *ðeallpamác*, -*aige*: he is like his father, *í ðeallpamác le n-a açaip é*.

Like, *ad.*, in a manner similar to (1) *mar*: like this, *mar ro*; I will be like them till day, *beró mipe mar iao go lá* (*Oss.* IV. 70, 16); like one mad, like a madman, *mar ðume ari mipe*; (2) *ari nóí*: like the rest, *ari nóí na coða eile*; like the pigs, *ari nóí na muc*; (3) *ari ruige*: like a swan, *ari ruige na gíre* (*D. D.*); (4) *ari aipce*: the red of her cheek like the roses, *gpiorfuil a leaca ari aipce na póraib* (*D. D.*); (5) *ðáitca*: like the story a while ago, *ðáitca an rgeit ó éianaið*.

Like, *v.l.*, to be pleased with in a moderate degree, (1) I like it but it is not good for me, *í maic tiom é acé ní maic ðom é*; (2) I like her, *í áit tiom í*; what would you like me to do? *cao ðob áil leac go noéanpaim?* I do not like it, *ní háit tiom é*; (3) he likes it best and it is

better for him, *ir fearr leir é* *asur ir fearr do é*; (4) how do you like it, *ciumur a éir-
nigeanm ré leat*; I like it greatly or I like it very much, *éir-nigeanm re so mór uim*; I like it very well, *éir-nigeanm ré so maíu uim*; I do not like it, *ní éir-nigeanm ré uim (U.)*, the second *t* is not aspirated in *U.* and parts of *Con.*; (5) he does not like doing it, *ir oíe leir a déanam*; he did not like the woman to go to him, *ba hoíe leir an bean do oíe éir*; whether you like it or no, *pé oíe no maíu leat é*; (6) I like it, *ir toim uim é (U.)* (7) I should like to, *ba mian uim*.

As you like it, (a) *map ir maíu leat é*; (b) *map ir áil leat é*; (c) *map ir toil leat féim é*; (d) *map a éir-nigeanm ré leat féim*.

Like, v.i., (1) to be pleased, to choose, (a) you will get what you like, *gac níó ir áil leat góðair (D.A. 182, 20)*; (b) he got what he liked, *ruair pé an ruo ba maíu leir*; (c) say what you like now, *abair do roga ruo anoir*.

(2) To come near, to avoid with difficulty, to escape narrowly: he was like to have paid for it, *óóair so noíofaó ré ar*; I had like to forget it, *ba óóair dom é óearmaso*.

Likelihood, n., appearance of truth or reality, probability, (1) *cor-málaét, -a, f.*; (2) *deallram, -am, m.*: your story has no likelihood, *ní'l don deallram ar do rgeal*; (3) *cormaileáét, -a, f.*; (4) *óóigeamlaét, -a, f.*; (5) *ionéar, -air, m.*

Likely, ad., in all probability, probably, (1) *óóca*: it is likely that he will come, *ir óóca so oíofaó ré*; (2) he is not likely to go, *ní móroe óó mteáét*.

Likely, a., (1) worthy of belief, probable, credible, *deallruig-
teáé, -éige*.

(2) Having or giving reason to expect, (a) *óóca, -aige*: it is likely to rain, *ir óóca so mberó fearéam asam*; it is more likely to freeze, *ir óócaige sur ríoc a déanfaó ré*; (b) *cormaí, -ramla*: it is likely we shall have a large crop, *ir cormaí so bfuigbmíó tofaó mór*; (c) it is likely that the day will be wet, *ir deallramáé so mberó an lá flué*.

(3) Good-looking, pleasing, handsome, (a) *oatamail, -míla*; (b) *cumaraé, -aige*.

Liken, v.t., to compare, to represent as like, (1) *ramtuigim, -ušaó*; (2) *cormaíim, -maí*; (3) *deallruigim, -ušaó*.

Likeness, n., similitude, resemblance, (1) *coramlaét, -a, f.*: he made him to the l. of God, *i gcoramlaét Dé do rinne pé é (Gen. 5, 1)*; it looked like frost *bí coramlaét reaca air*; (2) *ramlaét, -a, f.*; (3) *ionramlaét, -a, f.*, also *iontramlaét* and *ionamlaét*; (4) *fearaét, -a, f. (Con.)*: the l. of the boy, *fearaét an buacalla*; (5) *eighe, g. id., pl. -rí, m. (P. O'L.)*.

Likewise, ad., in like manner, also, moreover, too, (1) *map an gceáona*; (2) *ar an moó gceáona*; (3) *imorro*; (4) *arceana*.

Liking, n., desire, preference, (1) *mian, -éime, f.*; (2) *rom, g. fumn, pl. id., m.*; (3) *annraét,*

-a, *f.*; (4) *gean*, -a, *m.*; (5) *áil*, *f.*: I have no l. for it, *ní háil uíom í, níl don dúil asam ann*; (6) *ghaoi* (*míoghaoi*, displeasure): the more I see him the less my l. for him, *oá mímici doéim é ir ead ir luza mo ghaoi air*; (7) *blar*, -air, *m.*: he had no l. for her, *ní raib blar aige uirte*; (8) *beann*, -a, *dat. beinn*, *m.*, also -*einne*, *f.*: I have a great l. for you, *ta beann móir asam ort*; (9) *dúil*, -e, *f.*; he has a liking for, *ta dúil aige m.*

Lilac, *n.*, a shrub of the genus *Syringa*, *orpheán*, -ám, *m.*

Lilt, *n.*, a lively song, (1) *loinneós*, *f.*; (2) *rtéanncán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *rtéannscán*, -ám, *m.* (*Feenachty* has the form *lail*, -e, *f.*).

Lily, *n.*, a plant and flower of the genus *Lilium*, (1) *úte*, *f.*; (2) *úitir*, -e, *f.*; (3) *pl.* water lilies, (a) *billeósa báirte*, *f.*, (b) *duilleósa báirte*; (4) May lily, *nóimín na ngleannca*; (5) lily of the valley, *úte na ngleanncán*; (6) white lily, *meacan tátaída*, *m.*

Limb, *n.*, (1) an arm or leg of a human being or of an animal, *ball*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ball*, *m.* (*cf.* Gr. *φάλλος*, $\sqrt{\text{bhel}}$, to swell, *MacBain*); (*cf.* Gr. *βῶλος*, a lump or mass of anything).

(2) A large branch of a tree, *zéas*, -éise, -a, *f.*

(3) A small branch, *zéasán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *coll.*, *ballparó*, -e, *f.*

Limb, *v.t.*, to tear limb from limb, (1) *tarraing na mball ó céite*;

(2) *rtaracaó zéas ó zéis*.

Limbed, *a.*, having limbs, *zéasac*, -aíge.

Limber, *a.*, easily bent, flexible, pliant, yielding, (1) *rotúbca*;

(2) *maoť*, -oíte.

Limber, *v.t.*, to make flexible or pliant, *maoťaim*, -ať.

Limberness, *n.*, the quality or state of being limber, (1) *maoťacť*, -a, *f.*; (2) *rotúbcať*, *f.*

Limbless, *a.*, destitute of limbs, (1) *neimzéasac*, -aíge; (2) *gan zéis*.

Limbo, *n.*, a place or state where some souls are said to await judgment, *limbó*.

Lime, *n.*, oxide of calcium obtained by burning limestone, *sol*, *gen.* *sol*, *pl.* -ca, *m.*: quicklime, *sol beo*, *m.*

Lime, *n.*, a tree (*Citrus medica*) and its fruit, *teite*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, *f.*

Lime, *v.t.*, to manure with lime, *solaim*, -ať.

Lime-burning, *n.*, the act of burning lime, *solgorať*, -rca, *m.*

Lime-burner, *n.*, one who burns lime, *solasóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Limed, *a.*, covered with lime, *solca*, *ind.*

Limekiln, *n.*, a kiln or furnace in which lime is burned, (1) *teme sol*, *f.*; (2) *áťsol*, *f.*; (3) *solroim*, *m.*; (4) *torinós* (*roimnós*), -óise, -a, *f.*

Limestone, *n.*, a rock consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, *cloť sol*, *f.*

Limestone-breaker, *n.*, one who breaks limestone for burning, *pléarzac cloť sol*, *m.*

Limestrings, *n.*, small branches on which bird-lime is put to catch birds, *crasda beasda ar a zsurťar ztiú cum éantait do zádail*.

Lime-tree, *n.*, the *Citrus medica*, (1) *crann teite*, *m.*; (2) *crann teiteóise*; (3) *teite*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, *f.*; (4) *teiteós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

Limewater, *n.* (*Med.*), water impregnated with lime, *soluirge*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Lime-white, *a.*, of the colour of lime, *solúda*.

Limewort, *n.*, a plant, *glaoóluir, m.*

Limit, *v.t.*, (1) to apply a limit, *teópa do cúir le*.

(2) To circumscribe or restrict by a limit, *cúorluigim, -uḡaó*.

Limit, *n.*, (1) the bound, border or edge which terminates, circumscribes or confines, (*a*) *teópa, -ann, -anna, f.* (*cf.* L. *ora*; Gr. *ὀρίζω, ὀρίσω, perf. ὥρικα* = to limit, define or mark a boundary); (*b*) *cóiteópa, f.*; (*c*) *cúorlac, -aige, f.*; (*d*) *imeall, -mill, m.*; (*e*) *foir-imeall, -mill, m.*; (*f*) *cúic, -ice, -a, f.*; (*g*) *foir, -e, -eada, f.*

(2) That which terminates a period of time, (*a*) *fum, -e, f.*; (*b*) *fumneaó, -nó, m.*: to the limit of your life, *go fumneaó do fáogail*; (*c*) *bpuinne, g. id. f.*: to the limit of time .i. the Day of Judgment, *go bpuinne an úrása*.

Limitable, *a.*, capable of being limited, (1) *foiteópana, ind.*

(2) Fit to be limited, *inteópana, ind.*

Limitation, *n.*, a limited time during which something is to be done, (1) *ceann aimpe nó cúic ar nío*; (2) *am áiríte cum nío do déanam.*

Limited, *a.*, confined within limits, *teópana*.

Limitedness, *n.*, the quality of being limited, *teópanaáct, -a, f.*

Limitless, *a.*, having no limits, boundless, (1) *gan teópa*; (2) *neimteópana, ind.*; (3) *doimeallta*.

Limn, *v.t.*, (1) to paint, (*a*) *daḡuḡaó*; (*b*) *pinnteaíl i ndaḡannaib uirgeamla*

(2) To draw, (*a*) *carraimḡ*; (*b*) *dealbuḡaó*; (*c*) *linuḡaó*.

Limner, *n.*, a painter, an artist, (1) *daḡaóóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *pinnteaíuróe, m.*; (3) *iomáig-eaóóir, -ópa, -rí, m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Limning, *n.*, the act, process or art of one who limns, (1) *daḡuḡaó, -uighe, m.*; (2) *pinnteaíl, -áil, f.*

Limp, *v.i.*, to halt, to walk lamely, (1) *beir bacac*; (2) *riúbal go bacac*: he limps, *tá ré bacac*.

Limp, *a.*, (1) flaccid, flabby, *liob-arnaáct, -aige*.

(2) Soft, bog, *comp. buige*.

Limp, *n.*, a halt, *leiríte, g. id., f.*

Limpet, *n.*, a shellfish (*Patella vulgata*) found adhering to rocks between tides, *báirneáct, -nig, -nig, m.*: avoid the alehouse or limpets your fare, *reacáin tig an tábairne nó báirníḡ ir beata óuit*.

Limpid, *a.*, characterized by clearness or transparency, (1) *glan, -ame*; (2) *gléglan, -ame*; (3) *meann, comp. minne*.

Limpidness, *n.*, the quality of being limpid, *glame, gen. id., f.*; *gluaire, g. id., f.*

Limping, *n.*, the act of walking with a limp, (1) *bacḡail, -e, f.*; (2) *bacairdeaáct, -a, f.*; (3) *leiríneaáct, -a, f.*

Limpness, *n.*, the quality or state of being limp, (1) *liobarnaáct, -a, f.*; (2) *buige, g. id., f.*

Limy, *a.*, containing or resembling lime, *solmar, -aire*.

Linchpin, *n.*, a pin to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axle-tree, (1) *táirnge (g. id., pl. -ḡí, f.) poḡa*; (2) *dealg (-eighe, pl. -a, f.) poḡa*.

Linden, *n.*, a handsome tree (*Tilia Europaea*), *cúann teile*.

Line, *v.t.*, to cover the inner surface of, *línōnātim*, -āit: to line a coat, *cóta do línōnāit* (*níonāit*, *Kerry*).

Line, *n.*, (1) a mathematical line, also (a) a slender strong cord, (b) a long mark of a pen or pencil, (c) a row of letters, words, etc., (d) a verse, (e) a crease in the face or hand, (f) a straight row, a continued series or rank, (g) a series or succession of ancestors, *líne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -nctí*, *f. (cf. L. linea)*.

(2) A measuring line, a fishing line, *oophuḡa*, *gen. -nn*, *pl. -anna*, *f.*: he marketh it out with a line. *comarctuisḡ ré amac é leip an oophuḡa* (*Is. 44, 13*), also *oophuḡa cōmair* (*Z. C. P. 2, 1*).

(3) A fishing line of hair, *puaimne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -eāca*, *f.*

(4) A straight or right line, *líne oípeac*.

(5) A parallel straight line, *líne oípeac cōmāontac*.

(6) A line of circumvallation, *líne cōmōcuarta*.

(7) The equinoctial line, *líne leācārōa*.

(8) The equator, *líne fíoromn*.

(9) A genealogical line, *líne genealairḡ nó líne fíolpuirḡce*.

(10) A mason's line or a carpenter's rule, (a) *mḡir*, -e, -í, *f.*; (b) *puḡair*, -ḡia, *pl. id.*, and -ḡiaāca, *f.*

(11) A line for marking drains, *oophuḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡce*, *f. See(2)*.

(12) The line between the hips in human beings, *laḡean*, -ḡim, *m. (Con.)*.

(13) A thread or string, *péabōḡ*, -ōiḡe, -a: a line of thread, *péabōḡ fínáite* (*Josh. 2, 18*).

(14) A line or long stroke with a pen or pencil, *rḡrioc*, -ice, -a, *f.*; a side-line or boundary line, *líne teópann*.

Line, *v.t.*, (1) to mark with lines, *línte do rḡriobāo*.

(2) To form into line, *cuirpim i líne nó línte*.

Lineage, *n.*, descending line of offspring or ascending line of parentage, *rluoct*, *gen. rleācāta.m*

Lineal, *a.*, descending in a direct line from ancestors, *ḡemealairḡ*, *gen. of ḡemealac*, pedigree: a succession in l. descent, *péimear i líne ḡemealairḡ*.

Lineament, *n.*, one of the outlines or exterior features of the body, esp. the face, (1) *ḡné*, *g. id.*, *pl. -íte*, *f.*; (2) *rnuāo*, -arō, -arōa, *m.*; (3) *oḡeac*, -a, *m.*; (4) *cruic*, *g. cḡoāa*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Linear, *a.*, consisting of lines, *oéanta do líntiō*.

Linen, *n.*, a thread or cloth made of flax, *lín*, *gen. id.*, *m. (cf. L. linum, flax)*; *línéarōac*.

Linen-cleaning, *n.*, cleansing linen with a kind of bleaching powder dissolved in water, *buācāo*, -cāa, *m.*

Linen cloth, (a) *anairt*, -e, -eāca, *f.*; (b) *línéarōac*, *gen. -airḡ*, *m.*

Linen clothes, (a) *línán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *línéarairḡ*.

Linen, cloth coarse and narrow, *anairt*, -e, -eāca, *f.*, otherwise bangle cloth; a coarser kind still is called *cnarár* = canvas, which is made of the rough part of flax.

Linendraper, *n.*, a dealer in linen, *ceannairḡe línéarairḡ*.

Ling, *n.*, a large marine food fish (*Molva vulgaris*), *longa*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *f.*

Lion-cub, *n.*, a young lion, *conleán leóimam, m.*

Lion's foot, *n.*, a composite plant of the genus *Prenanthes*. (1) *crúb leóimam, f.*; (2) *deapna mhuir, f.*

Lion's tooth, *n.*, a plant (*Leontodon autumnale*), a species of dandelion, *porcraó leóimam.*

Lioness, *n.*, a female lion, *bain-leóman, f.*; *leóman bameann.*

Lion-like, *a.*, like a lion, brave as a lion, *leómantá. ind.*

Lip, *n.*, one of the two fleshy folds that surround the orifice of the mouth, (1) *puirín, g. id., pl. -ní*: thine own lips testify against thee, *ir ias do phuiríní féin fáonuirgear it agharó (Job 15, 6)*; thin lip, *puirín tanaíóe*; thick lip, *puirín íamhar.*

(2) *Caibín, m.*; the upper and lower lip, *caibín uachtair* *íochtair*; *pur, -uir, m.* = the two lips when prominent, the mouth: I would bash your mouth for a half-penny, *do bhuígfinn do pur ar leatpígne.*

(3) The lower lip hanging, (a) *meróil, -óte, -óil, f.* = crooked mouth:

Imcheócaró an rppé leir an bparill áct fanfaró an meróil ar an nnaoi.

(b) *breatl, gen. bpeille, f.*; (c) *ppentice, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (d) *liobar, -ar, m.*

(4) The upper lip, (a) *cprom-béal, -béil, m.*; (b) *pur uachtair, m.*; (c) *purín uachtair.*

(5) The lower lip, (a) *puirín íochtair*; (b) *béal íochtair.*

(6) A harelip, *n.*, *deapna míl. See Harelip.*

(7) Lip of a wound, *bpuac tuir,*

To part with dry lips, rgarao ó céile gan pós nó deoc.

Liquefaction, *n.*, the act of making or becoming liquid, *leasraó. -sta, m.*

Liquefiable, *a.*, capable of being changed from a solid to a liquid state, *róleasta, ind.*

Liquefy, *v.t.*, to melt, to dissolve, *leasaim, -aó.*

Liquefy, *v.i.* to become liquid, *leasaim, -aó.*

Liquescency, *n.*, the quality of being inclined to melt, *róleastaíct, -a. ind.*

Liquescent *a.* tending to become liquid, *róleastaíct, -aíge.*

Liqueur, *n.* an aromatic alcoholic cordial, *biotáille mhuir.*

Liquid. *a.*, flowing freely like water. (1) *fluic, -íce*: a l. body, *corp fluic*; (2) *fluicánac, -aíge*; (3) *leactac, -aíge (cf. lectac, liquida, Z² 980).*

Liquid, *n.* (1) any fluid substance, *fluicán -ám, m.*; (2) *Gram. leactac, -aíge, -a, f.* (T.P. II., 54, 55).

Liquidate, *v.t.*, to pay off as a debt. *fiaca do ó ol.*

Liquidation, *n.*, the act of paying debts, *óiol fiaca.*

Liquidity, *n.*, the state or quality of being liquid. (1) *fluicánac, -a, f.*; (2) *fluicróeact, -a, f.* (3) *leactac, -a, f.*

Liquid measure, *n.*, *fluicmeao.*

Liquor, *n.*, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, *biotáille, g. id., pl. -í. m.*

Any inferior liquor as tea, whiskey, milk and water, etc.,

(a) *anglar, -e. f.*; (b) *ream-luir, -uir, m.*; (c) *ruictamán, -ám. m. (Don.).*

Liquorice, *n.* *See Licorice.*

Lisp, *n.*, speaking with imperfect articulation, (1) *bpuotal, -ail,*

m., *i.* *camnt* *b*μoτaδ, *f.*; (2) *b*aδλaδ, -aιγ, *m.*; (3) *g*peim *tean*gan.

Lisp, *v.i.*, to speak with imperfect articulation, *λ*aδaιpτ *b*μoτaδ *n*o *b*aδb.

Lisper, *n.*, one who lisps, *o*ume *b*μoτaδ, *m.*; (1) *b*μoτaιpe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -pι, *m.*; (2) *g*λιoρmaιpe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -pι, *m.*; (3) *m*annτaιpe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -pι, *m.*

Lisping, *n.*, speaking with imperfect articulation, (1) *b*μoτaιp-eaδτ, -a, *f.*; (2) *g*λιoρmaιpeaδτ -a, *f.*

Lisping, *a.*, with a lisp, (1) *ι*oτaδ, -aιγε; (2) *ι*oσaδ, -aιγε; (3) *b*oγbέaλaδ, -aιγε; (4) *b*μoτaδ, -aιγε.

List, *n.*, a record of names, a catalogue or roll, (1) *c*unnτap *a*μ *a*nmannaib *o*aome *n*o *a*μ *n*eιtib *e* *le*; (2) *cl*ap, -aπ, *m.*; (3) *po*lla *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -aι, *m.*; (4) *ι*oρτa, *m.*

List, *v.t.*, to enroll, to enter on a list or register, *a*nmanna *o*o *c*up *i* *g*cunnτap, *i* *g*clap, *n*o *po*lla: to list soldiers, *p*aιγoιuπι *o*o *c*up *a*μ *po*lla.

List or lists, *n.*, the ground enclosed for a combat or race, *m*aδaιpe *n*o *p*aιτce *i*na *m*bιonn *o*aome *a*γ *g*leic *le* *ce*ite.

List, *v.i.*, to choose or desire, (1) *b*eιτ *co*iteamail; when I list, *a*n *tan* *i*p *co*it *ι*om; let him do what he lists, *o*éanaδ *p*é *m*aμ *i*p *co*it *te*p; (2) the wind bloweth where it listeth, *p*éroro *a*n *g*aoτ *m*aμ *i*p *a*ι *l*éi (*John* 3, 8).

List, *n.*, (1) inclination, choice, desire, *co*it, *gen* *co*ta, *f.*

(2) An inclination to one side, (a) *p*taonaδ, -nτa, *m.*; (b) a list to port, *λ*aγbopσo.

List ! listen ! silence ! *é*ιpτ !

Listen, *b.i.*, (1) to give close attention to in order to hear, (a) *cl*uimim, -nπm(τ), -nπτm (*Don.*); (b) *cl*uimim, *cl*oipm *v.n.* *cl*op, *cl*oipm(τ).

(2) To give heed, to yield to advice, (a) *é*ιpτm, -τeaδτ : listen to me, *é*ιpτ *ι*om; (b) *ta*bpaμ *é*ιpteaδτ.

Listening, *a.*, attentive, (1) *cl*uimteaδ, -τiγε; (2) *é*ιpteaδ, -τiγε.

Listening, *n.*, the act of paying attention to in order to hear, (1) *cl*uimteoρaδτ, -a, *f.*; (2) *é*ιpteaδτ, -a, *f.*; (3) *cl*oipm(τ), -e, *f.*; (4) *cl*oipteaδι, -aλa, *f.*; (5) he put himself in a position for listening, *o*o *c*up *p*é *te*aτcτuaρ *a*μ *p*ém.

Listener, *n.*, one who listens, (1) *cl*uimteoρι, -oρa, -pι, *m.*; (2) *é*ιpteoρι, -oρa, -pι, *m.*; (3) *é*ιpτiobe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -oτe, *m.*; (4), *é*ιpτiγceορι, -oρa, -pι, *m.*; (5) *cl*uaρ *le* *hé*ιpteaδτ.

Listing, *n.*, the act of one who enters names on a list or allows his name to be registered as a recruit for the army, (1) *ι*oρτaι, -aλa, *f.*; (2) *a*γ *o*ul *p*an *a*μ.

Listless, *a.*, having no desire or inclination, indifferent, heedless. spiritless, (1) *a*ιιpεaδ, -pιγε; (2) *ne*amcúpamaδ, -aιγε; (3) *ne*amaipeaδ, -pιγε; (4) *p*aιιιγ-eaδ, -γiγε.

Listless, weak animal, *p*aγaδ, -aρo, -aρoε, *m.*

Lit, past tense of Light, *λ*aρτa.

Litany, *n.*, a solemn form of supplication in churches (usually penitential), *ι*oσán, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.* Used generally in the *pl.*: *ι*oσám *M*uηpe, Litany of the Blessed Virgin. *l*éiγpεaδaρ

να λιοθάμην αὐτῷ, I'll tell him who and what he is ; (*cf.* L. litanio).

Litany of curses, (α) λῆϊσμι να μάλλωμεν; after emitting a litany of curses, τὰ πρὸς τὴν μύθησιν μόλις τοῦ κύριου ἀπ' (*Feenachty*).

Litchwale, *n.*, a plant (*Litho spermon*), ἀλκυονίς, -ονος, *m.*

Literal, *a.*, (1) according to the letter or verbal expression, following the exact words, λυτὰρ, *ind.*

(2) Matter-of-fact, particular, exact, βεβαίως, -ως, *ind.*

Literalism, *Literalness*, *n.*, adherence to the letter, literal import, λυτὰρ, -ως, *ind.*

Literally, *ad.*, (1) according to the primary and natural import of words, τοῦ πρὸς τὴν φύσιν.

(2) Word by word, ὡς λυτὰρ, *ind.*

Literary, *a.*, of or pertaining to letters or literature, λυτὰρ, -ως, *ind.*

Literate, *a.*, learned, (1) ὁ σοφὸς, *ind.*; (2) ἐκτετατός, *ind.*; (3) ἐκτετατός, -ως, *ind.*

Literati, *n.*, learned or literary men, (1) οἱ σοφοί, *gen.* -ων, *f.*; (2) οἱ ἐκτετατοί, *g.* *id.*, *f.*

Literature, *n.*, the collective body of literary productions in writing, λυτὰρ, -ως, *ind.* and λυτὰρ, -ως, *ind.*

Litharge, *n.*, (1) lead monoxide found in silver-bearing lead ore, λευκός, -ος, *m.*, also called massicot.

(2) The scum, froth or spume of metals, λευκός, -ος, *ind.*

Lithe, *a.*, (1) pliant, flexible, limber, (α) ὑβός, -ος, *ind.*; (β) ὑβός, -ος, *ind.*; (γ) ὑβός, -ος, *ind.*

(2) Active, τὰς, -ας, *ind.*

Litheness, *n.*, the quality or state of being lithe, (1) τὰς, -ας, *ind.*; (2) ὑβός, -ος, *ind.*; (3) τὰς, -ας, *ind.*

εὐδὲς, -ας, *f.*; (4) ὑβός, -ος, *ind.*

Lithic, *a.*, of or pertaining to a stone, λίθος, -ος, *ind.*

Lithograph, *v.t.*, to trace on stone and transfer the design to paper by printing, λιθογραφία, -ας, *ind.*

Lithograph, *n.*, a print made by lithography, λιθογραφία, *g.* -ας, *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Lithographer, *n.*, one who lithographs, λιθογράφος, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Lithographic, *Lithographical*, *a.*, of or pertaining to or made by lithography, λιθογραφία, *ind.*

Lithography, *n.*, the art or process of putting designs or writing on stone and of printing therefrom, λιθογραφία, -ας, *ind.* and λιθογραφία, *gen.* -ας, *f.*

Lithologic, *Lithological*, *a.*, of or pertaining to lithology, λίθος, -ος, *ind.*

Lithologist, *n.*, one skilled in lithology, λίθογράφος, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Lithology, *n.*, the science which treats of the constitution and classification of rocks, λίθος, -ος, *ind.*

Lithomancy, *n.*, divination by means of stones, λίθομαντία, *le* λίθομαντία.

Lithospermon. See *Litchwale*.

Litigant, *n.*, a person engaged in a lawsuit, (1) ὁ ἐκτετατός, -ος, *m.*; (2) ὁ ἐκτετατός, -ος, *m.* (plaintiff); (3) ὁ ἐκτετατός, *m.* (defendant).

Litigation, *n.*, the act of going to law, ὁ ἐκτετατός, *ind.*

Litigious, *a.*, fond of litigation, contentious, quarrelsome, (1) ὁ ἐκτετατός, -ος, *ind.*; (2) ὁ ἐκτετατός, -ος, *ind.*; (3) ὁ ἐκτετατός, -ος, *ind.*

Litigiousness, *n.*, the state of being litigious, (1) *οὐκ ἐπειρησμένος*, -α, *f.*; (2) *κλῆμα*, -α, *f.*

Litmus, *n.*, a dye-stuff extracted from certain lichens and used as a test for acidity and alkalinity; it is turned red by acids and restored to its natural blue by alkalies, *χρῶμα*, *gen.* and *pl.* -αῖα, *m.*

Litter, *n.*, (1) a vehicular bed, (a) *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα, *m.*; (b) *καρβ*, -αῖμα, *m.*; (c) *καρβάριον*, -αριον, *m.*

(2) Bedding for animals, such as straw, rushes, etc, *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, *gen.* *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, *f.*; also *ἀραιή*.

(3) The young produced at a birth by a sow, cat, dog or other multiparous animal, (a) *ἀλ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ἀλ*, *m.*; (b) of pups or whelps, *κύμα*, *g. id.*, *m.*; *κύμα* is applied to a litter of pups; it is also applied, often insultingly, to a large family; *κύμα* *muc*, a drove of pigs (*W. Lim.*); the unthriving member of a litter, *ὀλιγαίμα*, -αῖμα, -α, *f.*; also *ὀλιγαίμα*, -αῖμα, *m.*

Litter, *v.t.*, (1) to supply with litter, *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα, and *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα.

Litterateur, *n.*, a literary man, (1) *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα, -αῖμα, *m.*; (2) *κατὰ*, *gen.* *κατὰ*, *m.*

Littered, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Litter, *v.t.*, *ἐκκαταμάχμα*.

Littering, *n.*, the act of supplying with litter, *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα, *m.* (*B.L.L.* II. 364, 366 and 416).

Littery, *a.*, covered or encumbered with litter, *ἐκκαταμάχμα*, -αῖμα.

Little, *a.*, (1) small in size or extent, diminutive, *βραχύς*, *gsf.* *βραχύν*, *comp.* *βραχύν*: a l. fire, *τὸ βραχύν*.

(2) Short in duration: a l. sleep, (a) *κοῦρα βραχύς*; (b) *κοῦρα βραχύς*.

(3) Small in dignity, power or importance: when thou wast l. in thine own sight, *ὅτε ἦς βραχύς σοῦ ἑαυτοῦ* (*1 Sam.* 15, 17).

(4) Insignificant, (a) *ὀλιγαίμα*, -αῖμα; (b) *κατὰ*, -αῖμα.

(5) Small in force or efficiency, weak, *λαγνός*, -αῖμα: it is a l. wind that would not blow a thraneen, *ὅτε ἦς λαγνός ἡ ἀνέμος ὅτι οὐκ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν*.

Little finger, *n.*, (1) *ὀλιγαίμα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖμα, *m.*; (2) *ὀλιγαίμα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖμα, *m.*

Little, *n.*, a small quantity, amount space, (1) *βραχύν*, -αῖμα, *m.*: a l. more, *βραχύν* *νίος* *μό*; a l. less, *βραχύν* *νίος* *λυγρός*; by l. and l., *βραχύν* *ἀπὸ* *βραχύν*; *ὅ* *βραχύν* *σο* *βραχύν*; *ἡ* *βραχύν* *ῥα* *βραχύν*; (2) *λαγνός*, -αῖμα, *m.*: and the l. we are doing, *ἀγῶν* *ἀν* *λαγνός* *ἀτάκτως* *ἀ* *ὀλιγαίμα*; (3) *πῦμα*: I had l. money (not much money) with me, *βίος* *ἦν* *πῦμα* *ἀπὸ* *ἀγῶν*; (4) Idiomatically: I am a l. (*i.e.* kind of) hungry, *τὰ* *κίμα* (*or* *νάμα*) *ὀλιγαίμα* (*Tyr.*).

Little, *ad.*, in a small quantity or degree, not much, slightly, (1) *βραχύς*: it is l. to him, *ὅ* *βραχύς* *αἰς*; it is l. you care, *ὅ* *βραχύς* *ὀρε*; I l. thought, *ὅ* *βραχύς* *ἀ* *ῥα* *ὀρε*; (2) *λαγνός*: I l. thought, *ὅ* *λαγνός* *ἀ* *ῥα* *ὀρε*; (3) *βυλλή*: a l. ahead, *βυλλή* *ἀπὸ* *τοῦ*; the day is a l. chilly, *τὰ* *ἀν* *τὰ* *βυλλή* *βραχύς* *ἡμέρα*; (4) *παρ*, *m.*; a l. cold, *παρ* *ῥα*; (5) *λαγνός*, -αῖμα, *f.*, a l. soft, *τὰ* *λαγνός* *ὅ* *βυλλή* *ἀν*.

A little while, (a) *κατὰ* *βραχύς*; (b) *ῥα* *βραχύς*; (c) *βραχύν* *ἀν*.

For a little while, (a) *ar* *fead* *tamaili* *bis*; (b) *le* *beagan* *aimpne*.

For little, *ar* *beagan*.

Little but, *beag* *nac*.

Littleness, n., the state or quality of being little, (1) *laigeas*, *-gior*, *m*; (2) *ruaracar*, *-air*, *m*; (3) *ruararoeact*, *-a*, *f*.

Liturgy, n., a formula for public worship, *fuirm* *upnaiste*.

Live, v.i., (1) to be alive, to have life, (a) *beir* *i mbeataro*; (b) *beir* *beo*; (c) *mairim*, *-arctam* and *-peactam*: may we live till this time next year, *so* *mairimio* *beo an am* (or *an t-am*) *ro air*; long may you live, (a) *so mba fada beo tu*; (b) *so mairim abao*; if you ever live to come back again, *ma maimeann tu le teact tar n-air air*; that I might never live if it shall be so, *na rabao-ra beo ma beir re marim*; may you live in health, *so mairim rlan*; as long as I live, (a) *an faro ir beo me*, (b) *le mo lo ir le mo marctam*, (c) *an faro ir maimear me*, (d) *an da la deas ir maimear me*; let me live .i. do not kill me, (a) *leis m'anam liom*, (b) *fas ruar me*.

(2) To pass one's time in a certain manner, *mairim*, *-arctam* and *-peactam* he lived peaceably, *do mair re so rioanta*; he lived badly, *do mair re so hote*.

(3) To abide, dwell or reside, *comnuirim*, *-oe*: he lived at Cork, *do comnuir re i gCorcag*; he is going to live there, *ta re ag out cum comnuirthe ann*.

(4) To feed, to subsist on, *mairim*, with *ar*: a horse lives on grass, *maimeann capall ar fear*. See Subsist.

(5) To have a spiritual existence: the just shall live by faith, *ir tre cperoeam maimear an firan* (*Gal. 3, 11*).

(6) To be maintained in life, to obtain a livelihood, *mairim*, with *ar* or *le*: he lived on spoils, *do mair re ar cpeactar*; he lived by the labour of his hands, *do mair re le faotar a lam*.

Live, v.t., to spend one's life, *mairim*, *-arctam*: deceitful men shall not live half their days, *ni maimear daome ceatga da leat a laete* (*Ps. 55, 21*).

To live down: he lived down the slander, *do mair re tar an culcamnt*.

Live, a., (1) having life, alive, not dead, *beo*: the live ox, *an dam beo* (*Ex. 21, 35*); as live as a trout, *com beo le breac*.

(2) Being in a state of ignition, *beo*: live embers, *spir beo*; a live coal, (a) *abteos*, *f.*, (b) *rmearoro*, *f.*, (c) *reanbeo*, *f.*, (d) *beo*, *f.*; it is easy to kindle a live coal, *ir fuir abteos* (*no rmearoro no reanbeo*) *a fao-uao*; they would not ask as a torch but a live coal on the point of a pitchfork, *ca n-iairao riao mar loirann act beo i mbair pice* (*D. D. 276*).

Live-for-ever, n., a plant (*Sedum telephium*), garden ox-pine, *beo-so-beo*.

Livelihood, n., way or means of living, (1) *maimeactam*, *-ana*, *f.*; (2) *ruige maimeactamnt*, *f.*; (3) *ruige beactar*, *f.*; (4) *ruige maimeanna*, *f.*.

Liveliness, n., (1) the quality or state of being lively or animated, (a) *beoact*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *faibear*, *-ir*, *m.*; (c) *faibearct*, *-a*, *f.*.

(2) Briskness, activity, effervescence as of liquors, *beóluaithe, f.*

Livelong, *a.*, whole, entire (said of time, as the day or night, and generally with a sense of tediousness), *fiortuán, -aine.*

Lively, *a.*, (1) endowed with life, manifesting life, *beóda, ind.*

(2) Brisk, vivacious, active, (a) *bíotgamaíl, -míla*; (b) *meap, gsf. míre*; (c) *caparó, -e*; (d) *brogánta, ind.*

(3) Gay, airy, animated, spirited, (a) *meróreač, -ríge*; (b) *faílbe, ind.*; (c) *anamamaíl, -míla*; (d) *aigeanta.*

(4) Bright, vivid, *aibeamaíl, -míla*: lively eyes, *rúite aibeamaíla.*

(5) Strong, vigorous, active, (a) *lútmáir, -aíre*: 'tis you that have the lively feet, *ir aḡac atá na cora lútmára*; (b) *éarḡaró, -e.*; (c) *funneamaíl, -míla.*

Liver, *n.*, a large glandular and vascular organ in vertebrates which secretes the bile, *ae, gen. id., pl. aeóeanna, m. and f. (cf. W. afu; Bret. avu).*

Liver complaint, (a) *tinneap ae*; (b) *reítróe raígeao, f. (Mayo)*; (c) *reítróe raígeam.*

Liver, *n.*, one whose mode of life has some marked characteristic, a good l.=good man, *óime veíḡbeačac*; the longest l., *an té ir ría maíreap.*

Liverwort, *n.*, a ranunculaceous plant (*Anemone hepatica*) with white or bluish flowers, (1) *ae abann (R. C. ix. 231)*; (2) *ae na haḡann* (3) *cúirle abaró*; (4) *cúirle aḡeač*; (5) *óuilleós na cpiúitneac̃ta*; (6) common, *tóimín*; (7) ground, *óuilleapḡ na cpiúitneac̃ta*; (8) rock, *ae*

cloíce; (9) *lur na haírneóige*; (10) sea, *ḡlapán, -ám, m.*

Livery, *n.*, the peculiar dress worn by the servants of noblemen or gentlemen and hence the dress appropriated by any association of persons for their own use, (1) *éroe, g. id., m. (M.)*; (2) *éroeao, -oró, m. (U.)*; (3) *uḡre, g. id., m.*; (4) *ruaíteantap, -aír, m.*

Lives, *n. pl.* of Life: Lives of the Saints, (1) *beačta na naom̃*; (2) *naom̃ífeančap, -aír, m.*

Livestock, *n.*, cattle, (1) *bólačt, -a, f.*; (2) *rtoc, g. rtuic, m.*; (3) *áípnér, -e, f.*

Livid, *a.*, grayish blue, (1) *uačbán, áme*; (2) *míliḡčeač, -číge.*

Lividity, Lividness, *n.*, the state of being livid, (1) *uačbáme, f.*; (2) *míliḡčeačt, -a, f.*

Living, *a.*, being alive, (1) *mapčanač, -aíge*; (2) *beó*, Son of the Living God, *mac Óé Óí* (the *g.s. bí* is only used in this expression).

Living, *n.*, (1) life, existence, (a) *mapčam, -ana, f.*; (b) *maíreac̃tam, -ana, f.*

(2) Means of subsistence, (a) *(ríge) maíreac̃tam(č), -ana, f.*: what way of living have you? *cao é an trlíge maíreac̃tana atá aḡaó?*; (b) *beačta, -ó, f.*

(3) The state of one who lives, *beó, g. id., m., g. bí, f.*: the Land of the Living, *Tír na mBeó*; (cf. *W. byw*).

Living from hand to mouth, *aḡ cup an lae moíu leir an lá amáíreac̃.*

Living on others, (a) *palpaíreac̃t, -a, f.*; (b) *rruáíreac̃t, -a, f.*

Lizard, *n.*, a reptile of the genus *Seps*, (1) *apc uačpa, f.*; (2) *aír uačpa, f.*; (cf. *Skr. ahis, a*

snake); (3) *alptuacpa*, *f.*; (4) *ear tuacpa* (*Ker.*); (5) *aipe pteibe*, *f.*; (6) *lagairt*, *f.*; (7) *glarairt*, *-airt*, *m.*

o! *interj.*, *peac.*

Loach, *n.*, a small freshwater fish (*Nemachilus barbatulus*), *caill-eac ruad*, *f.*

Load, *n.*, (1) a burden, *ualac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*: the lazy man's load, *ualac mic leirg*.

(2) The quantity that can be carried in some specified way, (a) a cargo, *lart lunge no luct lunge*; (b) load carried on the back by means of a rope, (i) *beairt*, *-eirt*, *m.*, (ii) *cporog*, *-oige*, *-a*, *f.*, (iii) *cproualac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*; (c) a load of turf, (i) *pal*, *-alac*, *-alaca*, *f.*, (ii) *cip*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

(3) That which burdens or oppresses the mind, (a) *muirgean*, *-gne*, *-gneaca*, *f.*; (b) *muirpeann*, *-pne*, *-ai*, *f.*; (c) *muirpeap*, *-pup*, *m.*; (d) *muirpoeap*, *-oir*, *m.*

(4) A load partly filled, *caor-gan*, *-am*, *m.*

Load, *v.t.*, (1) to lay a load on or in, (a) *ualuigim*, *-uagad*; (b) *ualac do cup*.

(2) To charge with a load, as firearms, *loroam*, *-ait*: to load a gun, *gunna do loroait*.

(3) To load a vessel, *lartaim*, *-ad*.

(4) To embarrass, *muirguigim*, *-uagad*.

Loaded, *p.p.* of Load, (1) *ualuigte*; (2) *loroaita*.

Loading, *n.*, the act of putting a load on or into, (1) *ualugad*, *-uigte*, *m.*; (2) *luctuagad*, *-uigte*, *m.*

Loadstar, *n.*, the polar star, (1) *an pealt cuar*; (2) *pealt an cinn cuar*; (3) *an pealt eolair*.

Loadstone, *n.*, magnetic iron ore which possesses polarity, (1) *an cloc neirt*: rubbed with a l., *cumulte do cloic neirt*; (2) *cloic iuit*; (3) *cloic capraingte*; (4) *preangairt*, *-airt*, *m.*; (5) *doamur*, *-uir*, *m.* (*Mand.*)

Loaf, *n.*, a shaped mass of bread, (1) *buitin* (*no buitbin*) *g. id.*, *pl. -ni*, *m.*; (2) *bulog*, *-oige*, *-a*, *f.*: half a loaf is better than no bread, *ir peap leat-bulog na beir gan aran*; a penny loaf, *buitin pingme*; (3) *aran*, *-am*, *m.*; (4) *buitean*, *-am*, *m.*; (5) small loaf, *coirt*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*, *dim. coirtin* (*bun*); (6) thick, heavy loaf, *ruog*, *-oige*, *-a*, *f.*; (7) currant loaf, *peann-air*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pi*, *m.*; (8) oaten loaf, a bannock, *bannog*, *f.*; (9) *rruban*, *-am*, *m.*; (10) *bairgin*, *-e*, *-eaca*, *f.* (*Sg.* 184, b).

Loafer, *n.*, a lazy lounge, (1) *palair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pi*, *m.*; (2) *braitroe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ote*, *m.*

Loam, *n.*, a kind of soil, *speallac*, *gen. -aige*, *pl. -a*, *f.*

Loamy, *a.*, (1) abounding with loam, *lan de speallag*.

(2) Resembling loam, *speallac-amail*, *-mla*.

Loan, *n.*, (1) the act of lending, *airleagad*, *-gca*, *m.*

(2) A lending, (a) *lapact*, *-a*, *f.*: to put out on loan, *do cup amac ar lapact*; it is better than a loan not got, *ir peap e na lapact nac bfuigteap*; on loan, *ar lapact*; loan of a borrowed article, *lapact na mapacta*; (b) *ocar*, *-air*, *pl. id.* and *-ca*, *m.*; (c) *tamallt*: I will give you a l., *beapfar me tamallt tuit* (*Or.*).

Loath, *a.*, (1) averse, unwilling. (a) *amoeonac*, *-aige*; (b) *neam*,

toitceanaic, -aige; (c) neam-
ponnmar, -aige.

(2) Reluctant, (a) leaig, -eige:
I was l. to admit it, baob leaig
uom é doimail; (b) leirgeamail,
-míla.

Loathe, *v.t.*, to hate, to abhor, (1)
fuaicim, -aob; (2) déirteanaim,
-aob; (3) gráimigim, -iugab; (4)
gráimnigim, -iugab; (5) mío-
úilim, -leab; (6) Idioms: I
loathe him, (a) ir beas oim é;
(b) ní iugab uim é ná an ríoc;
(c) tá deaig gráim aigam aig.

Loathful, *a.*, disgusting, (1) gráim-
eamail, -míla; (2) fuaicmar,
-aige.

Loathing, *n.*, extreme disgust,
abhorrence, detestation, (1)
déirtean, -tim, *m.*; (2) gráim,
-ánaic, *f.*; (3) fuaic, -a, *m.*; (4)
uolap (=uolceallap), -aig, *m.*;
(5) míobúil, -e *f.*; (6) mígreann,
-gráim, *m.*; (7) neimrpeir, -e, *f.*;
(8) cráorígal, -aig, *m.*

Loathsome, *a.*, fitted to cause
loathing, (1) fuaicac, -aige; (2)
déirteanaic, -aige; (3) gráimna,
ind.; (4) uirgráimna, *ind.*

Loathsomeness, *n.*, the quality of
being loathsome, (1) fuaicmair-
eac, -a, *f.*; (2) déirteanaic, -a,
f.; (3) uirgráim, -ánaic, *f.*

Loaves, *pl.* of Loaf, butóga;
bunlíni.

Lob, *n.*, a clumsy, dull, heavy
person, (1) boac, -aig, *m.*; (2)
tuacac, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Lobby, *n.*, that part of a legisla-
tive hall not appropriated for
official use, poirpéompa, *g. id.*,
pl. -aí, *m.*

Lobe, *n.*, a round projecting part
of an organ, as (1) of the lungs,
taob ná ríamós; (2) of the
ear, (a) maotán, -ám, *m.*, (b) bun
(nó bog) ná cluaise.

Lobelia (water), *n.*, a plant, plap
an loám.

Lobster, *n.*, a marine shellfish
(Homarus vulgaris), (1) gríomac,
-aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) gríomós,
-óige, -a, *f.*

Lobster boat, baob gríomac, *m.*

Lobster-catcher, *n.*, gríomacóir,
-óira, -rí, *m.*

Lobster-eyed, gríomfúileac, -uige

Lobster-hole, (1) a hole in
which lobsters are found, (a)
pac, -aice, *f.*; (b) abac, -aig,
m. (Aran); (2) the opening in
a lobster-pot for admitting lob-
sters, beapac, -aige, -a, *f.*

Lobster-pot, (a) uol gríomac,
m.; (b) pota gríomac.

Lobworm. See Lugworm.

Local, *a.*, of or pertaining to a
particular place, (1) áiteamail,
-míla: local trade, tráic áit-
eamail; (2) something local,
níob acá ceangailte o'áit; (3)
ionacac, -aige.

Locale (*Fr.*), *n.*, a place or spot,
(1) áit, -e, *f.*; (2) bail, -aig,
m.; (3) áitpeab, -eib, -a, *m.*,
also *f.*

Localism, *n.*, a local idiom or
phrase, focat nó páob canáimnac,
m.

Locality, *n.*, position or situation
in a definite place, níob oob beir
ruigte i n-áit éimite.

Localize, *v.t.*, to fix in or assign
to a definite place, déanam
áiteamail.

Locate, *v.t.*, to place in a parti-
cular spot or position, áitigim,
-iugab.

Locative case (*Gram.*), an tuireal
áite.

Loch, *n.*, a lake or arm of the sea,
loc, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *m.* and *f.*
(*cf.* L. lacus; Gr. λάκκος, a pit;
cf. Eng. lack, leak, MacBain).

Lock, *n.*, a fastening for a door, trunk, drawer, etc., in which a bolt is moved by a key, *ḡlar*, -*air*, *m.* (*cf.* Eng. clasp); spring-lock, *ḡlar* *peačá*; stock-lock, *ḡlar* *cip*; to pick a lock, *ḡlar* *o'forḡairt ḡan eočair*.

Lock, *n.*, (1) a tuft of hair, esp. one customarily worn by the Irish and forbidden by the Penal Laws, *ḡlib*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*

(2) A tress or ringlet of hair, (a) *olaoi*, *g. id.*, *pl. -če*, *f.*, also spelled *olaoir* and *olaois*; *dim.* *olaoiréos*, *f.*; (b) *uat*, -*ail*, *pl. id.*, *gpl. -ac*, *m.*; (c) *tuopai*, -*ail*, *m.*: O! gentle maid of the locks of gold, *a mḡean ciúm na o'tuopai n-óir*; (d) *čáč*, -*áič*, *m.*; (e) *cuac*, -*aiče*, -*a*, *f.*; (f) *ciabagán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(3) A small quantity of (a) wool, (i) *rlám*, -*áme*, -*a*, *f.*, (ii) *rlámán*, -*ám*, *m.*, (iii) *flocar*, -*air*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *floceus*); (b) flax, (i) *rḡoč*, -*oiče*, *pl. -a*, and -*anna*, *f.*; (ii) *čáč*, -*áič*, *m.*

Lock, *v.t.*, (1) to fasten with a lock, (a) *ḡlaraim*, -*ao* (*O'N.*): lock the door, *cuir an ḡlar ar an doir*; to lock the door, *an ḡlar do čur ar an doir*.

(2) To fasten in or out, to make secure by means of or as with locks, (a) *oúnaim*, -*ao*: to lock up, *oúnao ruar*; (b) *cuirim paoi ḡlar*: to lock up money, *airḡeao do čur pé ḡlar*.

Locked, *imp.* of Lock, *oúnta le ḡlar*: *pé ḡlar*.

Locket, *n.*, a little case for holding a lock of hair or a miniature, *reóḡlar*, *gen.* and *pl. -air*, *m.*

Lockjaw, *n.*, (1) a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended, *ḡiall-ḡlar*, -*air*, *m.*

(2) In sheep, *ḡpaouaim*, -*e*, *f.*

Lock-knot, *n.*, a knot that cannot be easily untied, *ḡlar-rnaróm*, -*e*, -*meacá*, *f.*

Lockmaker, *n.*, one who makes or mends locks, *ḡlarair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Locksmith, *n.*, a smith who makes locks, *ḡaba ḡeal*; *ḡaba do ḡni ḡlar*.

Locomotion, *n.*; the act of moving from place to place, *ḡluairéacč*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Locomotive, *a.*, used in producing motion, *ḡluairteac*, -*tiče*.

Locomotive, *n.*, a self-propelling engine, *ḡluairteóir*, -*óia*, -*ri*, *m.*

Locum tenens, *n.*, one filling an office for a time, *ḡear ionaro*.

Locust, *n.*, a long-winged, migratory and destructive insect of the family *Acrididae*, allied to grasshoppers, (1) *lócuirte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -či*, *m.*; (2) *loirḡeann*, -*ḡinn*, *m.*; (3) *lurčuač*, -*aiče*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *o'reóitín teairbaiḡ*, *m.*; (5) *lócuirte ceanann*, the bald locust.

Locust-tree, *n.*, the acacia, *črann lócuirte*, *m.*

Lode, *n.*, a metallic vein, *péič* *i mianac*.

Lodestar. *See* Loadstar.

Lodestone. *See* Loadstone.

Lodge, *n.*, a small house for a gamekeeper or gatekeeper, (1) *ápur beag*, *m.*; (2) *tiḡ ḡeacá*; (3) *lóirte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -či*, *m.*

Lodge, *v.i.*, (1) to rest, to stay, to abide, esp. for the night, *com-nuróm*, -*oe*.

(2) To fall or lie down, as grass, grain, etc., *ḡlamacaim*, lodged corn, etc. *ḡlamacán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(3) To stop or remain: the supreme powers are lodged in

the king, ατάρο na háprocúmaçta n-a scóinnurðe ran ríð nó i reitb an ríog.

(4) To come to a rest, φοραμ, -αò: the bullet lodged in the tree, ο'φορ an piléar 'ran scranm.

Lodge, *v.t.*, (1) to give shelter and sleeping-place to, διοδεάτ το εάβαιρ το òume.

(2) To deposit: he lodged a complaint against him, (a) το εuir ré γεράν ιρτεάτ αιρ; (b) a complaint is to be lodged by a merry poet, τά γεράν ιε τεάτ ριόρ ας φεαρ ζυμν òen éιζιρ.—S. na Ráitíneac.

(3) To infix, to implant: he lodged an arrow in his heart, το εuir ré ραιζεαò 'n-a éporðe.

(4) To prostrate: the rain lodges the corn, ιεαζανν an báιρτεάτ an τ-αιθαρ.

Lodger, *n.*, one who occupies a hired room in the house of another, (1) λóιρτíneac, -míð, *m.*; (2) λóιρτέιρ, -έαρ, -ρί, *m.*; (3) διοδεάτ, -òíð, *m.*

Lodging, *n.*, a temporary habitation or place of rest, (1) λóιρτín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*: where are you staying? I don't know yet. I'll ask this woman has she lodgings to let. No, says she, but I will give you a night's lodging for nothing, cá òfuil το λóιρτín-ρέ? Ní φεαòαρ ρór. Φιαφρόαò òe'n mnaoi ρeo òfuil λóιρτín αici ιε ιεγεαν. Ní'λ, αρ ρí, áττ ταòαρφαò μέ διοδεάτ òon orðce òuιτ ζαν òo' μυò; (2) διοδεάτ, -α, *f.*: to give lodgings to the wayfarer, διοδεάτ το εάβαιρ òon òeòμαðe; (3) óρταðeάτ, -α, *f.*; (4) κυρ φαοι, *m.*; (5) ιορταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (6) φειρτεαρ, -τιρ, *m.*; (7) τεάτ ριόρ

nó φαοι; (8) board and lodging, òòpo αζυρ ιεαòα (*Feenachty*),

Loft, *n.*, (1) the room or space under a roof, (a) λóçτ, -α, *pl. id., m.*; (b) λóçτα, *gen. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (c) λoτα, *m.*; (d) ταλλεòð, -òίγε, -α, *f.*; (e) ρπαιρριρ, -e, -ί, *f.*; (f) φοραça, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

(2) A gallery, ταλαοτο, -e, -εαça, *f.*

(3) A loft over a kitchen, αιλέαρ, -έιρ, *m.*

(4) A henroost, φαραò (nó φοραò), -αρò, -αρðe, *m.*

Loftiness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lofty, (1) διοιρòe, *gen. id., f.*; (2) mòρòáτ, -α, *f.*

Lofty, *a.*, (1) high, lifted up high, having great height, άπο, *comp. διοιρòe.*

(2) Elevated in rank, character, dignity, etc., (a) άιρτορέιμεάτ, -míðe; άιρòcéιμεάτ, -míðe.

Log, *n.*, a bulky, unshaped piece of wood, (1) ρmután, -ám, *m.*; (2) ραιλ, *g. ραλαç, pl. -τε, -τεαça and -αιταça, f.*: a log of fir, ραιλ ζιúμαιρε; (3) κορρ cpanm éum teme; (4) ceapcail, -e and -eac, *f.*; (5) ρτπομπán, -ám, *m.*; (6) ρμαlán, -ám, *m.*; (7) ρτοç, *g. ρτυic, pl. id., m.*

Loggerhead, *n.*, a blockhead, a dunce, a numbskull, (1) ceann ζαν céιλ, *m.*; (2) ceann mainléro, *m.*; (3) ceann píca αρ μαðe.

To be at loggerheads, òul éum ciapála no éum òμυρòne; *colloq.* he is at loggerheads with me, τά ρé 'ran òμυμ μιαò òμμ.

Logic, *n.*, the science of exact reasoning, (1) εαζναðeάτ, -α, *f.*; (2) εαλαòα na ηεαζναðeάτa nó na ηέαρúntαçτα; (3) λoίðce, *g. id., f. (O' Beg.)*; (4) εαλαòαν òιορρòίμεάτa; (5) òeαζçamnt (*Foley*); λoιγic, -ce, *f.*

Logical, *a.*, skilled in the art of thinking and reasoning, *eaḡ-nurōe*, *ind.*

Logically, *ad.*, in a logical manner, *ḡo heaḡnurōe*.

Logician, *n.*, a person skilled in logic, (1) *ṡuine ṡoḡnī ṡturoēap i n-eaḡna*; (2) *bočaipe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ṡí*, *m.* (*O' R.*).

Logwood, *n.*, the heartwood of a tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*), a native of South America, *ṡōṡo*, *gen. and pl. -ōṡo*, *m.*

Loin, *n.*, the reins in human beings, the flank in animals, (1) *ṡubán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *luan*, *g. luam*, *m.*; (3) *ápa*, *-an*, *pl. -áṡṡne*, also *g. áṡṡne*, *dual áṡṡam*, *dat. pl. áṡṡmṡ*, *f.*; (4) *caoi*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *pl. leaṡṡac*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*; (6) *foiṡ-ṡom*, *-e*, *-ṡonna*, *f.*; (7) *foiṡ-ṡonn*, *-ṡum*, *m.*; (8) *caoi*, *-oi*, *-ta*, *m.*; (9) *ṡiaṡṡo*, *g. ṡléṡṡte* and *ṡiaṡṡa*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (10) *bléan*, *-éme*, *-éimte*, *f.*: broad-loined, *bléanṡaiṡṡmḡ*.

Loin of veal, *ṡpóta laoiḡ*.

Loiter, *v.i.*, to delay, to linger, to be slow in moving, (1) *moilḡim*, *-iḡṡo*; (2) *leaṡṡánam*, *-ao*; (3) *beic liobóroeač* *nó ṡiḡm*.

Loiterer, *n.*, one who loiters, (1) *leaṡṡánurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōče*, *m.*; (2) *ṡnámurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōče*, *m.*; (3) *ṡnámánurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōče*, *m.*; (4) *ṡíománurōe*, *gen. and pl. -ōče*, *m.*; (5) *ṡiḡneáḡurōe*, *m.*

Loitering, *n.*, the act of delaying or lingering, (1) *leaṡṡánačt*, *-a*, *f.*; also *aḡ leaṡṡán*; (2) *ṡnám-ḡai*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *moileaoóipeačt*, *-a*, *f.*

Loll, *v.i.*, to recline, to lean, (1) *leačḡim*, *-ḡe*; (2) *luḡe ṡuap*; (3) *ṡineao ṡuap*.

London pride, *n.*, a hardy perennial herbaceous plant (*Saxifraga umbrosa*), (1) *cabáṡṡte ṡaome maiče*, *m.*; (2) *cabáṡṡte maṡṡai ṡuaoṡo*, *m.*

Lone, *a.*, (1) being without a companion, *aoṡap*:

ṡuap ṡačao-ṡa ṡém aočt a ṡaile,

ṡiaṡṡócaṡo ṡo máicṡín cionnup tá a leaoṡo,

ṡéaṡṡao-ṡa léi ḡan bṡéaḡ ḡan blaṡap,

ḡo ṡaiṡ ḡul mná aoṡap aṡéṡ ṡ'a ṡaipe.

(2) Being apart from other things of the kind, *aoṡapánač*, *-aiḡe*.

(3) Unfrequented by human beings, solitary, *uaiḡneač*, *-niḡe*: a lone isle, *oiḡeán uaiḡneač*.

Loneliness, *n.*, (1) condition of being lonely, solitude, seclusion, (a) *aoṡapánačt*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *aoṡapóačt*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) A feeling of depression resulting from being alone, (a) *uaiḡneaṡ*, *-niṡ*, *m.*: strife is better than l., (i) *ṡṡeapṡ imṡeap ná uaiḡneaṡ*, (ii) *ṡṡeapṡ an ṡṡoṡ ná an ṡ-uaiḡneaṡ*; (b) *ṡaiṡóeačt*, *-a*, *f.* (*Or.*); (c) *néamaṡačt*, *-a*, *f.*; (d) *iaṡaiṡe-ačt*, *-a*, *f.*

Lonely, *a.*, (1) solitary, retired, *uaiḡneač*, *-niḡe*.

(2) Alone or in want of company, (a) *aoṡapánač*, *-aiḡe*; (b) *aoṡapánač*, *-aiḡe*; (c) *aoṡapóa*; (d) *aoṡaṡač*, *-aiḡe*; (e) *iaṡaiṡe-ač*, *-ṡiḡe*.

Lonesome, *a.*, (1) secluded from society, *uaiḡneač*, *-niḡe*.

(2) Conscious of and somewhat depressed by solitude, *néamaṡač*, *-aiḡe*.

Lonesomeness, *n.*, the state of being lonesome, *uaigneact*, -a, *f.*
Long, *a.*, (1) drawn out in line or in the direction of length, *opp.* to short, (a) *ḡaḡa*, *comps.* *ḡaḡe*, *ḡaḡe*, *ḡa*: cows far off wear long horns, *ḡá ḡaḡaḡa ḡaḡa ḡa na buaib ḡḡaḡa ó baile*; long hair, *ḡḡuaib ḡaḡa*; if the way be too long for thee; *má bionn an ḡḡaḡe ḡó ḡaḡa ḡḡat*; (b) *fig.*, its as long as it is broad, *i.e.* it is all the same his coming or remaining (away), *ḡḡ ionann an cáḡ ḡ ḡeact nó ḡ ḡannam*.

(2) Drawn out or extended in time, (a) *ḡaḡa*: long life, *ḡaḡaḡa ḡaḡa*; a long reign. *ḡéimear ḡaḡa*; he who takes the longest to eat will live the longest, *an ḡé ḡḡaḡe ḡ bionn ḡḡaḡe ḡe ḡé ḡḡaḡe ḡ beḡḡ beḡ*; a long sound, *ḡuaib ḡaḡa*; (b) *fig.*, *ḡamam*, -*amḡe*: there are seven long weeks from All Hallows to Christmas, *ḡá ḡeact ḡeactmame ḡamḡa ó ḡamam ḡo ḡoḡaḡaḡa*; (c) *buan*, -*ame*: if you wish to have a long life, *máḡḡ maḡḡ leat ḡo ḡaḡaḡa ḡ beḡḡ buan*; if you wish to live long eat hot and cold, *máḡḡ maḡḡ leat ḡ beḡḡ buan cáḡ ḡuaḡ ḡḡḡ ḡe*. Another reading is, eat cold and fly, *cáḡ ḡuaḡ ḡ ḡeḡ*.

(3) (a) Slow in passing, *ḡaḡa*: but the time appointed was long, *act ḡob ḡaḡa an ḡ-am cunḡe*; the long hours I watched, *na huamḡe ḡaḡa ḡo bḡḡ ḡḡaḡe*; (b) causing weariness by duration, lingering, (i) *ḡaḡaḡaḡa*, -*aḡe*, (ii) *ḡaḡa*: I find the day long, *ḡḡ ḡaḡa ḡom an lá*.

(4) Extended to any specified measure or length, *ḡaḡo*: their

children a span long, *ḡ naḡḡḡm i ḡḡaḡa ḡéḡe*.

Long-, prefix. (1) *ḡḡḡ-*, *ḡḡḡ-*: long meditation, *ḡḡḡḡḡuamḡeam*; long-gazing, *ḡḡḡḡḡaḡamḡ*; (2) *ḡaḡo-*, *ḡaḡo-*: long-legged, *ḡaḡo-cḡaḡa*; long-featured, *ḡaḡoḡeic-neac*.

Long, *n.*, the long and the short of it, the whole affair good and bad: he knows the long and the short of those affairs, *ḡá ḡḡḡ uilc ḡḡ maḡḡeap na ḡḡḡḡaḡa ḡm aḡe*; that's the long and the short of it for you, *ḡm é ḡ ḡaḡo ḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡaḡaḡ ḡḡat*.

Long, *ad.*, (1) to a great extent, (a) in space, *ḡo ḡaḡa*; a long drawn out line, *line ḡinḡe amac ḡo ḡaḡa*; (b) in time, (i) *ḡo ḡinḡeac*: when the trumpet shall be sounded long, *nuamḡ ḡéḡḡeap an ḡḡoc ḡo ḡinḡeac*, (ii) *ḡḡaḡo*: and as Paul was long preaching, *ḡḡḡ ḡḡ mbeḡḡ ḡo ḡḡḡ ḡḡaḡo ḡḡ ḡéanam ḡeamḡḡa (Acts 20, 9)*; they that tarry long at the wine, *an ḡḡḡḡ ḡanam ḡḡaḡo ḡḡ an ḡḡḡḡ (Prov. 23, 30)*; 'tis a good life if it lasts long, *ḡḡ maḡḡ an ḡaḡaḡa é ma maḡḡeann ḡé ḡḡaḡo*; may you live long, *ḡo maḡḡḡ ḡḡaḡo*; ḡo mba *ḡaḡa beḡ ḡú*.

(2) At a point of duration far distant prior or posterior: it will not be long till he comes, *ní ḡaḡa ḡo ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡé*; not long before that, *ḡo ḡeapḡ ḡḡḡe ḡm*; long after that, *ḡḡaḡo n-a ḡiaḡḡ ḡm*; long before that, *ḡḡaḡo ḡḡḡe ḡm*; ere long, *ḡan ḡḡḡḡ*; long ago, *ḡaḡó*; it was not long till, *nḡḡ ḡian ḡo*.

(3) Through the whole extent or duration, *ḡḡ ḡeacḡ*: all my life long, *ḡḡ ḡeacḡ mo ḡaḡaḡaḡ*

(*Gen.* 48, 15); *an* *peaθ* *mair-peaθ*; *ar* *paθ* *mō* *pé*.

(4) Through an extent of time more or less; in asking questions: how long is it since, *cá* *paθ* *ó* *íom* *é*.; how long have you been here? *an* *paθa* *óuit* *annro*?

As long as, *com* *paθa* *le*.

Long, lank person, (a) *r̥suibhíuún*, -*úm*, *m.*; (b) *gl̥er̥oipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (c) *p̥án̥ar̥oe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Long, lanky, nervous person, *r̥t̥r̥ileamán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Long, v.i., to feel a strong desire or craving for a thing, (1) *mianuigim*, -*uig̥aθ*; (2) I long to see you, *tá* *íom* *oim* *p̥i̥bre* *o'paicim* (*Rom.* 1, 11); I longed after thy precepts, *eo* *bí* *íom* *asam* *am* *o'ar̥eant̥aib* (*Ps.* 119, 40); (3) I longed for thy salvation, *eo* *bí* *mian* *asam* *eo* *p̥l̥án-uig̥aθ*.

Long-armed, a., having long arms, *l̥ám̥paθa*, *ind.*

Long-bearded, a., having a long beard, *ut̥paθa*.

Long-boat, n., the largest boat carried by a merchant vessel, *báθ* *paθa*.

Long-featured, a, having long features, *lil.* cheeks, *par̥oleicneac*, -*m̥ge*.

Long-eared, a., having long ears, (1) *cl̥uap̥ac*, -*ai̥ge*; (2) *paθ-cl̥uap̥ac*, -*ai̥ge*.

Longer, a., *compar.* of long, (1) *níor* *par̥oe*; (2) *níor* *p̥ia*.

Longest, a., *superl.* of long, *í* *par̥oe*; *í* *p̥ia*.

Longeval, a., long-lived, *paθpaθ̥oig̥lac*, -*ai̥ge*.

Longevity, n., long duration of life, (1) *paθpaθ̥oig̥lac̥t*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *pean̥oip̥oac̥t*, -*a*, *f.*

Long-haired, a., having long hair, *up̥lac*, -*ai̥ge*.

Long-headed, a., having unusual foresight or sagacity, (1) *p̥ut-p̥aθ̥ap̥eac̥*, -*ai̥ge*; (2) *paθ̥apaθ̥a*, *ind.*; (3) *paθ̥ceannḁc* (*Timony*).

Longimanous, a., having long hands, (1) *paθ̥l̥ám̥ac*; (2) *paθ̥g̥eag̥ac*.

Longing, n., an eager desire, an earnest wish, (1) *mian*, *gen. méme*, *pl. miana*, *f.*; (2) *mianar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (3) *mian̥sur*, -*ur*, *m.*; (4) *oún*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) great longing, *oeap̥soún*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *íom*, *g. íumn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (7) *léro*, -*e*, *f.*

Longing of a woman enceinte, *p̥lor*, *'gen. p̥leap̥a*, *m.*: the bit longed for, *mí* *méme*.

Longingly, ad., *so* *hanm̥ianḁc*: to fall l. in love. *eo* *tuitim* *so* *hanm̥ianḁc* *i* *n̥p̥iáθ*.

Longitude, n., (1) measure of distance along the longest line, (a) *paθ*, -*aro*, *m.*; (b) *par̥oe*, *g. id*, *f.* (2) *Geog.*, *par̥oeac̥t*, -*a*, *f.*

Long-legged, a., having long legs, *cor̥paθa*, *ind.*; *paθ̥cor̥ac̥*.

Long-limbed, a., having long arms, *g̥eag̥ac̥*, -*ai̥ge*.

Long-lived, a, (1) having a long life, (a) *cianm̥ar̥t̥anḁc̥*, -*ai̥ge*; (b) *paθ̥oig̥lac̥*, -*ai̥ge*; (c) *paθ̥paθ̥oig̥lac̥*, -*ai̥ge*; (d) *buan̥paθ̥oig̥lac̥*, -*ai̥ge*.

(2) Lasting long, *buan*, -*ame*.

Long-necked, n., having a long neck, *p̥so̥g̥allḁc̥*, -*ai̥ge*: a long-necked person, *p̥so̥g̥allḁc̥án*, -*ám*, *m.*

Long primer, n., a kind of type, *p̥í̥mé̥ap̥ paθa*.

Longshanks, n., a person with long legs, (1) *p̥p̥eang̥ar̥oe*, *g. id*, *pl. -oí*, *m.*; (2) *r̥suibhíuún*, -*úm*, *m.*

Long-sighted, a., able to see objects at a great distance, *paθ̥paθ̥ap̥eac̥*, -*ai̥ge*.

Long-sightedness, *n.*, the state or condition of being long-sighted, *ῥατομαδρακαετ*, -α, *f.*

Long since, *ad.*, *ῥαο ὁ ῥομ*.

Long-suffering, *n.*, long patience of offence, (1) *ῥαοῦλαμς*, -e, *f.*; (2) *ῥαοῖορὼνε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαοῖορῖοε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *ῥαοαρ-αὼναετ*, -α, *f.*

Long-suffering, *a.*, patient for a long time, (1) *ῥαοῖορὼνεαε*, -νῖς; (2) *ῖομῥαλαμς*, -e; (3) *ῥαῖλαμς*, -ε; (4) *ῥαοῖορῖοεαε*, -ε; (5) *ῥαοαῖορῖοεαε*, -αῖς; (6) *ῥοῖορῖοεαε*, -οῖς.

Long-tailed, *a.*, having a long tail, (1) *ῥεῖαεαῖαε*, -αῖς; (2) *ῥεαεαε*, -αῖς.

Long-visaged person, *n.*, (1) *ῖαῖα-αεαῖ*, -αῖ, *m.*; (2) *ῥαοῖοεῖαεαε*, -νῖς, *m.*

Longways, Longwise, *ad.*, lengthwise, *αρ α ῥαο*.

Long-winded, *ad.*, long-breathed, *ῥαοαῖαεαε*, -αῖς.

Looby, *n.*, an awkward, clumsy fellow, (1) *ῥααῖαε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.*; (2) *ῥααῖαεαε*, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; (3) *αῖοεῖαεαῖ*, -ὀρῖα, -ῖ, *m.*; (4) *ῥααεαεαε*, -αῖς, *m.*; (5) *ῖααῖαῖαε*, *gen. and pl. id.*, *m.*

Look, *v.i.*, (1) to direct the eyes for the purpose of seeing something, (a) *ῥεαεαῖ*, -αῖ(τ): look before you leap, *ῥεαε ῥαῖα ῖεμῖ*; do not look behind, *ῖα ῥεαε αο ῖααο*; the woman looked behind her, *ο'ῥεαε αῖ ῖεαῖ ῖααο*; look here, *ῥεαε ῖ ῖεῖ οῖ*; (b) *αῖαεαῖ*, *v n. αῖαε*: he looked, *ο'αῖαε ῥε.*; the cat can look at a king, *ῥα ῖεαο αῖ αῖ αῖ αῖ αῖ αῖ*; look before you leap, *αῖαε ῥα ῖα ῖεμῖ*; (c) *ῥεαεαῖ*, -αο: a cat can look at a king,

ῥεαοαῖ αῖ ῥεαεαο αῖ ῖε (N. C.); look before you leap, *ῥεαε ῖοῖαε ῥα ῖα ῖααῖαο ῖα ῖεμ*; (d) to look attentively at (i) *ῖεαεαῖ*, -αῖ, (ii) *ῖεαῖ*, -αο; (e) to look towards, *οο ῖεῖαῖ αῖαο αῖ*.

To look about .i. on all sides, *ο'ῥεαε ῥε ῖα ῖεαῖ*.

To look about one .i. be on the watch, be vigilant or guarded, *ῖααῖ αῖαε ῖεῖ ῥεμ*.

To look after, (1) to attend or take care of, (a) *αῖαε οο ῖααῖαε*, (b) *ῥεαεαῖ ῖ ῖοῖαο*: looking after the cows, *ῖ ῖοῖαο ῖα ῖαο*, *ῖ ῖαῖ ῖα ῖαο*, *ῖ ῖεῖ ῖα ῖαο*; (c) *ῖεῖ ῖ ῖαῖ ῖαο*; (2) to seek, to search, *αῖαεαῖ αῖ ῖο ῖα*.

To look at: look at it again, (1) *ῥεαε αῖαε αῖ*; (2) *αῖαε αῖαε αῖ*; (3) *ῥεαε αῖαε αῖ*; (4) *ῖεαεαῖ αῖαε αῖ*.

To look badly, not in good form: he looks badly, *ῖα οῖ αῖ αῖ*.

To look black at, to scowl at a person, *οοῖῥεαεαῖ οο ῖααῖαε αῖ ῖε*.

To look down on one .i. with indifference or contempt, *ῥεαεαῖ ῖοῖ αῖ ῖε*.

To look for, (1) to expect, *ῖα ῖεῖ αῖ ῖε ῖα ῖε ῖα ῖε*; (2) to search for, *αῖαεαῖ αῖ ῖα*.

To look forth as from a window, *ῥεαεαῖ αῖαε*.

To look into, to inspect closely: to look into a thing, *ῖα οο ῖεῖαεαε*.

To look on, to view, *ῥεαεαῖ αῖ*.

To look out: be on the watch, be careful, *ῖα οο ῖα ῖα ῖα ῖα αῖ*; I will be on the look out, *ῖεῖ ῖα ῖα ῖα αῖ*.

To look through, to see through, *φέαcam τρίo*.

To look to, (a) to watch, to take care of, *φέαcam zo maĩt oó*; to look to one, *φαĩpe nó aĩpeácar oó oéanacm ap oúme*; be sure to look to him, *bĩ oemĩ-neac ap aĩpe oó éabairc oó*; (b) expect something from me, *φέac éuam-pa*.

To look up, to search for, to find, *cuapcugaó*.

To look up to, to respect, *φέacamt puap éum*.

To look young, *φέacamt ós apĩr*.

Look, *n.*, (1) the act of looking, a glance, (a) *φέacam(τ)*, -ana, *f.*; (b) *amapc*, -apc, *m.*: one look before you is better than three looks behind you, *ĩr fearĩ amapc pómact ná τĩĩ hamapc io oĩaro*; (c) *oearcaó*, -cēa, *m.*; (d) *paó-apc*, -apc, *m.*; (e) *piollaó*, -aró, -arōe, *m.*: and some look aside he gave he saw a young goodly-complexioned warrior in a deep sleep, stark naked, without weapons or armour, *agur piollaó éĩgm oó éuag pēacā oó éĩ pē óglaoc, oēag-ĩĩuaóac 'n-a éĩrom-ĩuan cooiaa 7 é táĩnoéc, gan apm gan éĩoēam (E. O. A. 173)*.

(2) Manner, mien, (a) *gné*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ĩē, *f.*; (b) *oēalb*, -eĩbe, -a, *f.*; (c) *oĩeac*, -a, *m.*; (d) *φέacam*, -ana, *f.*: to have an honest look, *gné macánta oó beĩt ap oúme*; by his looks you would take him to be an honest man, *ap a oēĩb oó meapfā ġur oúme macánta é*; to look merrily, *φέacamt zo poĩbĩr*.

(3) Hence appearance, (a) *epoc*, -a, *m.*: he has a hungry look, *tā epoc an ocmaĩr ap*; (b) *epocai*, -ai, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) *cuma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -mēa, *f.*: there

is a look of goodness about him, *tā cuma na maĩēapa ap*; it has the appearance of rain, *tā cuma na fearēanne ann (outcuma, Or, also out simply; cf. tā out an ōēapla ap ĩm, that has the look of an English construction)*.

Look! *interj.*, *φέac*: look there! *φέac ann ĩo*!

Looker-on, *n.*, a spectator, (1) *φέacaóoĩr*, -ōpa, -ĩĩ, *m.*; (2) *peallac*, -aĩg, *m.*.

Looking, *n.*, the act of one who looks, a glance, (1) *see* Look, *n.* (1).

(2) Searching, (a) looking for a track on water, *ag iapĩaró loĩg ap uĩĩge*; (b) looking for a needle in a bundle of hay, *ag cuapcugaó ĩnāēarōe 1 mbeapc pēĩr*; (c) looking out for a wife, *ag loĩg mĩnā*.

Looking-glass, *n.*, *ĩgācān*, -ām, *m.*: a friend's eye is a good looking-glass, *ĩr maĩt an ĩgācān ĩũĩ ēapao*.

Look out! *int.*, *tabair apĩe*; *φέac pómact; ē'apĩe éuagat*.

Loom, *n.*, a machine for weaving, knitting or lace-making, *peól*, -ōĩ, -ēa, *m.*; a weaver's loom, *peól ĩĩēaoōma*; gearing of a loom, *uĩam*, *gen.* *uaĩgme*, *pl.* *uaĩma*, *f.*.

Loon, *n.*, (1) a sorry fellow, a worthless person, *amōēĩeōĩr*, -ōpa, -ĩĩ, *m.*.

(2) The great northern diver, a web-footed bird of the genus Urinator, (a) *lōma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aĩ, *m.*; (b) *ēan ġlap na ĩgāoān*.

Loop, *n.*, a fold or doubling of a thread, cord or rope; a curve of any kind, (1) *lūb*, -ūbe, -a, *f.*; (2) *ĩĩuaóān*, -ān, *m.*; (3) small loop, *lūbĩn*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -nĩ, *m.*.

Loop, *v.t.*, to make a loop, *lúbaim*, -*ao*.

Looped, *a.*, bent or tied so as to a loop, *lúbta*.

Loopholes, *n. pl.*, small narrow openings in a fortification, *puill beagá tpe balla*.

Loose, *a.*, (1) unbound, untied, not fastened or fixed, (a) *ṛṣaoilte*, *ind.*: this bundle is loose, *tá an beart ro ṛṣaoilte*, *nó ceangailte ióboṣ*, *nó ṣan páṛṣaó maíṛ*; to hang loose, *beíṛ ṛṣaoilte ríor*; (b) *boṣ*, *gsf.* *buíṣe*, a loose tooth, *ṛíacail boṣ*; (*ṛíacail boṣ*, *M.*); (c) *neamóamṣean*, -*ṣne*.

(2) Not dense or compact, *neamóluṛ*, -*úite*.

(3) Not precise or exact, (a) *neamórumn*, -*e*; (b) *éíoeapóta*.

(4) Not strict in matters of morality, (a) *amṛpíanta*, *ind.*: a loose liver, *óuine amṛpíanta*; (b) *óíoblírapá*, -*aiṣe*; loose verses *óuanta óíoblírapá*.

(5) Not tight or close, (a) *óionapṣta*; (b) *ṛṣaoilte*: your coat is loose, *tá ro éapóṣ ṛṣaoilte*; a horseshoe loose, *cpúó ṛṣaoilte*; her hair was loose and she dressing it, *bí a ṣṛuaíṣ léi ṛṣaoilte ṛ í ó'á ṛéóṛṛeac* (*D. E.* 40), also *bí a ṣṛuaíṣ léi*.

Loose, *v.t.*, (1) to untie, to unbind, to set free, (a) *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*: loose them and bring them to me, *ṛṣaoilró aṣur tabṛaró éuṣam-ṛa íao* (*Mat.* 21, 2); canst thou . . . loose the bonds of Orion? *an bṛéaoann tupa . . . ceangail Opíon ro ṛṣaoileao* (*Job* 38, 31); (b) *óionapṣaim*, -*ao*.

(2) To release from anything obligatory or burdensome, *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*: art thou loosed

from a wife? seek not a wife, *an bṛuil tú ṛṣaoilte ó mṛnaoi? ná ṛiapp bean* (*1 Cor.* 7, 27); whatever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven, *ṣró bé níró ṛṣaoilṛear tú ar talam*, *beró ré ṛṣaoilte ar neam* (*Mat.* 26, 19).

(3) To relax, to loosen *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*: so that the joints of his loins were loosed, *ionnur ṣo ṛaṁaoar ailt a leap-ṛaiṣ ṛṣaoilte* (*Dan.* 5, 6); we let loose a thousand hounds, *ro ṛṣaoileamar míle cú*.

Loosely, *ad.*, in a loose manner, *ṣo boṣ*.

Loosen, *v.t.*, (1) to make loose, to free from tightness, to make less dense or compact, *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*.

(2) To free from restraint, to set at liberty, (a) *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*: he who binds loosens, *an té ceanglar 'ré ṛṣaoilear*; (b) *leíṣim leṛ*; (c) *banim oe*: loosen your hold of me, *ban óiom*; (d) *boṣaim*, -*ao*: I loosened my hold of him, *ro boṣar mo ṣṛeim oe*; my hold loosened, *ro boṣ mo ṣṛeim*.

Loosen, *v.i.*, to become loose or, less tight or compact, *ṛṣaoilim*, -*leao*: the tying loosened, *ro ṛṣaoil an ceangal*.

Loosener, *n.*, one who or that which loosens, *ṛṣaoilteóir*, -*ópa*, -*ṛí*, *m*.

Looseness, *n.*, (1) the state or condition of being loose, *ṛṣaoilteact*, -*a*, *f*.

(2) *Diarrhoea*, which see.

Loose-strife, *n.*, (1) a plant of the genus *Lysimachia* having star-shaped flowers, usually yellow, (a) *tup na ríotcána* (*L. vulgaris*); (b) *bṛeallán léana*; (c) *luib rí-*

beapnac; (d) wood, ramán, -ám, *m.*; (e) yellow wood, (i) tur Cólumcille; (ii) reamap ílmuir.

(2) Purple loose-strife of the genus *Lythrum* having purple or crimson flowers, the common kind being *L. salicaria*, (a) beatán léana; (b) brian breá; (c) creáctac, -aí, *m.*

(3) Spiked purple loose-strife, (a) conaípe; (b) earball caicín; (c) beatán léana.

Loot, *n.*, (1) the act of plundering, creáctac, -aí, *m.*

(2) Plunder, booty, (a) creáctac, -aí, *f.*; (b) éactac, -aí, *f.*

Loot, *v.t.*, to plunder, creáctaim, -aí, *m.*

Lop, *v.t.*, to cut off the top or superfluous parts, (1) teargaim, -aí: to lop off separately every one of his limbs, gac ball óa ballaib do teargair óa leir óe (Tbb. 252, 26); (2) geargaim, -aí; (3) ríagaim, -aí.

Lopped, *p.p.* of Lop, teargta.

Lopper, *n.*, one who lops, teargair, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Lopping, *n.*, (1) cutting, as branches, (a) teargta, *gen. -ta, m.*; (b) ríagta, -aí, *m.*

(2) The branches lopped off, (a) eactac, -aí, *m.*; (b) brian, -aí, *m.*

Loquacious, *a.*, talkative, garrulous, (1) tuairbéalaí, -aí, *m.*; (2) cannteac, -aí: he is so l. that you cannot gag him, ní tiocfaid leat gobán a cup air tá pé com cannteac rí; (3) gabac, -aí, *m.* and cabac, -aí, *m.*; (4) brian, -aí, *m.*

Loquaciousness, Loquacity, *n.*, talkative, garrulity, (1) ríagaim, -aí, *f.*; (2) gabac, -aí, *m.*

Lord, *n.*, a titled nobleman, a bishop, a proprietor of a manor, (1) tigeapna, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m. (cf. W. teyrn; Corn. teern)*; (2) tigeap, -aí, -a, *m.*; (3) tigeap, -aí, *m.*; (4) coónac, -aí, -aí, *m.*

Lord Lieutenant, *n.*, (1) a representative of royalty, (a) tigeap, *m.*; (b) tigeapnaí, *m. (gl. prorex)*; (c) tigeapnaí, *m. (gl. prorex)*; (d) fear ionair an tigeap.

(2) Lord Lieutenant of a county, tigeap comtae.

Lord-like, *a.*, befitting or like a lord, tigeapnaí, -aí.

Lordliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lordly, tigeapnaí, *f.*

Lordly, *a.*, of or pertaining to a lord, proud, haughty, tigeapnaí, -aí.

Lord Mayor, *n.*, the mayor of certain cities, (1) tigeapna méara; (2) móirí, -aí, *m.*

Lordship, *n.*, (1) the state or condition of being a lord, tigeapnaí, -aí, *f.*

(2) Dominion, power or authority of a lord, tigeapnaí, -aí, *m.*

Lore, *n.*, that which is or may be learned or known, léigean, -aí, *m.*

Lorn, *a.*, forsaken, abandoned, ríagta, *ind.*

Lorry, *n.*, a small cart or wagon without sides, cairt ceatarpotaí gan taoba.

Lose, *v.t.*, (1) to part with unintentionally or unwillingly, caillim, -eam: to lose money, aipeac do cailleam; to lose an eye, ríal do cailleam.

(2) To cease to have: I have lost my appetite, do cailleap mo góile.

(3) Not to employ or enjoy : I have lost my day, *do caillear mo lá*.

(4) To wander from, to go astray, to lose one's way, *duime do dól amuðá ar a bealać*.

(5) To fail to obtain, to fail to gain a win, to miss : he shall not lose his reward, *ní cailpró pé a luaroedać* (*Mat.* 10, 42); the man who loses the game has permission to talk, *tá ceao camnte aš fear cailte na himearta*.

Loser, *n.*, one who loses, *cailteoir, -ópa, -pí, m.*

Losing, *n.*, the act of parting with unintentionally, the act of failing to gain or win, *cailteamam(τ), -mna, f.* : l. before and behind, *cailteamam pómat 'r do óiaró*; he was near l. courage, *ba dóbaip cailteamam ar a mhpneać*.

Losing, *a.*, causing or incurring loss, (1) *cailteać, -tiġe*; (2) *cailteamnać, -aġe*.

Loss, *n.*, (1) the act of losing, *cailteamam, -mna, f.* : there is no removal without loss, *ní óionn imhpce an cailteamam*.

(2) The state of losing, misfortune, harm, (a) *óioġbál, -ála, f.* : it is certain that they will suffer the pain of loss, *ir deapóća go mberó pian na óioġbála opta*; (b) *doćar, -air, m.*; (c) *amleap, -a, m.*; (d) *bpeir, -e, f. (Con.)*.

(3) That which is lost or from which one has parted, (a) *cail, -e, f.*, also *ceal* : it is being lost to us, *tá pé aš dól ar ceal uamn (nó optamn) (cf. W. and Bret. coll; cf. Eng. halt)*; (b) *dól amuðá* : it was my own loss, *ir ópm pé m do bí an dól amuðá*; (c) *fig.*, may we suffer no greater loss, *ná m imćiġró*

uamn aćt é; (d) *fig.*, it will not be my loss, *ní mipe beró ćiorleir*; (e) *óioġbál, -ála* : he was a great loss to posterity, *ba óioġbál mór é do r na mar-tparóir*; (f) *fig.*, she lost patience, *do bpir ar an bpoġró aic*.

(4) Defect, deficiency, (a) *earbaró, -baća, pl. id., gpl. bać, f.*, also *earbaró*; (b) *oic, -e, f.*

(5) The state of being lost or destroyed : the loss of a ship, *cailteamam lunge*.

(6) Failure to gain or win : to lose a battle, *cać do cailteamam*

(7) Failure to use advantageously : loss of time, *cailteamam amhpce*.

Losset, *n.* See Kneading-trough.

Lost, *a.*, parted with, not gained or won, thrown away or wasted, ruined or destroyed, (1) *cailte, ind.*; (2) *cailte* : the horse has lost a shoe, *tá cpúó cailte aš an ġcapall*.

Lot, *n.*, (1) that which happens without human design, chance, fate, hazard, (a) *cmneamam, gen. -mna, f.*; (b) *oán, -ám, -a, m.*; (c) *oál, -a, -ia, f.*; (d) *pairoeōġ, -óġe, -a, f.*

(2) Anything used in determining a question by chance, (a) *cpannćur, -ćur, m.* : the lot suppresseth contention and determineth even between the mighty, *do beir an cpannćur ar impeapánaib corġ ġ poimnir roir na cumaćtaib (Prov. 18, 18)*; to draw lots, (i) *cpannćur (cpamn) do ćarpmāġ, cpamn do ćur (K)* (ii) *dól pé ćop na cmneamna*; by lot, (i) *le cpannćur*, (ii) *le cmneamam*; (b) *cpamn, -amn, m.* : until the lot fell on the

Lout, *n.*, a clownish, awkward fellow, (1) ῥῥαῖρτε, *g. id., pl.* -τί, *m.*; (2) ῥῥόμρε, *g. id., pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (3) κυοαμάν, -άμ, *m.*; (4) βρεῖττις, *g. id., pl.* -ci, *m.*

Lovable, *a.*, worthy of love, (1) ῥαδόμεν, -αίρ; (2) ῥαδόμεναι, -μέα; (3) ῥεανόμεναι, -μέα; (4) ἰονῖναι.

Lovage, *n.*, an umbelliferous plant (*Levisticum officinale*) sometimes used in medicine, (1) ῥυναιρ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ῥυρ ἀν ῥαδαιρ, *m.*; (3) ῥυῖβ ἀν ῥαδαιρ, *f.*

Love, *n.*, (1) a feeling of strong attachment or devotion to another, (a) ῥαδὸ, *g.* -α and -αδὸ, *m.* (*cf.* √ *pri*; *Skr.* *pri*, to love, with interchange of *p* and *c*, and of *c* and *g*): I am in love with that girl, τάμ ἰ ῥαδὸ λειρ ἀν ῥεαῖν ῥμ; the love of God, ῥαδὸ Θε; conjugal, fatherly, filial love, ῥαδὸ ῥάναμάντα, ἀταρδα, μακαῖναι; to languish through love, ῥειρῥεαν τῥέ ῥαδὸ; to fall in love, τυῖτμ ἰ ῥαδὸ; (b) ῥεαρ, -ειρ, -α, *m.*, -ειρce, -α, *f.* (*cf.* *W. serch*; *Bret. serc'h*, concubine; *cf. Eng. sorrow*); (c) *cumann*, -amn, *m.*: cold is the love of a hag, ῥυαρ *cumann* καῖνιῥε; (d) ῥεαν νό cean, -α, *m.*: woe to him who gives love to women, ἰρ μαῖρῥ α βειρ ῥεαν ῥο ῥνῖναι (B. O'H.); (e) ταιρνεαῖν, -νμ, *m.*; (f) βάρδ, -ε, *f.* (*cf.* √ *bhag*, love).

(2) Courtship, ῥυῖρῥε, *g. id., f.*: to make love, ῥυῖρῥε ῥο ῥέαναι.

(3) Affection, kind feeling, *cion*, *g. ceana, m.*

(4) The object of affection: my love, (a) *mo ῥύν*; (b) *mo curo* ῥε'ῖν τῥαοῖα; (c) *mo ῥυῖρῖν*; (d) *mo ῥτόρ* (νό

ῥτόρῖν); (e) *mo* ῥέαῖα; (f) *a* ῥάοιμας.

Commendable love, ῥοῥαδὸ, *m.*

Great love, ῥοῥῥαδὸ, *m.*

Love at first sight, ῥεαρῥαδὸ, *m.*

Intense love, ῥεαρῥ-ῥαδὸ, *m.*

Love philtre, ῥῥεα, *m.*

Love song, ῥαῖναι, -άμ, *m.*

Love spot, βαῖ ῥειρce.

(5) Cupid, the god of love, ῥοῖα ἀν ῥαδὸ.

(6) No points scored on one side in a game: five love, *a* *cúῥ* ῥαοῖ.

(7) A strong desire: for the love of money is the root of all evil, ῥοῖρ ἰρ ἔ ῥαδὸ ἀν ἀῖρῥο ῥῥεαῖν ῥα ῥ-ῥιῥe οῖc (1 *Tim.* 6, 10); the hounds' love for the sheep, ῥαδὸ ῥα ῥcon ἀρ ῥα καοῖρῥ.

Love, *v.t.*, (1) to have a feeling of love for, to regard with affection ῥαδὸῖρῥμ, -ῥῥαδὸ: thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ῥαῖρῥεοῖαῖρ τῦ ῥο *có*μαρῥα μαρ τῦ ῥέμ (*Mat.* 22, 39); thou shalt love the Lord thy God, ῥαῖρῥεοῖαῖρ τῦ ῥο ῥῥῥ-εαρῥα ῥοῖα (*Mat.* 22, 37).

(2) To regard with passionate and devoted affection, (a) ῥαδὸ-ῥῥμ, -ῥῥαδὸ; (b) ῥο βειρῥμ ῥαδὸ: I love you with all my heart, τῥ ῥαδὸ *c*ῥοῖρῥε ῥῥαμ ῥοῖρ; I loved her, ῥο *c*ῥῥαρ ῥαδὸ ῥοῖ, ῥο *c*ῥῥαρ ταιρνεαῖν ῥοῖ, ῥο ῥο ῥαδὸ ῥῥαμ ῥοῖ, ῥο ῥαδὸῖρῥεαρ ἰ; he loves me, ῥαδὸῖρῥεαν ῥέ μέ; to love passionately, ῥαδὸῖρῥαδὸ ῥο ῥαῖναι; (c) ῥεαρῥαῖν νό ῥεαρῥῥῥμ, -caδὸ; (d) τῥῥῥαῖν ῥεαρῥ: I loved her, ῥο *c*ῥῥαρ ῥεαρῥ ῥοῖ.

(3) To have a strong liking or desire for, (a) *τα cion aḡam opṛ*; (b) love me love my dog, *már ionmáin an éiríin ip ionmáin an t-ál*; *már ionmáin leat mé ip ionmáin leat mó réim*; *már ionmáin leat mé ip ionmáin leat mó ḡadap*.

Love, *v.i.*, to be in love, to have the feeling of love: I am in love, *táim i nḡráð*.

Love-apple, *n.*, the tomato, *uball ḡráð*.

Love-knot, *n.*, a knot or bow as of ribbon, *ṛnaróm ḡráð*, *gen. ṛnaðma*.

Loveless, *a.*, devoid of love, *ḡan ḡráð*.

Love-lies-bleeding, *n.*, a species of amaranth (*Amarantus melan-cholicus*), *tur an ḡráð*.

Loveliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lovely, (1) *maireacṫ*, *-a, f.*; (2) *ṛḡiamacṫ*, *-a, f.*

Lovely, *a.*, having qualities which excite love; beautiful, charming, (1) *roḡráðac*, *-aḡe*; (2) *maireac*, *-rḡe*; (3) *ṛḡiamac*, *-aḡe*.

Lover, *n.*, one who loves, (1) *ḡráðtóir*, *-óra*, *-rí, m.*; (2) *ḡráðouḡṫeóir*, *m.*; (3) *ṛearcṫóir*, *m.*; also *ṛearcúir*, *g. id., pl., -óṫe, m.* (T.P., II. 148); (4) *cporóeán*, *-áin, m.*; (5) *cporóeós*, *-óḡe, -a, f.*; (6) *leannán*, *-áin, m.*: I hate a young woman without a lover, *ip fuacṫ liom bean óḡ ḡan leannán*; a fairy lover, *leannán ṛróe*; (7) *ṛear ḡráða*: lover and friend, *ṛear ḡráða aḡur capa* (Ps. 88, 18); (8) *pl. luṫṫ ḡráða*, also *aor ḡráða*.

Loving, *a.*, affectionate, (1) *ḡráðac*, *-aḡe*; (2) *ḡeanamail*, *-mṫa*; (3) *ceanamail*, *-mṫa*; (4) *ḡráðmar*, *-aḡe*; (5) *ḡráðamail*, *-mṫa*; (6)

cumannac, *-aḡe*; your loving brother, *ṫo ṫearṫṫráṫair cumannac* (ending of a letter); (7) *cumannroa, ind.*

Loving kindness, *n.*, *ḡráðmaracṫ*, *-a, f.*

A loving person, *muirneac*, *-nḡḡ, -nḡe, m.*

Low, *a.*, (1) not high, depressed in comparison with something else, not the ordinary height, *íreat, comp. írle (opp. áro, high), (cf. W. is, down, comp. isel; Bret. isel)*: a man of low stature, *ṛear íreat*; low ground, *calam íreat*; low flight, *eiteall íreat*.

(2) Wanting in strength or animation, *laḡ, -aḡe*: in low health, *i laḡ ṛlámte*; low spirits, *ṫroicṫeanma, f.*

(3) Not loud, *laḡ, -aḡe*; a low sound, *ṫuam laḡ*.

(4) Sunk to the furthest ebb of the tide, *laḡ, -aḡe*: low tide, *laḡ mara*.

(5) Beneath the usual rate or amount, cheap, *ṫaor, -oir*: the lowest figure, *an taobṫ irṫiḡ*.

(6) Mean, vulgar, (a) *cṫarmanáta, ind.*; (b) *cṫarmanáac*, *-aḡe*; (c) *tár, -áire*.

(7) Depressed in condition, humble in rank, (a) *ṫearóil, -e*; (b) *uníreat, -rle*.

A low fellow. (a) *ṫiománac*, *-aḡḡ, m.*; (b) *ṫnámuróe, g. id., pl. -óṫe, m.*; (c) *ḡairṫín, m.*

(8) Subordinate, inferior, (a) *ioṫaróa, ind.*; (b) *ioṫarac*, *-aḡe*.

Low-lying land, *conn, g. cumne, f.*

Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter, *mioncáirḡ .i. an céao ṫomnac i nṫiaró na Cáirḡa*.

Low, *ad.*, (1) in a low position, *ḡo híreat*.

(2) Under the usual price, cheaply, *σο παορ*.

(3) In a low or mean condition, *σο ηυίρηατ, σο νεαρίοι*.

(4) In a mean manner, *σο κοοαρμάντα*.

(5) With a low voice or sound, *σο ιαζ*.

Low, *n.*, the calling sound made by cows and other bovine animals, (a) by a cow, *ζέιμ, -e, -εαμμα, f.*: the leanest cow in the bawn has the loudest low, *τά αν ζέιμ ιρ άιρθε αζ αν μβυιν ιρ καοιτε 'ρα μβυαίτε*; (b) by a deer, *ρανμάν, -άμ, m.*

Low (like a cow), *v.i.*, (1) *ζέιμ-εαο*: does the ox low over his fodder? *αν ηζέιμεαμν αν οαμ όρ cionn α θιό?* (*Job* 6, 5); (2) *ζέιμης το όεανάμ*.

Low-bell, *n.*, a bell to frighten birds at night and with a light to make them fly into a net, *ελυγίν η ροτυρ εum éantait το ζαβάν ραν ορόε*.

Lower, *a.*, *comp.* of Low, (1) *νίορ ιοέταραιζε*; (2) *νίορ ιρτε*.

Lower, *v.t.*, to let down, to reduce the height of, to depress as to direction, to reduce the strength, degree or intensity, to bring down, to humble, *ιρλιζίμ, -ιυζαο*.

Lower, *v.i.*, to fall, to sink, *ιρλιζίμ, -ιυζαο*: the flood lowered rapidly, *ο'ιρλιζ αν τυιτε σο μεαρ*.

Lower, *v.i.*, to be dark, gloomy and threatening, *ζρανμνιζίμ, -ιυζαο*.

Lowering, *n.*, making low, *m.*, letting down, *ιρλιυζαο, -ιζτε, m.*

Lowering, *a.*, dark and threatening, gloomy, sullen, *ζρυαμρόα, ind.*: a l. countenance, *ζνύρ ζρυαμρόα*.

Loweringly, *ad.*, in a lowering manner, *σο ζρυαμρόα*.

Lowermost, *a.*, lowest, *ιρ ιρτε; ιρ ιοέταραιζε*.

Lower-part, *n.*, *ιοέταρ, -αιρ, m.*

Lowery, *a.*, cloudy, *νέατταε, -αιζε*.

Lowing, *n.*, the calling sound made by cows, (1) *ζέιμνεαε, -ηζε, f.*: the l. of the oxen, *ζέιμνεαε να ντοαμ* (1 *Sam.* 15, 14); (2) *ζέιμνεαε, -ηζε, f.*: in place of the voices of the priests there is l. of cows, *ι η-άιτ ζοτα να ζελέιμνεαε τά ζέιμνεαε να μβό*.

Lowland, *n.*, land which is low compared with the neighbouring country, *ιρτεάν, -άμ, m.*

Lowliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being lowly, (1) *υίρηεαετ, -α, f.*; (2) *υίρητε, g. id., f.*

Lowly, *a.*, (1) low in rank, *υίρηεατ, -ητε* (*W. isel*).

(2) Not high, not elevated, *ιοέταραε, -αιζε*.

(3) Humble, *υματ, -αιτε*.

Low-minded, *a.*, showing a base mind, (1) *ρραοάνταε, -άιζε*; (2) *ρραοάντα, ind.*

Low-mindedness, *n.*, meanness, *ρραοάνταετ, -α, f.*

Lowness, *n.*, state or quality of being low, (1) *υίρηεαετ, -α, f.*; (2) *ιοέταραετ, -α, f.*

Low-spirited, *a.*, dejected, depressed, (1) *τρομέρπορθεαε, -οίζε*; (2) *υελάναε, -αιζε*; (3) *ορποίε-μεανμναε, -αιζε*.

Low-spiritedness, *n.*, the state of being dejected or depressed, *τρομέρπορθεαετ, -α, f.*

Loy, *n.*, a narrow spade, *ιάιζε* (and *ιαίζε*), *gen. id., pl. -εαμμα, f.*, from which the English word is derived.

Loyal, *a.*, faithful to the law, to a person, a cause or principle. (1) *οίλεαρ, comp. οίρτε* and *οίρτε*; (2) *οίλ, -e*; (3) *ταίρηεαε, -ηζε*.

Loyalist, *u.*, a person who adheres to his sovereign, *բար տիր ըօն րիջ*.

Loyally, *ad.*, in a loyal manner, *ջօ տւեար; ջօ տիր*.

Loyalty, *n.*, the state or quality of being loyal, (1) *տիրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*; (2) *տիրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*; (3) *տիրե*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *տաւրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*

Lozenge, *n.*, (1) a kind of sweet, *տօրտին Կօմքսմն*.

(2) In *Euclid*, not right-angled, *բարօջ (E. O'N.)*.

Lubber, *n.*, a heavy, clumsy, awkward fellow, (1) *րջարբե*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ւի*, *m.*; (2) *րտրօմբե*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*րի*, *m.* (*րտրօմբե*, *S. Con.*).

Lubberly, *a.*, like a lubber, clumsy, *րջարբեամալ*, -*մա*.

Lubberly, *ad.*, clumsily, awkwardly *ջօ րջարբեամալ*.

Lubricant, *n.*, that which makes smooth or slippery, *րեամնան*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ան*, *m.*

Lubricate, *v.t.*, to make smooth or slippery, *ղեանամ րեաման*.

Lubricity, *n.*, slipperiness, *րեամնամե*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Lubricous, *a.*, slippery, *րեաման*, -*ե*

Lucent, *a.*, shining, bright, resplendent, (1) *րօւրեաժ*, -*րիջ*; (2) *ղեաւրեաժ*, -*ալիջ*; (3) *լօնրեաժ*, -*ալիջ*.

Lucid, *a.*, easily understood, clear, *րօւլէր*, -*ե*.

(2) Shining, bright, resplendent. See *Lucent*.

Lucidity, *n.*, the state of being
Lucidness, *f.* lucid, (1) *րօւլէրե*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *րօւլրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*; (3) *ղեաւրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*; (4) *լօնրեաժէ*, -*ա*, *f.*

Lucifer, *n.*, Satan, (1) *ան տաճալ*; (2) *ան տ-արծօնրբօր*, *gen.* -*օրա*, *pl.* -*րի*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. adversarius*); (3) *ան ղեաման*, -*ան*, *m.*

Luck, *n.*, chance, hap, fate, fortune; generally in a good sense,

(1) *ձօ*, *gen.* *ձօն նօ ձօն*, *m.*: good luck to you, *ջօ րաւն ան տ-ձօ օրէ*; luck is better than early rising, *ր րբար ան տ-ձօ նա արիջ ջօ մօժ*; (2) *րեան*, *gen.* *րեմ*, *m.*; (3) *րօնար*, -*ար*, *m.*; (4) *րաժ*, -*ա*, *m.*: bad luck to them, (a) *ղրօժրաժ օրէն*, (b) *ջան րաժ օրէն*: a man of the

greatest luck, *բար ր մօ րաժ* [*note* when a substantive is predicated of another by *ր* with an adjective of praise or dispraise it is never put in the *gen.* case]; (c) good luck, *ղեաժրաժ*, -*ա*, *m.*: I wish you good

luck, *ջարօն ղեաժրեան օրէ*, *ջօ ջարօն ղա ան րաժ օրէ*; he has the luck of it, *ժա ա րաժ ար*; ill-luck, *միբեան*, *ղօնար*; (5) *Կօնաժ*, -*ալիժ*, *m.*: *Կօնաժ րն օրէ* means good or bad luck to you, according to the sense

and the tone in which it is said; (6) *րօ*, *g. id.*, *m.*: luck is with us now, *ժա ան րօ տն անօր (Con.)*; (7) *բաւ*, -*ե*, *f.*: good luck to you late and early, *բաւ օ ղա օրէ ջօ մաւ ր ջօ մօժ*; (8) *ւար*, -*ա*, *m.*: the thing that is worse to you than death you know not, but it may be the best of luck, *ան րաւ ր մարա ղաւ նա ան Բար նի րեաւար տ նաժ է տօմ ղար ղօ ւարա է*.

Luckily, *ad.*, fortunately, (1) *ջօ նաժմարաժ*; (2) *ջօ րօնա*; (3) *ջօ րեանմար*.

Luckless, *a.*, unfortunate, unlucky, (1) *ջան րաժ*; (2) *միաժմարաժ*, -*ալիջ*; (3) *ղօնա*, *ind.*; (4) *ջան րեան*.

Luckpenny, *n.*, a small sum given for luck to one who buys some-

thing, esp. animals at a fair, (1) *bonn* ρόδιρ, *m.*; (2) *bonn* ούτ-
 ραέτα, *m.*; (3) *αιρ* γεαθ ρατμαρ: I hope you will give me a good
 l., τὰ ρύλ αζαμ σο οτιυθραο
 τύ *bonn* ρόδιρ *μαιτ* οοm; (4)
bonnac, -αις, *m.*: if I give you
 so much you must give me a
 good l., μά βειρμ αν οιρεαο ριν
 οιτ ιρ έιςιν οιτ *bonnaiς* *μαιτ*
 οο θρονναο ορμ; (5) *bonn*, *lit.* 4d.
Lucky, a., favoured by luck, for-
 tunate, (1) *ρεανμαρ*, -αιρε; (2)
αθμαραδ, -αιςε; (3) *ρονα*, *ind.*:
 it is better to be lucky than wise,
 ιρ *ρεαρρ* βειτ ρονα ná *εριοννα*:
 a slow hound is often l., ιρ *μινι*
 οο βί cú *mall* ρονα; (4) *ρατμαρ*,
 -αιρε; (5) *φιυνταδ*, -αιςε: do
 not refuse good money, it is not l.
 ná *οιύλτσις* ο' *αιρ* γεαο *μαιτ*, ní' *l*
ρέ *φιυνταδ* (b. *ř.*); (6) idiom:
 it was l. that every one in the
 street was not burned, ιρ *μαιτ*
 οο *εuar* αν *τρμαρ* αρ *νάρ*
οόζαο ζαδ α *μαθ* ann; (7)
 idiom: it is l. for me, ιρ *μαιτ*
 αν *θαλ* ορμ *έ*.
Lucrative, a., profitable, (1) *ταιρ*-
θεαδ, -θίςε; (2) *εαοάλαδ*, -αιςε.
Lucre, n., gain, profit, (1) *ταιρ*θε,
gen. id., *m.*: they turned aside
 for l., οο *ελαοναοαρ* αρ *ρον*
*ταιρ*θε (1 *Sam.* 8, 3); (2) *εαοάλ*,
 -άλα, *f.*: filthy l., *εαοάλ* *neam*-
γλαμ (*Tit.* 1, 7); not for filthy
 lucre's sake, ní αρ *ρον* *εαοάλα*
*neam*γλαμ (1 *Pet.* 5, 2); (3)
ραζάιταρ, -αιρ, *m.*.
Ludicrous, a., adapted to excite
 laughter. sportive, (1) *αιρ*τεαδ,
 -τίςε; (2) *αιτ*, -ε; (3) *ροιλβιρ*,
 -θρε; (4) *ζρεαννμαρ*, -αιρε; (4)
 (5) *ζάιρεαδ*, -ρίςε.
Ludicrousness, n., the quality of
 being ludicrous, *αιρ*τεαδτ, *gen.*
 -α, *f.*

Lues, n., a disease, esp. of a con-
 tagious kind, *ραοτ*, -οίτε, -α, *f.*:
lues venerea or simply *lues*,
syphilis, *ραοτ* ορμύρε.

Luff, v.i., to sail near the wind,
 to luff up, *congbail* οιύτ *ιερ* αν
ηζαοιτ.

Lug, n., the ear or its lobe, (1)
τσιαρ, -αιρε, -α, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. κλυω,
imperf. *έκλυον*, hear); (2) ούο,
 -ύο, *m.*, hence ούοός, *f.*, a box
 on the ear.

Lug, v.t., to pull with force,
ταρμαις.

Luggage, n., that which is lugged
 esp. a traveller's trunks, baggage
 etc., (1) *βαςάιρτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ε,
m., also *βοζάιρτε* (*bocáir*τί,
Mayo); (2) *ερεαναρ*, -αιρ, *m.*,
 (3) *μανς*, -α, *m.*; (4) *μανζαραε*
 (m. b.).

Lugger, n., a kind of small ship,
ρόρτ *luinge*.

Lugubrious, a., doleful, woeful,
οιύλγεαραδ, -αιςε; *οιύλβιρ*, -θρε;
οόλάραδ, -αιςε.

Lugworm, n., a large marine
 worm (*Arenicola marina*) found
 burrowing in sandy beaches and
 used as bait, also called lob-
 worm and baitworm, (1) *ιοζαδ*
 -αιςε, -α, *f.* (m. b.); (2) *ιοζός*
 -όίςε, -α, *f.*; (3) *τσιτεός*, -όίςε
 -α, *f.*; (4) *εανζαιτ*, -ε, -ί, *f*
 (m. b.).

Lukewarm, a., (1) neither cold nor
 hot, tepid, (a) *βος*, *gsf.* *βυίςε*:
 l. water, *ιιρ*γε *βος*; (b) *βοίςτε*;
 (c) *ιεατφuar*, -αιρε; (d) *τοιρλιύν*,
 -ύιμε; (e) *ροιρ* τε *γ* *φuar*.

(2) Indifferent, (a) *φuar*ράραδ,
 -αιςε; (b) *neam*ράρμαρ, -αιρε.

Lukewarmness, n., (1) the state or
 condition of being indifferent,
*neam*ράρατ, -α, *f.*

(2) Tepidity, (a) *τοιρ*λιύιμε,
g. id., *f.*; (b) *τοιρ*λιύιμεατ, -α, *f.*

Lull, *v.t.*, to calm, to soothe, to quiet, (1) *τατῶμαι*, -αὐ; (2) to lull to sleep as a woman does with a child, *κυρ ἐμ ρυαμ*.

Lull, *v.i.*, to become gradually calm, *εὐμῖσις*, -ιῶσα: the storm lulled, *οὐ εὐμῖς ἀν ῥτοῖμ*.

Lull, *n.*, a temporary cessation of a storm or confusion, *εὐμειρ* -νῖρ, *m.*

Lullaby, *n.*, a song to lull babies to sleep, (1) *ῥον ρυαμ*, *m.*; (2) *εῖρῶν*, -άμ, *m.*; (3) *αἰὼβρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρεαδ*, *f.*; (4) *ρεοτό*; (5) *ρεοῖν* *ρεό* *ιῶ*, *λεό*, *λεό*, *ρεοῖν* *ρεό* *ῖρ* *ῖρ* *τῦ* *μο* *λεανῶ*.

Lulled, *p.p.* of Lull, *τατῶντε*: l. to sleep, *τατῶντε ἐμ ρυαμ*.

Lumbago, *n.*, rheumatism in the loins and small of the back, *τιννερ ὀρῶμα*.

Lumbal, } *a.*, of or pertaining to
Lumbar, } the loins, *οὐβάν*.

Lumber, *n.*, (1) things cumbrous or bulky or useless or of small value, (a) *ῥεῖμῖς*, -ε, *f.*; (b) *ῥῥυαμ*, -αῖρ, *m.*; (c) *εῖρῶν*, -αῖρ, *m.*

(2) Old household stuff in one's way, (a) *ἀεῖρῶν*, -άμ, *m.*; (b) *ὀρῶν*, *m.*, *pl.*

Lumberer, Lumberman, *n.*, one employed in cutting logs and removing them from a forest, *ῥεῖρῶν* *εῖρῶν*.

Lumbering, *a.*, slow, as if heavily burdened, (1) *ιὸρτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥεῖρ*, -αῖρ.

Luminary, *n.*, any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies, (1) *κορρ ῥοῦρ*, *μαρ* *ατά* *ἀν ῥῖαν* *αῖρ* *ἀν ῥεῖρ*; (2) *ῥοῖρ*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Luminous, *a.*, shining, brilliant, bright, (1) *ῥοῦρ*, -αῖρ; (2) *ῥοῖρ*, -αῖρ; (3) *ῥοῦρ*, *m.*

-αῖρ; (4) *ὀρῶν*, -άμ; (5) l. track of a ship in summer, *τεμε ῥεῖρ*.

Luminousness, *n.*, the quality of being luminous, *ῥοῖρ*, -α, *f.*

Lump, *n.*, an irregular or shapeless mass of matter, (1) *μεῖρ*, -άμ, *m.*, *dim. μῖρ* *m.*; (2) *εῖρ*, -αῖρ, *pl. εῖρῖ*, *m.*; (3) *εῖρῶν*, -άμ, *m.*; (4) *εῖρῶν*, -όρ, -α, *f.*; also *εῖρῖν*, *m.*: Adam's apple, *εῖρ* (or *υῖρ*) *να ῥεῖρ* *ναῖρ*; (5) *εῖρ*, *g. -αῖρ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (6) *εῖρ*, *g. id. pl. -αδ*, *f.*; (7) *εῖρ*, -αῖρ, -αῖρῶν, *m.*; (8) *ῥεῖρ*, -ό, -α, *f.*; (9) *εῖρ*, -ε, *pl. εῖρῖ*; (10) *εῖρῶν*, *m.*: the way of the nuns with the country women—to receive a big lump and give a small one, *νὸρ* *μνά* *να* *εῖρ* *τε* *μνά* *να* *εῖρ*—*εῖρῶν* *εῖρ* *ῖρ* *μῖρ* *ναῖρ*; (11) a lump of earth in a moor or bog, (a) *εῖρ*, -όρ, -α, *f.*, (b) *εῖρῶν*, -άμ, *m.*, also *εῖρῶν*; (12) lump of butter, (a) *μεῖρῶν*, -άμ, *m.*, (b) *ῥοῖρ*, -αῖρ, *m.*; (13) lump of clay, *ῥεῖρ*, -α, *m.*, *dim. ῥεῖρ*, *f.*; (14) lump of dough, *εῖρ*, -άμ, *m.*; (15) *μῖρ*, *m.*, any shapeless lump as dough, also an awkward person (*Tyr.*); (16) lump or swelling containing fluid but generally an enlarged gland, *εῖρ*, -όρ, -α, *f.* (*f. l.*); (17) a lump or swelling caused by a blow, (a) *εῖρ*, -άμ, -α, *f.*; (b) *εῖρ*, *g. εῖρ*, *m.*

Lumpish, *a.*, like a lump, inert, gross, heavy, spiritless, *εῖρῶν* *ind.*

Lumpy, *a.*, full of lumps, (1) *εῖρῶν*, -αῖρ; (2) *ῥεῖρ*, -αῖρ; (3) *εῖρ*, -αῖρ.

Lunacy, *n.*, insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be in-

fluenced by the changes of the moon, (1) *mipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *builtle*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *bámröe*, *f.*; (4) *cutác*, *-aig*, *m.*; (5) *timnear na gealaige*; (6) *gealtac*, *-a*, *f.*; (7) *gealtai*, *g. id. f.*; (8) incipient lunacy, *rcraðam*, *-e*, *f.*

Lunar caustic, *n.*, silver nitrate, *cloc goim*, *f.*

Lunatic, *n.*, a person affected by lunacy, (1) *gealtac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*; (2) *gealt*, *-eit*, *-eitceanna*, *m.*: Lunatic's Glen, *gleann na ngealt*; (3) *pear gealaige*; (4) *éapla*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (5) have pity on my son for he is a l., *déan trocaire ar mo mac óir bíð ré tinn le goim an pé* (*Mat. 17, 14*),

Lunatic asylum, *teac na ngealt*.

Lunatic, *a.*, insane, mad, *gealtac*, *-aige*.

Lunch, Luncheon, *n.*, (1) *ruirín nó biað tapéir meádon lae*; (2) *giota*, *m.*; (3) *rgroir*, *-e*, *-eacá*, *f.*; (4) *pponlac*, *-aig*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; *lón*, *-óm*, *m.*

Lung, *n.*, an organ of respiration, (1) *rgamós*, *-óige*, *-a*; (2) *rgamán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *pl. eadromám*, *m.* (*p. l.*): lung disease, *rlagóán*, *-ám*, *m.*, *timnear na rgamós*; a lobe of the lungs, *rgam*.

Lunge, *n.*, a sudden thrust, (1) *ráit fúinneamác*; (2) *foða*, *g. id.*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (3) *foðairc*, *-arca*, *f.*

Lungwort, *n.*, an herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), *ae na habann*.

Tree lungwort (*Sticta pulmonacea*), growing on trees and rocks, (a) *crotall coille*, *m.*; (b) *tur na scabán*, *m.*

Lupine, *n.*, a leguminous plant of the genus *Lupinus*, (1) *raibheac*, *-ri*, *m.*; (2) *pearbán faolcon*, *m.*

Lurch, *n.*, (1) to leave one in the lurch with leave to get out if he can, *dúine o'págbáil i n-umair na haimléire* (*nó i n-acmann*) *7 ceao aige teac ar mair péoir leir*; he left me in the lurch (or stuck in the mud), *o'pág ré 'ran abair mé*; (2) a swaying or staggering to one side, *camcraob*, *-rca*, *m.*

Lure, *n.*, any enticement, a decoy, *breaigán cum meallta*.

Lurid, *a.*, pale yellow, wan, *bángorm*.

Luring, *n.*, the act of enticing, *meallao*, *-lca*, *m.*

Lurk, *v.i.*, to lie in wait, (1) *tuirge i bpoiac*; (2) death faces the old and lurks behind the young, *bíonn an báir ar aghao an treanóime ir ar cúl an dúime óis*.

Lurker, *n.*, one who lurks, (1) *tuirgaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.* *i. claoaire tuirgear i bpoiac cum upcōroe éisim do déanam*; (2) *pollaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Lurking-place, *n.*, a hiding place for a lurker, (1) *failearán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *ionao faire*, *m.*; (3) *poll fill*.

Luscious, *a.*, (1) excessively sweet, *romuir*, *-lre*.

(2) Excessively rich, *roōrupac*, *-aige*.

Lusciousness, *n.*, the state of being luscious, (1) *mlreac*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *roōrup*, *-uir*, *m.*

Lust, *n.*, sexual appetite, (1) *amhian*, *-éine*, *f.*; (2) *ancoil*, *-ola*, *f.*; (3) *amhacna*, *-air*, *m.*; (4) *o'púir*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *lapao*, *-rca*, *m.*; (6) *mianuir*, *-uir*, *m.*; (7) *colnaroeac*, *-a*, *f.*

Lust, *v.i.*, to have an eager, passionate or sinful desire, *panntuirim*, *-uagao*: whoever looks on a woman to lust after her,

ḡiob bé oume féacap ap mmaoi
cum a pannuighe (Mat. 5, 28).

Lustful, *a.*, full of lust, (1) am-
mianac, -aige; (2) antoleac,
-uige; (3) orúreac, -rige; (4)
orúreamail, -míla; (5) mian-
supac, -aige; (6) pámac, -aige; (7)
macnapac, -aige; (8) colnaroe.

Lustfulness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being lustful, (1)
ammianac, -a, *f.*; (2) orúreac,
-a, *f.*; (3) macnap, -air, *m.*; (4)
orúreamlac, -a, *f.*

Lustre, *n.*, (1) brilliancy, splendour,
brightness, (*a*) roillre, *g. id.*, *f.*;
(*b*) ḡealán, -ám, *m.*; (*c*) ḡluairre,
g. id., *f.*; (*d*) ḡluairreac, -a, *f.*

(2) Renown, orúreapcap, -air,
m.

(3) Of the eye, ḡlaire, *g. id.*, *f.*

Lustre, *n.*, the space of five years,
a lustrum, lursá, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ái, *m.*

Lustrous, *a.*, bright, shining, lu-
minous, roillreac, -rige.

Lustwort, *n.*, a low bog-plant of
the genus Drosera, also called
sundew, orúicín móna.

Lusty, *a.*, stout, strong, vigorous,
robust, (1) talcantá, *ind.*; (2)
oiolúnta, *ind.*; (3) tairpeannta.

Lute, *n.*, a stringed musical instru-
ment, tiompán, -ám, *m.* (*Ag.*
3349).

Lute-playing, *n.*, the act of playing
on a lute, tiompána, -a, *f.*
(*Æn.* 1420).

Luter, *n.*, one who plays on a
lute, tiompána, -aig, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Luxate, *v.t.*, to dislocate, cuirum
ap at.

Luxation, *n.*, a dislocation, cup ap
at.

Luxuriance, { *n.*, rank, vigorous

Luxuriancy, } growth, (1) boir-
beac, -a, *f.*; (2) buirbe, *g. id.*,
f.; (3) riatamlac, -a, *f.*

Luxuriant, *a.*, exuberant in growth,
rank, (1) roorupac, -aige; (2)
riatamlac, -aige.

Luxurious, *a.*, of, pertaining to
or ministering to luxury, (1)
paóail, -e; (2) róḡamail, -míla;
(3) róḡmar, -aige; (4) beaóaroe,
ind.

Luxuriousness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being luxurious, (1)
paóailac, -a, *f.*; (2) róḡamlac,
-a, *f.*; (3) beaóaroeac, -a, *f.*

Luxury, *n.*, a free indulgence in
what gratifies the appetites or
tastes, (1) paóail, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2)
róḡ, -óig, *m.*; (3) róḡac, -air,
m.; (4) páime, *g. id.*, *f.*

Lyceum, *n.*, a higher school which
prepares youths for the univer-
sity, coláirce.

Lye, *n.*, a bleaching solution ob-
tained from the ashes of wood,
buac, -aic, *m.* .i. luait connaró
ap na cumairḡ le huirḡe cum
nigeadám do óéanam.

Lying, *a.*, untruthful, bréagac,
-aige: it is better to be poor
than lying, ir fearp a beic
boic ná bréagac.

Lying, *n.*, in a recumbent position.
(1) lurge; (2) 'n-a lurge (i n-a
lurge); (3) lying apart, reac-
lurge, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) lying in
sickness, lurgeacán, -ám, *m.*;
(5) lying with, comlurge, *g. id.*,
f.; (6) lying in wait for, i
n-oricill.

Lying-in, *n.*, the state attending
child-birth, lurgeeóil, -óla, *f.*;
lurgeeólaó, -lta, *m.*

Lynx, *n.*, a feline animal, Felis
borealis, (1) onéú, -éon, -éona,
f.; (2) ballac, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Lyre, *n.*, a kind of harp, cláirreac,
-rige, *dat.* -rig, *pl.* -reaca, *f.*;
cruit, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Lyric poet, *n.*, a composer of poems fit to be sung, *ῥίλε ὁ ὁσγνὶ ὅσαντα κεόλμαρα.*

Lyríst, *n.*, one who plays and sets a song to the harp, *οὐνε ὁ ῥιννεαρ ἄσῡρ ὁ ὀινρεαρ ὁ ἄν τε κλάιρρῖς.*

M.

M (1) M (mum, the vine), the tenth letter of the Irish alphabet is a vocal labio-nasal consonant, etymologically related to *n* as in *amr̥oéom* or *am̥oéom*, unwillingness; also to *b* whose place it takes under the rules of eclipses.

(2) As a numeral *m* stands for one thousand as in Latin and English.

Ma, *n.*, a child's name for mother, *mam*, *g. id.*, *m.*: O, mother! *a mam!*

Mac, *n.*, a prefix meaning son in Irish and Scotch names, *mac*, *gen.* and *pl. mic*, *m.*

Macaw, *n.*, a parrot of the genus *Sittace*, *peapóro*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -í, f.*

Mace, *n.*, a kind of spice, *ῥóρτ ῥπίορραῶ.*

Mace; *n.*, a staff borne as an ensign of authority, (1) *már*, *-ár*, *m.*; (2) *ῥλατ ῥυαῖτεανταῖρ*; (3) *colb*, *-a*, *m.* (sceptre).

Macerate, *v.t.*, to make lean, *τανυῖσμ*, *-υζαῶ.*

Machine, *n.*, any mechanical contrivance, (1) *ῥár*, *-ár*, *pl. id.*, and *-a*, *m.*; (2) *ḡléar*, *-ér*, *m.*; (3) *οἰρνέρ*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *υῖρῡρ*, *-e*, *-í, f.*; also *υῖρῡρ*, *-e*, *-í, f.*; (5) *inneall*, *-mill*, *m.*; he is a *m.*, *ῖρ τεαῡῡ τε ἡννεαῡῡ é*; (6) *innleán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Machinery, *n.*, machines collectively or in general, *ῥάρῡαῶ αῖς*, *m.*

Machinist, *n.*, a constructor of machines, one skilled in the principles or use of machines, *οἰρνῖρεῶῖρ*, *-ῶρα*, *-ῥί*, *m.*

Mackerel, *n.*, the common food fish (*Scomber scombrus*), (1) *ῥονναῶ*, *-αῖς*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (2) *ῥανγα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιονναῶ*, *ῥαῖς*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (4) *μαῖρῡαῡῡ*, *αῡῡ*, *m.*; (5) *μαῖρῡεῡαῡ*, *-éῡ*, *m.*; (6) *μῡρῡαρ*, *-αῖρ*, *m.* (*Don.*, *Mayo* and *Tory*).

Horse mackerel, the common tunny (*Orcynus thynnus*), (a) *κορῡῡαῡαῡ*, *f.*; (b) *κορῡ ḡοβαῶ*, *f.*; (c) *βολαμάν*, *-ám*, *m.*

Mackintosh, *n.*, an outer waterproof garment, *μαῶανταῡοῖρ*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.* (*Τόρῡα*).

Mad, *a.*, (1) disordered in intellect, crazy, insane. (a) *αρ céῡῡ*: he is mad, *τά ῥε αρ α céῡῡ*; (2) *αρ μῖρε*: he is mad, *τά ῥε αρ μῖρε*; (3) *αρ buite*: he is mad, *τά ῥε αρ buite*: he is stark mad, *τά ῥε αρ ὅεαρḡbuite*, also *αρ ὅιανbuite*; (4) *αρ micéῡῡ*; (5) *αρ bámr̥oé*; (6) *μεαρ*, *gsf. μῖρε*: he is as mad as a March hare, *τά ῥε cóῡῡ μεαρ τε míol ḡárῡα*; a mad fit, *ταom μῖρε*; (7) *αρ cutaῶ*, also *τε cutaῶ*: much learning doth make thee mad, *cuῖr̥oé iomaῡ ῥoḡlumῡa τε cutaῶ* *tū* (*Acts* 26, 24).

Raving mad, *ῡαḡῡῡῡῡῡῡῡῡ*, *-αῖς*.

To go mad, *ὅῡῡ τε cῡaḡḡaῶaῡḡ.*

(2) Excited beyond the bounds of reason, (a) *αρ buite*: they are mad upon their idols, *τάῡο αρ buite αρ α n-ῡoḡaῡaῡḡ* (*Jer.* 50, 38); and being exceedingly mad against them, *ἄσῡρ αρ nḡὅῡῡ ὅam ῡαρ moḡḡ τε buite ῡ n-a n-ἄḡaῡo*

(Acts 26, 11); (b) *αρ μηρε*: εὖ that thou shalt be mad for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see, *ionnur* *σο mberō* *τὺ αρ μηρε* *τρέ παῶρε* *το ῥὺλ νοὲ* *το εῖρεαρ* *τὺ* (*Deut.* 28, 34).

(3) Proceeding from or indicating fury, or extreme rashness, (a) *ῥάρακταδ*, -*αιγε*; (b) *βαοιρεαδ*, -*ριγε*; (c) *cutaiγ*. *gen.* of *cutac*, madness: he was mad with rage, *ὅι cutac* *πειριγε* *αιρ*.

(4) Furious with rage, terror or disease (said of the lower animals), (a) esp. having hydrophobia, as: a mad dog, (i) *μαοραδ* *cutaiγ*, (ii) *μαοαδ* *cutaiγ*, (iii) *κύ conparō*, (iv) *μαοαδ* *ζαοιτε*; (b) mad with rage, as: the bull is mad, *τὰ ουτρηαδ* *αρ αν* *οταρῶ*.

(5) Angry, out of patience, vexed [*colloq.*], (a) I was mad with him, *ὅιορ* *αρ buite* *τερ* (*εῖριγε*); (b) he is mad with me, *τὰ ρε* *αρ μηρε* *τιομ*.

Madam, *n.*, a gentlewoman, *bean* *onōpac*.

Mad-apple, *n.*, a plant (*Solanum melongena*) allied to the tomato, egg-plant, *υῶαλλ* *ζπαρῶ*, *m.*

Mad-brained, *a.*, hot-headed, light-headed, *cinnéad* *τπομ*, -*τρυμε*.

Madeap, *n.*, a person of wild, excitable or rash behaviour, *ουιμε* *ραοῦνῶpac*.

Madden, *v.t.*, to make mad or very angry, (1) *cuipim* *αρ buite* *νό* *αρ μηρε*; (2) *cinnmipim*, -*ρεαδ*.

Maddening, *n.*, the act of making mad or furious, *μεαπαδ*, -*ρεα*, *m.*

Maddening, *a.*, tending to make mad, *buiteamait*, -*mia*.

Madder, *n.*, a plant (*Rubia tinctorum*) the root of which is much used in dyeing, *μαοαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Field madder (*Sherardia ai-vensis*), a weed resembling madder, *βαλλα* *cniρ* *Concutamn*.

Made, *p.p.* of Make, *ῥέαντα*.

Mad-house. See Asylum.

Madly, *ad.*, in a mad manner, *τε* *cutac*.

Madman, *n.*, a man who is mad, a crazy person, (1) *ουιμε* *μηρε*, *m.*; (2) *ουιμε* *buite*, *m.*; (3) *amap*, -*αιρ*, *pl.* -*a* and -*anna*, *m.*; (4) *ῥάρακταδ*, -*αιγ*, *m.*; (5) *ρεαρ* *báimrōe*; (6) *ζεατ*, -*ειτ*, -*ειτ* -*eanna*, *m.*

Madness, *n.*, (1) insanity, lunacy, (a) *buite*, *f.*; (b) *μηρε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) *miciall*, -*ceille*, *f.*; (d) *mip-eaδτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (e) *μεαπαδτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (f) *μεαπαρῶe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (g) *μεαπαρῶeαδτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (h) *ζεατ-ταδτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (i) *ζεατταιγε*, *g. id.* *f.*

(2) Frenzy, ungovernable rage, extreme folly, (a) *cutac*, -*αιγ*, *m.*; (b) *ῥάραδτ*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *báimrōe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (d) *βαορραδ*, -*αρῶ*, *m.*; (e) *ρζαοιτ*, -*οιτ*, *m.* (*Or.*); (f) *mamrōeαδτ*, -*a*, *f.*

Raging or sheer madness, (a) *οεαρζῶbuite*, *f.*; (b) *οιανbuite*, *f.*

A touch of madness, *ρτραδαιμ*, -*e*, *f.*

(3) In dogs, *comfaiacail* -*e*, *f.*

Madrigal, *n.*, an unaccompanied song in four or more parts, *tuinneōg*, -*οίγε*, -*a*, *f.* (glee).

Madwoman, *n.*, a woman who is mad or crazy, (1) *ζεατῶg*, -*οίγε*, -*a*, *f.* (*S. Geill*, 108, 6); (2) *amapῶg*, -*οίγε*, -*a*, *f.*

Magazine, *n.*, (1) a receptacle in which anything is stored, *ταιρ-ζεάν*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A building or room in which powder is kept, *οιαναιμ*, -*e*, *f.*; *οιοναιμ*, -*e*, *f.*

(3) A monthly magazine, *οιρ-εῖρῶe* *míopamail* (*Feenachty*).

Maggot, *n.*, the larva of any fly,
(1) *cnum*, -e, -umá, *f.* (also *cnum*); (2) *ouppóς*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) *cnumeós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (4) a white red-headed maggot destructive to corn and the stomachs of horses, *τοράν*, -ám, *m.*

Maggoty, *a.*, infested with maggots,
(1) *cnumeác*, -míge (sometimes pron. *cnumeác*); (2) *cnumeósác*, -aíge.

Magi, *n. pl.*, a class of priests, philosophers and magicians amongst the Persians, *na* *οραιοίτε*, *m.*

Magian, *n.*, one of the magi, *οραιοί*, *gen. id.*, *pl. οραιοίτε*, *gpl. ορυσό*, *m.*

Magic, *n.*, a comprehensive name for all the black arts, including sorcery, witchcraft, necromancy, incantation, enchantment, etc.,
(1) *οραιορδεάτ*, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *οοιύτε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *οοιύτεάτ*, -a, *f.*; (4) *τυαίτεάτ*, -a, *f.*; (5) *τυαίτεάρο*, -éiroe, *f.*

Magic by herbs, *εαράριαρδεάτ*, -a, *f.*

(6) By enchantment, (a) *upéa*, *g. id.*; (b) *πυρεός*, -óise, *f.* (also *πυρεός* and *πυρτεός*, *Con.* and *U.*); (c) *ζεαβ*, -a, *m.*: under enchantment, *πά ζεαβαιβ* (*Der.*).

(7) By incantation, *upéáτ*, -a, *f.*

Magic Cloak or Cloak of Darkness, (1) *βρατ οραιορδεάτ*, *m.*; (2) *cealltar οραιορδεάτ*, *m.*; (3) *ceóβpac οοιύτε*, *m.*

Magic-edged, *a.*, having an enchanted edge, *βμοέτφαοβpac*, -aíge.

Magic door in a fairy dwelling, *comla úreac*, *f.*

Magic wand, the rod or wand by which feats of magic were performed, *πλατίν οραιορδεάτ*.

Magic-wounding, *a.*, *ορυσό-ζοιμεác*, -míge.

Magical, *a.*, performed or done by supernatural agency, *οραιοίτεác*, -aíge.

Magician, *n.*, one skilled in magic, one who practises the black art,
(1) *οραιοί*, *gen. id.*, *pl. οραιοίτε*, *gen. pl. ορυσό*, *m.*; (2) *ορυσό*, -aró, *m.*; (3) *οοιβεαλαδαντόιρ*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (4) *ρεαρ nó bean oožní eapaplaróeáτ nó oiaβ-lóipeáτ nó ζαιpm oeaman*; (5) *εαράριuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*; (6) *ζρυαζác*, -aíς, -aíge, *m.*; (7) *αρτροuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Magisterial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a master or magistrate, *μαίξιρτεαμάι*, -mía.

Magisterialness, *n.*, the quality or state of being magisterial, *μαίξιρτεαmíaτ*, -a, *f.*

Magistrate, *n.*, an official authorized to hear and decide cases at the petty sessions, (1) *ζιúρτίρ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (2) *ιúρτίρ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (3) *cpann péroctis*, *m.*; *ρεαρ-ζο-βπειτεam*. See *Justice of the Peace*; (5) magistrate's seat, also [*coll.*] the magistrates sitting at one time and forming the Bench or Court, *beimpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí*, and -eác, *f.*

Magna Charta, *n.*, the great charter granted by King John in 1215 and the charter granted to the people of England by Henry III., *an mópcaipτ do éus Seažán uaró 'ran mbliadain 1215 ásur an mópcaipτ do éus an tpeap Henpí o'á fomópuróib le ceapτ reilbe ásur paoppe do beic áca zo bpiác*.

Magnanimity, *n.*, greatness of mind, dignity of soul, (1) *móρ-époróe*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *móρ-*

ἐπορεύεσθ, -α, *f.*; (3) ἀγείραντας, -α, *f.*; (4) μόιρηται, -ναι, *m.*; (5) μεανμα, *g.* -αν, *dat.* -αμ, *f.*; (6) μόραισαντας, -α, *f.*

Magnanimous, *a.*, great of mind, elevated in soul or sentiment, (1) mōrēporōeāc, -ōrge; (2) mean-mnaāc, -aige; (3) mōrūēanmnaāc, -aige; (4) mōraigeantāc, -aige.

Magnanimously, *ad.*, in a magnanimous manner, ὡς μὲνιμοῦς.

Magnet. *See* Loadstone.

Magnetic, } *a.*, pertaining to the
Magnetical, } magnet, μαγνήτ-
ας, -ας.

Magnetite. *See* Loadstone.

Magnificat, *n.*, the Song of the
Glorious Queen .i. the Virgin
Mary, τὸ αὐτὴν βασιλοῦσσαν ὑπέ-
μεινε .i. Μῦθε ὁ ὄψ.

Magnificence, *n.*, the state or quality of being magnificent, (1) ἀντορέιμ, -e, *f.*; (2) μόρῳαατ, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (3) μόρῳααατ, -α, *f.* Magnificent, *a.*, grand in appearance, splendid, (1) ἀντορέιμεαα, -μιγε; (2) μόρῳα, *ind.*; (3) ῥαῳααμῳα, -μῳα.

Magnify, *v.t.*, (1) to make great or greater, μέγαλυνῶ, -ουσιν.

(2) To praise highly, to extol
(a) ἀπομολαίμ, -αὐ; (b) κυρίμ
clú tume ór ápo; (c) μόραιμ,
-αὐ; (d) μόρμυξιμ, -υξάὐ; (e)
ρυσσάμολαίμ, -αὐ; (f) αὐμολαίμ,
-αὐ; (g) μοῦσταίμ, -αὐ.

Magnify, *v.i.*, to have the power
of causing objects to appear
larger than they really are,
μεγαλύνω, -υσάω.

Magnifying, *n.*, (1) the act of making great or greater, (a) μέγαλυνάω, -υῖσθε, *m.*; (b) μόμψαω, -μψα, *m.*; (c) μόρψαω, -υῖσθε, *m.*

(2) The act of praising, (a) ἀπομολαῶ, -ιτα, *m.*; (b) ἀπο-

μόλαο, -τα, *m.*; (c) πυαμμόλαο, -τα, *m.*

Magnifying-glass, *n.*, a lens which magnifies the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it, *ἡ δὲ ἀπορροή τοῦ εἰσβαίνοντος νεῖτε ὅ μοῖ.*

Magnitude, *n.*, extent of dimensions, size, (1) μέτρο, *gen.* μέτρο, *m.*; (2) μέτρο, *m.*; (3) τοῖτε, -e, *f.*

Magpie, *n.*, the common bird (*Pica pica*) which is black and white, noisy and mischievous, (1) ρνας βρεαc, *m.*; (2) cabaipe βρεαc, *m.*; (3) mioζαοάν βρεαc, *m.*; (4) ppeabaipe, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*; (5) ρζρεαο βρεαc, *m.*; (6) τιαρ-μυρο βεας na τστυρτλός; (7) βοcαιpe na mbánta, (8) βρεαc na η-άλ (*Tyr.*).

Maid, *n.* (1) a young unmarried woman, a virgin, a maiden, (a) *maidōean*, -ōme, -a, *f.*; (b) *cailin* óg, *m.*; (c) *óigbēan*, *f.*; (d) *poetical*, (i) *bāb*, -āibe, -āibeāca, *f.*, (ii) *bé*, *g.* *bēite*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (e) *caite*, *b. id.*, *pl. -ti* and -ieāca, *f.* (*Don.* and *Con.*); (f) *geairpēante*, *g. id.*, *pl. -tī*, *f.*; (g) *macsaom mna*, *f.*; (h) *bpuīoeac*, -oige, -a, *f.*; (i) *óisg*, -e, *pl. -óga*, *f.*: maid of the fairest hands, *óisg ip gite lám*; (j) *amoir*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (k) *mgean*, -gne, *dat. -gm*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (l) a beautiful, stately maid, (i) *rtuairē*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pī*, *f.*, (ii) *bpuinneall*, -nille, -a, *f.*; (m) a strong vigorous maid, *map*-, *galac*, -aige, -a, *f.*; (n) [*coll.*] *bantpacct*, -a, *f.*; (o) fair one, (i) *cēibpionn-bpimne*, -a, *f.*; (ii) *bāippīōnn-pimne*, -a, *f.*; (iii) *gealcíoc*, -cīce, -a, *f.*

Old maid, (a) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\nu\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, *f.*; (b) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\nu\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ (*Con.*); (c) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma\theta\epsilon\alpha\nu$, *f.*

(2) A female servant. See Maidservant.

Maiden, *n.*, an unmarried woman, a virgin, a maid. See Maid (1).

Maiden, *a.*, (1) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a virgin, *maidheoanac*, *-aige*.

(2) Fresh, pure, hitherto unused, *úr*, *gsf. úrpe*: *m.* flowers *bláda úra*.

Maiden-hair, *n.*, a fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), (1) *duibcorac*, *-aige*, *f.*; (2) *cor duib*, *f.*; (3) *te rḡailpeac*, *m.* (*Aran*, where it is used as tea); (4) *faitlean fionn*.

Great golden maiden-hair, *nóirḡac*.

Maiden-hair tree, an ornamental tree of the yew sub-order *Coniferae* with leaves like those of the maiden-hair fern, *cora duib*.

White maiden-hair, *ráib cloice*, *f.*

Maidenhead, } *n.*, the state of
Maidenhood, } being a maiden,
virginity, (1) *maidheoanar*, *-air*, *m.*; (2) *maidheoanac*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *óirḡeac*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *óḡac*, *-a*, *f.*

Maidenly, } *a.*, modest, reserved,
Maiden-like, } (1) *banamail*, *-mála*;
(2) *mánta*, *ind.*

Maiden-ray, *n.*, a kind of fish of the order *Raiæ*, (1) *roc*, *g. ruic*, *pl. -a*, *m.*; (2) *rḡite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*

Maid-Marian, *n.*, a man in woman's clothes in a morris dance, *buaic-aill i n-éadac cáilín i n-dámra an ḡáirpe*.

Maidservant, *n.*, a female servant, (1) *cáilín (aimpíre)*, *m.*: as with the maid so with the mistress, *mar bair as an ḡcailín a reab as an maidirḡeár (Isa. 24, 2)*; (2) *cúmal*, *gen. -aile*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (3)

bancúmat, woman servant (*Pass. and Hom. 3, 173*); (4) *mit -e.*, *-í*, *f.*; (5) *banóḡlac*, *f.*; (6) *caet*, *-a*, *-aí*, *f.*

Mail, *n.* (1) armour, *lúipeac*, *g. -ruḡ*, *m.*, and *-ruḡe*, *pl. -a*, *f.* (*cf. L. lorica*); (2) *éroe pláta*.

Mail, *n.*, the bag or bags with the letters and other matter conveyed through the post, (1) *port*, *g. purt*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *mála*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*: the mail-bag, *mála an purt*.

Maim, *v.t.*, to mutilate, to cripple to disable, (1) *ciorrbaim*, *-aō*; (2) *marḡbaim*, *-aō*; (3) *mairḡim*, *-iuḡaō*; (4) *leaoḡaim*, *-aō*; (5) *deanaim bacac*; (6) *barḡaim*, *-aō*.

Maim, *n.*, the privation of the use of a limb or a member of the body, mutilation, a crippling, (1) *ciorrbāō*, *-aō*, *m.*; (2) *barḡaō*, *-uḡce*, and *-ḡca*, *m.*; (3) *mācail*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *leaoḡaō* *-oarcā*, *m.*

Maimed, *a.*, crippled, mutilated, disabled, (1) *ciorrbuḡce*, *in*; (2) *ciorrbāmac*, *-aige*; (3) *marḡarḡa*, *ind.*; (4) *aimḡeac*, *-mḡe*; (5) *oioḡallac*, *-aige*; (6) *mairḡuḡce*; not maimed till blind, but 'tis worse to be mad, *ní mairḡuḡce ḡo daille, ac̄t ir meara beic ar buile (Prov)*.

Main, *n.* See Ocean, Sea.

Main, *a.*, principal, chief, first in size, rank, importance, etc., (1) *prím nó príom*, generally as a prefix; (2) *céao*.

Main-beam, *prímcearcail*, *gen. -é*, *pl. -í*, *f.*

Mainland, *n.*, the continent, *opp.* to island or peninsula, (a) *móir-ḡir*, *-e*, *-iorḡa*, *f.*; (b) *cír mór*, *f.*

Mainly, *ad.*, principally, chiefly,

ἀρ ῥαο; ἢ μό: that is m. responsible, ἢ ἐ ῖν ἢ μο ἢ κλονταε.

Mainmast, *n.*, the principal mast in a ship, (1) ῥεόλερμανν ἑλῖν νό μεαδóμ; (2) κρῖνν μεαδóμ.

Main road, *n.*, a high road, (1) ῥίος-ῥόο, -όο, *m.*; (2) βόεαρ ἄρ, *m.*

Mainsail, *n.*, the principal sail in a ship, (1) μόρρεόλ, -όλ, -όλτα, *m.*; ῥρῖμρεόλ, -όλ, -όλτα, *m.*: they hoisted up the m. to the wind, ὅο εόεαοαρ ἄν ῥρῖμρεόλ τεῖρ ἄν ηεεαοίε (*Acts* 27, 40).

Mainstay, *n.*, the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop, ῥεραε, -α, -αί, *m.*

Maintain, *v.t.*, (1) to keep in a particular state or condition, to support, to sustain, conεbaim, -εάιλ.

(2) To affirm, to support by argument, (a) ῥεάναιμ, -αε: he maintained that there was a master over the Pope, ὅο ῥεάν ῥε οῖμ εο ῥαεβ μαεεῖρτεῖρ εαιρε τεῖρ ἄν βῖῖαῖα; [when speaking of any person or thing being over another the old people in the North say εαιρε τε or εαιρε τεῖρ—C. S.]; (b) ῥυεόμ, -εε.

(3) To hold and defend, not to surrender, (a) κοῖναιμ, -ῥαιμ, -ῥαμ and -ῥαε, *imper.* κοῖναιμ, *ful.* κοῖνεόναο (κοῖνóεαο, *M.* and *S. Con.*): I will m. mine own ways before him, κοῖνεόναο μέ μο ῥεῖεε ῥεμ ὅά ἑάεαρ (*Job* 13, 15); to m. the truth, ἄν ῥεῖμνε ὅο κοῖναιμ; (b) ῥεαρ-υεῖμ, -ῥαμ, *imper.* ῥεαρ (ῥεαρ-αμ, *M.*), *ful.* ῥεαρóεαο.

(4) To supply with what is needed, to support, to nourish, (1) βεαεῖμ, -υεαε; (2) κοε-υεῖμ, -υεαε.

Maintainable, *a.*, that may be maintained, ιονῥυεε.

Maintained, *a.*, proved, ῥυεε, *ind.*

Maintenance, *n.*, the act of maintaining, sustenance, support, (1) βεαεα, *g.* -αε, *dat.* -αε, *f.*; also βεαεεεαε, -υεεε, *m.*; (2) κοε-υεαε, -υεεε, *m.*; (3) conεάιλ ῥυαρ, *f.*; (4) conεβάιτεαρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Maize, *n.*, Indian corn (*Zea mays*), ἄρβαρ ἡνθαε, *gen.* ἄρβαίρ ἡνθαίε, *m.*

Majestic, } *a.*, possessing or ex-
Majestical, } hibiting majesty, (1) ῥίοςαμῖλ, -ῖλ; (2) ἄρποῖμ-εαε, -ῖε; (3) μόρρεα, *ind.*; (4) μόρρεάε, -αίε.

Majesty, *n.*, (1) the dignity and authority of sovereign power, ῥίοςαμῖλεε, -α, *f.*

(2) Grandeur, exalted dignity, μόρρεαε, -α, *f.*

(3) The title of an emperor, king or queen with the poss. pron., ῥοῖτε, *g. id.*, *f.*: ask his m., ἑαρῖ ἄρ ἄ ῥοῖτε (*P. O' L.*).

Major (part), *a.*, the greater in number, quantity or extent, ἄν εῖο ἢ μό.

Major, *n.*, an officer next above the rank of a captain, εαοῖρεαε, -ῖε, *m.*

Major-domo, *n.*, (1) a man who has authority to act within certain limits as master of the house, εαοῖρεαε εεεεῖε, *m.*;

(2) A steward, μαοῖ, -οῖρ, *m.*

Majority, *n.*, (1) the condition of being of full age, ἑάναοῖρ, -ε, *f.*: to attain one's m., ὅμε ὅο εεαεε εῖμ εοῖρε (νό εῖμ ἑάναοῖρε).

(2) The greater number, more than half, (a) ἄν εῖο ἢ μό; (b) ἄ βῖεῖμῖοῖρ; (c) ἄ μεβῖνῖτε (ῖ. ὅ.); (d) ἄν ῖοῖρε, *f.*:

the *m.* of them, *an mórcuro sca*; (e) *a n-urmór*; he has joined the majority, *i.* died, *cuaró pé ar rluas na marbó.*

Make, *v.t.*, (1) to create, to bring into being. to form, produce, frame, fashion (i) *óéanam, am* and *-aó*: let Us make man to Our image and likeness, *óéanam an duine i n-áir n-deilb rém (Gen. 1, 26)*; every thing he had made, *zac níó óá noeáirna pé (Gen. 1, 31)*, [*note in parts of Ulster óéanaíó, imp. pl., is pron. téanaig, which is somewhat akin to the sound of the final g and ó. in Mun.*]; he made him to the likeness of God, *i gcoramlaóó Dé do rinne pé é (Gen. 5, 1)*, (ii) *cruúigim, -uáó*: God made heaven and earth, *do cruúig óia neam asur talam*; hence in various applications, (a) to form of materials, to construct, to fabricate, (i) *óéanam, -am* and *-aó*: he fashioned it with a graving tool after he had made it a molten calf, *do cum pé é le hoimnír sraóála cairéir laoiú leasóó do óéanam óe (Ex. 32, 4)*, (ii) *óealbaim, -aó*: to make an image, *iomáig do óealbáó*, (iii) *cumaim, -aó*: to make a law, *óuige do cumáó*; (b) to produce as something false, artificial or unnatural, *óéanam, -am* and *-aó*, with *ruar*: he made up that story, *óem (rinne) pé ruar an rseal rin*; (c) to bring about, to bring forward, to be the cause or agent of, to effect, do, perform or execute, often used with a noun or adjective to form a phrase equivalent to the simple verb that corresponds to such

noun or adjective, as: to make complaint, *searán do óéanam* for complain, *searánaim*; call for Samson that he may make us sport, *soiró ar Samron so noéanparó pé rúgraó dúinn (Judg. 16, 25)*; wealth maketh many friends, *óoúgní raibóreap moían carao*; to make hot, *óéanam te (téigim)*; to make heavy, *óéanam trom (trom-uigim)*; (d) to execute with the necessary formalities: to make a will, *uaóacó do óéanam*; (e) to gain, to get as profit: to make a large profit, *cairóe móir do óéanam*; to make money, *airseao do óéanam*; to make a loss, *cailleamain do óéanam*; (f) to find as the result of calculation, measurement, weighing, etc., to make the reckoning, *an cumtar do óéanam*; (g) to pass over the distance of, to travel over: he will make the journey in one day, *óéanparó pé an turar i n-aon lá amám*; (h) to put into a desired or desirable condition, to cause to thrive: it made him a wealthy man, *do óem (rinne) pé rear raibóir óe.*

(2) To cause to be or to become, to put into a given state or condition which is expressed by a qualifying noun, verb or adjective, (a) I will make him a prince all the days of his life, *óéanparó mé pponnra óe ar rearó uile laeóe a beaóa (1 Kings 11, 34)*; (b) to make one mad, *duine do cúir ar buite*; (c) I will make known my words to you, *óearparó mé rior mo óriaóra óib (Prov. 1, 23)*; (d) to make known, (i) *cúir i scéil*, (ii) *cúir ór áro,*

(iii) *cup* 1 *n-úil*, (iv) *cup* 1 *bíor*; (e) to make silly: he who is mild you [whiskey] make him silly, *an té bíor ciúin doḡní tú baot é* (*Hard.* I. 148).

(3) To require, to constrain, to compel, (a) *beirim ar*: I will make them hear my words, *béarfaid me oirca mo bmaicra do cloirtim* (*Deut.* 4, 10); (b) *tabraim, -bairt*, with *ar*: make this man return *tabair ar an bfeair ro fillead* (1 *Sam.* 29, 4); (c) *do beirim* (*nó tabraim*) *fá n-deara* (*nó fá deara*): I will make thy name to be remembered, *do béarfaid fá deara d'ainm do beirt ar cuimne* (*Ps.* 45, 17); (d) *cuirim d'fíadaib ar*: I will make you do it, *cuirfead-rá d'fíadaib* (*nó d'íadall nó d'fíadaint*) *oir* é *déanam*.

(4) To cause to appear to be, to constitute subjectively: he is not such a fool as you would make him, *ní'l re 1 n-a amaodán com mór ir do déanfaid de*.

(5) To become, to be or be capable of being changed or fashioned into, to do the part or office of, to furnish material for: wool makes warm clothing, *déanann olann éadaige cluimara*; an old cloak makes a new coat, *déanann feanclóca capós nuad*.

(6) To reach, to attain, to arrive at: I will make the island, (a) *déanfaid amac an t-oileán*; (b) *do baineair amac an t-oileán*.

To make after one, *ruirim 1 noiaro dume*.

To make at, *tabairt fé*: to make at one, *dume d'amur*.

To make afraid, *eagla do cup ar*.

To make angry, *feairt do cup ar*.

To make answer, *freasraim ar*.

To make away, *teirim*: to make away with one, *dume do marbad*.

To make bare, *noctaim, -ad*.

To make dear, *dooraime, -ad*.

To make fine or small, *mu do mionuad*.

To make for, *beirim afaid ar, déanaim ar*.

To make an excuse, *teitrgéal do tabairt*.

I made a good dinner, *d'iteair dínear mairt*.

To make a blow at one, *built do tapraing ar dume*.

I will not meddle or make with it, *ní buailfead fé 1 n-don cor*.

To make haste, *deitbirgim, -uad*; *déanaim deitneair*.

To make hay, *feair do fábail*.

To make known, *d'fairmuad*.

To make one a debtor, *dume do cup 1 bfiadaib*.

Make lowly or humble, *um-luigim, -uad*.

To make an assignation, *ionad comne do déanam*.

To make manifest, *déanaim follur*.

To make perverse, *do faobad*.

To make out, *déanaim amac*; *faaim amac*.

Make oath, *mionnuigim, -uad*; *an leabair do tabairt*.

To make ready, *ollmuad*; *dearuad*.

Make small, *mionuigim, -uad*.

To make tremble, *cup ar cupit*.

To make up, *to dress or prepare*, *córuad*; to make up a quarrel, *bpuirdean do pérótead*; to make up a parcel,

βεαιπτιν το ὁέανάμ ρυαρ; to make up as something false, ὁέανάμ ρυαρ; to make up one's mind, αἰγνε το ὁέανάμ ρυαρ; αἰγνε το ῥοερυζαῶ.

To make void, κυριμ αρ νεμνιῶ.

To make water, to urinate, μύναῶ; μύν το ὁέανάμ, Make, *v.i.*, (1) to proceed, to tend, to move towards, to go to, ὁέανάμ, -αμ, with αρ: he was making towards the city, το βι ρέ ας ὁέανάμ αρ αν ζσαταιρ; the lion was making at him, βι αν λεῶμαν ας ὁέανάμ αιρ.

To make as if, λειζιμ ορμ.

To make at or towards in a hostile manner, ιονηαιζιμ, -ζε.

To make off, to go away suddenly, (a) τειέιμ, -έαῶ; (b) βαμμιμ αμαῶ.

To make up to, to approach, ὁέανάμ αρ.

To make up with, to become reconciled to, ρεῶτιζιμ, -τεῶ, with τε.

Make, *n.*, structure, texture, shape, form, (1) ὁέανάμ, -ντα, *m.*; (2) ὁέανταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Make-bate, *n.*, one who excites quarrels, (1) ρεαρ βρυῶνεῶ, *m.*; (2) ζτεαυῶε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Make-peace, *n.*, a peacemaker, (1) ριῶτῶνυῶε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (2) ριῶτῶοιρ, -ῶρα, -ῶι, *m.*; (3) εῶταρζαβῶλυῶε, *m.*

Maker, *n.*, (1) one who makes or forms, the Creator, κυριτῶτεῶιρ, -ῶρα, -ῶι.

(2) A manufacturer, ὁέαντῶιρ, -ῶρα, -ῶι, *m.*

(3) One who moulds or shapes, (a) ὁεαλῶοιρ, -ῶρα, -ῶι, *m.*; (b) ὁεαλῶτῶιρ, -ῶρα, -ῶι, *m.*

Makeshift, *n.*, a temporary expedient, ρῶcam, -e, -ί, *f.* (? ρο-αερυμν).

Making, *n.*, (1) the act of one who makes, fabrication, construction, (a) ὁέανάμ, -ντα, *m.*: he is m. it, τῶ ρέ ὁῶ ὁέανάμ; also τῶ ρέ ας ὁέανάμ; (b) cumαῶ, -mῶ, *m.*

(2) Composition or structure, ὁέανταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

(3) The material of which something may be made, αῶβαρ (pron *our, M.*; αῶβαρ *U.*), -αιρ, *m.*: the m. of an author in the son of a clown and the m. of a clown in the son of an author mac αν τυατα αῶβαρ υῶταιρ γ mac αν υῶταιρ αῶβαρ τυατα.

Maladministration, *n.*, bad management of any business, esp. of public affairs, (1) μιρμιαρ, *g. μιρῶιρε, f.*; (2) μιρμιαζαιρ, -ζιῶ, *f.*; (3) ὁποῶῶμῶρεῶτ, -α, *f.*

Maladroit, *a.*, clumsy, awkward, unskilful, τυατῶαυῶ, -αιγε; τυαιρῶεαῶρεῶ, -αιγε.

Malady, *n.*, any disease of the human body, esp. when lingering or deep-seated (1) ζαταρ -αιρ, *m.*; (the form ζαιρα, *m.* is common in *Con.*); (2) αῶιῶ, *gen. -e, pl. -ί, f.*; (3) εῶζερμιαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Malaga, *n.*, a Spanish wine, ρῶον Spῶmneῶ.

Malapert, *a.*, forward, saucy, pert, (1) ὁποῶῶμῶντε, *ind.*; (2) μιῶεαῶρεῶ, -αιγε.

Malapertness, *n.*, the quality of being malapert, (1) ὁποῶῶμῶντε-ῶτ, -α, *f.*; (2) μιῶεαῶρεῶτ, -α, *f.*

Malapropos (*Fr.*), *a.* and *ad.*, unsuitable or unsuitably, *a.*, νεῶμ-οιρεῶμῶνῶ. -αιγε; *ad.*, ζο νεῶμ-οιρεῶμῶνῶ.

Malcontent, *a.*, discontented, dissatisfied, μιῶῶῶρτα, *ind.*

Malcontent, *n.*, one who is discontented or dissatisfied, (1) *οὔμμε μιοῤῥάρτα*, *m.*; (2) *τσαρσ-ναῖ*, *-αῖς*, *-αῖς*, *m.*

Malcontentedness, *n.*, the state of being dissatisfied, *μιοῤῥάρταῖ*, *-α*, *f.*

Male, *a.*, of or pertaining to the male sex, (1) *ῤῥεανν*; (2) *ῤῥεαῖ* *ind.*; (3) *μαζαῖ*, *-αῖς*.

Male, *n.*, an animal of the male sex, (1) *ῤῥεανναῖ*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (2) *μοῖ*, *-α*, *m.*; (3) *coll.*, (a) *ῤῥεαῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*, (b) *μαζαῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*

Male issue, (a) *clammāicne*, (b) *macῤῥe*.

Malediction, *n.*, a cursing; imprecation, (1) *μαῖαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *εαῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.*; (3) *οῖοῖ*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Malefaction, *n.*, an evil deed, a crime, an offence, (1) *μῖσνιῖ*, *-α*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *gen. -α*, *pl. -αῖ*, *m.*

Malefactor, *n.*, an evil doer, a criminal, (1) *μῖσνιῖ*, *-αῖς*, *pl. id.*, *dpl. -αῖ*, *m.* (*Luke* 23, 32, 33, 39); (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (3) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*, *pl. id.*, *dpl. -αῖ*, *m.*; (5) *ῤῥεαῖ* *οῖοῖ* (*John* 18, 30).

Maleficent, *a.*, harmful, mischievous, (1) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*.

Malevolence, *n.*, evil disposition towards another, (1) *μαῖ*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (3) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (4) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (5) *οῖοῖ*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (6) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-α*, *f.* (*T.P.*, II. 322).

Malevolent, *a.*, wishing evil, disposed to injure others, (1) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-αῖς*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖ*; (3) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*.

Malice, *n.*, enmity of heart, ill-will, (1) *μαῖ*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (4) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*; (5) *μαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (6) *ῤῥῖ*, *-e*, *f.*; (7) *οῖοῖ*, *-e*, *f.*; (8) *οῖοῖ*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (9) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖ*, *m.*: without crookedness or m., *ῤῥεανν* *ῤῥεανν* *οῖοῖ*; (10) *οῖοῖ*, *-e*, *f.* (*Dinn*).

Malicious, *a.*, proceeding from hatred or ill-will, (1) *μαῖ*, *-αῖς*; (2) *μιοῤῥῖ*, *-αῖς*; (3) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*; (4) *ῤῥῖ*, *-αῖς*; (5) *οῖοῖ*, *m.*; (6) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*; (7) *οῖοῖ*, *m.*: woe to him who does m. wrong, *μαῖ* *οῖοῖ* *εαῖ* (*Hard*. II. 404); from this it is clear that Hanmer told a m. lie, *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* (*K. Hist*).

Maliciousness, *n.*, the state of being malicious, (1) *μαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-α*, *f.*

Malign, *n.*, having an evil disposition towards others, *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*.

Malign, *v.t.*, to asperse, defame, slander, traduce or vilify, *μιοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ*.

Malignant, *a.*, disposed to do harm, inflict suffering or cause distress, (1) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*; (2) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*, also *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς*; (3) *οῖοῖ*, *in*; (4) *οῖοῖ*, *-αῖς* (*Job*. 5, 12).

Malignantly, *ad.*, in a malignant manner, *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ* *οῖοῖ*.

Malison, *n.*, malediction [poetic], *μαῖ*, *-α*, *f.*; *gen.* also *-αῖ* in the phrase *μαῖ* *οῖοῖ*, son of malediction.

Mall, *n.*, a large heavy wooden beetle, a maul, *rmírce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.* See Mallet.

Mallard, *n.*, a large wild duck (*Anas boschas*) from which the domestic duck is descended, (1) *íacá b'peac*, *f.*; (2) *íacá p'adac*, *f.*
Malleable, *a.*, capable of being worked by hammering, *ion-oib'is'ce le hóro*.

Mallet, *n.*, a wooden beetle (1) for pounding flax, (a) *tuairgín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*, (b) *ímaccín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) for beating clothes, *rlr*, *-e*, *f.* (See Beetle); (3) small with a short handle for driving a tool, as a chisel, (a) *íomaroé*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí*, *f.*, (b) *íeimroé*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí*, *f.*, (c) *íeimroile*, *g. id.*, *pl. -í*, *f.*, (d) *mámléao*, *-éio*, *-éioí*, *m.*, (e) *mailléao*, *-éio*, *-éioí*, *m.*, (f) *íeannaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.* (Con.), (g) *íar'ca*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aoa*, *m.*, (h) *léir'p'ce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*, (also *léir'p'cín*), *m.*; (i) *tuair'nín*, *m.* (Con.).

Mallet-head, a dunce, a block-head, *ceann maíléro*.

Mallow, } *n.*, a genus of plants
Mallows, } (*Malva*) having mucilaginous qualities, (1) common (*M. sylvestris*), (a) *ucap*, *-air*, *m.*; (b) *mílméacan*, *-am*, *m.* (*Job*. 30, 4); (c) *lur na míol móir*, *m.*; (d) *írop'ir*, *-e*, *f.*

(2) Marsh mallow (*Althæa officinalis*), (a) *íeamac b'uróe*, *f.*; (b) *íeamac m'is'e*, *f.*

(3) Dwarf mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), (a) *ucap íad'am*; (b) *ucap í'annacac*, *m.*

Malmsey, *n.*, a kind of sweet wine from Crete and the Canary Islands, *maímar*, *-air*, *m.*

Malpractice, *n.*, the treatment of a case by a lawyer, doctor, etc.

contrary to professional usage, *opoc'gnácam*, *gen. and pl. -am*, *m.*

Malt, *n.*, barley or other grain steeped in water and dried in a kiln; it is used in brewing and distillation, (1) *b'rac*, *-aca*, *f. .i. ad'bar íeanna nó bíotáille*; (2) *ípuir*, *-e*, *f.*

Malt, *v.t.*, to make into malt, *v.i.*, to become malt, (1) *b'rac-uigim*, *-u'gao*; (2) *b'racaim*, *-ao*.

Malting, *n.*, the process of making or becoming malt, (1) *b'racu'gao*, *-uig'ce*, *m.*: *m.* barley, *as b'rac-u'gao eó'pnan*; (2) *b'rac'ao*, *-éta*, *m.*

Malt-kiln, *n.*, a kiln for drying barley for making malt, *áit cum cpuaró'ce eó'pnan cum b'rac'ao o'óéanam oí*.

Malt-mill, *n.*, a mill for making malt, *muileann b'rac'ao*, *m.*

Maltreat, *v.t.*, to treat ill, to treat roughly, *míocóir'igim*, *-u'gao*.

Maltreatment, *n.*, ill-treatment, ill-usage, *míocóir'u'gao*, *-ig'ce*, *m.*

Maltster, *n.*, a maltman, *b'rac'aoóir*, *gen. -ó'ra*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Maltworm, *n.*, a tippler, *meir'íeóir*, *-ó'ra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Malvaceous, *a.*, pertaining to or resembling mallows, *ucap'ac*, *-air'ce*.

Malversation, *n.*, misbehaviour or extortion in office, *míbéap'ac'í n-oir'is*.

Mamma, *n.*, a child's term for mother, *mam*; *mamaróe*, *f.*

Mammon, *n.*, (1) riches, wealth, *íaró'p'ear an í'ao'íal*.

(2) The God of riches, riches personified, *mammon*: you cannot serve God and mammon, *ní féir'oir líb íeir'óir o'óéanam o'óíad í o'óéanam (Mat. 6, 24)*.

Mammonist } *n.*, one devoted to
Mammonite, } the acquisition of
wealth, *ουμνε τὰ μαρτὰ οὐν*
τραοῖα.

Man, *n.*, (1) a human being, *opp.*
to beast, *ουμνε, gen. id., pl.*
οαομνε, gpl. οαομνεαὶ, m.: the
Sabbath was made for man, not
man for the Sabbath, *ἢ ἀρ ῖον*
ἀν ουμνε οὐ νόρουνγεαὶ ἀν
τραβόρῳ ἢ νί ἀρ ῖον νὰ ραβόρῳ
ἀν ουμνε (Matt. 2, 27).

(2) *Esp.* an adult male person
as distinguished from a woman
or a child, *ῥεαρ, gen. and pl.*
ῥῖρ, pl. in numerals ῥεαῖα:
twelve men, *κεῖρτε ῥεαῖα οἷας*;
ῥεαῖα as *nom. and voc. pl.* is
not uncommon *m.* (*cf.* *L. vir,*
√viro-s; *Skr. virá*): he has
grown a man, *ο'ῥάρ ῥέ ἰ ν-α*
ῥεαρ; I would have you to
know . . . that the man is the
head of the woman, *ἢ μῖαν ἑὸν*
α ῥῖορ οὐ βεῖτ ἀγαῖα . . . ῥῖρ
αἰ ῥεαρ κεανν νὰ μῖνᾶ (1 Cor.
11, 3); I am a man, (a) *ἢ ῥεαρ*
μέ, as distinguished from a
woman, (b) *τὰ μέ ἰμ' ῥεαρ*, as
distinguished from a boy or
child [*Note.*—The substantive
verb *τὰμ* cannot ascribe a no-
minal predicate to its subject
without the aid of a preposition,
as: he was a child then, *οὐ βί*
ῥέ ἰ ν-α τεανῖ ἀν ὑαῖρ ῖμ].

(3) The human race, mankind,
ουμνε, g. id., pl. οαομνε, gpl.
οαομνεαὶ, m.: the son of man,
μας ἀν ουμνε: and God said
let Us make man to Our own
image, *ἀγῖρ α οὐβῖαῖτ οἷα*
οἷανᾶμ ἀν ουμνε ἰ ν-ᾶρ νοεῖτῖ
ῥέμ (Gen. 1, 26).

(4) One possessing in a high
degree the distinctive qualities

of manhood, (a) *ῥάῖρῥεαρ, m.*;
(b) *ῖῥῥεαρ, m.*

(5) An adult male servant, (a)
ῥῖοῖα, g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.: like
master like man, *ἢ ἰονᾶν ἀν*
μᾶῖῥῖτῖρ ἀγῖρ α ῥῖοῖα; (b)
ὀγῖαῖ, -αῖς, m.: like master like
man, *ἢ μαῖρ α ῑῑτε ἀν μᾶῖῥῖτῖρ*
ἀγῖρ ἀν τ-ὀγῖαῖ.

(6) A married man, a husband,
(a) *ῥεαρ, g. ῥῖρ, pl. id., m.*: they
were both naked, the man and
his wife, and they were not
ashamed, *οὐ βῖοδαῖρ ἀρᾶον τομ-*
νοῖτ ἀν ῥεαρ ἀγῖρ α βεαν ἀγῖρ
νί ραῖβ νάῖρτε οῖτᾶ (Gen. 2, 25).

Bold, hearty man, (a) *ῥῥαῖρτε,*
m.; (b) *ῥεαρ ῥῖορτε.*

Man-child, *μαῖρᾶῖ, -αῖς, m.*

Man of the house, *ῥεαρ ἀν*
τῖῥε.

Man midwife. See Accouch-
eur.

Man of large physique, *ῖῖρῥᾶν,*
-ᾶν, m. (Or.).

Man-slave, *οαορὀγῖαῖ.*

Man of slight build, *ῥεαταῖρτε,*
m. (cf. ῥεαταῖρτε, a splinter).

Man with slight stomach,
ῖῥῖαταῖρτε, m. (m. b.).

Old man, (a) *ῥεανουμνε, m.*;
(b) *ῥεανῥεαρ, m.*; (c) *ῥεανὀῖρ, m.*;
(d) strong old man, *ῥῖορταῖρτε,*
m.; (e) abusive term for an old
man, *ῖονῖῥῥᾶ, m.*

Stout burly little man, *βῖοκαῖρτε,*
m.

Strong vigorous good-looking
man, (a) *ῖῖομα, m.*: (b) *ῖῖομ-*
αῖρτε, m.

Strong rollicking man, *λαῖρταῖρτε*
m.

Tall gaunt man, *ῖῖβῖρτε, g.*
id., pl. -ῖρ, m.; *ῖῥῖοῖβῖρῖῖῖν, -ῖῖν,*
m.

Unmarried man, *βῖαῖαῖῖ,*
-αῖῖα, -ῖῖ, m.

Young man, (a) ὄζάν, -άν, *m.*;
(b) ὄζανάς, -άς.

Man ! *interj.* ἄ ὅυμε ! yes, man,
dear, ρεῶ, ἄ ὅυμε ὀόη.

Manacle, *n.*, a handcuff, usually *pl.*,
(1) ὀοηρῆάρς, -άρς, *m.*; (2) *pl.*
κυῖρεας ἰάμ; (3) βας ἰάμ.

Manacle, *v.t.*, to put handcuffs or
other fastening on a person's
hands, (1) κυῖρις, -ρις;
(2) ὀοηρῆάρς νό κυῖρεας ἰάμ
ὀο ἔρη ἄρ ὅυμε.

Manacled, *a.*, bound with manacles,
κυῖρις.

Manage, *v.t.*, (1) to have under
control and direction; to con-
duct, administer, treat or handle,
(a) ὀρουῶ νό ὀο ἰάμῶ
ἔρη; (b) ῥιῖρις, -ρις;
(c) ῥιῖρις, -ρις;
(d) ἰοη-
ῶ, -ῶ.

(2) To guide by careful and
delicate treatment, to make
subservient by artful conduct,
to bring round cunningly to
one's plans, (a) ῥιῖρις, *v.n.*
ῥιῖρις and ῥιῖρις;
(b) idiom :
he knew how to manage her,
ῥι ῥιῖρις ῥι ῥιῖρις ῥι ῥιῖρις
(*m. b.*) ;
(c) idiom : she is able to manage
him, ῥιῖρις ῥι ῥιῖρις ῥι ῥιῖρις
(*lit.* she found out the length of his
shoe .i. she has taken his
measure); (d) idiom : the man
who could manage Sabia, ἄ
ῥιῖρις ὀο ῥιῖρις ῥιῖρις ῥιῖρις
ῥιῖρις (*P. O'L.*).

Manageable, *a.*, such as can be
managed or controlled, (1) ῥι-
ῖρις, *ind.*; (2) ῥο-ῥιῖρις,
ind.; (3) ῥιῖρις.

Manageableness, *n.*, the state or
quality of being manageable, (1)
ῥο-ῥιῖρις;
(2) ῥιῖρις;
(3) ῥιῖρις.

Management, *n.*, (1) the act or
art of managing, (a) ῥιῖρις,

-ῖρις and -ῖρις, *m.*; (b) ὀρο-
ῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*; (c) ῥιῖρις-
ῖρις, -ῖρις; (d) ἰοηῶ, -ῶ.

(2) Judicious use of means to
accomplish an end, (a) ῥιῖρις, *g.*
ῥιῖρις, *f.*; (b) ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*

(3) Conduct directed by art
and address, (a) ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις,
m.; (b) ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*
Manager, *n.*, (1) one who manages,
a conductor or director, (a)
ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*; (b)
ὀρουῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*; (c)
ῥιῖρις, *gen. id., pl.* -ῖρις, *m.*;
(d) ῥιῖρις, *m.*

(2) A person who conducts
business or household affairs
with economy, ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις,
-ῖρις, *m.*

Manatee, Manati, Manatus, *n.*, the
sea-cow, a species of Trichechus,
ῥο ῥιῖρις.

Manchet, *n.*, a loaf of fine white
bread, ῥιῖρις, -ῖρις, *m.*

Mandate, *n.*, an official or autho-
ritative command, (1) ὀρουῶ,
-ῖρις, *m.*; (2) ῥιῖρις, *g. id., pl.*
-ῖρις, *gpl.* ῥιῖρις, *f.*

Mandatory, *a.*, containing a com-
mand, ὀρουῖρις, -ῖρις.

Mandible, *n.*, the principal bone
of the lower jaw, (1) ῥιῖρις, *g.*
ῥιῖρις, *pl.* -ῖρις, *m.*; (2) ῥιῖρις,
-ῖρις, *m.*; (3) the upper or lower
jaw in the beak of birds, ῥο,
g. ῥιῖρις, *pl. id., m.*

Mandrake, *n.*, a low plant (*Man-
dragora officinarum*) of the night-
shade family, all the parts of
which are strongly narcotic, (1)
ῥοῖρις, *m.*; (2) ῥοῖρις, -ῖρις,
m.; (3) ῥοῖρις, -ῖρις, *pl. id.,*
and -ῖρις, *m.*; (4) ῥοῖρις,
-ῖρις, *m.*

Manducable, *a.*, fit to be chewed,
ἰοηῶ.

Manducation, *n.*, the act of chewing, *coḡam̃t*, -*am̃t*, *f.*

Mane, *n.*, the long heavy hair growing on the upper side or above the neck of some quadrupeds, (1) *moñḡ*, *gen.* *mum̃ḡ*, *dat.* *mum̃ḡ*, *pl.* -*a* and -*am̃a*, *f.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{mona}}$, neck; *W.* *mwng*, *myng*); horse's mane, *moñḡ capam̃t*; (2) *mum̃ḡ*, -*e*, -*eam̃na*, *f.* A bushy mane, *moñḡlam̃*, -*am̃ḡ*, *m.*

Maned, *a.*, having a mane, *moñḡam̃*, -*am̃ḡ*.

Manes, *n.*, the benevolent spirits of the dead, *ppiom̃aroĩ m̃am̃te na m̃am̃p̃*.

Manful, *a.*, showing manliness or manly spirit and hence brave, courageous, spirited, resolute, (1) *peam̃am̃t*, -*m̃la* (manly); (2) *m̃m̃peam̃am̃t*, -*m̃la* (spirited); (3) *cm̃oḡa*, *ind.* (valiant, resolute); (4) *calma*, *ind.* (brave).

Manfully, *ad.*, in a manly manner, *ḡo peam̃am̃t*; *ḡo cm̃oḡa*; *ḡo calma*; *ḡo m̃m̃peam̃am̃t*.

Manfulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being manly, (1) *peam̃am̃am̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *cm̃oḡam̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *calmam̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *m̃m̃peam̃*, -*m̃ḡ*, *m.*, also -*m̃ḡe*, *f.*

Mange, *n.*, the scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts, (1) *clam̃*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *clame*, *gen.* *id.*, *f.*; (3) *clam̃am̃*, -*am̃*, *m.*; (4) *cap̃*, -*am̃*, *m.*; (5) *cap̃am̃*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) *ḡeam̃*, -*eim̃e*, -*a*, *f.*; (7) *pcem̃te*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *ḡalam̃ p̃ḡm̃am̃*.

Manger, *n.*, an open box in which fodder is placed for horses, (1) *mam̃peam̃*, -*am̃*, *m.*; (2) *ḡm̃ib*, -*e*, -*eam̃a*, *f.*

Mangel-wurzel, *n.*, a kind of large field beet (*Beta macrorhiza*) used as food for cattle, *biam̃tar*, -*am̃*, *m.*, also spelled *biatar*, *m.*

Manginess, *n.*, the condition of being mangy, *clam̃eam̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Mangle, *v.t.*, to cut or bruise with repeated blows or strokes, to tear in cutting, to mutilate, (1) *pcam̃*, -*am̃*, with *o c̃eile*; (2) *ciom̃am̃*, -*am̃*; (3) *peam̃am̃*, -*am̃*; (4) *leom̃am̃*, -*am̃*; (5) *leom̃am̃*, -*am̃*.

Mangled, *a.*, mutilated, *leom̃am̃*.

Mangling, *n.*, the act of mutilating or cutting in a bungling manner, (1) *ciom̃am̃*, -*am̃*, *m.*; (2) *leom̃am̃*, -*am̃*, *m.*

Mangy, *a.*, infected with the mange, scabby, (1) *clam̃eam̃*, -*m̃ḡe*; (2) *clam̃*, -*am̃e*; (3) *cap̃am̃*, -*am̃ḡe*.

Manhood, *n.*, (1) the state of being a man, (a) *peam̃am̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *m̃m̃peam̃am̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *om̃eam̃am̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Manly quality, courage, bravery, resolution, *peam̃am̃am̃t*, -*a*, *f.*

Mania, *n.*, violent derangement of the mind, (1) *m̃m̃pe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *buite*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *bam̃roe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Maniac, *n.*, a raving lunatic, (1) *ḡeam̃t*, -*eim̃t*, -*eim̃team̃na*, *m.*, also *ḡeim̃t*, -*e*, -*eam̃na*, *m.*; (2) *ḡeam̃tām̃*, -*ām̃*, *m.*; (3) *am̃am̃*, -*am̃*, *pl. id.*, also -*a* and -*am̃na*, *m.* (*cf.* *teac na n-am̃am̃*, a lunatic asylum).

Maniacal, *a.*, affected with or characterized by madness, (1) *oic̃eim̃roe*, *ind.*; (2) *m̃eam̃m̃ḡe*, *ind.*

Manifest, *a.*, evident to the senses, plain, not obscure, (1) *poim̃*, -*e*; (2) *poim̃*, *gsf.* *poim̃e*; (3) *poim̃a*, *opp.* of *oim̃a*, dark, obscure; (4) *ḡim̃*, -*e*; (5) *leim̃*, -*e*; (6) *leam̃*, -*eim̃e*; (7) *peim̃*, -*e*; (8) *poim̃eim̃*, -*e*.

Manifest, *v.t.*, to show plainly, to make to appear distinctly (usu-

ally to the mind), (1) բուրքիմ, -ւոյձօ; (2) թեանամ բուրէր; (3) բուրէրիմ, -բեօ.

Manifestable, *a.*, fit to be manifested, իոբուրքիցե.

Manifestation, *n.*, the act of manifesting or disclosing to the eye or mind, (1) բուրքիւձօ; ւցե, *m.* (T.P., I., 91); (2) ուօճօ, -ւիցե, *m.*

Manifestly, *ad.*, in a manifest manner, (1) յօ բուրք; (2) յօ բուրէր.

Manifestness, *n.*, obviousness, բուրէրեօճ, -օ, *f.*

Manifesto, *n.*, a public declaration usually by a person in power setting forth his intentions, բօրբօջրօ բուրիւօ.

Manifold, *a.*, (1) many in number, numerous, multiplied, (*a*) իօմօ: I know your *m.* transgressions, ր ճիւնրօ թամբօ ծար ի-իօմօ շիօննա (*Amos* 5, 12).

(2) Many in kind or quality, (*a*) իւննիւթեօճ, -ւիցե; (*b*) իօմօճ, -ւիցե; (*c*) իօլարօ, *ind.*

(3) Exhibited at divers times and in various ways, ճօցրամի, -մի: the *m.* wisdom of God, ճօցն ճօցրամի թե (*Eph.* 3, 10); the *m.* grace of God, յիւր ճօցրամի թե (1 *Pet.* 4, 10); in *m.* temptations, ի յօճիւրքիւ ճօցրամի (1 *Pet.* 1, 6).

Manikin, *n.*, a little man, a dwarf, (1) ճօճ, -ւից, *m.*; (also ճօճ, -ւից, *m.*); (2) բիւն, *g. id.*, *pl.* -նի, *m.*; (3) թօն, -ճիմ, *m.*

Maniple, *n.*, a part of the vestments of a priest, worn on the left arm, (1) լիման, -ճիմ, *m.*; (2) լիմ-ծիւրօ, -ե, *f.*

Manipulate, *v.t.*, to treat, work or operate with the hands, to handle, լիմքիմ, -ւոյձօ.

Manipulation, *n.*, use of the hands in a skilful manner, լիմքիւձօ, -րիցե, *m.*

Mankind, *n.*, (1) the human race taken collectively, ճնմե թօնն

(2) Men as distinguished from women, the male portion of the human race, ճնմեալ բարօ (*Lev.* 18, 21).

Man-like, *a.*, like a man in form, nature or qualities, esp. the nobler qualities, բարամի, -մի

Manliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being manly, (1) բարամիճ. *gen.* -օ, *f.*; (2) բարօճ, -օ, *f.*; (3) մարջաճ, -օ, *f.*

Manly, *a.*, having qualities becoming a man, brave, courageous, (1) բարամի, -մի; (2) մարջաճ, -ւիցե; (3) յիւրօ, *ind.*; (4) մարջաճ, *ind.*

Manna, *n.*, Divinely-supplied food, manna, *g. id.*, *m.*

Manner, *n.*, (1) mode of action, method, style, fashion, (*a*) մօճ, -օ, *m.*; (*cf.* L. *modus*); they know not the manner of the God of the land, ի բար թօն մօ թե ճնա շիւ (2 *Kings* 17, 26); (*b*) ուր, -ւի, *pl.* -օ and -անն, *m.*; (*c*) րիցե, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ցե, *f.*; (*d*) շիւ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -մի and մի, *m.*: in a different manner, ճնմեալ շիւ; (*e*) բար, -օ, *m.*; he always acted in that manner, իւր թե բար յիւմ ճիւ.

(2) Characteristic mode of acting, conducting one's self or the like; habitual style, (*a*) customary method of acting, habit, (*i*) յիւճ, -օ, also -ճիւ, *m.*: and Paul as his manner was went in unto them, ճիւր մար թա յիւճ իւր թօն շիւ շիւ թե ճիւ (Acts 17, 2), (*ii*) յիւճիմ, -ճիմ, *m.*: according to our manner, թե յիւր ճիւ յիւճիմ.

Man-slaying, *n.*, the act of committing manslaughter, *οὐμορ-ζαμ*, -*ανα*, *f.*

Mantelpiece, Mantel, *n.*, a shelf above a fireplace and its supports, (1) *ματαλ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*; (2) *καταῦαρ*, -*αιτ*, *m.* (form of *κοταμαν*, a pillar, or column); (3) *καῦαρ*, -*αιτ*, *m.* (*P. O' L.*).

Mantelet, Mantlet, *n.*, a short cloak or mantle, *κλόκα ζεαρτ*.

Mantle, *n.*, (1) *πάλλας*, -*e*, -*εαα*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. pallium*, a cloak); (2) *βρατ*, -*αιτ*, *pl. id.*, and -*αα*, *m.*; (3) *ιοναρ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*; (4) *ποacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *ματαλ*, -*αιτ*, *m.*; (6) *πίλλεός*, -*ότσε*, -*a*, *f.*; (7) *κλόκα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Manual, *a.*, of or pertaining to or done by the hand, *λάμμεαα*, -*μίτσε*.

Manual, *n.*, a handbook, (1) *λάμμεαα*, -*αιτ*, *m.*; (2) *ζλαικεαα*, -*αιτ*, *m.*

Manufactory, *n.*, a building or place where anything is manufactured, *μοναρκά*, *g. αν*, *dat. -αμ*, *nom. pl. -αμ*, *acc. pl. -εανα*, *f.* (*μοναρ* = *οβαρ*, *O' Cl.* with -*εα* as in *κεάροεα*).

Manufacture, *n.*, (1) the operation of making any products by hand or other agency, *οβαρ* *λάμμε*, *f.*

(2) Anything made from raw materials by hand, *οέαντúr*, -*úr*, *m.*

Manufacturer, *n.*, one who manufactures, *οέαντόιτ*.

Manure, *v.t.*, to apply manure to, *τεαρυζιμ*, -*υζαα*: to *m.* land, *καλαμ* *οο* *τεαρυζαα* *τε* *ηαοιτεαα*.

Manure, *n.*, a fertilizing substance, (1) *αοιτεαα*, -*ιζ*, *m.*; (2) *τεαρυζαα*, -*ιζτσε*, *m.*

Manured, *a.*, covered with manure, *τεαρυζτσε*, *ind.*

Manuring, *n.*, the act of covering with manure, *τεαρυζαα* (*καταμαν*), -*ιζτσε*, *m.*

Manuscript, *n.*, written with or by the hand, *λάμμζερύιμ*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*: a *m.* volume, *τεαβαρ* *λάμμζερύιόεα*.

Many, *n.*, numerous, not few, (1) *ιომόα*, *ind.*: not *m.* mighty, not *m.* noble, *νί* *ιιომόα* *κυμ-αατταα*, *νί* *ιιომόα* *υατα* (1 *Cor.* 1, 26); *οοβ'* *ιιომόα* *υαρε* *βί* *'μυιζ* *αρ* *τεαρ/β'ιιომόα* *παυλιύν* *ζεαλ* *αρ* *τίτ/β'ιιომόα* *τρυλλρεάν* *αοόβρεαα* *λαρτα/β'ιιომόα* *βιοτ* *φά* *φεόιτ* *τε* *ζυίτ*, many the barques that were on the seas, many the white tents on the land/many the brilliant lights ablaze/many the meat-laden spits to fires (*D. A.* 193); (2) *ιιμααοαμάιτ*, -*μίτα*; we are too many, *ταμίμιο* *πο-ιιμααοαμάιτ*.

Many, *a.*, (1) the majority of people, (a) *φορμóτ*, -*όιτ*, *m.*, also *φυρμóτ* and *υρμóτ*.

(2) A considerable number, (a) *μόρján*, -*ám*, *m.*: *m.* days, *μόρján* *οε* *λαετιβ* (*Gen.* 21, 34); (b) *υαατ*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *ιιμααο*, -*αιτ*, *m.*: very *m.*, *ιιιμααο*; (d) *λάν*, -*ám*, *m.*: there were *m.* people there, *βί* *a* *λάν* *οαοιμε* *ανν*; *m.* like prophets in their conversation and like fools in their acts, *ιτ* *κορμάιτ* *a* *λάν* *τε* *φάροε* *i* *n-a* *ζκομπαά* *γ* *τε* *ηαμααοάν* *'n-a* *μβεαρταιβ* (e) *μέρο*, *m.*: how *m.*, *κά* *μέρο*; *αν* *'μοό* (*ιιιμóα*) (f) *πυιμν*: there were not *m.* there, *νί* *μυαιβ* *πυιμν* *οαοιμε* *ανν*.

Many-coloured, *a.*, having many colours, *ιολοαααα*.

Many-edged, *a.*, having many cutting sides, *ιολφαοβμιαα*.

Many-footed, *a.*, having many feet, *ιολέοραα*, -*αίτσε*.

Many-sided, a., having many sides (said of figures), *ιττιορναδ*, -αιγε.

Many-tongued, a., able to speak many languages, (a) *ιτεανγδαδ*, -αιγε; (b) *ιυβειραδ*, -αιγε.

Map, n., *τεαρργδαλ*, *gen.* -e and -αια, *pl.* -ι, *f.*

Maple, n., a tree of the genus *Acer*, (1) *ερανν μαλτρ*, *m.*; (2) *ερανν μαλπαρ*, *m.*; (3) *ερσοβ μαλτρ*, *f.*

Maple (great), n., a tree of the genus *Acer*, *πλινντρυνν*, -e, *f.*

Maple-sugar, n., sugar obtained from the sap of the sugar maple (*A. saccharinum*) by evaporation, *ριυερμα μαλτρ*.

Mar, v.t., (1) to disfigure, to spoil, to deface, *ιοιτιμ*, *v.n.* *ιοτ*.

(2) To ruin, *μιλλιμ*, -ιερδ.

Mar, n., a mark made by bruising, scratching, etc., *ιοτ*, *g.* *ιυιτ*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*

Maraschino, n., a liqueur distilled from fermented cherry juice, *ριον ριριρε*.

Maraud, v.t., to rove in quest of plunder, *ρογδαλμ*, -αιτ and -αιλ.

Marauder, n., a rover in quest of plunder, one who pillages, (1) *ρογλυροε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*; (2) *ρογδαδ*, -αιγ, -αιγε, *m.*; *βρσο-υροε*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Marauding, n., the act of roving in quest of plunder, plundering, pillaging, (1) *ρογλυγδαδ*, *gen.* -υγτε, *m.*; (2) *ρογδαλ*, -γλα, -γλαδα, *f.*

Marble, n., (1) a compact limestone, white, yellow, red, green or black, *μαρμαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*, also *μαρβδαρ* and *μαρμδαρ*.

(2) A little ball of marble or other hard substance with which

children play, (a) *μυρτιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νι, *m.*; (b) *ερμυρνιν*, *m.*; (c) *ερμυρνεαν*, -αν, *m.* (from *ερμυρν*, round); (d) *βαρργιν*, *m.*; (e) *βαρργαν*, *m.* (from the obsolete word *βαρρ*, round). In playing marbles *το βαιε ρε* means that the player rested his closed left fist knuckles downward on the ground and on this he rested his right hand in order to get a better "pink" or shot.

Marble, a., made of or resembling marble, *μαρμαρδα*, *ind.*

Marble, v.t., to vein or stain like marble, *μαρμαρδαμ*, -αδ.

March, n., the third month of the year, (1) *μαρτα*, *m.*: he is as mad as a March hare, *τα ρε κομ μεαρ τε μιολ μαρτα*; (2) *μιν να μιονβδαδ* (*Tyr.*), apparently from all the young animals (*μιονβδαδ*) born in that month.

March, n., (1) the act of marching, (a) *ιμτεδαδτ*, -α *f.*; (b) *ριυδαλ*, -αιλ, *m.*

(2) Regular and measured advance of soliders, *κομμιονγδαδ*, -γδα, *m.*

(3) The distance covered in marching, (a) *τρμαλ*, -α, *m.*; (b) *υροε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -εαδα, *f.*; (c) *ταρτεαλ*, -ταλ, *m.*

March, v.i., (1) to move with regular steps as a soldier, *τρμαλ-αμ*, *v.n.* *τρμαλ*: *m.* with everybody or without them, *τρμαλ τε εαδ νο γαν ιαδ* (*Oss.* III. 232).

(2) To proceed by walking in a body or in military order, *κομμιονγδαμ*, -αδ.

(3) To proceed by walking, *ριυδαμ*, -δαλ: to *m.* in, out, on, in the rear, *ριυδαλ ιρτεαδ*, *αμαδ*, *αρ αγδαρ* · *αρ δεριερδαδ*.

March, *n.*, a territorial border, frontier or confine, (1) τεόρα, *g.* -ann, *pl.* -anna, *f.*; (2) κρίοι, -ίς, *f.*; (3) ἑρμαῖον, -όν, *m.* Generally used in the *pl.*

March-stone, κλῶς ἐρίως.

Marching, *a.*, on the march, κύμας, -αίς.

Marching, *n.*, movement of an army, (1) ποταμός ποταμῶν, *m.*; (2) ταξιμασία, -αία, *m.*

Marchioness, *n.*, the wife of a marquis, βαν μαρκισσῆς, *gen.* μνά —, *f.*

Mare, *n.*, the female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds, (1) ἵππος, *gen.* ἵππου, *pl.* ἵπποι, *f.*; (2) κούρην, *g.* -αία, and κούρη (U., where ἵππος is seldom used, ἑρμαῖον being the word for horse; it takes fem. pron. in this sense); kicking mare, κούρη, -αία, *f.*

Mare's-nest, *n.*, a supposed discovery which turns out to be a hoax, (1) νεστό ἵππου (M.); (2) νεστό ἑρμαῖον (U.).

Mare's-tail, *n.*, an aquatic plant (Hippuris vulgaris) having narrow leaves in whorls, κάλλιπτος.

Margin, *n.*, (1) a border, edge, brink, verge, (a) ὄρος, -αίς, *m.*; (b) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (c) ὄρος, -αία, *f.*; (d) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (e) of a lake or river, ὄρος, -αία, *f.*, also ὄρος, *f.*

(2) The part of a page at the edge left blank in writing or printing, (a) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (b) ὄρος, *an* ὄρος.

Marginal, *a.*, (1) written or printed in the margin, ὄρος.

(2) Of or pertaining to a margin, ὄρος, -αία.

Marigold, *n.*, a plant (Calendula officinalis) with golden yellow blossoms, (1) ὄρος, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, *m.*; (4) ὄρος, *m.*; (5) ὄρος, *m.*; (6) ὄρος, *m.*; (7) ὄρος, *m.*

Corn marigold (Chrysanthemum segetum), (1) ὄρος, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, *m.*; (4) ὄρος, *m.*; (5) ὄρος, *m.*

Marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), (1) ὄρος, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, *m.*; (4) ὄρος, *m.*; (5) ὄρος, *m.*

Marine, *a.*, of or pertaining to the sea, (1) ὄρος, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, *m.*

Marine, *n.*, a soldier serving on shipboard, ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; ὄρος, *m.*

Marine, *n.*, the collective shipping of a country, (1) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, *m.*

Mariner, *n.*, a seaman or sailor. (1) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (2) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (3) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (4) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (5) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (6) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (7) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*

Mariner's compass. See Compass.

Maritime, *a.*, (1) bordering on or situated near the ocean, ὄρος, *m.*

(2) Of or pertaining to the ocean, marine, (a) ὄρος, -αία, *m.*; (b) ὄρος, *ind.*

Marjoram, *n.*, a mint-like plant of the genus Origanum, ὄρος, *m.*

Sweet marjoram (O. majorana),
μαριτίν, *m.*

Wild marjoram (O. vulgare),

(1) μαριτίν πιαθάν, *m.*; (2)
ὀμαζάν, -άν, *m.*; (3) ρεατβός, *f.*

Mark, *n.*, (1) a visible sign or im-
pression made or left on any-
thing, (a) κομαρτέα, *g. id., pl.*
-αί, *m.*: the Lord set a mark
upon Cain, ὁ οὖν ἀν Τιγεαρνα
κομαρτέα ἀρ Ἐάν.

(2) A thing aimed at, (a)
κουρπόρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*; (b) κυμπε,
g. id., f.

(3) A scratch, a scar, (a) ρζόρ,
-όρ, *m.* (notch); (b) ζηρ, -αίρ,
m.; (c) ρζήν, -ζήν, *f.*; (d) ραν,
-άν, *m.*

God save the mark, (a) ρλάν
ζαέ ραμάν (Or.); (b) ρλάν ἀν
τραμάν; (c) ρλάν μαρ ἃ ν-μνιρ-
τεαρ ἑ; (d) ρλάν ἀν κομαρτέα.

Mark, *v.t.*, to put a mark upon
in order to recognize again,
κομαρτενζήν, -υζαό .i. κομαρτέα
ὁ οὖν ἀρ ρυο τε ν-αιτνεόκυροε
ἑ ἀρρ.

Marked off, (a) λεαζτέα ἀμαέ;
(b) ζεαρπέα ἀμαέ; (c) ραντα.

Mark, *v.i.*, to take particular notice,
to note, to remark, κομαρτενζήν,
-υζαό: mark and see, κομαρτενζ
γ ρεαζαρό (1 *King's* 20, 7).

Mark, *n.*, a small coin, (1) μαρς,
-αίρς, *m.*; (2) bonn, *g. bunn,*
pl. id., m.: τρι ρζήλλινς ὀεας γ
bonn=13s. 4d. The bonn so
often mentioned would therefore
seem to be equal in value to 4d.

Marked, *a.*, distinguished by or as
by a mark, κομαρτενζτε.

Marker, *n.*, one who or that which
marks, κομαρτεαοόρ, -όρ, -ρί,
m.

Market, *n.*, (1) a meeting together
of people at a stated time and
place for the purpose of buying

and selling, μαρζαό, -αίό, -αίόε,
m.; (cf. Eng. market); you
brought your hogs to a fine m.,
ἦ μαίτ ἀν ζνιόμ ὁο ὀεμ τύ!
(said ironically).

(2) The place where the market
is held, μαρζαό, -αίό, -αίόε, *m.*:
by the sheep m., λάμν τε μαρζαό
να ζεαορμαέ (*John* 5, 2).

Market, *v.i.*, to buy and sell, to
deal in a market, ὀιόταιν, *v.n.*
ὀιότ (I sell): σεαννυζήν, -ναέ
(I buy).

Market, *v.t.*, (1) to expose for sale
in a market, κυρμ ἀρ ἀν
μαρζαό.

(2) To sell in any way, (a)
ὀιόταιν, *v.n.* ὀιότ; (b) ρεϊν,
v.n. ρεϊν.

Marketable, *a.*, (1) fit to be offered
for sale in a market, μὀιόττα,
ind.

(2) Saleable, μαρζαμάν, -μτα.

Market-cross, *n.*, a cross set up
where a market is held, κυρ
μαρζαό, *f.*

Market-day, *n.*, the day of the
week on which a market is held
in a particular place, λά μαρζαό,
m.

Market-house, *n.*, a building in
which a market is held, τεαέ
μαρζαό.

Marketing, *n.*, the act of selling
or of purchasing in or as in a
market, μαρζαόεαέτ, -α, *f.*

Market-place, *n.*, an open square
or place in a town where markets
are held, ζιτ ἀν μαρζαό (*Luke*
7, 32).

Market-town, *n.*, a town that has
a stated public market, βατε
μαρζαό, *m.*

Marking, *n.*, the act of one who
or that which marks, κομαρ-
τενζαό, -υζτε.

Marking-iron, *n.*, an iron used for marking after being made red-hot, *iarann comarcta*.

Marksman, *n.*, (1) one who shoots well, *amrúgcheóir, -óir, -rí, m.*

(2) One who makes his mark instead of writing his name, *feap comarcta*.

Marl, *n.*, a mixed earthy substance consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand, (1) *marla, g. id., m. (cf. Low L. margila, dim. of L. marga, marl) .i. cré cáilceamail* cum *taimán* 'do *tearuḡaḡ*; Pliny says (xvii. 7) it was originally a Celtic word: "Quod genus terrae Galli et Britanni *margam* vocant"; (2) *boirché, -ché, -chéanna, f.*

Marl, *v.t.*, to manure with marl, *marluigim, -uḡaḡ*.

Marling, *n.*, the act of overspreading with marl, *marluḡaḡ, -uḡche, m.*

Marl-pit, *n.*, a pit where marl is dug, *poll marla, gen. and pl. puill mairla, m.*

Marly, *a.*, consisting of or resembling marl, abounding with marl, *marlaḡ, -aḡe*.

Marmot, *n.*, a rodent of the genus *Arctomys*, *luḡ ríeibe, f.*

Marquee, *n.*, a large tent, *pubail, gen. puite, f. (O'R.).*

Marquess, Marquis, *n.*, a nobleman who ranks next below a duke, *marcuir, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Marquise, *n.*, the wife of a marquis, *bean marcuir*.

Marrer, *n.*, one who mars or injures, *millteóir, -óir, -rí, m.*

Marriage, *n.*, the act of marrying or the state of being married, wedlock, matrimony, *póraḡ, -ḡta, m.*: marriages are made in heaven, *i bflaitear d'éantair ḡaḡ póraḡ*; what is *m.*? *cáḡ ir*

póraḡ?; *m.* is merely a lottery, *níl aḡt cineamam ran bpóraḡ*:

Till the roast comes no "spread," And no torment till wed.

lí féarta ḡo pórtá.

lí céartaḡ ḡo póraḡ.

Marriage-arrangement, "match," *cleammar, -air*, also affinity or relationship by marriage: the night my match was made—my torment and affliction it has been, *an oíche do mneao mo cleammar—mo cráḡ aḡur m' aḡḡar é (Or. song).*

Marriage duties, *céltroaḡt, -a, f.*

Marriage money, money paid to a priest for performing the marriage service, (a) *aḡḡeao pórtá*; (b) *rḡpeabail banne*.

Second marriage, *aḡtcleammar, -air, m.*: cold is the love of the *s. m.*, *ir fuair cumann an aḡtcleammar*.

Marriage treaty, *toḡmarc, g. -ce, pl. -cí, f.; toḡmarc-airc, m.*, Marriageable, *a.*, fit for marriage, of an age at which marriage is allowable, (1) applicable to either sex, (a) *ionpórtá, ind.*; (b) *m-cénte, ind.*; (c) *ionnuḡair*.

(2) Applicable to a female, *mḡir; donnuma*; she was *m.*, *do bí rí i n-airc a pórtá*; marriageable girl, *bó donairḡ [slang]*.

(3) Applicable to a male, *ionmá, ind.*

Marriageableness, *n.*, the state of being marriageable, *ionpórtáḡt, -a, f.*

Marriage-portion, *n.*, a wife's dowry or fortune, *rppé, gen. id., pl. -éróanna, f.*

Marriage-promise, *n.*, a promise to marry, *póirḡeallamam, -inna, f.; ḡeallamam pórtá.*

Marriage-song, *n.*, a poem in honour of the bride and bridegroom, an epithalamium, ὠδὴν πόρτα.

Marriage-state, *n.*, the state or condition of being married, céntréact, -a, *f.*

Marriage vow, *n.*, cóo, -óo, -a, *m.*, about to take her marriage vows, *i.e.*, about to be married, ar béat a cóo (Tyr.).

Marriage-yoke, *n.*, cumg póρτα.

Married, *n.*, (1) being in a state of matrimony, wedded, póρτα.

(2) *Past* of Marry, he has *m.* a handsome woman, oo póρ ré bean deap; to get a daughter *m.*, ingean oo cúp i gcúic; to seduce or spoil the girl's chance of getting *m.*, caúin oo cúp ó cúic; I was *m.* to golden-haired Niamh, oo póρao mé le Niamh éinn óir.

Married couple, *n.*, husband and wife, lánamha, -mha, *f.*, also lánamam, -mha, *f.*

Marrow, *n.*, the tissue which fills the cavities of most bones, the medulla, (1) rmiop, *gen.* rmeapa, *dat.* rmiy, *m.*: full of *m.*, lán oo rmiy; from *m.* to gristle, ó rmiop go rmaoy (P. L.); (2) laoróeán, -ám, *m.*, also laoróán (pith, pulp).

Marrow-bone, *n.*, (1) a bone containing marrow, cnám rmeapa.

(2) *Fig.*, a knee: you put me on my marrow-bones, oo cúipy ar mo glúimib mé.

Marrowish, *a.*, of the nature of or like marrow, rmiopamait, -mha.

Marrowless, *a.*, destitute of marrow, (1) san rmiy; (2) nem-rmeapa, -aige.

Marrowy, *a.*, full of marrow, lán de rmiy.

Marry, *v.t.*, to unite in wedlock or matrimony, to take for husband or wife, (1) póρam, -ao: to *m.* in haste and repent at leisure, póρao go hobann γ beic i n-aicméala go mall (nó ar ruaimneap); to *m.* beneath one, póρao go huiríreat; to *m.* again, ac-póρao oo óéanam; when I married I did not intend to *m.* the whole family, nuair a póρ mé cá paib oúit asam an teaglac uilg a póρao (Or.); (2) saðaim bean: do not *m.* (take) a faultless woman, ná sað bean san loct

Mars, *n.*, the god of war, Maρc, -a, *m.*

Marsh, *n.*, a tract of soft wet land, a morass, a fen, a swamp, (1) corpac, -aig, *pl.* -aige and -a, *m.*, also cuppac; (2) corpac, -aige, *pl.* -a, *dat.* -aig, *f.* .i. talamh fluiú íreat; (3) maρc, -a, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*; (4) maρca, -aig, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*; (5) maρgla, -aig, *m.*; (6) caorán, -ám (U.): ir minic a riuðal mé oróce ir lá leac/móimte boza ir caorám báiróce; (7) mung, -e, -eaca, *f.*: young snipe of the *m.*, mic naoragaise na munge; (8) reirginn, -e, *f.*; (9) reirgeann, -ginn, *m.*; (10) murplea, -lig, *pl.* *id.*, *m.* (Ros.); (11) éarga, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (where sedge grows); (12) biorpac, -aig, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*

A red marsh berry, (a) món-aóán, -ám, *m.*; (b) mónapán, -ám, *m.*

Marshal, *n.*, an officer of high rank charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, etc., (1) maparagát, -át, *m.*; (2) mapragáturóe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -óoe, *m.*

Marshal, *v.t.*, to dispose in order, cuipim i n-orougao.

Marshalship, *n.*, the office of marshal, *μαρτυζάλας*, -α, *f.*

Marsh-mallow, *n.* See Mallow.

Marsh-marigold. See under Marigold.

Marsh-trefoil, *n.*, the buck or bog bean, (1) *πόδιαιε άπαυλ*, *m.*; (2) *πόδιαιε άυρραις*, *m.*; (3) *παάριάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Marsh-pennywort, *n.*, an umbelliferous plant of the genus Hydrocotyle, *λυρ na pinçimne*.

Marshy, *a.*, resembling a marsh, wet, boggy, fenny; pertaining to or produced in marshes, (1) *μιαρζαμιαλ*, -μια; (2) *μιαρζαά*, -αίςε.

Mart, *n.*, a market, *μαρτζαά*, -αά, -αάε, *m.*

Martial, *a.*, (1) of, pertaining to, or suited for war, *κοζαμιαλ*, -μια.

(2) Practised in or inclined for war, *κοζαά*, -αίςε.

(3) Belonging to war, *opp.* to Civil, *κοζαά*, *g.* of *κοζαά*, as: court-martial, *κομαρτε κοζαά*; martial law, *ουίςε κοζαά*.

Martin, *n.*, a bird of the swallow kind of several species, (1) the house martin (*Hirundo urbica*), *ζαβλάν τίςε*, *m.*; sand martin, *ζαβλάν ζαμμμε*, *m.*

Martingale, *n.*, a strap fastened to a horse's girth and ending in two rings through which the reins pass to prevent rearing, (1) *ιαλλ βράίςε* (*ειά*); (2) *ζεαρραά βράίςε* (*Foley*).

Martinmas, *n.*, the feast of St. Martin, November 11th, (1) *ιά πέτε μάρταμ*; (2) *ιά ηαομ ημάρταμ*.

Martyr, *n.*, originally one put to death for his faith and hence one who dies or suffers for a principle or for a cause, (1) *μαρτίρ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) *μαρτίρεαά*,

-ρις, -ριςε, *m.*: the book of martyrs, *λεάβαρ na μαρτίρεαά* (*cf.* L. martyr); (3) *μαρταρ*, -αί, *m.*

Martyr, *v.t.*, to put to death for adhering to some belief, also to persecute, torment or torture, *μαρτιρμισμ*, -ιυζαά.

Martyrdom, *n.*, the death of a martyr, also torment, torture, *μαρτια*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Martyrize, *v.t.*, to make a martyr of, *μαρτιρμισμ*, -ιυζαά.

Martyrologist, *n.*, a writer of martyrology, *ιζριβνεόιρ άρ βεαά γ άρ βάρ na μαρτίρεαά*.

Martyrology, *n.*, a history or account of martyrs, *λεάβαρ άρ βεαά γ άρ βάρ na μαρτίρεαά*.

Marvel, *n.*, that which causes wonder, a miracle, (1) *ιονζναά*, *gen.* -αά and -ζαατα, *pl.* -αάε and -ζαατα, *m.*; (2) *ιονζααταρ*, -αί, *m.* [*ιονζναά*=*ιν-ζναά*, not usual, unwonted]: far from home are the marvels, *άβραά ό βαίτε βιομ na ηιονζναάε*; I will do marvels such as have not been done in the whole world, *οέανπαά με ιονζαατα ά λειτέρο naά νοεάριναά παν νομian uile* (*Ex.* 34, 10); I m., *ιρ ιονζναά uiom*; *τά ιονζναά όριμ*; *ιρ μαάτ-ναά uiom*; do not m., *νά βιοά ιονζναά όριτ*; to m. at a thing: they all marvelled, *οο ζαά ιονζααταρ ιαά uile*; I have done one work and you all m., *οο ηιμμε με άον όβαίρ άμiam γ τά ιονζναά όπαυ-ρε uile* (*John* 7, 21); why do you m.? *άαά pá ηζαβανν ιονζναά άά?*

Marvel, *v.i.*, to wonder, *ιονζναά* *οο οέανam οε ηυο*.

Marvellous, *a.*, *ιονζααταά*, -αίςε: *m.* things without number, *νείτε ιονζααταά ζαν άπειam* (*Job* 5, 9).

Marvellously, *a.*, in a marvellous manner, *go miongantað*.

Marvellousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being marvellous, *ion-ḡantaðt*, *-a*, *f.*

Masculine, *a.*, (1) of the male sex, *fiðeann*, *ind.*

(2) Having the qualities of a man, virile, *feapóð*, *ind.*: *m.* courage, *miðneð feapóð*.

(3) (*Gram.*), having the inflexions of words of the masculine gender, *fiðniḡimeað*: the *m.* gender, (*a*) *fiðniḡin*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *maḡsa*, *-a*, *m.*: both *m.* and feminine and neuter, *itefi maḡsa* *ḡ fiðen ḡ neofuð* (*B.L.L.* V. 4, 4).

Masculineness, } *n.*, the condition
Masculinity, } or quality of
being virile, *feapóðt*, *-a*, *f.*

Mash, *n.*, (1) bruised malt steeped and stirred in hot water for making the wort in brewing, *bpaictir*, *-e*, *f.*

(2) A mixture of meal or bran and water for animals, (*a*) *bpaðán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*b*) *meap-ḡaðán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Mash, *v.t.*, to press or bruise into a soft pulpy mass, *maipciḡim*, *-iuḡað*.

Mask, *n.*, (1) a cover or partial cover for the face, used for disguise or protection, (*a*) *aḡarð* *fiðit*, *m.*; (*b*) *púicín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; she had a mask on, *ðo ví púicín uipci*; (*c*) *foḡaðán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (*d*) *foḡaðéavám*; (*e*) *cealtair*, *-cpað*, *-cpaða*, *f.* (*cf. Scotch*, kilt; *cf. L.* celo, *✓* kelō, to cover); (*f*) *ḡiḡir*, *-e*, *-eaða*, *f.*; (*g*) *crōir*, *-e*, *-eaða*, *f.*

(2) That which disguises, (*a*) *bpiḡiḡioct*, *-peaðta*, *m.*; (*b*) *foitceapán*, *-ám*, *m.*

(3) Magic mask, *cealtair* *ðpaioiðeaðta*, *f.*

Masker, *n.*, one who wears a mask,

(1) *crōirpeað*, *-piḡ*, *m.*; (2) *cleamair*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pi*, *m.* (*Mulranny*, *clioðair* in some parts of Mayo); (3) *ḡeamair*, *m.*; (4) maskers or "straw-boys" at a wedding, *peaðnað ḡeamair*; also *cleaðairðe*.

Mason, *n.*, (1) one whose occupation is to build with stone or brick, (*a*) *paop*, *-oir*, *m.*; (*cf. W.* saer, artificer); (*b*) *paop* *clioce*, *m.*; (*c*) *paop* *cloc*, *m.*; (*d*) *caip-leōir*, *-ōra*, *-pi*, *m.*

(2) A member of the fraternity of Freemasons, *paopcpaop*, *-oir*, *m.*

Masonry, *n.*, (1) that which is built by a mason, *obaip* *cloc*.

(2) The work or performance of a mason, *paoppeaðt*, *-a*, *f.*: that is good *m.*, *ip* *ðeap an* *cpaoppeaðt* *i* *fið*.

Masquerade, *n.*, an assembly of persons wearing masks who amuse themselves with dancing, etc., *ḡiḡir*, *-e*, *-eaða*, *f.* *i. caiteam* *aimpipe* *i* *n-a* *ðcéro* *ðaoime* *i* *mðpiḡiḡioct*.

Masquerader, *n.*, a person wearing a mask, *ḡiḡirpeað*, *-piḡ*, *-piḡe*, *m.*

Masquerading, *n.*, the act of going about disguised, *ḡiḡirpeaðt*, *-a*, *f.*

Mass, *n.*, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, *aiḡpeann*, *-punn*, *m.* (*cf. L.* offeranda; *W.* offeren): to say Mass, *aiḡpeann* *ðo* *pað* *nó* *ðo* *téḡeam*.

Mass, *n.*, a quantity of matter cohering together so as to form one body, (1) *capmán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *capm*, *gen.* and *pl.* *caipm*, *m.*; (3) *cpumneaðán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4) *meall*, *g. mill*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (5) *cnap*, *-aip*, *m.*; (6) *bpuç*, *-a*,

-anna, *m.*; a *m.* of gold, *βρυτ*
όη (*T. P.* II. 310); (7) in a mass
of gore, *ἡ σκορδαῖν ἐρό*; (8) in a
lifeless mass but not necessarily
dead, *ἡ ν-α πτεῖρε*; *ἡ ν-α μέαις*.

Massacre, *n.*, (1) the killing of a
large number of people under
circumstances of atrocity or
cruelty, (a) *καρδαῖρε*, -αῖρε, *f.*;
(b) *ἐπλεαδ*, -ις, *m.*; (c) *καρβ-*
αιτ, -αιτ, *m.*; (d) *τορυδαῖρ*, -αῖρ,
m.

(2) Promiscuous slaughter, (a)
ῥλαορὸμαρβασ, -βασ, *m.*; (b) *ἀρ*
κοιτῶεαν.

Massacre, *v.t.*, to kill with violence
in considerable numbers where
much resistance cannot be made,
(1) *καρδαῖρε*, -δαῖρε; (2) *ῥλαορὸ-*
μαρβαιμ, -αδ.

Massage, *n.*, a rubbing, kneading
and cleansing of the body,
ιοννλαδ, -ναλτα, *m.*

Masseur, *n.*, a man who performs
massage, *ιονναιτῶῖρ*, -ῶῖρ, -ῖρ, *m.*

Masseuse, *n.*, a woman who per-
forms massage, *ιονναιτῶς*, -ῶς,
-α, *f.*

Massicot. *See* Litharge.

Massiness, *n.*, the state or quality
of having bulk and weight,
(1) *μέσθαμλαδ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *τοῖρε*,
-ε, *f.*

Massive, *a.*, (1) forming or con-
sisting of a large mass, *μέσθ-*
αμαι, -μια; *τοῖρεαμαι*, *μια*.

(2) Weighty, heavy, *τρῶμ*,
comp. *τρουμ*.

Massiveness, *n.*, the state or quality
of being massy, (a) in bulk or
substance, *τοῖρεαμλαδ*, -α,
f.; (b) in weight or heaviness,
τρουμ, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Mast, *n.*, the fruit of the oak,
beech and other forest trees;
nuts; acorns, *μεαρ*, -α, *m.*

Mast, *n.*, a pole set upright in a
boat or ship to sustain the sails,
yards, rigging, etc., (1) *ρεδ-*
ερανν, *m.*; (2) *ερανν* *ρεδ*, *m.*

The main-mast, *αν* *ερανν* *λαῖρ*
(*νό* *c.* *μεαδὸν* *νό* *c.* *μόρ*).

Top-mast, *ερανν* *ἀρῶ* (*νό*,
μυλλαις).

The fore-mast, *αν* *ερανν* *τοραις*.

Mizzen-mast, *αν* *ερανν* *δεῖρῶ*.

Mast of a boat, *ερανν* *βάρο*.

Mast of a ship, *ερανν* *λυνγε*.

Master, *v.t.*, (1) to become master
of, to conquer, to overpower,
to subdue, (a) *μάιριτεμῖμ*,
-ιμῖαδ; (b) *ελαορὸμ*.

(2) To subject to one's will,
control or authority, *ῥμαδτεμῖμ*,
-ιμῖαδ: to *m.* a person, *οῖμ*
οῖ *ελαορὸ* *νό* *οῖ* *ῥμαδτεμῖαδ*

Master, *n.*, a male person having
another or others subject to his
will, *μαῖριτεῖρ*, also *μάιριτεῖρ*,
gen. id., *pl.* -ῖρ, *m.* (*cf.* *L.*
magister): it is enough for the
disciple to be as his *m.*, *ἡ* *τεδῖρ*
οῖον *δεῖρσι* *οῖα* *βεῖτ* *μαῖρ* *α*
μάιριτεῖρ; *m.* of a house, *ρεαρ*
τις; *M.* of Arts, (a) *ἀρῶ-*
δαοῖρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖρ, *m.*, (b)
μάιριτεῖρ *ελαδαν*; *m.* of a
school, *m.* *ῥσοῖτε*; *m.* of cere-
monies, *βολῖρδαῖρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ῖρ, *m.*: dancing *m.*, *m.* *οῖαῖρ*;
writing *m.*, *m.* *ῥῥῖβνεδῖρεαδτα*;
m. of horse, *m.* *να* *ν-εαδ*; the
King's *M.* of Horse, *m.* *εαδ* *αν*
ῖος; *m.* of hounds, (a) *ταδῖρεαδ*
να *ῥcon*, (b) *conῖαοῖρ*, -οῖρ, *m.*;
M. of the Posts, *m.* *να* *βπορτ*;
the *M.* of the Rolls, *m.* *να*
πολλα; *M.* Warden of the Mint,
m. *αν* *αῖρῖο* *οῖ* *ἐπ* *ἡ* *ῥελδ*;
to be *m.* of a thing, *βεῖτ* *ἡ* *ρεῖτ*
νεῖτε.

Masterdom, *n.*, dominion, rule,
command, *μάιριτερεαδ*, -α, *f.*

Masterful, *a.*, inclined to play the master, domineering, *μάστιγντρεάμιλ*, -*μίλ*.

Masterhood, *n.*, the state of being a master and hence a disposition to command or hector, *μάστιγντρεάμιλ*, -*α*, *f.*

Master-key, *n.*, a key adapted to open several locks, (1) *άιρθεοάιρ*, -*έραδ*, -*έραδα*, *f.*; (2) *βάιρθεοάιρ* (*Foley*).

Masterless, *a.*, destitute of a master, ungoverned, ungovernable, *ζανμάστιγντ*.

Masterly, *a.*, (1) suitable to or characteristic of a master, *μάστιγντρεάμιλ*, -*μίλ*.

(2) Imperious or domineering, *ceannaraδ*, -*αιγε*.

(3) Indicating thorough knowledge and superior skill, (a) *εόλαδ*, -*αιγε*; also *εόλζαδ*; (b) *ζιc*, -*e*.

Masterly, *ad.*, with the skill of a master, (1) *ζο μάστιγντρεάμιλ*; (2) *ζο ηεόλαδ*; (3) *ζο ζιc*.

Masterpiece, *n.*, a capital performance, *πρίομιόβαιρ*, -*οιβε*, -*οιβρεαδα*, *f*

Mastership, *n.*, (1) the state or office of a master, (a) *μάστιγντρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ολλαμίναδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (c) *ολλαμίναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m*.

(2) Mastery, dominion, *ceannaraδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Masterwort, *n.*, (1) a tall, coarse, umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum ostruthium*), *φιοθ μόρ*; *μοίρφιοθ*.

(2) The *Astrantia major*, *numpionad*, *m*.

(3) Improperly the cowparsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), *οθαράν κορμυζε*.

Mastery, *n.*, (1) the position or authority of a master, dominion, command, supremacy, (a) *μάστιγντρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ceannaraδ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (c) *τιζεαρμναρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (d) *ταοιρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (e) *ceannraim*.

(2) Victory, triumph, pre-eminence, *βυαρό*, -*αθα*, *f.*: the voice of them that shout for m., *ζυτ να νθαομε νοδ ζάιρεαρ φά βυαρό* (*Ex.* 32, 18); the lions had the m. of them, *οο πυζαοαρ να ιεόμιαμ βυαρό ορτα* (*Dan.* 6, 24).

Mastic, Mastich, *n.*, a low shrubby tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) growing in islands in the Mediterranean and producing resin, *μαίρτεόζ*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.*

Masticate, *v.t.*, to chew, *coznam*, -*ζαμ(τ)*, also -*αμ* and -*αθ*.

Mastication, *n.*, the act of chewing food, (1) *cozamt*, -*ζαντα*, *f.*; (2) *coznam*, -*ζαντα*, *m*. (*Aisl. M.* 101-11, 127-30).

Masticator, *n.*, one who masticates, *cozantóir*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m*

Masticatory, *a*, chewing, (1) *cozantad*, -*αιζε*; (2) *coznamad*, -*αιζε*.

Mastiff, *n.*, a breed of large dogs noted for strength and courage, (1) *μαίρτιν*, *g id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (2) *μαίττιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.* (*cf.* O.F. mastin, mastiff).

Mat, *n.*, a fabric of various materials used for wiping one's shoes at the door, for covering a floor, and other purposes, (1) *ματα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*; (2) *ρπαρθεόζ*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ρπαρθεόζ*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *κορβματ*, -*μυτ*, *m*.

Matbed, *n.*, a bed without feathers, *ιεαβα φλοαίρ*.

Malgrass, *n.*, a low tufted grass (*Nardus stricta*), *βεϊτσαν*, -*τιμ*, *m*.

Match, *n.*, a small strip of wood dipped in phosphorus and ignitable by friction, (1) μαίρτ, -e, *f.*; (2) λαράν, -ám, *m.*; (3) λαρός, -όγχε, -a, *f.*; (4) cínin potuir.

Match, *n.*, (1) a bringing together of two parties suited to one another as for a union, or contest, etc., (a) a contest, comlann, -amn, *m.*; comórtar; (b) arrangement for marriage, (*see* Marriage arrangement), (i) cleammar, -air, *m.*: the *m.* must be made, ní fuláir nó tá an cleammar déanta, (ii) comhpar póirta, (iii) dail póirta: to make a *m.*, comhpar (nó dail) póirta do déanam; a rich *m.*, nuascar paróbir (*cf.* the common expression fonuascar cugat, meaning may you get a good companion in marriage—husband or wife as the case may be, as the same expression is used for boys and girls).

(2) A person or thing equal to another, (a) macramail, -mía, *f.*; (b) leicéro; (c) he has not its *m.*, ní'l a comhionann aige; (d) reir, -e, *f.*

Match, *v.t.*, (1) to make or procure the equal of or that which is exactly similar to or corresponds with, comhionannuigim, -uigad.

(2) To make suitable, to adapt, to fit or suit, oirim, -reamam: they do not *m.* each other, ní oireann riar dá céite.

Matchable, *a.*, capable of being matched, (1) oireamnac, -aige; (2) comhionann, -amne.

Matchless, *a.*, having no equal, tan leicéro: he is *m.*, ní'l a leicéro le faigáil.

Matchmaker, *n.*, one who helps to make marriage arrangements

by accompanying the friends of the intended bride or bridegroom and acting as spokesman, rócac, -aig, *m.*

Mate, *n.*, (1) one customarily associated with another, a companion, an associate, (a) compánac, -aig, *m.*: every one with her mate, gac don maile le n-a compánac; (b) suallurde. *gen. id., pl. -óche, m.*; (c) leatguala, -ann, -gualne, *f.*

(2) *Specif.*, a husband or wife, céne, *g. id., pl. -ú. m. and f.*

(3) An officer in a merchant vessel ranking below a captain of a ship, máta, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*
Mate, *v.i.*, to be or become the mate of, esp. in sexual companionship, cúptaim, -ad: the wolf goes to *m.*, téro an mactípe cum cúptaróeacta.

Material, *n.*, the substance or matter of which anything is made, (1) adbar, -air, *pl. id., m.*, also adbar; (2) déanmar, -air, *m.*; (3) earrad, -aró, -arde, *m.*; (4) dammad, -rò, *m.*

Material, *a.*, (1) of consequence, important, tábadact, -aige.

(2) Consisting of matter, níteamail, -mía.

Materiality, *n.*, (1) importance. tábadact, -a, *f.*: the *m.* of facts, tábadact neite.

(2) Corporal existence, corp-aróact, -a, *f.*

Maternal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a mother, motherly, mátaireamail, -mía; mátarós, *ind.*: *m. language*, teanga mátaróa.

Maternity, *n.*, (1) the state of being a mother, mátaireamíact, *gen. -a, f.*

(2) The character or relation of a mother, mátaróact, *gen. -a, f.*

Mathematical, a., theoretically precise, (1) *μαθηματικός*, -αίς; (2) *μετρίσμων*, -ε.

Mathematics, n., the science of quantitative and spatial relations, *μαθηματικά*, -αί, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Matin, n., (1) the morning, *ματίν*, *gen.* *ματίνε*, *dal.* *ματίν*, *f.* (*cf.* Fr. *matin*, from L. *matutinum*, the morning).

(2) *pl.*, Morning prayers, (a) *ὑμνωστὲ* *na* *ματίνε*; (b) *τράτ*, -α, *m.*: nor in thy church the m. bell, *ná* *cloḡ* *τράτ* *ann* *ṽo* *éill* (*Oss.* IV. 62, 4).

Matricide, n., (1) the crime of killing a mother by a son or daughter, *μάτρίκιδος*, -ῶτα *m.*; (2) the criminal, (a) *μάτρί-κιδόσι*, -όσι, -σί, *m.*; (b) *ταυτομάς*, -αίς, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Matriculate, v.i., to pass an examination for admission to a college, *μάτρίκυσιν*, -αρισάθ (*Foley*).

Matriculation, n., the act of matriculating, the state of being matriculated, *μάτρίκυσάθ*, -υίςτε *m.* (*Foley*).

Matrimonial, a., of or pertaining to marriage, *πόρναίσι*, -μίτα.

Matrimony, n., marriage, wedlock, (1) *πόρσάθ*, -ρτα, *m.*: and the third day there was a marriage in Cana, *ἄσιν* *an* *τρεῖς* *lá* *ṽo* *ṽonneáθ* *πόρσάθ* *ἄς* *Cána* (*John* 2, -1); to contract m., *πόρσάθ* *ṽo* *ṽéannaí*, *nó* *ceangal* *πόρτα* *ṽo* *éur*; (2) *lánnánnar*, -αί, *m.* (*T.P.* I, 358).

Matrix, n., (1) the womb, *βρύ*, *g.* *βρόνν*, *βρόννε* and -*umne*, *d.* -*umn* and -*ponn*, *pl.* -*ponna*, *gpl.* *βρόνν*, *dpl.* *βρόνναίῃ*, *f.*

(2) Hence that which gives origin to anything, a mould,

muíla, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; a mould for casting the type for printing, *muíla* *i* *n*-α *ṽoéantap* *na* *úirpe* *ṽoḡní* *an* *clóṽ*.

(3) The five simple colours in dyeing. viz., black, white, blue, red and yellow, *μάτρίποδάτanna* *i.* *ṽuḡ*, *bán*, *ḡorm*, *ṽeapḡ* *ḡ* *buróe*.

Matron, n., (1) a woman of staid and motherly manners, a wife or a widow, esp. one who has had children, (a) *ḡean* *ḡorta* *eḡnuróe*; (b) *ḡumneáθ*, -ίς, -α, *f.*; (c) *ḡean* *ṽáitpeamáil*.

(2) A woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution, *τρόμ-ṽάτρί*, -τάρι, -ṽáitpe, *f.*

Matter, n., (1) that of which anything is composed, (a) material (i) *ḡṽḡar* (also *ḡṽḡar*), -αί, *m.*, (ii) *ṽámmáθ*, *g.* -ḡṽḡ, *m.*, as *ṽíoḡ-ṽámmáθ*, the matter or material for a king; (b) essence, *ḡrís*, *g.* -e and -*ioḡ*, *pl.* -*ioḡá*, *f.*

(2) Anything which has extension, occupies space or is perceptible to the senses, *ṽúit*, -e, *pl. id.*, *gpl.* *ṽúit*, *f.*: king of the elements, *ṽiḡ* *na* *ṽúit*.

(3) That which forms the subject of action, complaint or discussion, &c., (a) *éúr*, -e, -eanna, *gpl.* -eann, *f.*: let us hear the end of the whole m., *éiummíṽ* *éṽíoḡ* *na* *éúipe* *uite* (*Eccles.* 12, 13); sit still my daughter until you see how the m. will fall out, *ṽuiḡ* *ḡo* *ṽuamíneáθ* *ḡ* *mḡean* *nó* *ḡo* *ḡpeara* *tú* *éiummṽ* *ṽáḡar* *an* *éúr* (*Ruth* 3, 18); but of the m. of the kingdom, of which Samuel spoke, he told him not, *ḡéṽ* *ṽo* *ḡáṽ* *éúipe* *na* *ṽíoḡḡéṽta*, *ṽár* *ṽáḡar* *Samuel* *ṽeṽ*, *níoṽ* *mṽiṽ* *ṽé* *son* *nío* *ṽó* (*1 Sam.* 10, 16);

touching the m. thou and I have spoken of, ἡ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἐγὼ εἰρησάμεθα (1 Sam. 20, 23); how went the m.? εἰς τί ἔβησεν ἡ ὑμεῖς; (2 Sam. 1, 4); he spoke much on the m., ὅσοι λαλοῦντες περὶ τῆς μάχης; there is no m. for complaint in it, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; I will tell you what the matter was, ἀπαγγέλλω ὑμῖν τὸ ὅτι ἐστὶν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; that is not how the m. stands, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (2 Sam. 20, 21); (b) ἡ μάχη, -εἶν, m.; that is not how the matter stands, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

(4) Affair worthy of account, thing of consequence, (a) ἡ μάχη, g. ποῖα, pl. id., m.: that is a great m., ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; they questioned him about the same m., ὅσοι ἐπερωτᾷσαν αὐτὸν περὶ τῆς μάχης; (b) ἡ μάχη, gen., pl. and gpl. νεῖτε, m.: we made a habit of it and custom as you know is a great m., ὅσοι ἐπερωτᾷσαν αὐτὸν περὶ τῆς μάχης; there is no m. hid from the king, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (2 Sam. 18, 13); to publish the matter, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ὅτι ἐστὶν ἡ μάχη (Mark 1, 45); (c) ἡ μάχη, m.: it is a great matter (convenience) that the weather is so fine, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ὅτι ἐστὶν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς (Con).

(5) That with which one has to do, concern, affair, business, ἡ μάχη, -εἶν, pl. id. and -εἶν, m.: I have a big m. in hand, τὰ ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

(6) Substance excreted or discharged from a tumour, boil or abscess, ἡ μάχη, -εἶν: to gather

into m., ἐμυμνισθῆναι ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.

(7) Inducing cause or occasion, esp. of anything disagreeable, (a) ἡ μάχη, -εἶν, pl. id., m.: I make no m. of it, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; in a m. of confession, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; in matters of religion, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (b) idiom: what is the m. with him? εἰς τί ἔβησεν ἡ μάχη; εἰς τί ἔβησεν ἡ μάχη; (c) 'tis no m. (i) οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, (ii) οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, (iii) οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, (iv) οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, (v) it is m. for little regret, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

(8) That of which one has to treat: in the m. of the sword, (a) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (b) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

Matter, v.i., to be of importance, to import, to signify, (1) it matters not to me, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (2) οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (3) it matters little, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

Matter-of fact, a., commonplace, dry, τὴν μάχην, -εἶν.

Mattery, a., generating or containing pus, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς.

Mattock, n., an instrument for digging and grubbing, (1) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, m.; (2) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, -εἶν, f.: with their mattocks, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς (2 Chron. 34, 6).

Mattress, n., a bed stuffed with hair or other material and quilted (1) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, g. id., pl. -εἶν, m.; (2) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς; (3) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, f.; (4) ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, f. Maturation, n., the process of bringing or coming to maturity, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, also ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, gen. -εἶν, f.

Mature, a., (1) full-grown, ripe, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, also ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, -εἶν.

(2) Fully developed, ἡ μάχη ὑμεῖς, ind.

Mature, *v.i.*, to advance towards maturity, to become ripe, *τιγίμ* (*v.n.* *τεαέτ*) *έμ* *αβαρθεαέτα*.

Mature, *v.t.*, (1) to bring to maturity, to ripen, *ταθαίρετ* *έμ* *αβαρθεαέτα*.

(2) To complete, *ταθαίρετ* *έμ* *εμν*.

Maturity, *n.*, (1) the state of being mature, *αβαρθεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

(2) Full development, (*a*) *ιομ-λάμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*: to come to the age of m., *τεαέτ* *έμ* *δοιρ* *ιομ-λάμ*; (*b*) *φοιρεαέτ*, -*α*, *f.*

(3) Arrival of the time fixed for payment, *είρεαέτ*: the bill did not come to m., *νίοιρ* *έάμης* *αν* *βίλλε* *έμ* *είρεαέτα*.

Matweed, *n.*, a maritime grass (*Ammophila arundinacea*), (1) sea sand-reed (*a*) *ιυαέαιρ* *ζαθαίρ*, *f.*, (*b*) *μαίτίνη*, *f.*; (2) beach grass, *μυρίνεαέ*, -*νίς*, *m.*

Maudlin, *a.*, tearfully drunk or fuddled, *ρύζαέ*, -*αίς*.

Maugre, *ad.*, in spite of, in opposition to, notwithstanding, *ο'αμρθεόμ*.

Matutinal, *a.*, of or pertaining to the morning, early, *μαρνεαμάιλ*, -*μίλ*.

Maul, *n.*, a heavy beetle or wooden mallet, *παρέα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αθα*, *m.*; also *παρκα*.

Maul, *v.t.*, to beat and bruise greatly, (1) *βυαίμ* *ζο* *τρομ*; (2) *ζεανζαίμ*, -*αθ*; (3) *πλαζαίμ*, -*αθ* and -*αίρετ*.

Mauled, *a.*, beaten severely, *τρομ-βυαίτε*.

Mauler, *n.*, one who mauls, (1) *ζεανζαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*πί*, *m.*; (2) *πλαζαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*πί*, *m.* (*cf.* Eng. Slogger).

Mauling, *n.*, a severe beating, (1) *τρομβυαίταθ*, -*αίτε*, *m.*; (2) *πλαζαίρετ*, -*αίρετ*, *f.*; (3) *ζεανζαθ*,

-*ζέτα*, *m.*; (4) *τυανάιρετ*, *g. d.*, *m.* (*Con.*); (5) *τυαίρνεαίλ*, -*άιλ*, *f.*

Maulstick, *n.*, the stick on which the painter rests his hand when he is painting, *αν* *μαρθε* *αίρ* *α* *λνίγεανν* *αν* *πνντέιρ* *α* *λάμ* *νυαίρ* *βίονν* *ρέ* *αζ* *πνντέαίρετ*.

Maunder, *v.i.*, to grumble or mumble indistinctly or disconnectedly, *βείε* *αζ* *αίαρράν* *νο* *αζ* *βρυάμνντ*; *αζ* *βαννράν*, *αζ* *βαννράαθ*.

Maunderer, *n.*, one who maunders, (1) *αίαρράννυρθε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*οτε*, *m.*; (2) *βρυάμνντεόιρ*, -*όιρ*, -*πί*, *m.*

Maundy-Thursday, *n.*, the last Thursday of Lent, *αν* *Θιαρταοιμ* *οέρθεαααέ* *οεν* *έαιρζεαρ*.

Mausoleum, *n.*, a magnificent tomb, *ρεαίρετ*, -*α*, *m.* (*LL.* 87); *τυαμβα* *οιρθείρε* *μαρμυίρ*, *έύς* *εαάμραιοι* *οέαζ* *γ* *ρίε* *αίρ* *δοιρθε*; *έείρρε* *τροίςτε* *γ* *οά* *ρίείρετ* *να* *έιμείοιι*, *αίρ* *να* *congbáil* *ρυαρ* *τε* *n-α* *ρέ* *οέαζ* *γ* *ρίε* *οο* *ρίοιόιμυθ* *άίλλε* *ιονζανταέα*, *νοέ* *οο* *έόζ* *αν* *μιοζαίμ* *Artemisia* *ι* *n-onóιρ* *α* *φίρ* *πόρτα* *Mausolus*, *Ρίς* *ερίε* *Caria*; *αζυρ* *οο* *μεαράθ* *αν* *τυαμβα* *ρο* *μαίρ* *αον* *οο* *ρεαέτ* *n-ionζαντυίρ* *αν* *οομáμ* (*O' Beg.*).

Mavis, *n.*, the song-thrush or throstle, *ρμόλαέ*, *gen.* -*αίς*, *pl.* -*α*, *dat.* -*αίς*, *f.*

Maw, *n.*, the stomach, now used only of the lower animals except humorously or in contempt, (1) *μέαθαί*, -*αί*, *m.*, and -*αίτε*, *f.*; (2) *εραορ*, -*οιρ*, *m.*; (3) *εραορταέ*, -*αίς*, *m.*

Mawkish, *a.*, (1) apt to cloy the appetite, *τρομ* *αίρ* *αν* *νγοίτε*.

(2) Insipid, *τεαίμ*, -*είμε*.

Maw-worm, *n.*, any intestinal worm found in the stomach, (1) *μίοι* *ζοίτε*, *m.*; (2) *βυιζπίαρτ*, *f.*

Maxilla, *n.*, the jaw-bone, cnám an ghéill.

Maxillar, { *a.*, pertaining to the
Maxillary, } jaw-bone, bamear le cnám an ghéill.

Maxim, *n.*, (1) an established principle or aphorism, (*a*) deapb-ann, -ainn, *m.*; (*b*) riasail coit-ceanm, *f.*; (*c*) deirbhíom, -a, -artha, *m.*; (*d*) céim, -e, -eanna, *f.*: I am well aware of the truth of that maxim, táim láneólaic i bpirinne na céime rin.

(2) An adage, aphorism, saw or saying, (*a*) ráð, -árð. *pl.* -árðte, *m.*; (*b*) reanráð, *m.*; (*c*) reanfocal, *m.*

(3) An axiom of practical wisdom in common use, gnátfocal, -ail, *m.*: according to the m. of the philosophers, do réir gnátfocal na bfeallam (K., Tbb. 70, 1).

Maximum, *n.*, the greatest quantity, an cúro ir mó.

May, *n.*, the fifth month of the year containing thirty-one days, (1) bealtaine, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (2) Céroeam, -man, *f.*; (3) Ceroeam-am, -inna, *f.*; (4) mí doibh, *sub. v.* Age (O' Beg.).

May Day, lá bealtaine; May Eve, Oróce bealtaine; Old May, Seanbealtaine. [In *M.* this word is pron. bealtaine.]

May, *v.*, expressing (*a*) ability, competency: it may be, tob' féoir é; if it may be, da mb' féoir é; you may if you wish, ir féoir leat mair toil leat; as fast as may be, com luath 'r ir féoir; as much as may be, oipeas 'r ir féoir; as little as may be, com beas 'r ir féoir; it may be said, féadtar a ráð; that you may

do it, ionnur go noéanrair é; as like as may be, com corrait asur ir féoir; that they may be my people, go bfeadaro beir i n-a bpobal asam-ra (Ezek. 14, 11); (*b*) allowance, liberty, permission: you may go, ir féoir leat imteact; you may not go there yet, ní féoir leat dul ann fóir; thou mayest freely eat, féaduis tú ite go raor (Gen. 2, 16); we may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden, féadaimis ite do torad éramm an gáirín (Gen. 3, 2); may I enquire where you are from? an mair dom a fiarraige díot cad ar tú?; you may, ní mair duit; may it please your majesty, le toil do mórdacta; you may for all I care, ir féoir leat ar mo fionra; if I might say so, dá leisrde dam a ráð; is there anything whereof it may be said, an bfuil níd ar bit le ar féoir a ráð (Eccles. 1, 10); (*c*) contingency or liability, possibility or probability: be that as it may, bíod rin mar ir féoir; bíod rin mar atá, be this as it may, bíod ro mar ir féoir; if this cup may not pass away from me, má tá nac féoir (b'féoir) leir an gcupán ro dul éam (cf. Matt. 26, 42); however that may be, pé rgeat é; perhaps they would consider, do b'féoir go mairraoir (cf. Ezek. 12, 3); so that the inheritance may be ours, ionnur go mbeas an oigreadt asamn fém (cf. Luke 20, 14); that thou mayest be their king, cor go mbeiréas do ríis orda (Neh. 6, 6); sing many songs that thou mayest be remembered, gab mópán abpán, cor go gcuimneóctar

tú (*Isa.* 23, 16); (*d*) desire or wish as in prayer, thanks, benediction, imprecation, etc.: may that event come to pass, *σο ὅταγαρό* *an nīo rīm cūm cūice*; long may you live, *σο mba fava beo tú*; may you live in health, *σο maipir plān*; may you never die till I kill you, *nāp tērōir i zepé* *σο mapbōcāo tú mé fēm*; may you never be without a horse, *nā paðair so deo san capall*; may I see you in heaven said a man to his friend. You will if you are there, *σο bpeicrō mé 'pan bplaitēar tú appa fear le n-a caparo*; *ēfir mā vionn tú ann* (*H. M.* 938); may your journey not thrive with you, *nāpa de vo tūpar*; God grant it may be so, *σο ὅταγαρό Dia supab eāo*.

May-be, it may be=possibly, perchance, perhaps, *b'fēroir rīm*. *May-bug*. See *May-fly*.

May-flower, *n.*, the flower of the hawthorn, (1) *blāt bealtame*; (2) *blāt na rseice site*; (3) *beāp-nān bealtame* (*Tyr.*).

May-fly, *n.*, any species of Ephemera and allied genera, *peiteacān, -ām, m.*

May-game, *n.*, any May-day sport, *clunice na mblāt*.

May-lady, *n.*, the queen of the May, *bampioğan na bealtame, f.*

May-lily, *n.*, the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), *nómin na ngleamnta*.

Mayo (County), *Muirgeo* (the plain of the yew trees).

Mayor, *n.*, the chief magistrate of a city or borough, (1) *maor bane, m.*; (2) *mēara, g. id., m.*; (3) *mağtuğteōir caēpac nō bane mōir*.

Mayoralty, *n.*, the office of a mayor, *mēapurōeact, -a, f.*

Mayoress, *n.*, the wife of a mayor, *bean an mēara, gen. mūd —*.

May-pole, *n.*, a large pole wreathed with flowers round which May-day games were held, (1) *cpann bealtame*; (2) *cpann catair* (*Poets and Poetry of Mun.* 208).

May-queen, *n.*, a girl crowned queen of the May-day games, *bampioğan na bealtame*.

Mayweed, *n.*, a composite plant, (1) *Anthemis cotula* or dog's fennel, *fmēat maoparō*; (2) *senecio vulgaris*, *buacallān burōe*. *Maze*. See *Labyrinth*. *tūp, -ūipe, f. (Aisl. M.)*.

Maziness, *n.*, the state of being mazy, *acpammact, g. -a, f.*

Mazy, *a.*, (1) intricate, *acpammac, -aige*.

(2) Winding, *cuairceac, -tiğe*.

Me, *pers. pron.*, the person speaking regarded as an object; *acc. mé, mipe, dat. dam, dampa* (*cf. √ me*; *L. me*; *Gr. με*; *Skr. ma*); love me, *taðair spāo dam, spādunğ mé*.

Mead, *n.*, a fermented drink made of honey and water with malt, yeast, etc.; hydromel, metheglin, (1) *meāo, -a, f. (cf. Corn. medu, √ medhu*; *Gr. μεθυ. wine*; *Skr. madha, mead*); (2) *mūbir*; (3) *mūbeōir, -ōpac, dat. -ōpac, f.*; (4) *meātiact, -a, f.*

Mead. See *Meadow*.

Meadow, *n.*, (1) any field in which grass is grown for hay, *mōmpeār, -ēir, m.*

(2) A low, level, moist tract for the same purpose. *léana. gen. id., pl. -nta, m.*

(3) Ready for cutting, (*a*) *mīotūn, -ūin, m.*; (*b*) *maoān, -ām, m.*

(4) Small, téanós, -óige, -a, *f.*

(5) By a bog or river, ctuam, -ana, -anta, *f.*

Meadow-bouts, *n.*, a perennial plant of the genus *Caltha palustris*, *tur* burde bealtame, *m.*

Meadow-crowfoot, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, (1) *tapaip* téana, *f.*; (2) *ctapaip* téana, *f.*

Meadow-grass, *n.*, a name given to several grasses of the genus *Poa*, (1) *mmpéar* -éir *m.*; (2) *mómféar*. éir, *m.*; (3) Alpine, *cupe* aip, *f.*; (4) annual, *cupe* búadantamail, *f.*; (5) narrow-leaved, *cupe* cumangouilleac; (6) reed-like, *cupe* cuitceamail, *f.*; (7) rough-stalked, *cupe* šarš-šarac, *f.*; (8) smooth-stalked, *cupe* mionšarac; (9) sweet, (a) *mípleán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *borpac*, -aig, *m.*

Meadow-pink. *See* Pink.

Meadow-saxifrage, *n.*, an umbelliferous plant (*Silene pratensis*) somewhat resembling fennel, *mionán* mluirpe.

Meadow-sweet, Meadow-wort, *n.*, the name of several plants of the genus *Spiraea*, (1) *S. ulmaria*, (a) *aigsead* tuacra; (b) *aigroin* na tuacra.

(2) *S. salicifolia*, (a) *tur* cneap; (b) *cneap* Concutlam; (c) *cpior* Concutlam.

Meadowy, *a.*, cf or pertaining to a meadow, *mómféarac*, *aige*.

Meagre, *a.*, lean, thin, (1) *cpuaš*, -aige; (2) *tanaroe*, *ind*; (3) *teipceólaac*; (4) *ršputac*, -aige.

Meagreness, *n.*, the state or quality of being meagre, (1) *cpuašgleac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *tanaroeac*, -a, *f.*

Meal, *n.*, the portion of food taken at a particular time, a repast, (1) *béite*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -tí, *m.*: (*cf.* Eng. meal & Ir. *béat* (mouth);

I'd rather be without a meal, than a "draw" of the full pipe. *b'pearp* *tuom* *béite* *šan* *béite* *bíó* *ná* *reac* *oen* *šio* *pa* *lán*; (2) *pnomlac*, -aig, *m.*; (3) *longaó*, -šca, *m.*; (4) *réipe*, *m.*; (5) *curo*, *g.* *coóa*, *pl.* *coóanna*, *coóca* and *coóaca*, *f.*: he who is abroad his meal gets cold, *an* *té* *bíonn* *amuig* *puapann* *a* *curo*; a meal is sufficient, *ir* *leóir* *curo*; (6) *cóir*, -ópa, *f.*: ye have a stick to the door every evening [to keep out undesirable visitors] and two sticks about meal times, *bíonn* *maroe* *ar* *an* *oópar* *ašaió* *šo* *šceapc* *aš* *cpáct* *nóna* *ašur* *maroe* *ar* *mum* *mároe* *ašaió*, *am* *teac* *ca* *ópa* (*Tyr.*).

Meal, *n.*, grain, esp. maize, rye and oats that is coarsely ground, (1) maize, *mm*, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (2) rye, *mm* *reac* *ai*, *f.*; (3) oats, *mm* *coirce*, *f.*; (4) wheaten, *caršín*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Mealiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being meal, *míneac*, *g.* -a, *f.*

Meal-man, *n.*, one who sells meal, *oíolcóir* *míne*.

Meal-time, *n.*, usual time for partaking of food, (1) *amrir* *béite*; (2) *amreap* *bíó*: you were born at meal-time, *i* *n-amrir* *bíó* *oo* *pušao* *tú*; *i* *n-am* *an* *bíó* *oo* *pušao* *tú* (*Mun.*).

Mealy, *a.*, having the qualities of or resembling meal, (1) *míneam* *ai*, -míla; (2) *míneac*, -míge.

Mealy-mouthed, *a.*, affectedly delicate of speech, (1) *teamnáipeac*, -míge; (2) *bpuílineac*, -míge.

Mean, *a.*, occupying a middle position, having an intermediate or average value, *meaóónac*, -aige.

Mean, *n.*, that which is intermediate in position or value, *meaðón*, -óm, *m.*: to keep the mean between two extremes, *an meaðón iorir an t-á imeall do coimeádo*.

Mean, *v.t.*, (1) to have in the mind as a purpose or intention: what do you mean to do? *cao ir maic leat a déanamh nó cao ir mian (nó toil) leat do déanamh?*; to mean one harm, *mian uile do beir aḡat do dhuine*; what he means to do, *an níó ir mian leir a déanamh*; then shall ye do to him as he meant to do to his brother, *ann rín do déantaio leir map do fadail reiréan do déanamh le n-a deapbúadair*.

(2) To signify, indicate, import or denote, (a) *cialluigim*, -uḡaó: what mean these seven ewe lambs? *cao ir ciall do na readt n-uanaib bameanna-ro?* (*Gen.* 21, 29); what does it mean? *cao é an ciall (nó an bpríḡ) atá leir*; (b) *meapaim*, *v.n.* *meap*: I meant to say, *do meapap a ráó*.

Mean, *a*, (1) destitute of distinction or eminence, common, low, vulgar, humble, (a) *íreat*, *gst.* *írte*; (b) *uiríreat*, -írte: the mean man boweth down and the great man humbleth himself, *clonair do an duine uiríreat ríor ḡ umluig an duine móir é péim* (*Isa.* 2, 9): (c) *anuapal*, -airte.

(2) Wanting in dignity, low-minded, base, destitute of honour, (a) *tár*, -áire; (b) *ciot-pamaic*, -aighe; (c) *ḡrairḡeamhail*, -míla.

(3) Of little value or account, contemptible, despicable, (a)

ruapac, -aighe; (b) *oiblíre*, *ind.* (*cf.* *debilis*, weak, infirm); (c) *mímeapra*, *ind.*

(4) Of poor quality, (a) *boct*, -oicte; (b) *las*, -aighe: he thought the fare mean, *ba las leir an tón*.

(5) Penurious, stingy, close-fisted, illiberal, (a) *ppuúntluighe*, *ind.*; (b) *rḡputac*, -aighe; (c) *rḡutac*, -aighe; (d) *rḡuróte*, *ind.*; (e) *ocpac*, -aighe (*lit.* hungry); (f) *cpuadórhoicneac*, -nighe; *ppadóanta*, *ind.*

A mean fellow, wanting in spirit or decency, (a) *rḡput*, -uit, *m.*; (b) *rḡut*, -uit, *m.*; (c) *ppuúntluigheóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*, and *ppuúntlóigín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (d) *rḡannpacán*, -ám, *m.*; (e) *ppreallairín*, *m.*; (f) *rtairín*, *m.*; (g) *ocparán*, -ám, *m.*; (h) *rairpín*, *m.*; (i) *rairpíneac*, -nighe, *m.*; (j) *rammílin*, *m.*; (k) *rḡramín*, *m.*; (l) *coirpímin*, *m.*; (m) *cneamáire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.* (*cnéamáire*, *Con.*); (n) *cníorpáire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (o) *coirín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Means, *n.*, (i) that through which or by which an end is attained, (a) instrument, (i) *ḡléap*, -éir, *pl. id.* -éireanna and *éaranna*, *m.*: by that means, *leir an nḡléap rom*; by other means, *le ḡléap eile*; (ii) *rár*, -áir, *pl. id.* and -a *m.*; (iii) *cóir*, -ópa, *pl. id.* and -ópacá, *gpl.* -ópac, *f.*: she had the best of means, *bí toḡa na cópac aice*; (b) something tending to an object desired, a necessary condition, (i) *cop*, *gen.* and *pl. cuir*, *m.*: by that means, *ar an ḡcop rín*; you shall by no means do it, *ar cóp ar bíte ní déanfar do tú é*; ní déanfar do tú é i n-aon cóp: do it by all!

means, *ῥέαν* é i *ῥορ* ap bič, (ii) *ῥόις*, -e f.: means to save her, *ῥόις* cum a *ῥάβδα*; for want of a means, i n-eapbarō *ῥόις*, (iii) *ῥοι*, g. *id.* pl. -če, f.: I have no means of doing it. ní'l don *ῥοι* ašam ap, (iv) *ῥίς*, g. *id.*, pl. -ḡče f.: an effectual means whereby men are sanctified, *ῥίς* b̄p̄iošmar t̄p̄é naomčar na *ῥαομε* (*Donl.* 44); undue means, *camḡḡče*, (v) *ḡléar*, -éir, m.: by all means, le *ḡléar* ap bič; by no means, ap *ḡléar* ap bič, with negative; by some means, ap *ḡléar* éir̄m, (vi) *ῥár*, -ár, m.: he is not a means of good, ní *ῥár* maiteapa é, (vii) *b̄p̄eir*, -e, f.: he had no means of getting education. ní *ḡaib* don *b̄p̄eir* aḡe ap *čabairt* ruar *ῥ'ḡašál*.

By fair means or foul, le *ceannḡačt* nó le *ḡailltačt*; ap *ár* nó ap *éir̄m*.

By foul means, le *bašar*, le *héir̄m*, nó le *ham̄roēm*.

(2) Hence resources, property, revenue considered as an instrumentality for attaining an end, (a) *ḡarōḡḡear*, -ḡur, m.; (b) *mm̄e*, gen. *id.*, f.; (c) *ḡačmur*, -ur, m.; (d) *maom*, -e, f.; (e) *ḡurcal*, -al, m.; (f) *ḡḡur*, -ur, m.; (g) *b̄p̄aḡíll*, -e, f.: he had large means, *ḡo* b̄i *b̄p̄aḡíll* m̄or̄ aḡe (M. D.); *b̄p̄aḡa ḡill* (M.); (h) *ionm̄ur*, -ur, m.; (i) *bun-ácar*, -ar, m.: if they had means it is not unknown to their own bones, *má* b̄i *bunácar* aca ní i *ḡanḡior* *ḡá ḡcnám* *pém* é; (j) *ḡapam̄*, -e, f. (M. D.).

Means of livelihood, (a) *ḡíς* *ḡeača*; (b) *maḡeačtam̄*, -ana, f.; (c) *ḡíς* *maḡeačtam̄*, f.; (d) *maḡčam̄*, -ana, f.: they have

no means, ní'l don *čur* *leir* aca; he has no visible means, ní'l *ḡam̄lōro* ap bič aḡe.

Meander, v.i., to wind, turn or twist in a course or passage, *capam̄ anonn* ḡ *anall*.

Meaning, n., (1) signification, sense, import, (a) *b̄p̄íς*, g. -íoḡ and -e, pl. -a, f.; (b) *čiall*, -éille, dat. *čéill*, f.: a bad m., *ḡp̄oic-čiall*; (c) *čialluḡačō*, -uḡče, m.; (d) *tuḡḡm̄*, -ḡiona, f.: it has a good m., *čá* *tuḡḡm̄* *mair̄* *leir* (*tuḡ-beal*, Or.); what is the m. of this word? *čao* *čialluḡear* *an* *ḡocal* *ḡo*; *čao* é *an* *b̄p̄íς* *ačá* *leir* *an* *b̄p̄ocal* *ḡo*?; but there was no one to explain for me their m. *ačt* ní *ḡaib* don *ḡume* *ḡ'ḡoillḡeačō* a *m̄b̄íς* *ḡom*; (e) *minuḡačō*, -uḡče, m.

(2) Intent, purpose, aim, object, (a) *m̄tm̄*, -e, f.; (b) *aḡne* g. -ḡn̄ō and -ḡeant̄a, pl. *id.*, m.: with an ill m., le *ḡp̄očaigne*, le *ḡp̄očm̄tm̄*; a well-m. man, *ḡume* *ḡeḡḡm̄ianac* nó *ḡeaḡaḡeant̄ac*.

Having many meanings, *il-čiallac*, -aḡe.

Meanly, ad., in a mean manner unworthily, basely, poorly, ungenerously, (1) *ḡo* *huḡḡḡeal*; (2) *ḡo* *ḡp̄p̄uḡntuḡče*; (3) *ḡo* *ḡib̄urōe*; (4) *ḡo* *ḡočt*: what is collected together m. goes badly, *an* *ḡuro* a *ḡailuḡčear* *ḡo* *ḡočt* *m̄tiḡeann* *ḡé* *ḡo* *holc*.

Meanness, n., the condition or quality of being mean, poorness, lowness, baseness, sordidness, stinginess, (1) *unḡḡḡeačt*, -a, f.; (2) *ḡp̄p̄uḡntarōeačt*, -a, f.; (3) *cn̄iōp̄aḡeačt*, -a, f.; (4) *ḡib̄urōeačt*, -a, f.; (5) *ḡuap̄arōeačt*, -a, f.; (6) *ḡuap̄ačar*, -ar; (7) *cn̄eamaḡeačt*, -a, f.; (8) *čair̄eačt*, -a, f.

Meantime, Meanwhile, *ad.*, in the intervening time, during the interval, (1) *pan am céadna* (*O' Beg.*); (2) *so n-íge rín*; (3) *le n-a linn rín*; (4) *ar an b'fao rín*: it happened in the m. that the sky was black with clouds, *capla ar an b'fao rín so ríab neamh dorca le néallab*; (5) *fá an am rín*: they requested him in the m., *o'iaimadair air fá an am rín*; in the m. when there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people, *fá an am rín ar mbeir do pobal san áirnead ar n-a fcomhpuinn-ígead* (*Luke 12, 1*).

Mearing, *n.*, a boundary, *teópa, -ann, -anta, f.*

Mear-stone, *n.*, a stone fixing a limit or boundary, *cloic teópann roir óa pann talman.*

Mease, *n.*, five hundred, *áirneam r'adán ann a mbíonn cúis céad.*

Measles, *n.*, a contagious febrile disorder, rubeola, (1) *bpuicéneac, -íge, f.*; (2) *bpuicétmneac, -uir, m.*; (3) *bpuicín, g. id., m.*; (4) *gúpac, -aíge, f.*; (5) *gúiofac, -aíge, f.*

Measurable, *a.*, (1) capable of being measured, *rocomairte.*

(2) Fit to be measured. *ion-comairte.*

Measure, *n.*, (1) the dimensions or capacity of anything reckoned according to some standard, (a) *tómar, -air, m.*, also *toimpe, g. id., m.*; *tógamc an toimpe* (pron. *tupe, W. Lim.*). (see *Wb. and Gloss. to B.L.L.*, under *Tomar*): the m. thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea, *ir faroe a tómair ná an talamh g. ir leirne é ná an fairrige* (*Job 11, 9*); the m. you give you shall get, *an tómair a*

beirir g'eóbar; (b) *míorúr, -úr, m.*: they shall have one m., *don míorúr beir adá* (*Ex. 26, 2*) (*cf. L. mensura*).

(2) An instrument by which size or quantity is measured, (a) *míorúr, -úr, m.*: two measures of barley, *óa míorúr eóina* (*2 Kings 7, 1*); (b) *tóimpeacán, -ám, m.*; (c) *tóimrín* (made of paper, folded funnel-shaped, and used for small quantities of snuff, tea, sweets, etc.), *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (d) *rlac tómar* (yard measure).

(3) The contents of a vessel, (a) *beic (nó peic), -e, pl. id.* and *-eanna, f.*: like the leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures (pecks) of meal, *comhail le láibm do g'ad bean cúice g. o'foluig rí i o'pí peice mme* (*Luke 13, 21*); (b) *míorúr, -úr, m.*: to-morrow about this hour a m. of flour will be sold for a shekel, *a mápac timcheall na huairé reo peacfuigtear míorúr de plúr ar íecel* (*2 Kings 7, 1*).

(4) Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds, (a) *moó, -a, m.*; (b) *meadóin, -óm, m.*: in some m. i *moó éigim*; beyond m., *tar moó, ór meadóin, tar meadóin*; out of m., *ar meadóin, ar moó*; (c) *cumpe, g. id., f.*

(5) Specific measures, (a) a span, *péire, g. id., pl. -rí, f.*; (b) a yard, *rlac, -aite, -a, f.*; (c) a spade, *5½ feet, páman, -anne, pl. id., f.*; (d) a pace, *comcéim, -e, -eanna, f.*; (e) a m. of land, (i) *laic, -e, f.*, (ii) *toimpeac, -ríg, m.*; (f) of weight, *meadó, g. -a and -eíoe. pl. -a, f.*

Measure, *v.t.*, to ascertain the dimensions, extent, quantity or capacity of, hence to estimate, to judge, to value, to appraise, (1) *tómairim*, -*mar*: arise and m. the temple of God, *eiriz* *;* *tómair* *ceampall* *Dé* (*Rev.* 11, 1); let them m. the pattern, *tóimproir* *an* *rompla* (*Ezek.* 43, 10); to m. everyone's corn by one's own bushel, *arbar* *zac* *don* *do* *tómar* *le* *n-a* *buiréal* *pém*; (2) *meairim*, *v.n.* *meair*, also *meairruigim*, -*uḡad*; (3) to m. by pacing, *corpcéimniḡim*, -*uḡad*, also *céimniḡim*.

Measured, *a.*, having the extent or capacity ascertained, *tómarite*.

Measurement, *n.*, the act of measuring, the size, capacity, amount or quantity ascertained by measuring, (1) *tómar*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*air*, *m.*; (2) *miorúiréact*, -*a*, *f.*

Measurer, *n.*, one who measures, (1) *tómariteoir*, -*óira*, -*í*, *m.*; (2) *cumríḡteoir*, -*óira*, -*í*.

Measuring. See Measurement.

Measuring-rod, *n.*, a rod for taking measurements, (1) *rlat* *tómar*, *f.*; (2) *re*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Meat, *n.*, (1) food in general, *bíad*, *g. bíd*, *m.*: and God said behold I have given you every herb bearing seed . . . to be your meat, *asur* *adubairt* *Dia* *péac* *cus* *mé* *bíḡ* *zac* *uile* *lunb* *do* *bair* *riol* . . . *berd* *pé* *n-a* *bíad* *bíḡ* (*Gen.* 1, 29); and everything that moveth and liveth shall be meat to you, *asur* *zac* *uile* *níḡ* *beo* *dá* *ḡcorruḡeann* *berd* *n-a* *bíad* *bíḡre* (*Gen.* 9, 3); without meat or drink, *ḡan* *bíad* *ḡan* *oeoc*; there is neither good meat nor good drink, *ní'l* *bíad* *ná* *oeoc* *mair* *ann*; white meats

as eggs, milk, cheese, butter, etc., *bámúbíad*, -*bíḡ*, *m.*

(2) The flesh of animals used as food, *feoil*, -*óla*, -*óla*, *f.*, as: beef, *mairtfeoil*, -*óla*, *f.*; mutton *caoirfeoil*, *f.*; pork, *muicfeoil*, *f.*; veal, *laoirḡfeoil*, *f.*; venison, *fiarḡfeoil*; fresh meat, *úirfeoil*, *f.* (*S. R.*, 4628); a small piece of meat broiled or suitable for broiling on live coals, (a) *ḡrúḡin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*, (b) *tóitín*, *m.*; to forego meat, *terḡean* *o'feoil*.
Meatiness, *n.*, the quality of being meaty, *feoilmaect*, -*a*, *f.*

Meaty, *a.*, abounding in meat, *feoilmar*, -*aire*.

Mechanic, *n.*, an artisan, (1) *ceáiro*, -*a*, and *céiro*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *cerdo*, craftsman); (2) *ceáiru*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*óte*, *m.*

Mechanical, *a.*, made or formed by a machine or with tools, (1) *ceároamail*, -*míla*; (2) *lám-ceároamail*, -*míla*.

Mechanically, *ad.*, in a mechanical manner, *ḡo* *ceároamail*.

Mechanism, *n.*, the arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine *ceároact*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Medal, *n.*, a piece of metal in the form of a coin as a commemoration or as a prize, *bonn*, *g. bunm*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a gold, silver or bronze medal, *bonn* *óir*, *bonn* *airḡir* *nó* *bonn* *ruad*.

Meddle, *v.i.*, to interfere unnecessarily in the affairs of another, *báim*, *v.n.* *bam(t)*, with *le*: why shouldst thou m. to thy hurt? *cpéao* (*cao*) *ar* *a* *mbampá* *le* *níḡ* *do* *ḡoirteócáḡ* *cú* (2 *Kings* 14, 10); m. not with him, *ná* *bam* *leir* (*Prov.* 20, 19); I will not m. with him, (a) *ní* *bampró* *mé* *leir*, (b) *ní* *berd* *poimnt* *ar* *bíḡ* *asam* *leir*, (c) *ní*

buaileirí mé fé, (*d*) ní béró cairdeam ar bít asam leir, (*e*) leirfeao toim é, (*f*) rísaileao toim é; do not m. with him, (*a*) ná bam leir, (*b*) ná cuir buaiream ar, (*c*) rísaileao toim é, (*d*) ná bac leir; do not m. with me, (*a*) ná bam liom, (*b*) ná bac liom, (*c*) ná leas lám oim, (*d*) ná cuir cuasam nó uaim, (*e*) ná déin don cúir irteac oim, (*f*) rísaileao toim mé; m. not with married women but make hay among the girls, ná bam leir na mnáib póirta acé déan fósmair i mearf na scaitín (*Or.*).

Meddler, *n.*, one who busies himself with things in which he has no concern, a busybody, (1) teasmáiluróe, *g. id., pl. -óche, m.*; (2) ceann i gcúram .i. duine cuirear a ceann in sac nío bíor ar riubal; (3) briollrísair, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (4) maroe mearfuisíte, *m.*: ro maroe mearfuisíte asur ro breicne buadairca eoir comarrannaió (*cf. Gadel. I., 43, No. 245.*).

Meddlesome, *a.*, given to meddling in the affairs of others, (1) aóbaileac, -líg: that woman is very m., tá an bean ran anaóbaileac (*Con.*); (2) mannreac, -ríg; (3) tionnrísalac, -líg.

Meddlesomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being meddlesome, (1) mannreac, -a, *f.*; (2) aóbaileac, -a, *f.*; (3) tionnrísalac, -a, *f.*

Meddling, *a.* See Meddlesome.

Meddling, *n.*, the act of interfering in the affairs of others, (1) aóbaileac, *g. id., f.*: if you keep m. with that wheel it will fall and be broken, má leanann tú as aóbaileac leir an túinne rin

tuiríó pé 7 briurdear é (*Con.*); (2) teasmáil, -ála, *f.*: but every fool will be m., acé béró sac don amadán as teasmáil (*Prov. 20, 3.*).

Medial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a mean or average, meadónaic, -líg.

Mediate, *v.i.*, to interpose between parties, to entreat for another, (1) eoirmeadónaim, -aó; (2) eoirrísúim, -óe.

Mediation, *n.*, interposition between parties at variance with a view to reconciliation, intercession, (1) eoirmeadóin, -óim, *m.*; (2) eadarrísúe, *g. id., f.*

Mediator, *n.*, one who mediates, an intercessor, (1) eadarrísúe-óir, -óma, -rí, *m.*; (2) eoirmeadóinóir, *m.*; (3) meadóinac, -líg, *m.*

Medicable, *a.*, admitting of being cured or healed, (1) roirleiríar, *ind.*; (2) mleiríar, *ind.*

Medical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the science of medicine, (1) leiríac, -líg; (2) lailíac, -líg.

Medical doctor, (*a*) roctúir, -úra, -rí, *m.*; (*b*) ollam leiríar.

Medical language, béarla teiríe.

Medicament, *n.*, anything used for healing diseases or wounds, leiríar, *gen. and pl. -líg, m.*

Medicinal, *a.*, having curative or palliative qualities, leiríarac, -líg.

Medicinal plant, paróir, -e, *f.*

Medicine, *n.*, (1) the science which treats of the prevention, cure or alleviation of disease, (*a*) leiríeóir; (*b*) leiríac, -a, *f.* (the practice of m.); (*c*) ealaída leirí, *f.*; (*d*) míoócume, *f.* (*Aisl. M.*).

- (2) Remedy, physic, (a) *teig-eap*, -*ir*, *m.*; (b) *ioc*, *gen. ice*, *pl. -a*, *f.*; (c) *preap*, -*eipe*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *preapad*, -*pda*, *m.*; (e) *coisuirde* (*Don.*); (f) (*coll. anacrao*); and each (doctor) of them having his own medicines, *asur a n-anacrao fém as sad don aca*; the medicines did me no good at all, *ca raib mar ar bit annrha nanacrao* (*Tyr.*).
- Mediocre, *a.*, of a middle quality, (1) *meadónac*, -*aige*; (2) *fuar-anac*, -*aige*.
- Mediocrity, *n.*, a middle state or degree, *meadóntaact*, -*a*, *f.*
- Meditate, *v.i.*, to dwell on anything in thought, to think seriously, *rmuamim*, -*neao* and -*neam*: in his law doth he *m.* day and night, *iona úirgeao rmuameann ré do lo asur o'oroce* (*Ps.* 1, 2).
- Meditate, *v.t.*, (1) to keep the mind fixed on, to study, (a) *rmuamim*, -*neao* and -*neam*: why do the people *m.* a vain thing. *creao ra rmuamro na daome oíom-domeap* (*Ps.* 2, 1); (b) *meab-raim*, -*ao*.
- (2) To purpose, to intend, to design, *beapuirgim*, -*ugao*.
- Meditation, *n.*, close or continued thought, turning over or revolving a subject in the mind, (1) *rmuameao*, -*nte*, *m.*; (2) *meab-rao*, -*uirgce*, *m.*; (3) *breat-nugao*, -*uirgce*, *m.*; (4) *maetnam*, -*aim*, *m.*; (5) long, *rioprmuam-eao*, -*nte*, *m.*; (6) full, *leap-rmuameam*, -*nim*, *m.*
- Meditative, *a.*, disposed to meditation, (1) *meabuirgceac*, -*rige*; (2) *rmuamteac*, -*rige*.
- Mediterranean-heather, *n.*, *praoc camógac*.

- Mediterranean Sea, *n.*, (1) *muir lártaimhan*, *mar atá ri as poimn le trí panna don domhan .i. Eorair, ária asur áiric*; (2) *an muir tórrian*; *Muir an mheadóntipe* (*W. Y Mor Canoldir*).
- Medium, *n.*, that which lies in the middle, (1) *meadón*, -*óm*, *m.* (*cf. L. medium*); (2) *lar*, -*áir*, *m.*
- Medlar, *n.*, the fruit of the medlar tree, (1) *meroeat*, -*oil*, *m.*; (2) *tón orsaite*.
- Medlar-tree, *n.*, a tree of the genus *Mespilus*, *crann meroil*.
- Medley, *n.*, a mixture or confused mass of ingredients usually inharmonious, *meapgaó*, -*gda*, *m.*, *bpoctur*, -*uir*, *m.*; *cumarz*, -*airz* *m.*
- Medulla, *n.*, marrow, *q.v.*
- Medullar, Medullary, *a.*, pertaining to, consisting of or resembling marrow, *rmioramail*.
- Meed, *n.*, reward, recompense (1), *luac raoctair*, *m.*; (2) *luaroeact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *cúiteam*, -*tim*, *m.*
- Meek, *a.*, mild of temper, patient under injuries, forbearing, submissive, (1) *caom*, -*e*; (2) *réim*, -*e*; (3) *mín*, -*e*; (4) *caom*, -*oime*; (5) *ciúm*, -*e*: thy king cometh to thee meek, *atá do rísz as teact eugac so ciúm*, (*Mat.* 21, 5); (6.) *cnearta*, *ind.* (7) *ceanra*, *ina*, also *ceannrac*; *ir beannuirgce na daome ceann-raige* (*Mat.* 5, 5); (8) *paomac*, -*aige*; (9) *roéma*, *ind.*; (10) *romeannra*, *ind.*; (11) *macánta*, *ind.*; the man Moses was very meek, *do bí an duine maoire pó macánta* (*Numb.* 12, 3).
- Meekly, *ad.*, in a meek manner. *so ceannra*; *so cnearta*; *so ciúm*.
- Meekness, *n.*, the quality or state of being meek, (1) *ceannrac*, -*a*

f.; (2) *caome*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *réime*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *caoine*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *ciúinear*, *gen.* -*nir*, *m.*; (6) *uimlaéct*, -*a*, *f.*; (7) *cneartaéct*, -*a*, *f.*

Meet, *a.*, (1) fit, appropriate or proper, (a) *oipeamhnac*, -*aige*; (b) *cuirbe*, *ind.* (*cubarò*); (c) *iomcuirbe*, *ind.*; (d) *poitileamhnac*, -*aige* (*Con.*).

(2) Convenient, *comgharac*, -*aige*.

Meet, *v.t.*, to come together from opposite directions, (1) *teaghnaim*, -*máil*,: I'll meet him on any ground, *teaghnódó-ra leir ar éalaim ar bít*; (2) *caraim*, -*ao*, with *le nó ar*:

The people meet, but the mountains never.

Carpar na daoine le céile áéct ní carpar na cnuic ná na pléibte.

that I ever met, (a) *do carao ruam oim*, (b) *do carao ruam im' éreoir*; I met him, *do carao oim é*; (3) *tárla*, *def. v.*: they met a great host, *tárla rluas móir oiréa*; (4) *bualim*, -*alaó*, with *pá, pé, faoi, ar nó um*; I am glad to meet you, *tá ácar oim bualaó umac*: he met us, *do buail pé fúinn*; who should meet us but, *cé buailfeao umaimn áct*; he met me yesterday, *do buail pé fúim moé*; (5) I am going to meet him, *táim as out i n-a comne*; (6) I am going to meet death and death is coming to meet me every day, *táim as out i n-aipéir an báir 7 an báir as teaeóct i n-aipéir* (*aipéir, Don.*) *uom gac lá.*

Meet, *v.i.*, (1) to assemble together, to congregate: they met, *do éruimniúeaoar, do bailiúeaoar nó do éionólaaoar i gceann a céile*; when we assemble and meet together, *an tan do-ghnímo coméruimniúao 7 teaeóct i gcom-bóil a céile.*

(2) To come together by mutual approach or by mutual concessions, *tigim*, *v.n.* *teaeóct*, with *le céile*: they will meet each other yet, *tiocfaró riao le céile fóir.*

Meet, *n.*, an assemblage of huntsmen, *éionól*, -*óil*, -*óila*, *m.*

Meeting, *n.*, (1) a coming together, an assembling, (a) *bailiúao*, -*igte*, *m.*; (b) *éruimniúao*, -*igte*, *m.*

(2) A junction, (a) as of rivers, (i) *comrput*, -*poéa*, *m.*; (ii) *comrac*, -*aic*, *m.* is also used for the meeting or confluence of rivers (*cf. Spait an Comraic near Mullranny*); (iii) *cumar*, *aip*, *m*; (b) a crossing of roads, *comrac na mbótar*.

(3) A congregation or collection of people, (a) *comééionól* (*comééalán, M.*), -*óil*, -*óila*, *m.*; (b) *oipeaeótar*, -*aip*; (c) *oáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (d) *combóáil*, -*ála*, *f.*

Meetly, *ad.*, (1) fitly, suitably, *go hoipeamhnac*.

(2) Properly, tidily, *go córac*.

Meeting-place, *n.*, a trysting place, *ionao comne*.

Meetness, *n.*, (1) fitness, suitability, *oipeamhnac*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

(2) Propriety, tidiness, *córac*, -*a*, *f.*

Megrim, *n.*, (1) a kind of dizziness in the head from going round and round, (a) *meaoirán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*M.*); (b) *coirceann*, -*éinne*

f.; (c) *μαεπειττεσacán*, -ám, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) *ριύράν*, -ám, *m.*; (e) *butlabárin*, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) Through looking from a height, *μαδάν*, -ám (*Con.*). *Μεαδράν* and *μεαδάν* are also applied to a kind of nervous headache confined to one side of the head.

Melancholia, *n.*, a depressed, dejected and gloomy state of mind, (1) *λιοννουβ*, -υιβ, *m.*; (2) *λεαννουβ*, -υιβ, *m.*; (3) *δοιζεαρ*, -ζιρ, *m.*

Melancholic, *a.*, depressed, dejected, unhappy, (1) *ουβέποροεά*, -όριζε; (2) *ουιβλεανντα*, -αιζε; (3) *δοιζεαρτα*, -αιζε; (4) *ουβρόνα*, -αιζε.

Melancholy, *n.*, continued depression, deep dejection or gloominess (1) *οόλάρ*, -άιρ *m.*; (2) *ουβρόν*, -όιμ, *m.*; (3) *δοιζεαρ*, -ζιρ, *m.*; (4) *βυαρόρεαμ ιτιμνε*, *m.*; (5) *ζαλαρ οόζα*; (6) *ουβδάαρ*, -άιρ, *m.*; (7) *δοιυβρεα*; (8) *λιοννουβ*, -υιβ, *m.*; (9) *λιοννρυαδ*, -αρό, *m.*; (10) *ουιβλιονν*, -λεαννα, *m.*

Melancholy, *a.*, depressed in spirits, dejected, gloomy, dismal, (1) *οόλάρτα*, -αιζε; (2) *ουβρόνα*, -αιζε; (3) *δοιζεαρτα*, -αιζε; (4) *ουιβλεαννα*, -αιζε; (5) *δοιυβρ*, -όρε; (6) *ουβδά*, -αιζε.

Melange, *n.*, a mixture, a medley, *κυμαρζ*, -αιρζ, *m.*

Melee, *n.*, a fight in which the combatants are in a confused mass, *ταδβα* *τάιρζ* *νό* *ταμά* *τάιρζ* (*Don.*); *ρορ* *ρεαα*; and the following from O'Rahilly, 2nd Ed.:—*μυιτε-ό-ρεδó*; *τρεντι-ιρζ-βρεντιιρζ*; *ζιύριλ* *μάζ* *ζιύν-ζα*; *εϊόρ* *τυαίτιλ*; *εραοβ* *δοναίς*; *επιτε* *ό* *επ*; *ρρεαλ* *μαρζαρό*.

Melic-grass (purple), *n.*, an almost valueless grass of the genus *Melica*, (1) *βραβάν*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *βυγζιαρ*, *m.*; (3) *μεαλόζ*, *f.*

Melilot, *n.*, sweet clover, hart's clover of the genus *Melilotus*, (1) common, *μεαλοδα*, -αιζ, *m.*; (2) wild, (a) *επιύβινι* *κυτ*, *m.*; (b) *πλύριν* *ρεανζάν*, *m.*

Meliorate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or grow better, *λεαριζιμ*, -υζαδ.

Melioration, *n.*, improvement, *λεαρυζαδ*, -υιζέ, *m.*

Melliferous, *a.*, producing honey, *μιτεαμιαλ*, -μίλ.

Mellifluence, *n.*, as applied to oratory, *μιτιρβρια*, -α, *f.*

Mellifluent, *Mellifluous*, *a.*, flowing sweetly or smoothly, *μιτιρβρια*, -α, -αιζε.

Mellow, *a.*, soft or tender by reason of ripeness, (1) *μαοτλα*, -αιζε; (2) *βοζ*, *comp.* *βυζε*; (3) *αβαρό*, -ε.

Mellow, *v.t.*, to make mellow, *οέαναμ* *αβαρό*.

Melocoton, *Melocotoon*, *n.*, quince apple (*Malum cotonium*), *υβαλλ* *κανέ*.

Melodious, *a.*, agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds, (1) *βιμν*, -ε; (2) *εεόλμαρ*, -αιρε; (3) *ριανρα*, -αιζε; (4) *βιμνζυτά*, -αιζε; (5) *ράιρβιμν*, -ε; (6) *ιλέοιλά*, -αιζε; (7) *ρεανμα*, -αιζε; (8) *εελεαδμα*, -αιζε.

Melodiously, *ad.*, musically, (1) *ζο* *εεόλμαρ*; (2) *ζο* *βιμν*.

Melodiousness, *n.*, the quality of being melodious, (1) *βιννερ*, -ιρ, *m.*; (2) *εεόλμαρεα*, -α, *f.*

Melody, *n.*, (1) a sweet or agreeable succession of sounds, (a) *εεόλ*,

-όιλ, *m.*; (b) ριανρα, *gen. id., pl.*
-αί, *m.*; (c) οίρηροεαθ, -οιρό, *m.*;
(d) ceiteabdar, -αιρ, *m.*

(2) The air or time of a musical piece, (a) ρονν, *g. ρυνν, pl. id., m.*; (b) κορ, *g. κυρ, pl. id., m.*

Melon, *n.*, the juicy apple-shaped fruit of certain plants, as the water-melon, the musk-melon, mealbucan, *gen. and pl. -am, m.*

Meltable, *a.*, capable of being melted, ρολεαγτα, *ind.* See Melted.

Melt, *v.i.*, (1) (a) to be changed from a solid to a liquid state under the influence of heat as butter, wax, ice, snow, etc., (b) to dissolve as sugar in the mouth, (c) to disappear as the fog or the crowd melts away, (i) λεαγαμ, -αθ : as wax melteth before the fire, μαρ λεαγαρ céip óp comme temeaθ (*Ps.* 68, 2); they saw the crowd melting away, το cónncarar an rluag ag λεαγαθ αρ α céite (1 *Sam.* 14, 16); our hearts melted, το λεαγαθ ár γcporóce (*Josh.* 2, 11); or they would melt, nó λεαγαροίρ; I will melt it, λεαγαθ é, (ii) complete melting, οίλεαγαμ, -αθ; may you melt away, οίλεαγαθ ορτ; to melt gold, óp το λεαγαθ.

(2) To be softened, to become tender, mild or gentle, μαοταμ, -αθ : to melt into tears, (a) το μάοταθ ι νρεόραθ, (b) ρίμ, -λεαθ.

Melt, *v.t.*, (1) to reduce from a solid to a liquid state as by heat, λεαγαμ, -αθ : the workman melteth a graven image, λεαγαθ an ρεαρ οίρpe íomáig γρεamnta (*Isa.* 40, 19); may you melt like snow, λεαγαθ an τρneacta ορτ.

(2) Hence to softer, to render susceptible to kindly influences, μαοταμ, -αθ.

Melted, *a.*, reduced from a solid to a liquid state, λεαγτα (*pron. λεαcta*). [Note.—This is a survival of the guttural sound which γ formerly possessed in the middle of words.]

Melted metal, λεοαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Melter, *n.*, one who or that which melts, (1) λεαγτοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) λεαγαοοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Melting, *n.*, (1) liquefaction, λεαγαθ -γτα, *m.*

(2) Rendering susceptible to kindly influences: a *m.* discourse, comrapo moctugceac; comrapo corpuigear an mctm.

(3) Melting cast iron, γοραθ, -ρεα, *m.*

Member, *n.*, (1) a part of an animal performing a distinct office, an organ, a limb, (a) βαλλ, *g. βαλλ, pl. id., m.*; (b) fig., γεαγ, -έιγε, -α, *f.* (a branch or limb of a tree).

(2) Hence a part of a whole, an article of dress, βαλλ έαοαιγ; *m.* of an association, society or union, comoatca, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

(3) Of Parliament, (a) ρεαρ-ιοναθ : he was a member for that county in Parliament, ví pé 'n-a ρεαρ-ιοναθ na conoae pm i bpaipement (*Feenachty*); (b) ρείρpe, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (c) βαλλ ρείρpe.

Membrum femineum, (a) πίρ, -e, *f.*; (b) πίτ, -e, *f.*; (c) τοctball, -αιλ, *m.*; (d) γνάίρ, -e, -ί, *f.*; (e) bpuilín, *m.*; (f) γnúίρ, -e, -ί, *f.*

Membrum puerile, (a) βοροín, *m.*; (b) βοράn, -ám, *m.*

Membrum virile, (a) βορ, *g. buro, pl. id., m.*; (b) ρλατ ρίρ

- (*cf.* under Dildo) *οἰμηρ* *αρ*
cuma *πλατε* *φιρ* (*O' Beg.*); (*e*)
βιας, *m.*; (*d*) *βασιλ*, *-αλλε*, *pl.*
-ελα, *f.*; (*e*) *πιβιν*; (*f*) *ριολβαλ*,
-αλλ, *m.*; (*g*) *ζεμεαθαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*
- Membership, *n.*, the state of being
a member, *κομβολταετ*, *gen.*-*α*, *f.*
- Membrane, *n.* (*Anat.*), a thin layer
of tissue covering or lining some
part or organ, (1) *ρζανμάν*, *gen.*
and *pl.* *-άμ*, *m.*; (2) *ρεϊκιν*, *-νε*,
-νί, *f.* (*cf.* *Hernia*, *μαρόμ* *ρεϊκνε*)
- Membraneous, *a.*, pertaining to or
resembling membrane, *ρζανμ*
άνας, *-αίγε*.
- Memento, *n.*, that which recalls
to memory, *κυμνεαάν*, *gen.*
and *pl.* *-άμ*.
- Memoir, *n.*, a history composed
from personal experience and
memory, *ρταιρ*, *-ε*, *-αρεα*, *f.*
- Memorable, *a.*, worthy to be re-
membered, *ιονκυμνίγε*.
- Memorandum, *n.*, a note to help
the memory, (1) *μεαβραάν*,
-άμ, *m.*; (2) *κυμνεαάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*
- Memorandum-book, *n.*, a book in
which to keep memoranda, (1)
μεαβράνας, *-αίγ*, *-αίγε*, *m.*; (2)
τεαβρ *κυμνεαάμ*, *m.*
- Memorial, *a.*, serving to preserve
remembrance, (1) *κυμνίγεας*,
-είγε; (2) *κυμνεας*, *-νίγε*.
- Memorial, *n.*, (1) anything intended
to preserve the memory of a per-
son or event, a monument, *κυμ*
νεαάν, *-άμ*, *m.*
- (2) A written representation
of facts addressed to a public
body, *ρζπιβιμν* *έμ* *νίθ* *το* *έμ*
ι *ζκυμνε*.
- Memorize, *v.t.*, to commit to
memory, to learn by heart,
μεαβριγίμ, *-υζαθ*.
- Memorizing, *n.*, the act of com-
mitting to memory, *μεαβριζαθ*,
-υίγε, *m.*

Memory, *n.*, (1) the faculty of re-
taining the knowledge of pre-
vious thoughts, impressions or
events, (*a*) *μεαβαρ*, *-ρας*, *-α*, *f.*;
in memoriam, *ι* *μεαβαρ*; (*b*)
μεαβαρ *έμν*: I cannot recite
it from *m.*, *νί* *φέαοαμ* *α* *αίτμρ*
το *μεαβαρ*.

(2) The trustworthiness and
positiveness with which a person
can remember, *κυμνε*, *gen. id.*,
f.: out of sight out of mind, *αφ*
άμαρ *αρ* *κυμνε*; the *m.* of thy
great goodness, *κυμνε* *το* *μαίτ*
εαρα *μόμρε* (*Ps.* 145, 6); to call
to *m.*, *ταβαρ* *ι* *ζκυμνε* *νό*
ταβαρ *έμ* *κυμνε*; to keep a
thing in *m.*, *νίθ* *το* *έομεαθ*, *νό*
το *έονζβαλ*, *ι* *νγνάέκυμνε*.

(3) The time within which
past events are remembered,
κυμνε *q. id.*, *f.*: the old child's
m. is long, *ιρ* *ραθα* *κυμνε* *ρεαν*
τεμθ (*D. E.* 140); within the
m. of man, *ι* *ζκυμνε* *αν* *ομε*,
τε *κυμνε* *αν* *ομε*, *τε* *κυμνε*
να *ποαομε*.

Men, *n. pl.* of Man, *ποαομε*, *pl.* of
ομε, a man.

Menace, *v.t.*, to threaten, *βαζραμ*,
-ζαρ and *-ζαρ*: he menaced me,
το *βαζαρ* *ρέ* *ορμ*.

Menace, *n.*, a threat or threatening,
βαζαρ, *-ρεα*, *f.*

Menacer, *n.*, one who menaces,
βαζαρέορ, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*

Menacing, *n.*, the act of threaten-
ing, *βαζαρ*, *-αρεα*, *f.*: he was
m. me vehemently, *βί* *ρέ* *ας*
βαζαρ *ζο* *οιαν* *ορμ*.

Menacing, *a.*, having a threatening
aspect, *βαζαρέας*: you may be
m. but not striking, *βί* *βαζαρέας*
αέτ *νά* *βί* *βυαίτεας*.

Menage, *n.*, [*Fr.*], a household,
τεαγλας, *gen.* *-αίγ*, *m.*

Mend, *v.t.*, (1) to repair as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, etc., (a) *ῥεαρυῖμ*, -*υῖαθ* : to m. the house, *ῥεαρυῖαθ* *ἀν* *τιῖε* (2 *Chron.* 24, 10); (b) *κόρυῖμ*, -*υῖαθ* : mending their nets, *ἀς* *κόρυῖαθ* *ἀ* *λῖοντα* (*Mat.* 4, 21); get them mended, *ταῖαιρ* *ῥά* *ῥεαρ* *ἀ* *ῥεαρυῖαθ* (*Gadel.* I., 24, No. 62).

(2) To alter for the better, to set right, to reform, *λεαρυῖμ*, -*υῖαθ*; to m. a fault, *λοῖτ* *ῥο* *λεαρυῖαθ*.

(3) To m. one's pace, *ῥοῦμε* *ῥο* *ῖεαρυῖαθ* *ἀρ* *ἀ* *κοῖρ* *κέμῖ*.

Mend, *v.i.*, to grow better, to become improved, (1) *ῥεαῦρυῖμ*, -*υῖαθ*; (2) to mend after sickness, *τεαῖτ* *ἐὺμ* *ῥλάμτε* *ἰ* *νοῖαῖο* *τῖννῖρ*; (3) I am mending, (a) *τάμ* *ἀρ* *βῖρεαῖ*; (b) *τά* *βῖρεαῖ* *οῖμ*; (c) *τάμ* *ἀς* *ῥοῦ* *ἰ* *βῖρεαῖ*.

Mendable, *a.*, (1) capable of being mended, (a) *ῥοῖεαρυῖτε*, *ind.*; (b) *ῥολεαρυῖτε*.

(2) Fit to be mended, (a) *ἰλεαρυῖτε*, *ind.*; (b) *ἰῥεαρυῖτε*.

Mendacious, *a.*, given to falsehood, lying, *βῖρεαῖ*, -*αῖε*.

Mendacity, *n.*, a habit of lying, *ῖνῖαῖβῖρεαῖ*, -*α*, *ῖ*.

Mended, *a.*, (1) repaired, (a) *κοῖρυῖτε*, *ind.*; (b) *λεαρυῖτε*, *ind.*; (c) *ῥεαρυῖτε*, *ind.*; (2) grown better, improved. *ἀρ* *βῖρεαῖ*.

Mender, *n.*, one who mends, (1) *ῥεαρυῖτεοῖρ*, -*οῖα*, -*ῖ*, *m.*; (2) *κοῖρυῖτεοῖρ*, *m.*; (3) a m. of old clothes, *ῥοῦμε* *κοῖρυῖεαρ* *ῥεαν* *έαοαῖ*; (4) *λεαρυῖτεοῖρ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥερυῖτεοῖρ*.

Mendicancy, *n.*, beggary, *βοῖτῖαναρ*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*

Mendicant, *n.*, one who makes a business of begging. (1) *βααῖ*,

-*αῖς*, *m.*; (2) *βοῖτῖαν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*αῖμ*.

Mendicant, *a.*, begging, *βοῖτ* : *m.* friar, *βῖαῖταιρ* *βοῖτ*.

Mendicity, *n.*, the practice of begging, (1) *βοῖτῖαμε*, *f.*; (2) *βοῖτῖαναρ*, *gen.* -*αῖρ*, *m.*

Mending, *n.*, (1) the act of repairing (a) *κόρυῖαθ*, -*υῖῖτε*, *m.* : *m.* their nets, *ἀς* *κόρυῖαθ* *ἀ* *λῖοντα* (*Mat.* 4, 21); (b) *ῥεαρυῖαθ*, -*υῖῖτε*, *m.*; (c) *λεαρυῖαθ*, -*υῖῖτε*, *m.*

(2) Improving, (a) *ῥοῦ* *ἰ* *βῖρεαῖ*; (b) *ῥοῦ* *ἀρ* *βῖρεαῖ*.

Menial, *n.*, (1) a domestic servant, (a) *ῥεῖρβῖρεαῖ*, -*ῖς*, -*ῖε*, *m.*; (b) *ῥεαῖμαναῖ*, -*αῖς*, -*αῖε*, *m.*

(2) A person of servile character or disposition, (a) *ῥῖλῖαῖ* *υῖο*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῖτε*, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖοῦμε*, *m.*

Menial, *a.*, pertaining to servants, *ῥεῖρβῖρεαῖ*, -*ῖα*.

Menses, *n.*, the catamenial or menstrual discharge, (1) *βαν* *ῥοῖταῖο*, -*τῖῖτε*, *m.*; (2) *βαν* *ῖνῖρῖα*, *m.*; (3) *τά* *ῖνῖαῖ* *να* *μβαν* *οῖμ* (*Gen.* 31, 35), *ῖνῖαῖ* *να* *μβαν* (*Gen.* 18, 11), *κυῖρῖα* *να* *μβαν* (*Gen.* 18, 11, ed. 1826).

Menstrual, *a.*, recurring once a month, monthly, *ῖνῖοῖαῖ*, *comp.* -*ῖα*; the m. discharge of animals, *ῖλῖαῖ*, -*αῖε*, *ῖ*.

Menstruation. *See* Menses.

Mensurable, *a.*, capable of being measured, *ῥοῖῖοῖαῖτε*, *ind.*

Mensuration, *n.*, the art, process or act of measuring, *ῖοῖαῖ*, *gen.* -*αῖρ*, *m.*

Mental, *a.*, of or pertaining to the mind, (1) *ῖτῖνῖεαῖ*, -*ῖῖε*; (2) *βῖαῖεαρ* *λεῖρ* *ἀν* *ῖτῖν*.

Mental derangement *ῥῖαῖοῖαῖ*, -*ε*, *f.*

Mental reservation, (a) *ceit-inninn*, -e, *f.*; (b) *cairgíutinn*, *f.*; (c) *ceileatrom*, -ruim, *m.*

Mentally, *ad.*, *in* *an meabair*; *in* *an inninn*.

Mention, *v.t.*, to speak briefly of (1) *luaðaim*, -að and *luað*; do not m. it, *ná luað é*; it is no harm to m. it, *ní mírte a luað*; (2) *aiṭruim v.n.* *aiṭruir*; (3) *cuirim i gcéill*; (4) *noctaim -að*; (5) *cuirim i n-iúl*; (6) *cuirimigim*, -iugað: *m.* me to Peter, *cuirimig do Ṗeadair mé*.

Mention, *n.*, a speaking or notice of anything, usually brief or cursory, *luað*, -aróte, *m.*

Mentionable, *a.*, fit to be mentioned, *ionaiṭruite*, *ind.*

Mentioning, *n.*, the act of referring to briefly, (1) *luað*, -aróte, *m.*; (2) it is not worth m., *ní fiú triáct air é*.

Mentor, *n.*, a wise and faithful counsellor, *comairliṛe*, *gen. id.* -óte, *m.*

Mephitic, *a.*, offensive to the Mephitical, *smell*, (1) *bṛéan*, -éine; (2) *bṛocað*, -aiṣe.

Mercantile, *a.*, of or pertaining to merchants or trade, (1) *ceannuigcheað*, -ṭiṣe; (2) *triáctála* (*gen.* of *triáctáil*).

Mercantile town, *baile triáctála*.

Mercenary, *a.*, greedy for gain, (1) *ṛannṭað*, -aiṣe; (2) *ṛaiṛeaill-ṛað*, -aiṣe: a m. person or one bribed, *ṛaiṛeaillán*, -ám, *m.* (*LL.* 89); (3) *aimṛianað cum ṛaṣ-áilṭair*.

Mercenary, *n.*, (I) a hireling, *ṛoç-ṛað*, -aiṣ *m.* (*T.P.*, II. 88); (2) a m. soldier, *amur*, -uir, *m.*

Mercer, *n.*, a dealer in textile fabrics such as silks and woollens, *ṛíolṭóir ṛíoda nó éaðað oina*.

Merchandise, *n.*, wares, goods, commodities for sale, *pl.* *eaṛṛ-aíṛe cum triáctála*.

Merchant, *n.*, one who trades on a large scale, (1) *ceannaiṣe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (2) *triáctáiluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*: timber m., *triáctáiluróe áðmaro*.

Merchantable, *a.*, fit for the market, (1) *mceannuigche*, *ind.*; (2) *ion-triáctála*, *ind.*

Merchantman, *n.*, a trading vessel, long *ceannuróe*, *gen.* *luimge* —, *f.*

Merciful, *a.*, (1) full of mercy, *triócair-eað*, -ruṣe.

(2) Unwilling to give pain, compassionate, (a) *ṭiáit*, -e; (b) *ioçṭmar*, -aiṣe; (c) *ioçṭamail*, -míla: very m., *móṛṭriócair-eað*, -ruṣe.

Mercifulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being merciful, *triócair-eaðṭ*, -a, *f.*

Merciless, *a.*, destitute of mercy, cruel, (1) *míóṭriócair-eað*, -ruṣe; (2) *cruaðálað*, -aiṣe; (3) *ṛúir-çporóeað*, -óṛṣe; (4) *éaðṭriócair-eað*, -ruṣe; (5) *neaṛṭriócair-eað*, ruṣe.

Mercilessness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being merciless, (1) *míóṭriócair-e*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *éaðṭriócair-e*.

Mercury, *n.*, a metallic element obtained from cinnabar, (1) *aiṛṣeao beð*, *m.*; (2) *bíṛeaṛb*, *m.*

Mercury, *n.*, a plant (1), *Mercurialis annua*, of the spurge family, (a) *luib áçṛb*, *f.*; (b) *ṛṛaiṛeað iaiṛa*, *f.*

(2) English, (a) *ṛṛaiṛeað bṛáçar*, *f.*; (b) *ṛṛaiṛeað iaiṛa*.

(3) Wood, *luṛ ṣṭinne bṛac-aðail* (*Hogan*).

Mercy, *n.*, (a) compassionate treatment of an enemy or offender, *triócair-e*, *g. id.*, *f.*: they are

cruel and have no mercy, τὰ ρισο φιλῆσαὶ ἡ νήλ τρὸς αἶρε ἰονντα; (b) compassionate treatment of the unfortunate, τρὸς αἶρε, *f.*: he that showed mercy on him, ἀν τὲ ὕο το ριννε τρὸς αἶρε αἶρ (*Luke* 10, 37); (c) a blessing regarded as a manifestation of compassion or favour, τρὸς αἶρε, *f.*: the Father of Mercies and the God of all comfort, Δτὰρ να τρὸς αἶρε ἡ τοια να νηλε ρυρταῖα (*2 Cor.* 1, 3).

Mere, *n.*, (1) lake, τοῦ, -α, *m.*

(2) Boundary, τεόρα, *gen.* τεόραν, *dat.* τεόραν, *pl.* τεόρ-anna, *f.*

Mere, *a.*, bare, only this and nothing else, such and no more, τομ, *gsf.* tuime: mere justice, ceapτ τομ; he was condemned on mere suspicion, το τοσασὸ εἰ ἀρ ἀμπαρ τομ.

Merely, *ad.*, simply, barely, only, ἀμām: it is m. the same thing in another way, don nro ἀμām ἡ εαὸ εἰ ἀρ nōp eite.

Meretricious, *a.*, gaudily and deceitfully ornamental, tawdry, βαρτ-αλλὰς, -αἶρε.

Merganser (Red-breasted), *n.*, a diving bird (*Merganser serrator*) allied to the ducks, also called sawbill and sheldrake, cpann-λαῖα, *f.*

Meridional, southern, ραν ἀρτο ὁ τοεαρ.

Merit, *v.t.*, to earn by service or performance, to deserve (sometimes in a bad sense), τυττιμ, -team and -teas: we ourselves merited everything that has been done, ἡ ρινν πέιν το τυττι ζαῖ νῖο τὰ τοεαντα (*D. E.* 72).

Merit, *n.*, (1) desert in a good or bad sense, τυττιteam, -tim, *m.*

(2) Worth, excellence. (a) tua τοεαῖτ, -α, *f.*: great merit, mōp tua τοεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (b) ρῖνταρ, -αἶρ, *m.*

Meritable, *a.*, deserving of reward, ἰοντυττιτε.

Merited, *a.*, earned or deserved, τυττιτε.

Meritorious, *a.*, deserving of reward or honour, (1) τυττιmeas, -mῖρε; (2) ρῖνταῖ, -αἶρε; (3) lān-τυττιteas, -τιρε.

Meritoriousness, *n.*, the quality of being meritorious, (1) τυττιmeasτ -α, *f.*; (2) ρῖνταῖτ, -α, *f.*

Merle. See Blackbird.

Merlin, *n.*, a small falcon (*Falco lithofalco*), meipullūn, -ūn, *m.*

Mermaid, *n.*, a sea-nymph, a syren, a woman-fish, (1) mup-ouas, *f.*; (2) maῖtoean mapa, *f.*; (3) mupgeit, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (4) mupgein, -e, *f.*

Mermaid's Purse, *n.*, the egg-case of the skate, ray or shark, ppaῖgin an tuime boict.

Merman, *n.*, the male corresponding to mermaid, the sea-man or man-fish, (1) mupoucān, -ām, *m.*; (2) peap mapa.

Merrily, *ad.*, in a merry manner, (1) zo poutbῖr; (2) zo merōpeas; (3) zo puaῖc. See Merry.

Merriment, *n.*, mirth, frolic, gaiety with laughter, (1) pūzpa, *g. id.*; (2) poutbpeasτ, -α, *f.*; (3) zpeann, -inn, *m.*; (4) depaῖτ, -α, *f.*; (5) plérō, -e, *f.*; (6) merōῖr, -ōpeas and -ōpe, *f.*; (7) piampa, *g. id.*, *m.*; (8) pulτ, -uitτ, *m.*: he found no merriment in it, nī bpuaῖr pé don trulτ ann; (9) erōipgleō, *m.*

Merry, *a.*, (1) full of good humour and good spirits, gay, jovial, sportive, (a) merōpeas, -pῖρε; (b) pūzas, -αἶρε: eat, drink and be

m., it, ól 7 bí rúḡaḡ; the three merriest things out—a kitten, a kid and a young widow, na tṛí nṛó ir rúḡaḡe amurḡ, pṛín cuir, meanán ḡabair 7 baictṛeaḡaḡ óḡ mná (*H. M.* 1572); he is a little m. with the juice of the grape, tá ré beaḡán rúḡaḡ le rúḡ na fíneamna; it is good to be m. and wise, ir maṛt beṛt rúḡaḡ ráiréḡionna; (c) rúbāḡ, -aḡe: they drank and were m. with him, o'ḡeaḡar (o'ḡlaḡar) 7 o'ḡoḡar rúbāḡ aḡe (*Gen.* 43, 34).

(2) Cheerful, joyous, not sad, (a) ruairc, -e: a m. tale, rḡeal ruairc; (b) roibṛ, -ḡre; (c) rultmar, -aḡe.

(3) Causing laughter, mirth, gladness or delight, (a) ḡreannmar, -aḡe; (b) ceóḡánta, *ind.* (*Con.*); (c) riamramail, -mṛa; (d) ḡrimn. *ind.*; (e) comḡáirṛeaḡ, -ḡḡe; (f) urḡáirṛeaḡ, -ḡḡe.

Merry-andrew, *n.*, one whose business is to make sport for others, (1) rúḡaḡe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) aṛṛeóir, -ḡra, -rí, *m.*

Merry-making, *n.*, the act of making merry, conviviality, jollity, merriment, (1) oéanam rúḡarḡa; (2) rúḡraḡḡ, -a, *f.*; (3) rúḡraṛṛeaḡḡ, -a, *f.*; (4) oéanam riamra; (5) áḡḡaḡḡ, -a, *f.*

Mersion. *See* Immersion.

Meseems, *def. v.*, it seems to me, (1) ḡar liom, followed by an assertive clause, ḡar has no other mood or tense: ḡar liom, leat, leo, linn, lṛb; (2) ir oḡiḡ liom; (3) ir é mo tṛairim (nó mo ḡaramail).

Mesh, *n.*, the opening or space enclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot, moḡal, *gen.* and *pl.* -ail, *m.*

Mesh measure, the rod used for measuring the length of the thread required for mending a net, moḡalóir, -ḡra, -rí, *m.*

Meshy, *a.*, formed with meshes, netted, moḡalaḡ, -aḡe.

Mesne, *a.*, middle, intervening, meaḡḡónaḡ, -aḡe.

Mess, *n.*, (1) food for a person or a party at one meal, also the party, mair, *g. méire*, *pl.* -a, *f.*, (*cf.* *L. mensa*, *Span.* and *Port. mesa*, a table), which originally meant a table and afterward a dish or the food served on a dish and hence any food.

(2) A disagreeable mixture or confusion of things, (a) rṛoḡaḡ, -aḡḡ, *m.*; (b) clairṛar, -air, *m.*; (c) poróḡ, -ḡḡe, -a, *f.*; (d) putṛair, -e, *f.*; (e) pṛairṛeaḡ, -rḡḡe, *f.* (in parts of *Con.*).

(3) Hence a situation resulting from blundering or misunderstanding, (a) bambanne, *g. id.*, *m.*; (b) ballamar, *g. id.*, *m.*: he is in a mess, tá ré 'n-a bambanne (nó 'n-a ballamar, *m. b.*); (c) baileabair, -e, *f.* (*Con.*); he messed it, (i) cuaró ré ra mun-eann air; (ii) oem ré corair-eairi de.

Mess, *v.i.*, to take meals with a mess, biaḡ o'ḡaṛṛeam le méir.

Message, *n.*, any communication verbal or written sent by one person to another, teaḡairṛeaḡḡ, -a, *f.*: Ehud said I have a m. from God unto thee, oubairṛ Ehuḡ aḡá teaḡairṛeaḡḡ aḡam ó 'ḡia cuḡaḡ (*Judg.* 3, 20); I will not eat till I tell my m., ní iorṛaró mé nó ḡo n-inneḡraḡ mo teaḡairṛeaḡḡ (*Gen.* 24, 33).

Messenger, *n.*, one who bears a message, teaḡairṛe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*: a poor m. a poor reply,

nuair ir bfuair é an teachtair
ir fuair é an fheadra; the fox
never found a m. better than
himself, ní bfuair an maodó
fuad teachtair ariam níor fearr
ná é féin; may God's m. come
for him and not go empty,
teachtair Dé dá comne 7 náir
iméigir ré folam (*Or.*); the form
teacht, *g.* and *pl. id., m.* is found
in Keating.

Messiah, *n.*, the Saviour, Christ,
(1) ár Slánuigheóir, *m.*; (2)
Íosa Críost; (3) Meirían (*John*
1, 41; *Foley*).

Messuage, *n.*, a dwelling-house
with the appropriate buildings
belonging thereto, teaghlac, *gen.*
-aig *m.*

Met, *past tense* of Meet: he is
not to be met with, (a) ní'l
teagmáil leir, (b) ní'l ré le
feicimic tíor ná tuar; well met!
ir lútgáireac liom teagmáil
leat; you will be met with yet!
teigeócar leat fóir; you will
meet your match, buailpar
o'fiaró féin fút; they are well
met: ir maic i oteannta a céile
iad.

Do éaraó oim rpeirbean,
maoróda, maireamail,
Cium, cair, banamail, náireac.
—*Mun. Song.*

I met a heavenly woman—
majestic, beautiful,
Mild, clement, womanly, bashful.

Metal, *n.*, (1) the name given to
certain hard fusible metals as
gold, silver, iron, etc., (a) miotal,
-ail, *m.*; (b) miotail, *gen.* -e and
eac, *f.*

(2) Ore from which a metal is
derived, mianac, -aig, *m.*

Metallic, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to
a metal, miotalac, -aig.

(2) Resembling metal, miotal-
amail, -míl.

Metalliferous, *a.*, producing or
yielding metals, miotalac, -aig.

Metallist, *n.*, a worker in or one
skilled in metals, miotaluróe,
gen. id., pl. -óce, *m.*

Metallurgy, *n.*, the art of working
metals, oibruigadó miotalleac.

Metamorphose, *v.t.*, to change into
a different form, (1) claochlúigim
cruata, *n.n.*, claochlóó cruata; (2)
dealbairtúigim, -iugadó.

Metaphor, *n.*, a compressed simile,
(1) coramlaect, -a, *f.*; (2) ram-
laect, -a, *f.*

Metaphoric, *a.*, pertaining to a
metaphor, figurative, ramluig-
teac, -tig.

Metaphysics, *n.*, philosophy in
general, first principles, áro-
eagharóeac, -a, *f.*

Metathesis, *n.*, transposition as of
letters or syllables of a word,
ailcúir, -cúir, *m.*; e.g., mipe or
mipie; ruccar for urccar.

Mete, *v.t.*, to measure, cómairim
amad.

Meted, *a.*, measured, cómairte.

Metempsychosis, *n.*, transmigration
of souls, out an anma ó colamn
go colamn (*O' Beg.*).

Meteor, *n.*, a transient luminous
body in the atmosphere, (1)
órcumaras, -aig, *m.*; (2) oreas,
-eig, -a, *f.*

Meteoric, *a.*, of or pertaining to a
meteor, órcumarasac, -aig.

Meter, *n.*, one who or that which
metes or measures, cómaruróe,
gen. id., pl. -óce, *m.*

Metheglin. See Mead, a drink.

Mether, *n.*, a drinking vessel,
meadóir, -eoir, *dat.* -eoir, *pl.*
-oir, *f.*, *dim.* meoirín, *m.*

Mickle, *a.*, much, great, móρ, -óipe : many a little makes a m., ír móρ na bíg (also na beaḡa) í ḡceann a céite.

Microbe, *n.*, a microscopical organism (1) pmeós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) ḡḡioḡamán, -ám, *m.*; (3) min-ḡiarḡ, *f.*

Microbie, *a.*, of or pertaining to a microbe, pmeósac, -aige.

Microcosm, *n.*, a little world, ḡḡḡan beaḡ.

Microscope, *n.*, an optical instrument for making an enlarged image of small objects, ḡlome méaḡuige .i. ḡléar cum neite beaḡa ó'ḡeirpnt.

Mid-day, *n.*, noon, meadóón iae : at mid-day, í meadóón iae.

Middle, *a.*, mean, medial, meadóónac, -aige.

Middle, *n.*, the central part or portion equally distant from the extremities, (1) meadóón, -óm, *m.* (*cf.* √ medhyo-s; *L.* medius); (2) lár, -ár, *m.* : it is better to turn back even in the m. of the ford than be drowned, ír ḡearr ḡilleaó í lár an áḡa ná beirḡ báirḡte; in the m. of merriment 'tis time to stop, í lár an ḡrúḡarḡa ír mḡro a ḡḡaó; the very m., (a) ceaḡḡlár, (b) ḡeaḡḡlár, (c) ceaḡḡmeadóón; (3) baillḡḡém, -e, *f.*; (4) muadó, -a, *m.*; (5) lár buill.

The middle or longest finger, an méar ḡánarḡe; méar míoó-aig (B.L.L. III. 250, 7).

Middle of the palm of thy hand, cporóe ḡo ḡeaḡḡann.

Middle-aged man, (a) ḡuine meadóónaorḡa; (b) ḡḡoḡaorḡa, *ind.*

Middleman, *n.*, an agent between two parties, ḡearr meadóónac.

Middling, *a.*, moderate, mediocre, ordinary, eroir eaoḡorḡa : how are you? (1) cia éaoi ḡḡuit ḡú? : middling, eroir eaoḡorḡa; (2) cuibḡeaḡac, aige (*M.*); (3) cor amail, -mḡa : and this place m. lonely, ír an áit ḡeo coramail uaigneac (*D.D.* 62); (4) meadóónac, -aige; (5) it is only m., ní'l ḡe áet mairḡ ḡo leóρ; ní'l ḡe áet ḡo meapapóa (*Con.*).

Midge, *n.*, a very small fly noted for its irritating bite, (1) cunteós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) míoḡḡós, *f.*; (3) ḡiubán, -ám, *m.*; (4) ccir-mícl, -íl, *m.* (*D. O'B.*, 106, 22).

Midland, *n.*, the central region of a country, (1) meadóóntír, *f.*; (2) talam í lár talman eile.

Mid-Lent, *n.*, Micarême, meadóón Capaigir.

Midnight, *n.*, twelve o'clock at night, (1) meadóónoróce; (2) lár na horóce.

Midriff, *n.*, the diaphragm, (1) meadóónac, -aig, *m.* (*L. H.*); (2) baillḡḡém, -e, *f.*; (3) bolḡán, -ám, *m.* (*ḡ. l.*); (4) ḡḡairḡ, -e, -eaḡa, *f.*

Midst, *n.*, the central place or position, the middle, (1) lár, -ár, *m.*; (2) meadóón : in the m. of the crowd, ar lár an cḡum-ige; (3) mearḡ, *m.*; in their midst, in a mearḡ.

Midst, *prep. and ad.*, (1) í mearḡ, with *gen.*; (2) roir : she will be like a hare in the m. of a pack of hounds, beró ḡí mar ḡeirḡḡíaró roir éonaḡḡ.

Midsummer, *n.*, the middle of summer, (1) lár an ḡramḡaró; (2) meadóón an ḡramḡaró; (3) ḡéil Sam Éóm.

Midsummer-day, *n.*, St. John's Day, 24th of June, (1) lá ḡéile Sam Seagám; (2) lá ḡéile naomḡ

Seagáin; lá 'le Seagáin (*cf.* lá 'le Muirne, Lady Day); the rye will be in branch on St. John's Day or it will break its heart, bairrō an reasál a éorōe nó berō ré i gcraobh féile Sam Seagáin (*M. O'D.*).

Midway, *n.*, the middle of a given distance, (1) leatbealaig; (2) leatfúige.

Midwife, *n.* See Accoucheuse. A man-midwife. See Accoucheur.

Midwifery, *n.*, the art or practice of attending women in childbirth, cnáimreóiríocht, -a, *f.*

Midwinter, *n.*, the middle of winter, (1) lár an gheimhrid; (2) meadóin gheimhrid; (3) grianngiamhraid, the winter solstice.

Mien, *n.*, aspect, air, manner, (1) mém, -e, *f.*; (2) gnaoi, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (3) deaib, *gen. deaibe, f.*

Might, *n.*, force or power of any kind whether of body or mind, strength, force, power, ability, capacity, (1) cumácht, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) cumar, -air, *m.*; (3) neart, *gen. nirt, m.*: with *m.* and *main.* le neart ir le díceall; *m.* overcomes right, claoirdeann neart ceart; (4) treire, *g. id., f.*; (5) laoir, -úir, *m.*; (6) arpaí, -air, *m.*

Might, *past tense* of May: she *m.* possibly love him, do b'féoiri d'í gnaó do d'baire d'ó; it were well if it *m.* be, ba mair é dá mb'féoiri é; you *m.* have gone there, do b'féoiri leat dul ann rúo.

Mightily, *ad.*, to a great degree, very much, go póim; go cumarac.

Mightiness, *n.*, the quality of being mighty, cumaracht, *gen. -a, f.*

Mighty, *a.*, possessing might, having great power or authority, (1) cumáchtac, -aige: he is *m.* in strength, ir cumáchtac é i neart (*Job* 9, 4); (2) cumarac, -aige; (3) tréan, -éine; (4) antrean, *ind.*; (5) éachtac, -aige: mighty-handed, láiméachtac; (6) rriomnamail, -míla; (7) laoirac, -aige; (8) fortamail, -míla; (9) foirtail, -e, fortail, -e; (10) árrachtac, -aige (2 *Chron.* 25, 6); (11) balc, -ailce; (12) móirgníomac, -aige; (13) ceannarac, -aige; (14) neartmar, -aire.

Mighty little, róbeas.

Mighty stubborn, róána, *ind.*

Mignonette (wild), *n.*, a plant (*Reseda odorata*), burde mór.

Migrate, *v.i.*, to move from one country to another with a view to residence, imircim, *v.n.* imirc.

Migration, *n.*, the act of migrating, imirc, *gen. -e, f.*, also imirce, *g. id., f.*; also imrige (*cf.* comrige and comraige, protection).

Migratory, *a.*, removing regularly or occasionally from one place to another and hence roving, wandering, imirceac, -cige.

Mihal [from *Ir. meiteal*], *n.*, a gang of reapers or a body of men engaged on any specific work for a limited period and without hire as setting potatoes, cutting turf, saving hay, etc., meiteal, -tíle, *pl. id.* and -tíleac, *f.* See Band.

Milch-cow, *n.*, a cow giving milk, (1) bó banne, *f.*; (2) toirgeac, *gen. -gíge, pl. -a, f.* (nó laoglaic, -aige, -a, *f.*): he is as good as a milch cow to him, ní fearr do bó banne aige ná é; (3) bleachtac, -aige, -a, *f.*; (4) muirne, *g. id., pl. -ní, f.* (*Aran*); (5) take two milch kine on

which there hath come no yoke, *ḡlacarò óá loilḡis̄ ar nac nroeaḡarò cuimḡ* (1 *Sam.* 6, 7).

Mild, a., gentle, pleasant, kind, soft, bland, (1) *réim̄, -e* (bland); (2) *ceannra, ind.* (gentle); (3) *cnearta, ind.* (even-tempered); (4) *rám̄, -áime*, and *rám̄ac, -aige* (pleasant, easy); (5) *ciúm̄, -e* (calm, quiet); (6) *mín̄, -e* (soft, tender); (7) *caom̄, -e* (kind, unruffled); (8) *caom̄, -oime* (gentle); (9) *mémeam̄ail, -m̄la* (affable); (10) *míonta, ind.* (amiable); (11) *taip̄, -e* (compassionate, soft); (12) *rocām̄ail, -m̄la* (easy); (13) *oiúro, -e* (tender-hearted; *cf.* *ainoiúro*, obdurate); (14) *paom̄ac, -aige* (yielding); (15) *moḡlarò, -e* (soft, delicate).

Mildew, n., a growth of minute powdery or webby fungi of various colours found on decaying substances, (1) *mílceó, gen. -c̄iaḡ, m.*, also *ceó millteaḡ*; (2) *caoḡraḡ, -arò, m.*; (3) *caoḡruaḡ*; (4) *ḡaoḡruaḡ, -arò, m.*; (5) *oiúḡc̄t millteaḡ, m.*; (6) *rnaiḡliaḡ*; (7) *caom̄ce liaḡ, m.* (*cf.* *caom̄ce coille*, tree moss); (8) *caonaḡ liaḡ*; (9) *ceó meala*.

Mildness, n., the quality or state of being mild, (1) *réime, gen. id., f.*; (2) *ceannraḡc̄t, -a, f.*; (3) *cneartaḡc̄t, -a, f.*; (4) *caome, gen. id., f.*; (5) *caomeap̄, gen. -n̄ip̄, m.*; (6) *caoime, gen. id., f.*; (7) *caoimeaḡc̄t, -a, f.*; (8) *caoim̄eam̄laḡc̄t, -a, f.*; (9) *míontaḡc̄t, -a, f.*; (10) *míne, g. id., f.*; (11) *taipe, g. id., f.* See *Mild*.

Mile, n., a measure of distance, Ir. 2,240 yards, Eng. 1,760 yards, mile, *gen. id., pl. -ite*, and *-leaḡ, m.*: a measured mile, mile *tóm̄aip̄te*; a long mile,

mile *paḡa*; a short mile, mile *ḡeap̄p̄*.

Milesian, n., a native of Ireland, *ḡaeḡeal ó Éirunn̄; oim̄ne oe Clannarò Mileaḡ*.

Milestone, n., a stone set up to indicate the distance from or to a certain point, *cloḡ mile, gen. cloice mile, pl. cloḡa mile, f.*

Milfoil, n., common herb (*Achillea millefolium*), yarrow, (1) *aḡaip̄ taíman, m.*; (2) *iur na ḡcluaip̄, m.*; (3) *mítouille, f.*

Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum*), (a) *ḡlirò uirḡe*; (b) *linneaḡaḡ*; (c) *rnáite bároḡe*.

Militant, a., engaged in warfare, (1) *coḡam̄ail, -m̄la*; (2) *com̄raiceaḡ, -c̄iḡe*.

Military, a., of or pertaining to war, *coḡam̄ail, -m̄la*, also *coḡarò gen. of coḡaḡ, war*, used as an adjective.

Military expedition, (a) *taip̄ḡap̄, -aip̄, m.*; (b) *ḡluaḡiḡeaḡc̄t, -a, f.*

Military service, *buannaḡc̄t, -a, f.*

Military equipment, *ḡpeallam̄, -am̄, m.*

Military, n., the whole body of soldiers, *ap̄m̄ail, gen. -ála, f.*

Militia, n., a body of citizens enrolled for instruction and discipline, but not subject to be called to active service except in emergencies, *ḡluaḡ típe, m.*

Milk, v.t., to draw or press milk from the udder, (1) *cp̄úḡaim̄, v.n. cp̄úḡ*; (2) *blḡim̄, -ḡe*; (3) *oo bliaḡan*; (4) *bleaḡaim̄, v.n. bleaḡan* (*bleaḡaim̄t, Tyr.*); (5) *laḡc̄tam̄, -aḡ*; (6) milk to the last drop, *ḡniuḡaim̄, -aḡ*: it is from the head the cow is milked .i. she gives milk according to her feeding, *ip̄ ar a ceann cp̄úḡoḡteaip̄* (*blḡḡteaip̄, Or.*) *an bó*.

Milk, *n.*, a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, (1) *bainne*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (2) *blea*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *la*, *-a*, *m.*; (4) *comla*; (5) *rocair na mbó*, *m.*: a woman's milk, *bainne cíoc mná*.

Butter milk, *bláta*, *gen. -aige*, *dat. -aig*, *f.*; *sour b. m.*, *bláta* *géar*; *thick b. m.*, *cairán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Skim-milk, (a) *rgeroin*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (b) *ioctair*, *-air*, *m.*

Sour milk, *bainne géar*.

Sour and curdled milk, (a) *blea*, *-air*, *m.*; (b) (*blia*), *-air*, *m.*; (c) *blea*, *-aig*, *m.*; (d) *rlamán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (f) *treabantair*, *-air*, *m.*; (g) *r*, *-air*, *m.*; (h) *blia*, *-aig*, *m.*

Thick milk, (a) *bainne ramair*; (b) *tiu*, *-a*, *m.*

Thick, sour and broken milk, *r*, *-air*, *m.* (*ordure in Mulranny*).

Milk and water, *angla*, *-e*, *f.*

The barmy part of milk, *cairiaróm*, *-e*, *f.*

Milk hot from the cow, *leam*, *-a*, *m.*, also *leamla*, *-a*, *m.*

Rich cream-producing milk, *bainne rairbh*.

First milk given by a cow after calving. See *Biestings*.

Milked, *n.*, having had the milk drawn from the udder, *cpúrote*, *ind.*

Milken, *a.*, like milk, *bainneamail*, *-míla*.

Milker, *n.*, one who milks, also a cow that gives milk, (1) *blea*, *-aig*, *gen. and pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *cpúrotea*, *-aig*, *-aig*, *m.*

Milk-house (dairy), *n.*, *tea* *bainne*, *m.*

Milkiness, *n.*, state or quality of being milky, (1) *bainneamla*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; (2) *blea*, *-air*, *m.*

Milking, *n.*, the act of drawing or pressing milk from a cow's udder, (1) *cpúro*, *gen. and pl. cpúrote*, *m.*: *m.* the cows, *as cpúro na mbó*; (2) *la*, *-aig*, *m.*; (3) *blea*, *-ám*; (4) *bleana* (*blea*), *-aig*, *-aig*, *m.*: *veanra mo tea ar an ároir beró buaile bó bán ir breac asam; ní leigfead don tóime 'gá mblea/áct Maighear baim ní Cuileánam (Or. song)*; (5) *m.* the last drop or strippings, *riu*, *-aig*, *m.*

Milking-bawn, *n.*, the yard or place where cows are milked, (1) *ma*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (2) *buailetea*, *-aig*, *m.*; (3) *buaile*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aig*, *f.* (*cf. L. bovine*).

Milking-time, *n.*, the usual hour in the morning when cows are milked, (1) *ea*, *-aig*, *-aig*, *pl. id.*, and *-anna*, *m.*; (3) *peim*, *-aig*, *m.* (*Con.*); (4) *an t-ea* (*Tyr.*).

Milkmaid, *n.*, a woman who milks cows, *cairín na mbó*.

Milkman, *n.*, a man who sells milk, (1) *ra* *an bainne*; (2) *ra* *óioir bainne*.

Milkpail, *n.*, the vessel into which cows are milked, (1) *galán* (*galán*, *calán*) *cpúrote*.

Milkpan, *n.*, a vessel for setting the milk, (1) *cíle*, *-éir*, *-éirí*, *m.*; (2) *clo*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Milksop, *n.*, an effeminate or weak-minded person, (1) *lo*, *pe* *ma* *a mna*; (2) *óime gan mipea*.

Milk-thistle, *n.*, a plant (*Silybum marianum*), *blea* *fo* *annán*.

Milk-tree, *n.*, a tree yielding a milky juice, *cpann bainne*.

Milk-vetch, *n.*, a leguminous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) supposed to increase the secretion of milk in goats, *blíoctpíreán*, -áin, *m.*

Milk-weed, *n.*, a kind of spurge (*Euphorbia*), *rpuipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Milkwoman, *n.*, a woman who sells milk, *bean an bainne*.

Milk-wort, *n.*, a plant (*Polygala vulgaris*) supposed to increase the flow of milk in nurses, (1) *bainne cíoc na n-éan*, *m.*; (2) *glúmeac*, -níge, *f.*; (3) *tur an cáme*, *m.* (*Hogan*); (4) *tur bainne*; (5) *tur an bainne*, *m.*

Milky, *a.*, consisting of, containing, like, or yielding milk, (1) *bleactac*, -aíge; (2) *bainneamail*, -míla; (3) *blíoctmair*, -aíre; (4) *bleactmair*, -aíre; (5) *laectmair*, -aíre.

Milky-way, *n.*, the Galaxy or luminous belt composed of innumerable stars stretching across the heavens, (1) *bócar bó fínne*; (2) *an trlíge bainneamail*; (*O' Beg.*); (3) *an láir bán* (*Foley*); (4) *ceann ríne*; (5) *ríog na rpéire* (*P. O' L.*).

Mill, *n.*, a machine for grinding any substance as grain, (1) *muiteann*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ínn, *m.* (*cf.* *L. molina*, from *molo*, to grind); (2) *muiteann uirge*, water mill; (3) *muiteann láime*, also *bíó*, -n, *dat.* -ín, *pl.* -ínne, *f.*, hand mill; (5) *muiteann páipéir*, paper mill; (6) mill to coin money, *muiteann aigíó*; to bring grist to the mill, *arbar do tabairt le meit cum an muintinn*.

Mill, *v.t.*, (1) to reduce to fine particles in a mill, *meitinn*, -it.

(2) To full as cloth, (a) *tiucaim*, -cáil; (b) *luacaim*, -aó; (c) *úcam*, -aó and -amáil.

Mill-clack, *n.*, (1) *clabín muintinn*, *m.*; (2) *clagán*, -áin, *m.*; (3) *glagán*, -áin, *m.*

Mill-dam, *n.*, a dam to obstruct a watercourse and raise water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel, *cora muintinn*, *f.*

Mill-dust, *n.*, *deanac muintinn*.

Millenium, *n.*, a thousand years, *míle bliadán* (*Foley*).

Milleped, *n.*, a myriapod with many legs, (1) *míol coille*, *m.*; (2) *céadocorac*, -aíge, *m.*

Miller, *n.*, one who keeps a flour mill, (1) *muiltéir*, *g.* -óir, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *muiltéir*, *m.* (*Tyr.*)

Millet, *n.*, a kind of forage grass which bears small roundish grains, (1) *muiltéar*; (2) *m.* grass, *meanbhprearair*, -rparac, *f.* (*Hogan*).

Milliner, *n.*, a woman who makes, trims or deals in hats, bonnets, etc., *mantiméir*, *gen.* -éir, *pl.* -rí, *f.*

Millinery, *n.*, the articles made or sold by milliners, *mantiméir-eact*, -a, *f.*

Milling, *n.*, the act of grinding, *muiltéireact*, -a, *f.*; *meitreact*, -a, *f.*

Million, *n.*, ten hundred thousand, *míliún*, -úm, *m.* .i. *deic gcéad míle* (*cf.* *L. millionem*).

Millionth, *a.*, the last one of a million units, *míliúnac*.

Mill-mountain, *n.*, a plant (*Linum catharticum*), purging flax, *míorac*, -aíge, *f.*

Mill-pond, *n.*, a pond that supplies water for a mill, (1) *ínn muintinn*, *f.*; (2) *bualglar*, -aíre, *f.*

Mill-race, *n.*, a canal in which water is conveyed to a mill-wheel, (1) *rpucán muintinn* .i. *an rpuc cúipear an muiteann ag gluarreact*; (2) *tardean*, -óne,

lat., *om.*, *f.*, *ar* ταρὼν *an* μύλων (S. Geilt, 42); also *tuimrōe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.*

Millstone, *n.*, one of two circular stones used for grinding grain, etc., (1) *brō*, *g.* *brōn*, *d.* -*ōm*, *pl.* -*ōmte*, *f.*: the *m.* is the better of being picked without breaking, *ir* *feirpōe* *do'n* *mbrō* *a* *bneacāō* *zan* *a* *bripeāō*; I will take away . . . the sound of the millstone, *bēarfa* *mē* *uacā* . . . *tormán* *na* *brōn* *muilinn* (*Jer.* 25, 10); (2) *clōc* *muilinn*, *f.*, the lower stone being called *an* *clōc* *leabā*, the upper *an* *clōc* *pādail* (*an* *brōz* = *brō* *muilinn* *uacā* *arnac*—*Feenachty*): no man shall take the nether or upper *m.* in pledge, *nī* *zla* *cfarō* *don* *dume* *clōc* *ioctair* *nō* *uac-* *air* *muilinn* *i* *ngeall* (*Deut.* 24, 6); a cunning old fellow that saw further into a *m.* than his neighbour, *reanpānūrōe* *nō* *reanō* *paōi* *zlic* *do* *connairc* *a* *tairōe* *pēm* *tar* *a* *comairam*.

Milt, *n.*, the spermatic fluid of fishes, (1) *eočmar*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *eočrōz*, -*ōize*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *eočmarō*, *m.*; (4) *tāman*, -*am*, *m.*; (5) *liobān*, -*ām*, *m.* (*Foley*).

Milter, *n.*, a male fish, *iarz* *fi* *peann*.

Mime, *n.*, an actor who mimics real persons, (1) *ponōmāduirōe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.* .i. *dume* *bior* *az* *aicpur* *7* *az* *ponōmāō* *pā* *uaoimō* *eile*; (2) *aicpurteoir*, -*ōra*, -*pī*, *m.*; (3) *zeōcāc*, -*aiz*, -*aize*, *m.*; (4) *āilicēoir*, *m.*

Mimetic, } *a.*, given to mimicry,
Mimetical, } apt to imitate, (1) *ilcleapac*, -*aize*; (2) *aipceac*, -*ize*; (3) *aicpurceac*, -*ize*.

Mimic, *n.*, one who imitates or mimics for sport, (1) *cleapurōe*, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* -*ōte*, *m.*; (2)

aicpurteoir, -*ōra*, -*pī*, *m.*; (3) *reapapōir*, -*ōra*, -*pī*, *m.*; (4) *luailleac*, -*iz*, *m.*; (5) *cporān*, -*ām*, *m.*

Mimic, *v.t.*, to imitate for ridicule or sport, (1) *luailim*, -*allaō*; (2) *aicpurim*, *v.n.* *aicpur*; (3) *aiclēzim*, -*lēizeam*: he is mimicking me, *tā* *pē* *az* *aiclēiz-* *eam* *orim*.

Mimicker, *n.* See **Mimic**.

Mimicry, *n.*, ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule, (1) *ilcleap-* *acēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *luailleacēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *aicpurceacēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *muōc-* *aicpur*, -*e*, *f.*; *āilicēoirceacēt*, -*a*, *f.*

Minaret, *n.*, a slender tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by balconies, *miontūr*, -*ūr*, *m.* (*Tōra*).

Mince, *v.t.*, to cut into very small pieces, to chop fine, to hash, *mingearaim*, -*āō*; *gearaim* *zo* *mion*.

Minced, cut small, *mingearpā*, *ind.*

Mincingly, *ad.*, in a mincing manner, *cuir* *pē* *tairp* *é* *zo* *pleamain-* *bricpāc*, he passed it over *m.*

Mincemeat, *n.*, meat chopped very fine, (1) *mionbrugman*, -*am*, *m.*; (2) *mionpāb*, -*pāb*, *m.*; (3) *mion-* *pūaš*, -*aiz*, *m.* (*Der.*); (4) *mm-* *pšamar*, -*aip*, *m.* (*Dun. Finn.* 15, 22).

Mind, *n.*, (1) the intellectual or rational faculty in man the, understanding, the intellect, (a) *mtinn*, -*e*, *f.*: my *m.* shows me, *tairbeānann* *m'tinn* *ōam*; (b) *meabair*, -*ōpāc*, -*ōpāca*, *f.*; (c) *tuizre*, -*piona*, *f.* and *tuizrim*, -*iona*, *f.*; (d) *aizne*, *gen.* -*zeantā*, also -*zeāō* and -*znrō*, *m.*: of one *m.*, *ar* *don* *aizne*; it was much against my *m.*, *bī* *pē* *zo* *mōr* *i* *n-* *ašarō* *m'aizne*; my *m.* is

changed, *tá m'intinn airtreíste*; (e) *meanma, g. -an, dat. -am, f.* (cf. Skr. *manman*, mind); (f) *inntleacht, -a, f.*

(2) Inclination, choice, liking, will (a) *toit, -ota, f.*: it was to his m., *bí ré do péir a tola*; (b) *mian, gen. méine, pl. -a, f.* (cf. L. *mens*, the mind, $\sqrt{\text{men}}$, to think of), also *g. and pl. -a, m.*; (c) *mém, -e, f.*: everything falls to his m., *cuiteann gac níó amaác map ir mian leir*; to be all of one m., *beir uile o'don mém*; as they had a m., *map ba mian leó*; (d) *óúil, -e, f.*: I never had a great m. for it, *ní raib óúil móir asam riam ann*; (e) is everything to your m.? *an o'taitnígeann gac ruo leat?*

(3) Memory, remembrance, recollection, (a) *cumne, gen. id., f.*: to put in m., *do éur i gcumne*; to call to m., *do tabairt cum cumne*; it is now out of my m., *tá pé anoir ar mo cumne*; (b) *meabair, -bha, -bha, f.*: it went out of my m., *éuaró pé ar mo meabair*; (c) *intinn, -e, f.*: out of sight out of m., *ar amharc ar intinn*.

Mind, *v.t.* to fix the mind or thoughts on, to heed, (1) m. your own business, *tabair aipe doo' éuram féin*; (2) *féac i n'oiaró do éuram féin*; m. well what I say, *tabair aipe go maic o'a n-abraim*; (3) he minds me not, *ní't toraó nó áirto aige oimra*; (4) this is all he minds, *as ro a bfuil do éuram air*; (5) would you m. telling me where you are from? *ar nípte leat a ianriat dam cao ar tú?*; I don't m., *ní nípte liom*; also *ní cáir liom*; (6) they do not m. (i. pay any attention to)

him, (a) *ir beas an beann (or an áirto) aca air*, (b) *ní't don beann aca air*; (7) *feigligim, v.n. feigil and feigilt*: minding his own business, *a bfeigil a gnocta féin*.

Never mind, do not regard it, it is of no consequence, no matter, *ná bac leir*: never m. who lost the halfpenny, *ir cuma buit cé caill an leatpigne*.

Mindful, *a.*, (1) bearing in mind, *cumneac, -nige*: Solomon says that everyone should be m. of death, *doeir Solam go n'oligeann gac don beir cumneac ar an mbár* (Tbb. 3, 29); what is man that thou art m. of him? *creao é an dume ar a bfuil tú cumneac air?* (Ps. 8, 4).

(2) Regardful, attentive, heedful, observant, *aipéac, -nige*.

Mindfulness, *n.*, the quality of being mindful, (1) *cumneacht, -a, f.*; (2) *aipéacar, -air, m.*

Minding, *n.*, looking after, taking care of, (1) *feigil, -e, f.*: m. the cows, *a bfeigil na mbó*; m. a child, *as feigil lemb*; (2) *buaicailiróeac, -a, f.*: m. a cradle, *buaicailiróeac éiabam*; (3) *féacaint, -e, f.*: m. the cows, *féacaint i n'oiaró na mbó*; (4) m. his sheep, *i mbun a caoirac*.

Mine, *pron.*, belonging to me, my, (1) *liom*; (2) *emph., liom-ra*: strength is m., *ir liom neart* (Prov. 8, 14); this book is m., *ir liom-ra an leabair ro, ir é reo mo leabair-ra*; all that thou seest is m., *a bpaiceann tú uile ir liom-ra iad* (Gen. 31, 43); for all the earth is m., *óir ir liom-ra an talam uile* (Ex. 19, 5); my beloved is m. and I am his, *ir liom-ra mo gpaó 7 ir leir mé* (Cant. 2, 16);

whose word shall stand? m. or theirs, *cia niao na focail fearfar?* m'focail-re no a b'focail-rean (*Jer.* 44, 28); they shall be m., *buð liom-ra iao* (*Mal.* 2, 17); it is not m. to give, *ni liom-ra a tabairt* (*Matt.* 20, 23); all my things are thine and all thine are m., *ir leat-ra na huile neite ir liom-ra 7 ir liom-ra na neite ir leat-ra* (*John* 17, 10); vengeance is m. . . . saith the Lord, *ir liom-ra an oioḡaltar . . . a deir an tigeapna* (*Rom.* 12, 19); (3) mo: this book is m., *ir é seo mo leabhar-ra*; (4) ðam, ðom: a friend of m. is come out of his way to see me, *támis capa ðam ar a fúige am ionnpaige* (*Luke* 11, 6).

Mine, *n.*, a pit or excavation from which metallic ores, coal, precious stones, etc., are obtained by digging, (1) *mianac, -aig, -aige, m.*; (2) *las, -aig, m.*: the coal m., *las an ḡuail*; silver m., *las airḡro*; (3) *loḡ, g. luiḡ, pl. id. m.*; (4) *mian, g. méim, m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 170, 17).

Mine, *v.t.*, (1) to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum, *talamṡollað do ðéanam.*

(2) To dig into for ore or metal, *mianac do tócaíl.*

Miner, *n.*, one who mines, (1) *mianacurðe, g. id., pl. -ðce, m.*; (2) *mianadóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (3) *mianadóir, m.*; (4) *mianaiḡteóir, m.*

Mineral, *n.*, an inorganic substance in Nature usually of a crystalline form, (1) *b'píog m'iotalað, f.*; (2) *mianac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Mineralogist, *n.*, one versed in mineralogy, *m'iotlóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Mineralogy, *n.*, the science which treats of minerals, *m'iotaleólar, -air, m.*

Minerva of the Irish, *n.*, *Bunéro, -e, f.*

Mingle, *v.t.*, (1) to mix, *meapḡaim, -að*; (2) *cuirum t'pí n-a céile.*

Mingled, *a.*, mixed, (1) *cumapḡta, ind.*; (2) *meapḡta, ind.*

Mingler, *n.*, one who mingles, *cumapḡtóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Miniature, *n.*, a very small painting esp. a portrait, (1) *pictúir beas*; (2) *ðeilb'eḡḡ, -óige, -a, f.*; (3) *ðeilbín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Minimise, *v.t.*, to reduce to a minimum, *laḡourḡim, -uḡað.*

Minimum, *n.*, the least quantity assignable, permissible or possible, *an cúro ir luḡa.*

Minister, *n.*, (1) a parson, the pastor of a church, (a) *feaðmannac ðé*; (b) *m'm'p'ir, gen. id., pl. -t'pí, m.* (c) *m'm'p'téir, g. id., pl. -pí, m.* (*Mulranny*).

(2) A servant, a subordinate, (a) *feaðmannac, -aig, m.*; (b) *m'm'p'ir, g. id., pl. -t'pí, m.*: Moses rose up and his m. Joshua, *ð'eirḡ Maorpe ruar 7 a m'm'p'ir iorua* (*Ek.* 24, 13).

Minister, *v.i.*, (1) to attend and serve, to act as servant, attendant or agent, *ðéanam reipbír*: the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to m., *níor támis Mac an Dume do cum ḡo n'déantaol reipbír do áct do ðéanam reipbíre* (*Matt.* 20, 28).

(2) To supply or do things needful, (a) *p'p'iotólam, -am and -að*: when did we see thee hungry or thirsty . . . and did not m. unto thee? *ḡá huair do connamair-ne ocrað nó tarctmar . . . tú 7 nac ðeápnamar p'p'iotólam ðuit* (*Matt.* 25, 44); (b) *p'p'ear-*

ταλαίμ, -αὐ; (c) μμιορτράλαιμ, -άλ; (d) μιαραιμ, *v.n.* μιαρ and -αὐ.

Ministerial, *a.*, of or pertaining to the office of minister, tending to advance or promote, μμιορτράλαιμ, -αίγε.

Ministration, *n.*, the act of ministering, (1) ρειρβίρεατ; (2) ρρεαρταλατ, -α, *f.*; (3) ρμοτὸλ-ατ, -α, *f.*; (4) μιαραὐ, -ρεα, *m.*; (5) τιμτίρεατ, -α, *f.*; (6) ρμοτὸλαὐ, -ιτα, *m.*; (7) μμιορτράλ, -άλα, *f.*

Ministry, *n.*, the act of ministering, ministration, (1) μμιορτράλαιμ, -α, *f.*; (2) ρμοτὸλαίμ, -αίμ, *m.*; (3) ρειρβίρ, -ε, *f.*; (4) οβαιρ ρίρ ιοναὐ, *f.*; (5) οίρτ, -ε, *i*, -*f.*

Minium, *n.*, oxide of lead or red lead, ιααὐ ὁεαρτ.

Minnow, *n.*, a small freshwater fish (Phoxinus lævis), (1) βρύν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (2) ζιρβίρ, *m.*; (3) βιοράν ὁναίρ (νὸ ὁεαίμ-ναίτ); (4) ιρύν, *m.*, also ιβίν, *m.*; (5) βοῶιρβίρ, *m.*

Minor, *a.*, less, smaller, νίρ ιυγα.

Minor, *n.*, a person of either sex who is under twenty one, (1) ρόραρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) ὁυμ ρέ αοίρ; (3) μιοναοίρεατ, -ρτ, *m.*

Minority, *n.*, the state of being a minor or under age, (1) ρόραρατ, -α, *f.*; (2) μιοναοίρ, -ε, *f.*

Minster, *n.*, the church of a monastery, μαινίρτιρ, -τρεατ; (also -τρε), *pl.* -τρεατα, *f.*

Minstrel, *n.*, a poet, a bard, a musician, ρίλε, *gen. id.* and ρίρ, *pl. id.*, -ί and ρίλεαὐ, *g. pl.* -λεαὐ, *m.*

Minstrelsy, *n.*, the singing and playing of a minstrel, (1) αεὐ, *gen.* -οί, *pl. id.*, and -τα, *m.*; (2) ρίρὀεατ, -α, *f.*

Mint, *n.*, the name of several aromatic labiate plants mostly of the genus *Mentha*, (1) μιονταρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) μιοντ, -α, *m.*; (3) ααρταλ, -αί, *m.*; (4) ρεαράν, -άιν, *m.*; (5) αοβίάν, -άιν, *m.*

Bog and dog mint (*M. aquatica*) μίρμίν ὁεαρτ.

Catmint (*M. catina*), μιονταρ αιτ.

Corn mint (*M. arvensis*), (1) μιονταρ αρβαιρ, *m.*; (2) μιοντ αν αρβαιρ.

Garden mint, μιονταρ ζαίρβιν.

Horse mint (*M. Sylvestris*), μιοντ εατ.

Wall mint (*Parietaria officinalis*), μιονταρ ααρίλ.

Water mint (*M. aquatica*), ρίρμίν; ααρτεαλ; ααρτλομ.

Wild mint (*M. Sylvestris*), (a) μιονταρ ριαὐαίμ, *m.*; (b) μιοντ ριαὐαίμ; (c) μιονταρ ααραίλ.

Wood mint (*M. sylvestris*), μιοντ αοίλε.

Mint, *n.*, a place where money is coined by public authority, (1) ὀίρὀεαίβα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.* .1. αίτ ανν α ζααρταρ ὀρ γ αίρτσαὐ ι ζαίὀ; (2) μιντεανν αίρτσο, *m.*

Mint, *v.t.*, to make and stamp into money, to coin, αίρτσαὐ ὁο αίρ ι ζαίὀ.

Minus, *a.*, less, νίρ ιυγα.

Minus sign, αομαρτα εαρναίμ, thus (—).

Minute, *a.*, very small, little, tiny, slight, slender, inconsiderable, (1) αεα, *comp.* βίγε; (2) μιον, -ινε.

Minute, *n.*, (1) the sixtieth part of an hour, a point of time, a moment, (a) νόίμεατ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.* (*M.*); (b) νόίμειντ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *f.*; (c) νοίμέαὐ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; (d) νόίμειτ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τί, *f.*; (e) νόίμειντ,

g. id., pl. -cí, f.; (f) bimir, g. id., pl. -e, f. (Or.); (g) buimint, g. id., pl. e, f. (Der.); (h) bumroe (Don.).

(2) A memorandum, note or record of anything, *not, -a, pl. id., m., also f.*

Minute, v.t., to set down a short sketch or note of, *gearrscríbhinn do d'éanamh..*

Minute-book, n., a book in which minutes are entered, (1) *leabhar na not*; (2) *leabhar gearrscríbhinne.*

Minx, n., a pert girl, *caitín beirnéireac.*

Miracle, n., (1) a wonder or wonderful thing, (a) *iongnadó, -santa, m. [m-, not, gnáé, usual]; (b) iongantár, -air, m.*

(2) A supernatural event or one transcending the ordinary laws of nature, (a) *miorbail, -e, pl. -te (cf. L. mirabilis); (b) fearc, gen. feirt, pl. id. and -a, m.: Dia na bfeirt; pádrait na bfeirt; an Spioraid neartmair do gní fearca ir an Mac fiopac foirtmeac (D. A. 337, 17); (c) pl. anaoi.*

Miraculous, a., of the nature of a miracle, supernatural, wonderful, (1) *miorbailteac, -lige; (2) iongantac, -lige; (3) fearc-amail, -míla.*

Miraculousness, n., the quality of being miraculous, *miorbailteact, -a, f.*

Mire, n., deep mud, (1) *ratcár, -air, m.: like the mire of the street, amail ratcár na rrároe (Isa. 10, 6); (2) lačac, -lige, f.: to fall into the mire, tuicim iran lačaiš; (3) laičac, -čige, f.; mar laičis na rrároeann (Micah 7, 10); can the rush grow without mire? an bfeádoann*

an luacair fár ruar san lačaiš? (Job 8, 11); (4) lábán, -ám, m. (Con.): in the dungeon was no water but mire, ní raib uirge ar bit annra čarcár ačt lábán (Jer. 38, 6); (5) láib, -e, f.: she heaped up silver as the dust and fine gold like the mire of her streets, do čruac ri airgeao ruar amail luaitreao ašur ór glan amail láib a rrároeann (Sech. 9, 3); (6) rlab, -aib, m.; also rlaib, -e, f.; (7) pluroac, -aiš, m.; (8) muipt, -e, f.; (9) ground trodden into mire, spreallac, -lige, f.; (10) clábar, -air, m.; (11) rrib, -e, f.; (12) rrib, -e, f.; (13) bog mire, rroe (raro), g. id., m.; (14) fig., to be deep in the mire, beic i scrudóil móir; (15) fig., he is deep in the mire, tá ré i briačuib go móir.

Mirror, n., a looking-glass, (1) *rsáčán, gen. and pl. -ám, m. (rsarán, Or.); (2) rsáčtoeapc, -oeipc, m.*

Mirror-like, a., *rsáčánač, -lige.*

Mirth, n., merriment, jollity, (1) *sreann, gen. srinn, m.; (2) lúčšair, -e, f.; (3) rult, -uult, m.; (4) ruđa, g. id., m.; (5) ruđacár, -air, m.: then I commended m. because a man hath no better thing under the sun than to eat and to drink and to be merry, annran do mol mé an ruđacár, do bpiš nac bfuil nio ir fearr aš an dume raoi an špém ná ite ašur ol ašur beic ruđac (Eccles. 8, 15); the hearts of fools is in the house of m., bio čporóte na n-amadóan i otis an trubáčair (Eccles. 7, 4); (6) ruarcar, -air, m.; (7) ruaircear, -cip, m.; (8) meoir, -ore, f.; (9) meróreir*

-e, *f.*; (10) *poiceall*, *gen. poicte*, *f.*, also -*éill*, *m.* [*opp.* of *poiceall*, surliness or churlishness]; (11) *urḡáirḡeas*, -*oir*, *m.*; (12) *com-ḡáirḡeas*, -*air*, *m.*; (13) *ronn-táct*, -*a*, *f.*; (14) *rḡeo*, *g. id.*, *m.*: my cheer is exhausted, my *m.* is at rest, *tá traoḡaḡ ar mo rḡoḡ*, *tá rḡioḡ ar mo rḡeo* (*Hard. II. 20*); (15) *eroirḡleḡ*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (16) *rḡḡas*, -*ḡasra*, *m.*: the voice of *m.*, *ḡuḡ an trḡḡasra* (*Jer. 16, 9*); the *m.* of the land is gone, *o'imḡiḡ rḡḡas na tíre* (*Isa. 24, 11*).

Mirthful, *a.*, full of mirth, (1) *rḡḡas*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ruḡas*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *rutḡas*, -*aiḡe*.

Mirthless, *a.*, without mirth, (1) *brḡas*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ouḡas*, -*aiḡe*. (3) *oimḡeasra*, -*aiḡe*.

Miry, *a.*, full of mire, muddy, (1) *lān* *oo* *laḡaiḡ*; (2) *lān* *oo* *ḡaiḡas*; (3) *lābas*, -*aiḡe*; (4) *lābeas*, -*aiḡe*; (5) *clābas*, -*aiḡe*.

Mis-, a prefix used adjectively and adverbially in the sense of amiss, wrong, ill, *mí-* and *mío-* as misdeed, *míḡníom*; misfortune, *mí-áḡ*.

Misadventure, *n.*, (1) mischance, *míḡmneamam*, -*mna*, *f.*

(2) Misfortune, ill-luck, (*a*) *míáḡ*; (*b*) *oḡoḡamantair*, -*air*, *m.*

Misadvice, *n.*, bad advice, *oḡoḡom-airte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -eas*, *f.*

Misadvised, *a.*, ill-advised, *oḡoḡcomairtḡe*.

Misanthrope, } *n.*, a hater of man-
Misanthropist, } kind, *ruasḡaḡoir*
ḡaome.

Misanthropy, *n.*, hatred or dislike to mankind, *ruasḡ ḡaome*.

Misapplication, *n.*, a wrong application, (1) *oḡoḡḡail*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *as cup ḡo nolc*.

Misapply, *v.t.*, to use for a wrong purpose, *cuipim* (*nó caicim*) *ḡo nolc*: to *m.* money, *airḡeas* *oo cup* (*nó oo caicim*) *ḡo nolc*.

Misapprehend, *v.t.*, to take in a wrong sense, to misunderstand, (1) *míotḡim*, -*ḡim*(*t*); (2) *cuipim ḡo nolc*; *ní cuipim i ḡeasra*.

Misapprehension, *n.*, a wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact, (1) *míotḡim*, -*ḡiona*, *f.*; (2) *oḡoḡcuipim*, -*ḡiona*, *f.*; (3) *oḡoḡcuipim*, *f.* (*M.*); (4) *míotḡim*, *f.* (*M.*):

Understanding and *m.* do not suit each other;

The madman thinks that he himself is the man of sense.

Cuipim iḡ míotḡim ní oir-eann rias ḡá céile;

iḡ oḡiḡ le fear na buile ḡuḡab é fém fear na céille.

You are under some *m.*, *tá ḡeasra éisim oir*.

Misappropriate, *v.t.*, to appropriate wrongly, *míotḡaim*, -*ḡail* and -*ḡam*.

Misappropriation, *n.*, wrongful appropriation, (1) *míotḡail*, -*ail*, *f.*; (2) *míotḡam*, -*e*, *f.*

Misarrange, *v.t.*, to place in wrong order, *cuipim ar oḡruḡas*.

Misbecome, *v.t.*, to suit ill, (1) *mí-oipim*, -*reamam*; (2) *beic neamoirreamas*.

Misbecoming, *a.*, unbecoming, *neamoirreamas*, -*aiḡe*.

Misbecomingness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unbecoming, *neamoirreamas*, -*a*, *f.*

Misbegotten, *a.*, unlawfully or irregularly begotten, *oḡoḡḡeinte* *i. nemḡoirḡeas*; *toḡ-aiḡas*, -*aiḡe*.

Misbehave, *v.t.* and *i.*, to conduct one's self improperly, mī-*iom-čaraim*, *v.n.* mī-*iomčar*.

Misbehaved, c., ill-bred, rude,
 ὑποτίμονες, -αις.

Misbehaviour, *n.*, improper, rude
or uncivil behaviour, ὀποι-
οις-
μοῦς, *m.*

Misbelief, *n.*, erroneous or false belief, (1) *míçperoeam̃*, -*om̃*, *m.*; (2) *õroioic̃-çperoeam̃*, -*om̃*, *m.*

Misbelieve, *v.i.*, to believe erroneously or in a false religion, *πίσνερννμ*, -*περνμ*.

Misbeliever, *n.*, one who believes wrongfully or holds a false religion, ὀϊκπερμεαδ, -μιγ, -μιγε, *m.*

Misbestow, *v.t.*, to bestow im-
properly, bꝑonnam ꝑo nolc.

Miscalculation, *n.*, wrong calculation, (1) *miáirēam*, -*urūm*, *m.*; (2) *ṭroç-çomairēam*, -*urūm*.

Miscall, *v.t.*, to call by a wrong name, (1) $\alpha\iota\mu\mu$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\delta$ α $\alpha\iota\mu\mu$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\mu$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\tau$ $\alpha\iota$ $\tau\omicron$ $\upsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$; (2) $\mu\iota\omicron$ - $\alpha\iota\mu\mu\mu\iota\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\iota\upsilon\gamma\alpha\delta$.

Miscarriage, *n.*, premature birth,
(1) ἀμβροειτ, -ε, *f.*; (2) νεῖμ-
ιολέαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) βρειτ
ἀντράτσε, *f.*; (4) τογλιαρεάτ,
-α, *f.*; (5) ρλινείν, *g. id., pl. -νί,*
m.: having a *m.*, εἰς βρειτ ρλινείν.

Miscarry, *v.i.*, to bring forth young before the proper time, *leanb oo b'neit' noim né.*

Miscellaneous, *a.*, (1) consisting of several things, of divers sorts, *ἡκνέτεαδ*, -τίξε.

(2) Mixed, cumairšte.

Miscellaneousness, *n.*, the quality of being miscellaneous, *ἡξνέριτ-εἰς*, *gen.* -*α, f.*

Miscellany, *n.*, a collection of compositions on various subjects, (1) *βολγ* *an* *τρολάειαι*, *m.*; (2) *ιοτέμαρς*, *-αις*, *m.*

Mischance, *n.*, ill-luck, ill-fortune, mishap, (1) *míadō*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *tubairte*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *mícmneamain*, -*mna*, *f.*; (4) *míochapact*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *míochapadō*, -*adō*, *m.*: hurrying a madman to his m., *as bpoirtuḡadō an fír mīre cum a míochapadō*.

Mischief, *n.*, (1) *μιορῤῥαιρ*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *μιῖγνιόμ*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *ὀιοῖ-βᾶιλ*, -*ᾶλα*, *f.*; (4) *δοῦῥαιρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (5) *δοιρῖῃῃῃ*, -*ῖῃῃ*, *m.*; (6) *οιῥ*, *gen. uir*, *m.*; (7) *οιῥαιρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (8) *αιμῖῃῃῃ*, -*ῖῃῃ*, *f.*; (9) *αιμῖῃῃῃ*, -*ῖῃῃ*, *f.*; (10) *οιρῖῃῃῃ*, -*ῖῃῃ*, *f.*; (11) *υρῖῃῃῃ*, -*e*, *f.*; (12) *οιρῖῃῃῃ*, -*οιῃῃῃ*, -*οιῃῃῃῃῃ*, *f.*: *m.* will ensue from it, *οιρῖῃῃῃ* *οιρῖῃῃῃ* *αιρ*; (13) *αιμῖῃῃῃ*, -*a*, *m.*; (14) *δοῦῥαιρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*: it plays the *m.* with him, *δοῦῥαιρ* *ῖῃῃ* *αιρ*; (15) *δοῦῥαιρῖῃῃ*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Con.* and *U.*); (16) *τῖῃῃῃῃῃ*, *g. id.*, *f.*: if *m.* befall him by the way, *μᾶ* *ῖῃῃῃῃῃ* *τῖῃῃῃῃῃ* *ὀῖ* *ῖῃῃ* *τῖῃῃῃῃῃ* (*Gen.* 42, 38); (17) *οιρῖῃῃῃ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Mischief-maker, *n.*, one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity, (1) *κλῆμναις*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῶν, m.*; (2) *βυαρὸρεᾶνας*, *-ας, m. (Lh.)*; (3) *παραίς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῶν, m.*; (4) *παραδοίς*, *-ῶν, -ῶν, m. (Or.)*.

Mischievous, *ad.*, (1) ὀριόβηαρτας, -αιγε; (2) ὑριόβηας, -οιγε; (3) εριорта, *ind.*; (4) ὀιορμινneas, -νιγε (*Con.*).

Mischievousness, *n.*, the quality of being mischievous, (1) τίοῖς-βλάδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ὑπὸρθεάτ.

Misconception, *n.*, wrong understanding, *νεαντιμῆσις*, -σις *1014*, *f.*

Misconduct, *n.*, bad behaviour, (1) *mí-íomčar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *topoič-íomčar*, -*ar*, *m.*

Misconstruction, *n.*, wrong interpretation, *mímimiuḡaḡo*, -ḡṡṡe, *m.*

Misconstrue, *v.t.* to interpret wrongly, *mímimiuḡim*, -iuḡaḡo.

Miscounsel, *v.t.*, to advise wrongly, (1) *ṡoḡoḡ-ḡoḡaiṡle ṡo ḡaḡaiṡṡ*; (2) *míḡoḡaiṡliḡim*, -iuḡaḡo.

Miscreant, *n.*, an unscrupulous villain, a vile wretch, (1) *ṡoḡoḡ-ṡuṡne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṡoḡoṡne, *m.*; (2) *ḡiaḡaiṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṡí, *m.*

Misdeed, *n.*, a wicked action, (1) *míḡníom*, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -aṡṡa, *m.*; (2) *ṡoṡiḡḡeaiṡṡ*, -ḡeṡṡe, *f.*

Misdemeanour, *n.*, evil conduct, (1) *ṡoṡiḡṡiomḡaiṡ*, -aṡṡ, *m.*; (2) *mí-tomḡaiṡ*, -aṡṡ, *m.*

Misdirect, *v.t.*, to give a wrong direction to as a person, a letter, one's energies, etc., (1) *míḡiṡiuḡim*, -iuḡaḡo; (2) *míḡeḡí-aiṡm*, -aḡo.

Misdirected, *a.*, directed wrongly, (1) *míḡiṡiuḡṡe*, *ind.*; (2) *míḡeḡíṡta*.

Misdirection, *n.*, the act of directing wrongly, (1) *míḡiṡiuḡaḡo*, -ḡṡṡe, *m.*; (2) *míḡeḡíṡaḡo*, -ṡta, *m.*

Misdoing, *n.*, a wrong done, a fault, *ṡoṡiḡḡníom*, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -aṡṡa, *m.*

Miser, *n.*, a covetous, grasping, mean person, esp. one who is rich and lives penuriously in order to add to his wealth, (1) *ṡaiṡpín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) *ḡníopaṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṡí, *m.*; (3) *ṡḡaiṡeann an ṡáḡaiṡe baṡliuḡaḡo an ḡníopaṡe*; (4) *ṡṡṡuṡníḡoṡ*, -ḡṡa, -ṡí, *m.*; (5) *ṡṡṡuṡníḡoḡ*, -ḡṡe, -a, *f.*; also *ṡṡṡuṡníḡoḡṡín*, *m.*; (6) *ṡoḡṡán*, -ám, *m.*; (7) *ḡṡoḡaiṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṡí, *m.* (*M.*); (8) *ḡṡoḡ-aiṡaḡo*, -aṡṡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (9) *ḡío-ḡaiṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṡí, *m.*; (10) *ṡṡíoḡaiṡe*, *m.*; (11) *ḡṡuṡáḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (12) *ḡṡuṡáḡáḡán*, *m.*; (13) *ṡṡú*, *g. ṡṡoḡo*, *m.*; (14) *ṡoṡṡeḡoṡ*,

-ḡṡa, -ṡí, *m.*: *curo an ṡoṡṡe-ṡeḡṡa aḡ an ḡaiṡṡeḡoṡ* (*H. M.* 673); (15) *ḡṡuṡáḡuṡṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ḡṡe, *m.* (*P. O' L.*); (16) *ḡṡuṡaṡṡoṡ*, -ḡṡa, -ṡí, *m.*; (17) *ḡṡuṡáḡán*, -ám, *m.* (*M. b.*); (18) *ḡṡuṡaṡṡeáḡán*, *m.* (*M. b.*); (19) *ḡúṡṡaḡán*, *m.*; (20) *ṡḡṡuṡṡoṡ*, *m.*; (21) *ḡṡáṡṡeáḡán-ám* *m.* (*Mayo*).

Miserable, *a.*, (1) very unhappy, wretched, (a) *ṡṡuṡaiḡ*, -e; (b) *ṡṡuṡḡánṡa*, *ind.*; (c) *ḡṡáṡṡe*, *ind.*; (d) *ṡoḡoḡṡaiṡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (e) *ṡeaiṡóṡ*, -e; (f) *ṡṡṡṡ*, -e; (g) *ṡuḡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (h) *ṡuḡḡáḡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (i) *ṡṡuṡaiḡṡeánṡa*, *ind.*

(2) Causing unhappiness or misery, (a) *ṡona*, *ind.*: it is m. to live without money, *ṡṡeṡ beḡ ḡan aṡṡeáḡo*; (b) *ṡonaṡṡe*, *ind.*; (c) *anacṡaḡo*, -aṡṡe.

(3) Worthless, mean, despicable, (a) *ṡíḡṡṡe*, *ind.*; (b) *ṡṡu-aiṡṡṡe*, *ind.* (*Or.*); (c) *ṡḡaiṡṡa*, *ind.* (*Or. and Don.*); (d) *ṡṡoḡo*, *gen. of ṡṡú*.

A miserable person, (a) *mac ṡoṡpín*, *m.* (*N. Con.*); (b) *ṡṡuṡḡáḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (c) *anṡeṡṡeḡoṡ*, -ḡṡa, -ṡí, *m.* (*M.*); (d) *ṡḡeaiṡṡaḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (e) *ṡamaṡo*, -e, -i, *f.*; (f) *ṡṡú*, *g. ṡṡoḡo*, *m.*

A miserable-looking animal, *ṡanḡṡamán*, -ám, *m.*

Miserably, *ad.*, in a miserable manner, (1) *ḡo ṡona*; (2) *ḡo namṡeṡ*; (3) *ḡo ṡṡuṡaiḡṡeánṡa*. See Miserable.

Miserly, *a.*, like a miser, very covetous, sordid, niggardly, (a) *ḡoṡṡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (b) *oḡṡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (c) *ṡannṡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (d) *ṡuḡḡáḡaḡo*, -aṡṡe; (e) what a m. man! *naḡ caṡṡṡe an ṡuṡne é!*

Misery, *n.*, great unhappiness, extreme pain of body or mind, wretchedness, distress, woe, (1)

donar, -air, *m.*; (2) am̄sar, -air, *m.*; (3) f̄ior-miāctanar, -air, *m.*; (4) an̄rōs, -a, *m.*: poetry is an omen of *m.*, tuar an̄rōsa an ē̄sre; n̄'l don trōs̄ san an̄rōs; destruction and *m.* are in their ways, as̄ā b̄pui b̄pireaō c̄porōe 7 an̄rōs̄ ann a r̄is̄c̄iō (Rom. 3, 16); (5) annrō, *g. id., m.*: hope is the healer of every *m.*, rōc̄ar uiās̄ s̄ac̄ annrō; (6) cr̄āō, -āō and -āōa, *m.*; (7) s̄āōtar, -air, *m.*; (8) tr̄uasīm̄ēle, *g. id., f.*: cr̄eāō (c̄aō n-a c̄aōb) a r̄ōt̄s̄tar r̄olur r̄o'n t̄i ac̄ā i r̄ōtr̄uasīm̄ēil (Job 3, 20); (9) anac̄ra, *g. id., f.*: because thou shalt forget thy *m.*, r̄o b̄r̄is̄ s̄o n̄oear̄maōpar̄ō tū r̄'anac̄ra (Job 11, 16); (10) r̄s̄leō, *g. id., m.*; (11) r̄ob̄lar, -air, *m.*; (12) r̄ōs̄ra, *g. id., m.*; (13) m̄iōr̄ōlar, -air, *m.*; (14) f̄ig., an s̄aōt̄ a r̄ōtuāō; (15) con̄tr̄āc̄t -a, *f.*

Misfortune, *n.*, bad fortune or luck, calamity, an evil accident, disaster, mishap, mischance, (1) m̄iāō, -āōa, r̄iōc̄par̄ō m̄iāō r̄ōc̄a; (2) donar, -air, *m.*: n̄i s̄nāc̄ r̄onar s̄an r̄onar; (3) but̄ūn, -ūn, *m.*; (4) am̄leap, -a, *m.*; (5) am̄lēp, -e, *f.*: he fell into the sink of *m.*, c̄uic̄ r̄ē i n-umar̄ na haim̄lēp̄e; (6) m̄i-r̄ēan, -ēn, *m.*; (7) m̄iōpar̄t̄, -ait̄, *m.*; (8) r̄ōc̄par̄t̄, -ait̄, *m.*: m. on you, r̄ōc̄par̄t̄ ōr̄t̄; (9) tubar̄p̄e, *g. id., f.*: tuilleaō tubar̄p̄e ōr̄t̄; (10) anac̄am, -ana and -e, *f.*; (11) r̄ōc̄ar, -air, *m.*; (12) m̄iōr̄ōr̄t̄ūn, -ūn, *m.*; (13) r̄ionnōr̄s̄, -ō̄r̄s̄e, -ō̄r̄s̄eac̄a, *f.*; (14) bōc̄t̄ame, *g. id., f.*: remembering mine affliction and my misery, as̄ c̄uim̄nīūs̄aō m'an̄-veip̄e 7 mo bōc̄t̄ame (Lam. 3, 19); (15) m̄iōc̄ap̄aō, -arō, *m.*

Misgiving, *n.*, distrust, (1) r̄ōr̄iō-ion̄nt̄aōiō, -e, *f.*: I had no misgivings about you, n̄i r̄aiō don r̄ōr̄iō-ion̄nt̄aōiō as̄am ar̄at (P. O'L.); (2) c̄eip̄t̄, -e, *f.*: have no misgivings, n̄ā bioō don c̄eip̄t̄ ōr̄t̄.

Misgovern, *v.t.*, to govern badly, (1) r̄ōc̄r̄iās̄l̄ūis̄im, -ūs̄aō; (2) m̄īr̄iās̄l̄ūis̄im, -ūs̄aō; (3) m̄i-r̄t̄īr̄aim, -aō.

Misgovernment, *n.*, bad government, (1) m̄īr̄iās̄l̄ac̄t̄, -a, *f.*; (2) an̄fl̄aīc̄ear, -c̄ir, *m.*; (3) neim̄r̄iās̄ail, -s̄l̄a, *f.*; (4) m̄īr̄t̄īr̄aō, -r̄c̄a, *m.*

Misguidance, *n.*, wrong guidance, (1) m̄īc̄r̄eōr̄ūs̄aō, -ūis̄c̄e, *m.*; (2) m̄īr̄eōl̄aō, -l̄ta, *m.*

Misguide, *v.t.*, to guide wrongly, to lead astray, (1) m̄īc̄r̄eōr̄ūis̄im, -ūs̄aō; (2) m̄īr̄eōl̄aim, -aō.

Misguided, *a.*, led astray, (1) m̄īc̄r̄eōr̄ūis̄c̄e, *ind.*; (2) m̄īr̄eōl̄ta, *ind.*

Mishap, *n.*, an evil accident, ill-luck, (1) r̄iāc̄air, -c̄ra, *f.*; (2) m̄iāō, -āōa; (3) m̄īr̄ēan, -ēn, *m.*; (4) iōm̄ōr̄o, -ōir̄o, *m.*, also iōmar̄o, *m.*; (5) m̄iōc̄ap̄aō, -arō, *m.*; (6) m̄īc̄m̄neam̄am, -m̄na, *f.*

Mis-hear, *v.t.* and *i.*, to hear incorrectly, n̄i m̄aīc̄ c̄lōir̄im tū.

Misinform, *v.t.*, to give untrue information, b̄r̄eas̄ait̄ir̄ r̄o r̄ēanam̄.

Misinformation, *n.*, untrue or incorrect information, (1) b̄r̄eas̄ait̄ir̄, -e, *f.*; (2) r̄ōc̄c̄tuair̄is̄, -e, *f.*

Misintelligence, *n.*, wrong information, r̄ōr̄iōc̄f̄ior, *gen.* r̄ōr̄iōc̄f̄ear̄a, *m.*

Misinterpret, *v.t.*, to interpret erroneously, m̄im̄im̄is̄im, -īus̄aō.

Misinterpretation, *n.*, a mistaken interpretation, m̄im̄im̄īus̄aō, -is̄c̄e, *m.*

Misinterpreter, *n.*, one who interprets erroneously, *mímhíḡṣṑeóir*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Misjudge, *v.t.*, to judge erroneously or unjustly, *ṑroóḡreiteamnar* ṑo ṑabairṑ.

Misjudgment, *n.*, a wrong or unjust judgment, *ṑroicḡreiteamnar*, -air, *m.*

Misk, *n.*, a green level place on a mountain or between mountains, (1) *mín*, -e, -nte, *f.*; (2) *plárós*, -óḡse, -á, *f.*

Mislay, *v.t.*, to lay in the wrong place, to lose, (1) *míocuirim*, -cup; (2) *cuirim amuḡa*.

Mislead, *v.t.*, to lead into a wrong way or path, to lead astray, to guide into error, to deceive, (1) *cuirim amuḡa*; (2) *cupim ar reacrán*; (3) *cupim ar an trlḡse cóir*; (4) *míreólam*, -aḡ; (5) *raobaim*, -aḡ.

Misleader, *n.*, one who leads into error, (1) *ṑroicḡeóluirḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṑṑe, *m.*; (2) *raobcóir*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Mislike, *n.*, dislike, disapprobation, (1) *míóḡúil*, -e, *f.*; (2) *míóṑairneam*, -nim, *m.*

Mislike, *v.t.* and *i.*, to dislike, to disapprove of, (1) *ḡuaṑaim*, -aḡ; (2) *ḡráimḡim*, -iuḡaḡ; (3) *ṑéirṑim*, *v.n.* *ṑéirṑin*.

Mismanage, *v.t.*, to manage ill or improperly, (1) *ṑroóḡail ṑo cup ar níḡ*; (2) *aimḡuam*, -ḡar.

Mismanagement, *n.*, wrong or bad management, (1) *ṑroóḡail*, -e *f.*; (2) *aimḡar*, -péire, *f.*

Mismatch, *v.t.*, to match unsuitably (1) *cuirim ḡo neamḡoireamnac* *le céite*; (2) *mí-oirim*, -reamnam.

Misname, *v.t.*, to call by a wrong name, *mí-aimmḡim*, -iuḡaḡ.

Misnomer, *n.*, a wrong name or title, *leapaim*, -e and -anna, *m.*

Misogamist, *n.*, a hater of marriage, *ḡuaṑaóóir pópta*, *m.*

Misogamy, *n.*, hatred of marriage, *ḡuaṑ pópta*.

Misogynist, *n.*, a woman hater, *ḡuaṑaóóir ban*, *m.*

Misogyny, *n.*, hatred of women, *ḡuaṑ ban*.

Misplace, *v.t.*, to put in a wrong place, (1) *cuirim ar a áit féim*; (2) *aráitḡim*, -iuḡaḡ.

Misprint, *v.t.*, to print wrong, (1) *cuirim i ḡcló ḡo holc*; (2) *ḡocal ṑo cup i n-áit ḡocal eile i ḡcló*; (3) *ṑearmáḡ cló*.

Misprison, *n.* (*Law*), neglect or negligence, (1) *ṑearmáḡ*, -air, *m.*; (2) *ḡailḡe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) a *m.* of treason, *ḡan méirleacr ṑo noṑṑaḡ nuair acá ḡior aḡaimn air*.

Misproportion, *n.*, wrong proportion *neamḡóṑromaṑṑ*, -a, *f.*

Misreckon, *v.t.*, to reckon wrongly, *ṑroáiream* (*nó ṑroṑ-ṑomair- eam*) *ṑo ṑéanam*.

Misreckoning, *n.*, an erroneous computation, *ṑroṑ-ṑomair- eam*, -im, *m.*

Misrepresent, *v.t.*, to represent incorrectly and unfavourably, *camṑuairḡ ṑo ṑabairṑ*.

Misrepresentation, *n.*, untrue representation, (1) *ḡallnóir*, -óir, *m.*; (2) *camṑuairḡ*, -e, *f.*

Misrule, *v.t.* and *i.*, to rule badly, to misgovern, *míḡaḡlam*, -aḡ.

Misrule, *n.*, (1) the act or result of misruling, (a) *míḡaḡail*, -e; (b) *míḡaḡalṑaṑṑ*, -a, *f.*

(2) Disorder, confusion, tumult from insubordination, (a) *buaróream*, -im, *m.*; (b) *eapairṑ*, -airṑ, *m.*; the lord of *m.*, *ceannḡeáḡa an eapairṑ*; (c) *ceannairṑ*, -e, *f.*

Miss, *n.*, a young unmarried woman or girl, *bean uapal óg*.

Miss, *v.t.*, (1) to fail of getting, hitting, reaching, finding, seeing, etc., (a) *cailteamam*; (b) to m. fire, *téme do téip(eað)*; my gun missed fire, *do téip mo gunna oim*; (c) to m. the mark, *téiríom éar an gcomartha*; (d) to m. one's aim, *a amur do dól éar dume*; (e) do not m., *ná tabair upéar i n-ionpóll*; (f) *clírm*, *v.n. clír*; my gun missed fire, *do clír mo gunna oim*.

(2) To discover the absence of, to feel the want of, to mourn the loss of, (a) *airísim*, *-riuḡað* and *-peáctam*: we shall m. him, *airéócamíto uaimn é*; we never m. the water till the well runs dry, *ní airígmíto an tobair go dtéar é*; (b) *moṡuḡim*, *-uḡað*: I m. him now, *moṡuḡim uaimn é anois*; (c) *cpoṡnuḡim*, *-uḡað*: the well is not missed till it dries up, *ní cpoṡnuḡítear an tobair go dtéar é* (*H. M.* 1068); I did not m. him, *éar cpoṡnuḡ mé é*; if thy father at all m. me, say, *má cpoṡnuḡeann d'ácar ar don cor mé, abair* (1 *Sam.* 20, 6).

Missal, *n.*, the book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year, *leabair an Aifrímn*, *m.*

Misshape, *v.t.*, to shape ill, to deform, (1) *ṡpoṡ-cumaim*, *-að*; (2) *míocumaim*, *-að*.

Mission, *n.*, the business one is delegated by authority to transact, (1) *cupur*, *gen.* and *pl. -uir*, *m.*; (2) *lad*, *-a*, *m.*; (3) *iomcar*, *-car*, *m.*; (4) *teáct-airéáct*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) secret mission, *teáct-airéáct rúim*.

Missionary, *n.*, one who is sent to propagate the Christian doctrine, *treóiríde le teágar an tpoir-séil*.

Missive, *n.*, a writing containing a message, *litrí lámme*, *gen. litríe* —, *pl. litreáca* —, *f.*

Misspeak, *v.i.*, to err in speaking, *labraim go holc*; a misspeaking, *tuirim focail*; *d'imteogáð tuirim focail ar fásair na páiríte*. — *Prov.*

Misspell, *v.t.*, to spell incorrectly, *mílitruḡim*, *-iuḡað*.

Misspelled, *a.*, wrongly spelled, (1) *mílitruḡte*; (2) *litruḡte go holc*.

Misspelling, *n.*, a wrong spelling, *mílitruḡað*, *-iḡte*.

Misspend, *v.t.*, to spend for wrong purposes, to squander, to waste, (1) *caitim go holc*; (2) *rḡairim*, *-peað*.

Mist, *n.*, (1) visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere near the earth, *ceó*, *g. ciac* and *ceóḡ*, *dat. ceó*, *pl. ceóca*, *gpl. ceó*, *dpl. ceócaib*, *m.*: *ceó ar abamn ceó an tronar*; *ceó ar énoc ceó an donair* (*H. M.* 1241); *ceó roimne ar aibnib ir ceó roimne ar cnocai* (*M.*).

(2) Watery vapour falling in visible particles, (a) *ceóbrán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (b) *bḡadán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (c) *minfeartamn*, *-e*, *f.*; (d) *muaró*, *-e*, *f.*; (e) *múḡ*, *-e*, *f.*; (f) *ḡailbeac*, *-bḡe*, *f.*; (g) *ṡpúnraoṡ*, *-oit*, *m.*; (h) *ceó*, *gen. ciac* and *ceóḡ* (see *Mist*, 1), *m.*: but there went up a m. from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground, *áct do éuaró ceó ruar ó'n ṡcalam ḡ do fluac áḡaró na talman uite* (*Gen.* 2, 6); *m.* is the beginning or end of a shower, *torac nó deiréað ceata, ceó*;

(i) to cast a m. before one's eyes, *οὐνε το μεαλλαθ ὁρ κομαιρ α ρυλ*.

Mistake, *n.*, an unintentional error of conduct, conception, opinion or judgment, (1) *εαρηαρο*, -e, -eαα, *f.*; (2) *μεαρηαλλ*, -αλλ (pron. *μεαρηααλ*, -αλλ, *m.*, *Mun.*): to be under a m., *βερε αρ μεαρηαλλ*; that's your m., *ριν το μεαρηαλλ-ρα*; (3) *ερηρ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *τυαρηρ*, -e, *f.*, also *τυαρηρ*, -e, *f.*; (5) *ουλ αμυθα*: let there be no m., *να βιοθ δον ουλ αμυθα ομιαθ*; (6) *αμαλ*, -αλλ, *m.*: do not let any m. occur, *να λεγ δον αμαλ ανη*; (7) *ρεαρηαο*, -αο, *m.* (*ρεαρηαο*, *M.*); (8) *πορζοαλλαθ*, -ιτα, *m.*; (9) *τυαααλ*, -αλλ, *m.*: you never missed a chance of making a m., *νιορ τερη αν τυαααλ ριαμ ορη*; (10) idiom: you have made a m., *τα τυ αμαα* (*lit.* you are out).

Mistake, *v.t.*, to take in a wrong sense, to misunderstand, misapprehend or misconceive, (1) *μιοαυγμ*, -γμ(τ); (2) *μεαρηαυγμ*, -υααθ.

Mistake, *v.i.*, to err in knowledge, perception, opinion or judgment, (1) you are greatly mistaken, *τα ρεαρηαο μορη ορη*; (2) if I am mistaken, *μα τα με αρ αεαρη* (*lit.* crooked); (3) I was not mistaken, *νι ραθα αρ μεαρηαλλ*; (4) unless I am greatly mistaken, *μυνα βρηυ μεαρηαλλ μορη ορη*; (5) they are mistaken, *τα ααλλαθ μυλλογ ορηα*; (6) you are mistaken, *τα τυ μεαλλτα*.

Mistaken, *a.*, being in error, having a wrong opinion or a misconception, (1) *μεαλλτα*: if I am not m., *μυνα βρηυμπε μεαλλτα*; he is greatly m., *ρη μορη ατα ρε*

μεαλλτα; (2) *μεαρηαγετε*, *ind.*; (3) in a m. sense, *ι γενηλ κοντραρηα*.

Mistaking, *n.*, the act of committing an error or making a mistake, *ου αρ μεαρηαοε*.

Mistletoe, *n.*, a parasitic evergreen plant (*Viscum album*) bearing a whitish glutinous fruit (when found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of veneration among the druids), (1) *υτε ιαε*, *m.*; (2) *ρυζ ααρηα*, *m.*; (3) *ορηαοηρ*, *m.*; (4) *ιρεα-ααρη*, *m.* (*Hogan*).

Mistress, *n.*, (1) the female head of a family, school, etc., *μαρηαρηαρη*, -α, *pl. id.*, *f.*: the m. of a house, *μαρηαρηαρη αν τηγε*; a school m., *μαρηαρηαρη ργοηε*.

(2) A woman filling the place without the rights of a wife, (a) *λεαμνάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (b) *αρηαοεαγ*, -ογ, -α, *f.*; (c) *ρεαρηαογ*, *f.*; (d) *ααααρηα*, *f.*; (e) *μυρημν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νι*, *m.*

Mistrust, *n.*, want of confidence, suspicion, distrust, (1) *ορηαο-ιωνηαοηα*, -e, *f.*; (2) *αμηαρη*, -αρη, *m.*; (3) *μιομυμγμ*, -γμ, *f.*

Mistrustful, *a.*, having mistrust, suspicions or forebodings, (1) *αμηαρηα*, -αγ, -e; (2) *γαν μυμγμ αρ*; (3) *γαν ιωνηαοηα αρ*.

Mistrustfulness, *n.*, the quality of being mistrustful, *αμηαρηααα*, -α, *f.*

Mistrustless, *a.*, having no mistrust or suspicion, *γαν αμηαρη*.

Misty, *a.*, characterised by mist, (1) *ααααα*, -αγ, -e; (2) *ααααρη*, -αρη, -e; (3) *ααααααα*, -αγ, -e.

Misunderstand, *v.t.*, to take in a wrong sense, *μιοαυγμ*, -αυγμ(τ).

Misunderstanding, *n.*, *μιοαυγμ*, -ρηα, *f.*; *μιοαυγμ*, -ρηα, *f.*

Misuse, *n.*, erroneous or improper use, (1) ὀποῦράρο, -e, *f.*; (2) mí-imírτ, -meárτa, *f.*

Misuse, *v.t.*, to treat or use improperly, to misapply, (1) ὀποῦράροim, *v.n.* ὀποῦράρο; (2) ὀποῦβαίλ τοῦ ἐπὶ ἀρῆς; (3) mí-imírμ, -mírτ; (4) ὀποῦc-ímμ, -imírτ, (*B.L.L.* I. 240, 15).

Mite, *n.*, (1) anything very small, (a) οὐράσαν, -ám, *m.*; (b) ῥῥῥῦίττε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -τεαα, *f.*

(2) A small coin about a half or a third of a farthing, cianós, -óige, -a, *f.*

(3) A minute arachnid of the order Acarina, as the cheese mite, pineós, -óige, -a, *f.*

Mithridate, *n.*, an antidote against poison, τεγεαρῖ n-αῖαρό níme.

Mitigable, *a.*, admitting of mitigation, inírúgτε; ionφαοτám.

Mitigate, *v.t.*, to lessen, to soften, to alleviate, (1) ciúmim, -neaó; (2) ciúmígim, -iuḡaó; (3) maot-uígim, -uḡaó; (4) írúgim, -iuḡaó; (5) ταιτúgim, -iuḡaó.

Mitigated, *a.*, lessened, alleviated, (1) írúgτε; (2) ταιτúgτε.

Mitigation, *n.*, abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous, (1) írúḡaó, -úgτε, *m.*; (2) ταιτúḡaó, -úgτε, *m.*; (3) maot-aót, -a, *f.*; (4) bpeaó, -rúg, *m.*, (*m.* of pain at the crisis of a disease); φαοτám, -am; (5) φαοpeam, -rím, *m.*

Mitigative, *a.*, tending to mitigate, (1) írúgτεaó, -úige; (2) maot-aó, -aige; (3) ciúmígτεaó, -úige.

Mitigator, *n.*, one who alleviates, (1) írúgτεóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) ciúmígτεóir, *m.*

Mitre, *n.*, a covering for the head worn by bishops, archbishops

and cardinals, (1) mioót, -a, *m.* (*cf.* L. amictus); (2) βαίρín, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) copóm eappús.

Mitten, *n.*, a covering for the hand without a separate sheath for each finger, (1) mioτός, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) mícín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) πορνός, *f.*

Mix, *v.t.*, (1) to mingle, (a) mearḡaím, -aó; (b) ruaitím, -aó: to mix mortar well, μοιρτέαλ τοῦ ruatáó ḡo maít; (c) mix water with it, cuír uirḡe τpío.

(2) To intermix, (a) comarḡaím (comearḡaím), -aó; (cuírμ) τpí n-a céite.

Mixable, *a.*, (1) capable of being mixed, poimearḡta.

(2) Fit to be mixed, inmearḡta.

Mixed, *a.*, formed by mixing, mingled, blended, (1) mearḡta, *ind.*; (2) ruaitte, *ind.*; (3) comarḡta.

Mixing, *n.*, the act of mingling ingredients, (1) mearḡaó, -ḡta and -ḡúgτε, *m.*; (2) comarḡaó, -ḡta, *m.*; (3) comearḡaó, -ḡta, *m.*; (4) ruatáó, -aróte, *m.*; (5) ruaróteact, -a, *f.*

Mixing-stick, cpann ruaróte, *m.*

Mixture, *n.*, that which results from mixing different ingredients, a compound, a liquid medicine, (1) cumarḡ, -arḡ, *m.*; (2) comearḡaó, -ḡta, *m.*; (3) mearḡán, -ám, *m.*; (4) bpeaótan, -ám, *m.*; (5) ruatacán, -ám, *m.*

Mizzen-mast, *n.*, the hindmost mast, cpann oeipró.

Mizzle, *n.*, mist, fine rain, ceóbrán, -ám, *m.*

Mizzling, *a.*, misty, (1) ceóbránaó, -aige; (2) ceóbrasonaó, -aige.

Mizzling rain, bpaóán, -ám, *m.*

Moan, n., a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, (1) *բօւօժ*, -e, *f.*; (2) *օճօւօժ*, -e, -eճճա, *f.*; (3) *ցնեօ*, -ա, -anna, *f.*: not disagreeable to me the m. of my step-mother, *նի օլե իօմ ցնեօ մօ խարմատար*; (4) *օճ*, *ind.*; (5) *օճօն*, *ind.*: without a sigh or a m., *չան օճ ոճ օճօն*; (6) of a cow, *չնիւրեճ*, -րիջ, -ա, *f.*; (7) *չեարան օուլչեարձ*, *m.*; (8) *չուլչեարան*, *m.*; (9) *էճցճօմ*, -e, *f.*

Moan, v.i., to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, *օճօւօժիմ*, -օեօժ.

Moan, v.t., to bewail audibly, to lament, *չուլչեարանայիմ*, -չեարան.

Moanful, a., expressing sorrow, (1) *չուլչեարանձ*, -ալիջ; (2) *օճլարձ*, -ալիջ; (3) *օճբնոնձ*, -ալիջ.

Moanfully, ad., in a moanful manner, (1) *չօ օճլարձ*; (2) *չօ չուլչեարանձ*.

Moaning, n., the act of making a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, (1) *օճօւօժեճէտ*, -ա, *f.*; (2) *չուլչեարան*, -ան, *m.*

Moat, n., a deep ditch, often filled with water, round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, (1) *մօժա*, *g. id., pl.* -անի, *m.*, also *միւժա*; (2) *ուիօճ*, *gen.* *ուիջ*, *pl.* *ուիօճրճճա*, *f.*; (3) *ճլար օօմմիմ*; (4) *րչօմմրա*, *g. id., pl.* -անի, *m.*

Moated-house, օօմմիօր, -լեարա, *m.*

Mob, n., the lower classes of a community and hence a rabble or disorderly crowd, (1) *օիօրչար*, -ար, *m.*, also *օիօրչար թլուալի*; (2) *չրամարիչ*, -e, *f.*; (3) *չրմարիչ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *բիւտեան*, -տիմ, *m.*; (5) *բրարչար*, -ար, *m.*; (6) *բրարչան*, -ան, *m.*; (7) *թլօրիչիչ*, -e, *f.*

Mobbish, a., acting like a mob, *օիօրչարձ*, -ալիջ.

Mobile, a., capable of being moved, movable and hence changeable, fickle, *լուսիմնեճ*, -նիջ.

Mobility, n., the quality or state of being mobile, (1) *լուսիմնեճէտ*, -ա, *f.*; (2) *րօճօրթրարօեճէտ*, -ա, *f.*; (3) *րօճլուսիլեճէտ*, -ա, *f.*

Mock, v.t., to treat with scorn or contempt, to deride, (1) *օեանայիմ մաչաժ րճ ոճ ար*; they mocked the messenger of God, *օօ թիմնեճօար մաչաժ րճ շեճէտիւ օե* (2 *Chron.* 36, 16); and it came to pass at noon that Elias mocked them, *չ էճրիւ րան մեճօն լաւ չօ ռօեճրնա Էլիար մաչաժ օրէտ* (1 *Kings* 18, 27); because thou hast mocked me, *օօ ճիօմ չօ ռօեճրնա տիւ մաչաժ օրթ* (*բիւմ, M.*), (*Num.* 22, 29); (2) *թօնօմարօիմ*, -մարօ, *օեանայիմ* *թօնօմարօ րճ*: they mocked him, *օօ թիմնեճօար թօնօմարօ րճօի* (*Mat.* 27, 29); when he saw that the druids mocked him, *ան տան օօ ճօմմարիլ րէ չօ ռօեճրնաճօար նա օրմօլիւ թօնօմարօ րճօի* (*cf. Mat.* 2, 16); (3) *թօճմուլիչիմ*: he that mocketh the poor despiseth his Maker, *չիւ Բէ թօճմուլիչեար ան Բօճէ տար ճարնիչիւ րէ ա ճրուտիչէճօիլ* (*Prov.* 17, 5); (4) *րչիչիմ*, -չեճօ: be not deceived, God is not mocked, *նճ մեճլիւտար թիւ, նի չճԲանն օիա լիչիջ ճիւրջ*; they laughed them to scorn and mocked them, *օօ Բիւճարրան ճչ մաչաժ ճչար ճչ լիչիջ րիւտ* (*Chron.* 30, 10); (5) *թօճմարօիմ*, (*թօճմարօիմ, Tyr.*), -մարօ: I am like one mocked by my neighbour, *ճէճիմ-րէ մար ճօն ար նա թօճմարօեճօ օ նա ճօմարրան* (*Job* 12, 4); he is mocking you, *տճ րէ ճչ թօճմարօ րիւտ*.

Mock, *v.t.*, to make sport in contempt or jest, to speak in a scornful or jeering manner, (1) *ῥέαναιμ μαγαθὸ*: he mocketh at fear, *βιονν πέ ας μαγαθὸ πᾶν εαγλα* (*Job* 39, 22); I will m. when your fear cometh, *ῥέαν-παρὸ μέ μαγαθὸ ανυαίρ τιοεπαρ ὅαρ n-εαγλα* (*Prov.* 1, 26); after I have spoken m. on, *ταπέιρ μέ το λαθαίρτ, ῥέαναιρ μαγαθὸ πόρ* (*Job* 21, 3); (2) *πονόμαρομ, -μάσ*; *ῥέαναιμ πονόμασ*: others mocking, said, *ουβμασoar ὅsome eite ας πονόμασ* (*Acts* 2, 13); some of them mocked, *το πιν-εαοαρ κυρὸ οιοῦ πονόμασ* (*Acts* 17, 32), (*πονναμάσ, Feenachty*).

Mock-poem, a burlesque poem, *ουαν μαγαθὸ*.

Mock-prophet, a false prophet, *παρὸ βρέιγε*.

Mock-wedding, *προνηπα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

Mocker, *n.*, one who mocks, (1) *πεαρ πονόμαρε*; (2) *πεαρ μαγαθὸ, pl. λυττ μαγαθὸ m.*; (3) *ρσιγίρε, g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Mockery, *n.*, the act of mocking, deriding and exposing to contempt, (1) *πονόμαρο, gen. -ε, f.*; (2) *τειτέιρ, -ε, f.*; (3) *μαγαθὸ, -αὐ, m.*; (4) *ρσιγε, g. id., f.*; (5) *ρσιγιρεατ, -α, f.*; (6) offensive m., *ρεαλλαμαγαθὸ, -αὐ, m.*; (7) *ποεμαρο, -ε, f.*

Mocking, *a.*, derisive *μαγαμαίτ, -μίτα*; *ρσιγεαμαίτ, -μίτα*; *ποεμαροεατ, -οίγε*.

Mode, *n.*, (1) manner of doing or being, method, form, custom, way, (a) *νόρ, g. -οίρ and -α, pl. -αμμα, m.*; (*cf. √gnô, gnâ, Skr. jnata, know; W. naws, M. Bret. neuz, Gr. νομος, a law, and γνωτός, known*); (b) *ριγε, g. -εαθ, pl. -ςτε, f.*; (c) *μοθ, -α, m.*; (d)

γνάρ, -άιρ, m. (*See νόρ above for root*); (e) *εαοί, g. id., pl. -τε, f.*; (f) *κορ, g. κυρ, pl. id., m.*; (g) *εμμα, g. id., pl. -μτα, m.*

(2) Prevailing popular custom of fashion, (a) *μοθ, -α, m.*; (b) *παίριυν, -ύν, m.*, also *παίρεαν*.

(3) *Mus.*, the scale as affected by the various positions in it of the major and minor intervals, *τομάρ, -αίρ, m.*

Model, *n.*, (1) a pattern of something to be made, *επιρομπλαίρ, -ε, f.*

(2) A person or thing that serves as an example (a) *ρομπλα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (b) *κυρπα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*: you are a fine m. for us, *ναε τῦ αν κυρπα αςαίμν*; (c) *κυρπόιρ, -οίρα, -πί, m.*

Model, *v.t.*, to form, to mould, to fashion, (1) *ρεατθαίμ, -αθ*; (2) *εμμαίμ, -αθ*.

Modeller, *n.*, one who models, a worker in plastic art, *ρεατθαοόιρ, -οίρα, -πί, m.*

Modelling, *n.*, the formation of a work of art from some plastic material, *ρεατθαοόιρεατ, -α*.

Moderate, *a.*, kept within due bounds, observing reasonable limits, (a) limited in quantity, sparing, temperate, *μεαπαρὸα, ind.*; (b) limited in degree of activity, energy or excitement, (i) *ροαίρ, -ερα*: he was m. in his language, *ὅι πέ ροαίρ 'n-α εαμντ*, (ii) *πέρὸ, -ε*; (c) not extreme in opinion or partisanship, *νειμόιαν, -οέμε*; (d) not violent or rigorous, temperate, mild, *είμ, -ε*; (e) limited as to the degree of progress, *μμεαθόναε, -αίγε*: m. speed, *τυαρ μμεαθόναε*; (f) limited as to the degree in which a quality,

principle or faculty appears, (i) *cuibdearac*, -aige: his strength is only m., *ni'l a neart ac't so cuibdearac*, (ii) *meaðónac*, -aige. (g) limited in scope or effects, *cuipeac*, -rige.

Moderate, *v.t.*, (1) to make temperate, to restrain from excess of any kind, (a) *meapruigim*, -uḡaḁ; (b) *oéanam meapruḁa*.

(2) To reduce from a state of violence, intensity or excess, (a) *ceannruigim*, -uḡaḁ; (b) *maolruigim*, -uḡaḁ.

(3) To keep within bounds, *cuiprigim*, -uḡaḁ.

Moderate, *v.i.*, to become less violent, *ciúimigim*, -iuḡaḁ.

Moderately, *ad.*, in a moderate manner or degree, *so meapruḁa*.

Moderation, *n.*, the act of moderating or the state of being moderate (1) *meapruḁac't*, -a, *f.*; (2) *inmeaðónac't*, -a, *f.*; (3) *cuipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *cuipeac't*, *f.*; (5) *meaðónarḁeac't*, -a, *f.*

Modern, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to the present time, *don aimir láirpeac*.

(2) Not ancient, new, (a) *nuad*, -aíre; (b) *úr*, *gsf. úipe*; (c) *preacnaípeac*, -cige (*LL.*).

Modernize, *v.t.*, to conform to present usage or taste, (1) *nuaduigim*, -uḡaḁ; (2) *oéanam do péir na haimrípe do láchair*.

Modest, *a.*, (1) restrained within due limits of propriety, (a) *moḁmar*, -aípe; (b) *moḁmail*, -míla; (c) *rtuamḁa*, *ind.*; (d) *méineamail*, -míla.

(2) Not forward or bold, not obtrusive, (a) *péim*, -e; (b) *ceannra*, *ind.*; (c) *mánta*, *ind.*; (d) *cútail*, -e; (e) *cúlmánta*, *ind.*; (f) *mánta*, *ind.*

(3) Observing the proprieties of the sex, decent in speech and demeanour, womanly, (a) *banamail*, -míla; (b) *banḁa*, *ind.*; (c) *náipeac*, -rige; (d) *macánta*, *ind.*: a m. woman, *bean macánta* (*Donl.*); (e) *geanarac*, -aige; (f) *mánta*, *ind.*

A modest woman, *geanarós*, -óige, -a, *f.*

Modestly, *ad.*, in a modest manner, *so moḁmail*.

Modesty, *n.*, (1) humility respecting one's own merit and importance, (a) *cútailac't*, -a, *f.*; (b) *cútail*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) *moḁmílac't*, -a; (d) *cneartac't*, -a, *f.*; (e) *péime*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) Natural delicacy or shame regarding personal charms and the sexual relation, (a) *náipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: I hate a young woman without m., *ir fuat uíom bean ós san náipe*; (b) *náipeac't*, -a, *f.*; (c) *mántac't*, -a, *f.*; (d) *cáirḁe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Modicum, *n.*, a little bit, *blúipe beas*.

Modification, *n.*, a change, *acruḡaḁ*, -ruig'te, *m.*

Modified, *a.*, altered, changed, *acruig'te*, *ind.*

Modify, *v.t.*, to change or alter somewhat, *acruigim*, -uḡaḁ.

Modish, *a.*, according to the mode or customary manner, (1) *nórmair*, -aípe; (2) *moḁmail*, -míla.

Modishness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being modish, *nórmairac't*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Modulate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to vary or inflect in a musical manner, *ceólpéimigim*, -uḡaḁ.

Modulation, *n.* (*Mus.*), a change of key, *ceólpéimuḡaḁ*, -ig'te, *m.*

Moiety, *n.*, one of two equal parts, a half, *teac't*, -eíte, *pl.* -anna, *f.*

Mollifier, *n.*, one who or that which mollifies, ταιτίλιζεόηρ, -όηρ, -ήρ, *m.*

Mollify, *v.t.*, to assuage as pain or irritation, to appease as passion, (1) ταιτίλιζιμ, -ιυζαδ; (2) ραοναίμ, -αδ.

Molten, *a.*, melted by heat as metal, τεαζτα, *ind.* (pron. τεαατα)

Molten metal, ιαδαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Molucca nut, *n.*, a kind of nut brought by the Gulf Stream, (1) ενοτάν ρρυνε, *m.* (*Hogan*); (2) ενό ρρυνγε, *m.*

Moment, *n.*, (1) a minute portion of time, an instant, (a) νόιμεατ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*; (b) νόιμεντ, -ε, *pl. id.*, *f.*: in a m., in the twinkling of an eye, ι μόιμεντ τε ρίτλαδ να ρύλ (1 Cor. 15, 52); (c) νόιμιτ, -ε, *f.*; (d) punnc, -umnc, *m.* See Minute.

(2) Importance, consequence, weight or value, βρής, -ε, *pl.* -ίοζα, *gpl.* -ιοζ, *f.*: things of no m., νείτε ζαν βρής.

Momentary, *a.*, lasting only a moment, (1) ουτām, -ε; (2) νόιμεαταμάι, -μίλ; (3) ταιτεαμάι, -μίλ; (4) ραίεαμάι, -μίλ, from ραίε, a sparkle.

Momentum, *n.*, impetus, ρυννεαίμ, -νίμ, *m.*

Monachism, *n.*, the system and influences of a monastic life, mančar, -αιρ, *m.* .i. comζεαττ νό ρτάρο manaiš.

Monarch, *n.*, a sovereign or supreme ruler as (a) king, ρί, *g.* ρίοζ, *dat.* ρίζ, *pl.* ρίζτε, *m.*; (b) emperor, impīre, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (c) queen, βαμρίοζαμ, -ζνα, *pl.* -ζαντα, *f.*

Monarchical, *a.*, of or pertaining to a monarch or a monarchy, (1) βameap τε ριαζιυζαδ αονοα; (2) αονφλαίτεαδ, -τίγε.

Monarchical Government, (1) ερίοερμαατ αοναράναδ, *f.*; (2) αονφλαίτεαρ, -τίρ, *m.*

Monarchy, *n.*, a state or government ruled by a monarch, ριαζιυζαδ ρρυννηρ ζο ναοναράναδ.

Monasterial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a monastery or monastic life, (1) μαμνρτεαμάι, -μίλ; (2) μαμνρτεαδ, *gen.* of μαμνρτιρ.

Monastery, *n.*, a house of religious retirement for monks, μαμνρτιρ, -τεαδ (and -τιρε), *pl.* -τεαα, *f.* (*cf.* L. monasterium).

Monastic, } *a.*, of or pertaining
Monastical, } to monasteries or to their occupants, rules, etc., (1) mančamail, -μίλ; (2) mančad, -αίγε.

Monasticism, *n.*, the monastic life, system or condition, (a) as regards man, mančar, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) as regards woman, caitleačar, -αιρ, *m.*

Monday, *n.*, the second day of the week, Όια λυαμ (*cf.* Dies Lunæ).

Monde, *n.* (*Fr.*), the world (*cf.* mundane), an τομαν, -αμ, *m.*

Monetary, *a.*, of or pertaining to money, αιρζεαοαδ, -αίγε .i. βam-eap τε haiρζεαο.

Money, *n.*, a piece of metal as gold, silver, copper, etc., coined by authority and used as a medium of exchange, also paper money as bank-notes, etc., αιρζεαο, -ζρο, *m.*: ready m., αιρζεαο λάνη, αιρζεαο ρίορ; m. rules the world, ριαζιυζεαμ an τ-αιρζεαο an τομαν; brass m., αιρζεαο ρράρ; silver m., αιρζεαο βάν; gold m., αιρζεαο βυρόε; copper money, αιρζιο ρυαδ.

Money hidden in a stocking,
 ʒnátōʒ, -ōʒe, -a, f.

Money order, órouʒað aɪʒɾo.

Money received in small sums,
 pɪŋɪnní ɸuaɾa.

Money's worth, a fair equivalent for money paid, ɪuac aɪʒɾo.

Money-changer, n., one who deals in different kinds of money, maɪaɾtōɪɾ aɪʒɾo.

Money-lender, n., a person who lends money at interest, (1) aɪɾɪeasɾōɪɾ, -ōɾa, -ɾí, m.; (2) pl. ɪuɾɾɾaɪmbín, m.; (3) ocaɾōɪɾ, -ōɾa, -ɾí, m., also ocaɾōɪɾ, m.

Money-lending, n., the business of lending money at interest, ʒaɪmbíneaɾɾ, gen. -a, f.

Moneyless, a., impecunious, ʒan aɪʒɾeað.

Money-wort, n., a trailing plant (*Lysimachia nummularia*), (1) ɪɸ an oá pɪŋɪn, m.; (2) ɪɸ na pɪŋɪne.

Monger, n., a trader or dealer (now chiefly in composition), maŋʒaɪɾe, gen. and pl. -ɾí, m.: cheesemonger, cáɾeōɪɾ, -ōɾa, -ɾí, m.; ironmonger, ɪaɾnōɪɾ, -ōɾa, -ɾí, m.; newsmonger, nuasōɾɾɾealɸɸe, gen. id. -ōɾe, m.

Mongrel, n., anything of mixed breed, as applied to dogs, maɸɾað, gen. -aɾō, m. (cu=hound: ʒaðaɾɪ=beagle).

Monition, n., (1) advice, comáɪɾɪe, gen. id., pl. -ɪeacá, f.

(2) Caution, warning, (a) ɸōʒɾað, -ʒaɾɾa, m.; (b) ɾaɸað, -aɾō, m.

Monitive, a., conveying admonition, (1) comáɪɾɪeamáɪɪ, -mɪa; (2) ɸōʒɾac, -aɪʒe.

Monitor, n., one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution, (1) comáɪɾeac, gen. -ɪʒ, m.; (2) coráɪɾe, g. id., pl. -ɾí, m.

Monk, n., a member of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, manac, gen. -aɪʒ, pl. id., dat. pl. mančaɪɸ, m. (cf. L. monachus; W. mynach; Bret. manac'h): I chose you over the heads of the other monks, o toʒaɾ ɾɸɾa ɾaɾ na mančaɪɸ eɪɪe (ɾōb.).

Monkey, n., one of the Quadrumana, esp. the ape, aɾa, gen. id., m.; monʒeaoɪ, g. id., pl. -caɪɾe, m.

Monkey-flower, n., a plant of the genus *Mimulus*, mamaɪɸɾ, -oɾa, m. (P. S.).

Monkish, a., pertaining to monks, mančac, -aɪʒe.

Monkshood, n., a plant of the genus *Aconitum*, oacáɸa oɸb.

Monk's Rhubarb, n., a kind of dock (*Rumex patientia*), ɪɸ na ɸɸɾʒōɾe.

Monocular, a., having only one eye, aɾ ɪeacɾɸɪɪɪ.

Monogamy, n., marriage with but one person, aoɸōɾað, -ɾɾa, m.

Monologue, n., a speech uttered by a person alone, comɾað aoɸaɾanaɾ.

Monopolist, n., one who monopolizes, oɸme ɾōʒɸaɾ ɾuaɾ an ɾɾáɾɾáɪɪ ʒo ɪeɪɾ aɾ aoɸ nío ɾuɾʒe ɾém.

Monosyllabic, a., being a monosyllable or compound of monosyllables, aoɸɾɪoɪɪac, -aɪʒe; aoɸɾɪoɪɪaɸac.

Monosyllable, n., a word of one syllable, aoɸɾɪoɪɪa, g. id., pl. -aɪ, m.

Monotone, n. (*Rhet.*), the utterance of words or sentences in one unvaried key, talking without raising or lowering the voice, ɾɪoɾʒað, -aɾō, m. (*Con.*).

Monotheism, n., the belief that there is but one God, *κηροεαμ* 1 *n-αον* *Θια αμām*.

Monster, n., something of unnatural size, shape or quality, (1) *αμνιρε ανcumta uatbapac*; (2) *ολλιπαρτ*, -*περτε*, *pl. id.*, *f.*, also *υλλπερτ*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *τορ-αταρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*

Mons Veneris, n., *αν ρτυπιπιν*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Monstrous, a., having the qualities of a monster, (1) *υρξρανρα*, *ind.*; (2) *ιολξρανρα*, *ind.*; (3) *υλλ-πιαρταc*, -*αιγε*.

Monstrousness, n., the state or quality of being monstrous, *υρξρανραcτ*, -*a*, *f.*

Montero, n., an ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen and huntsmen, *ααριν μαρκαξ*.

Month, n., one of the twelve parts into which the year is divided, *μι*, *g. mir* and *μιορα*, *pl. mioρα* and *μιορανα*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. mis*; *Gr. μην*; *L. mensis*); she hid herself for five months, *ο' πολυξ ρι ι πεμ αρ πεαδ ουξ μιορα* (*Luke 1, 24*); at the end of a m., 1 *γceann μιορα*.

Month's mind, a religious celebration a month after death, *cuimniugaδ mioρα* (*Tbb. 146w*).

Monthly, a., once a month or every month, *μιοραματ*, -*mla*; 1 *n-αγαρδ αν μι*.

Monument, n., something which stands or remains to keep in remembrance what is past, (1) *cuimneacān*, -*ām*, *m.*; (2) *ααρη cuimne*, *m.*; (3) *leaττ*, *g. id.*, -*ai*, *m.*; (4) *peancōmapta*, *m.*; (5) *splendid m.*, *peōcōmapta*, *m.*; (6) *uige*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *utarō*, -*e*, -*eača*, *f.*; (8) *cpomleac*, *f.* (*druidic stone laid horizontally*).

Mood, n., (1) *temper of mind*, *ελαναδ na hincinne*.

(2) *Temporary state of the mind*, *meanma*, *g. -αν*, *dat. -am*, *f.*: to be in a good humour, *βετ* 1 *meanmam mairt*.

(3) *Gram.*, the manner of conceiving and expressing action or being without regard to time, person, number, etc., *moδ*, -*a*, *m.*

Moodily, ad., in a moody manner, *ξο γpuamρα*.

Moodiness, n., liability to strange or violent moods, *γpuam(δ)acτ*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Moody, a., subject to varying moods, hence out of humour, peevish, fretful, gloomy, melancholy, *γpuamρα*, *ind.*

Moon, n., the planet which revolves round the earth at a mean distance of 240,000 miles whose light borrowed from the sun is reflected to the earth, (1) *geatac*, -*αιγε*, *f.*: *harvest m.*, *geatac na γcomntac*; also *geatac na γcomnlin*; (2) *πε*, *gen. id.*, *full m.*, *πε lān*; *new m.*, *πε nuαδ*; *half m.*, *leaτ na πε*; *first and last quarters*, *ουιδρε*; *dark moon*, *οιτ-πε*, *f.*, also *μοταρ-geataige*; (3) *εαρα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *luan*, -*am*, *m.*

Moonbeam, n., a ray of light from the moon, *γατ πε*.

Moon-eyed, a., having eyes affected by the moon, dim-eyed, *geat-pūteac*, -*uige*.

Moonless, a., without a moon or moonlight, *γαν πε*.

Moonlight, n., the light of the moon, (1) *rotur geataige*; (2) *moonlight night*, *orōce geataige*. (3) *orōce ppēp geataige* (*a starry night*).

Moonrise, *n.*, the rising of the moon above the horizon, *ειρζε na γελαρζε*.

Moonshine, *n.*, (1) the light of the moon, *ροτυρ na γελαρζε*: a moonshiny night, *ορθε ροτυρ γελαρζε*.

(2) Hence show without substance or reality, *παρτυμ, -e, -εαδα, f.*: *m.*, man! (a) *παρτυμ, α ρουμε!* (b) *οιτσελλε, α ρουμε!*

Moonstruck, *a.*, mentally deranged by the supposed influence of the moon, *γεαλταδ, -αρζε*.

Moonwort, *n.*, a fern of the genus *Botrychium lunaria*, (1) *τυρ na μιορα, m.*; (2) *οεαττυρ, m*; (3) *οεαπτυρ, m.*; (4) *εαρτυρ, m.*; (5) *τυαντυρ, m.*

Moor, *n.*, a native of Morocco, *Μύραδ, -αρζ, -αρζε, m.*

Moor, *n.*, an extensive waste covered with heath, sometimes marshy and abounding in heath, (1) *μιαρζ, gen. and pl. -α, also πέρζ, m.*; (2) *βοζαδ, gen. -αρζ, -αρζε, m.*; (3) *μιαρζαδ, -αρζ, m.*; (4) *κορκαδ, -αρζε, -α, f.*; also *κοραδ, -αρζ, m.*; (5) *πέ, g. id., pl. -έροτε, f.*; (6) *καθραν, -άμ, m. (Don.)*; (7) *εμιαραδ (M. D.)*; (8) *μιαθάν, -άμ, m.*; (9) *μυμζ, -e, -εαδα, f.*

Moor, *v.t.*, (1) to fix or secure, *παρτυζιμ, -τόθ*; (2) *περτυζιμ, -ιυζαθ*: he moored his boat for a year and a day, *εμυρ πέ περτοε λα αζυρ βλιαθνα αρ α φοιθεαδ*; moor the boat, *παρτυζ αν βαθ*; (3) *αααμ, -απαθ*.

Moor-cock, *n.*, the male of the red grouse (*Lagopus Scoticus*), *κοιταδ φραοιζ*; female, *εαπε φραοιζ*.

Moor-coot, *n.*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *εαπε υρζε, f.*, also called moor-hen, water-hen, water-rail.

Moor-grass, *n.*, a tufted perennial grass (*Sesleria caerulea*), *ριοθα μονα*; *βειτεαν, -τιμ, m.*

Moor-hen. See Moor-coot and Moor-cock.

Mooring, *n.*, the act of confining a ship to a particular place, *εεανζαλ ζο θαμζεαν*.

Moorish, *a.*, having the character of a moor or heath, *μιαρζαδ, -αρζε*.

Moorland (dried), *n.*, *ζαπαφαθ, -αρθ, m.*: the burning of dried *m.*, *ζαπαφαθεαδ*.

Moory, *a.*, marshy, fenny, *μιαρζ-αμαιτ, -μιτα*.

Moose, *n.*, a large cervine mammal (*Alces machlis*) resembling the elk, (1) *βαοθανναδ, -αρζ, m.*; (2) *ρεαζ, -α, m.*

Mop, *n.*, an implement for washing floors, (1) *μοιβεατ, -ετι, m.*; (2) *ρτυλλεαν, -άμ, m.*; (3) *ρτυλλεαν, -άμ, m.*; (4) *υοδαρ, gen. and pl. -ααρ, m.*

Mope, *n.*, a dull spiritless person, (1) *εεατιοραδ, -αρζ, m.*; (2) *ρλαοθ, -α, m. (Or.)*; (3) *ρεαρ νο βεαν ι τιονν τουθ*.

Mope-eyed, *a.*, short-sighted, *οατι-ραθαρκαδ*.

Mopish, *a.*, dull, spiritless, dejected, (1) *ουιθλεαννταδ, -αρζε*; (2) *ουιθλιοννταδ, -αρζε*.

Mopishness, *n.*, the state or quality of being mopish, *ουιθλεαννταδ, -α, f.*

Moral, *a.*, conformed to accepted rules of right, virtuous, just, (1) *μοράλτα, ind.*; (2) *βεαραμαιτ, -μιτα*; (3) *μοθαμαιτ, -μιτα*; (4) *οεαζβεαραδ, -αρζε*.

Moral, *n.*, the inner meaning or significance of a fable, (1) *βυν-ειατ, -ειτε, dat. -εετ, f.*; (2) *μύμεαθ, -ντε, m.*; (3) *οαονεαν, -αμ, m.*

Moralist, n., one who teaches moral duties, (1) *béaporoë*, *g. id., pl. -oí, m.*; (2) *béapuróë*, *g. id., pl. -óte .i. dúime noéctar* go fáctamail na béara mteanta.

Morality, n., (1) the doctrines or rules of moral duties, *moráitacét*, *gen. -a, f.*

(2) Rectitude of life, *ionn-pacár, -air, m.*

(3) Conformity to the accepted standard of right, *moðamtaéct*, *-a, f.*

Moralize, v.t., to furnish with moral lessons, teachings and examples, *oeagmúim, -neao.*

Morally, ad., according to the rules of morality, (1) *i gcéill béaramail*; (2) *oo péir teagairis an péarúim nádúiréa.*

Morals, n., the doctrines of the duties of life, (1) *eaghnaróeacét nádúiréa, f.*; (2) *oeagbára, m.*

Morass, n., a tract of soft wet ground, (1) *corrac, -ais, -aise, m.*; (2) *corrac, -aise, -a, f.*; (3) *craéirac, -ais, -aise, m.*

Morbid, a., of or pertaining to disease or diseased parts, *galrac, -aise.*

Morbidity, n., the quality or state of being morbid, *galracét, -a, f.*

Morbific, } a., causing disease,

Morbifical, } aicíoeac, -oige.

Morceau (Fr.), n., a bit, a morsel,

greim, gen. greama, pl. greamanna, m.

More, a., greater, superior, increased, (a) in quantity, amount, degree, etc., *mó, comp. of mór*, great: *m. than enough, níor mó ná an cóir*; a great deal *m., mórán níor mó*; (b) greater in number, (i) *mó*: the children of Israel are *m. and mightier than we, ir mó 7 ir cumacetaige clann Irlaet ná rinne (Ex. 1, 9)*, (ii)

lia: we have *m. good days than kiln-casts, ir lia lá maic ná bárr áite agaimn*; *m. numerous than that, níor lia ná rin.*

More, ad., (1) in a greater quantity, in or to a greater extent or degree, (a) *mó*, (i) with a verb or participle: to do less or *m., oéanam níor luğa nó níor mó*; they corrupted themselves *m. than their fathers, éruailtgeadair iao fém níor mó ná a n-aicpeaca (Judg. 2, 19)*; *m. to be desired are they than gold, ir mó ir cóir a n-iarraró ná óir (Ps. 19, 10)*; he knows *m. than his prayers, tá níor mó ná a paroeaca aige*; and they hated him still *m., agur ba móroe fóir a bfuac air (Gen. 37, 5)*; the *m. they multiplied and grew, ir móroe oo líonadair 7 o'fáradair (Ex. 1, 12)*; (ii) with an adjective or adverb: it is *m. blessed to give than to receive, ir mó ir beannuighe níó oo éadair ná oo glacaó (Acts 20, 35)*; wisdom is *m. precious than rubies, ir mórluas go móir í [eagna] ná na cloca uairle (Prov. 3, 15)*; seven other spirits *m. wicked than himself, reacét rrioparoe eile níor meara ná é fém (Mat. 12, 45)*; you are *m. righteous than I, ir fíreanta túra ná mire (1 Sam. 24, 17)*; no man *m. holy than David, m. wise than Solomon, m. mighty than Samson, ní naomta fear ná Oáibí, ní heagnaróe ná Solam ní calma ná Samron*; much *m. the wicked and the sinner, ca méao ní ra mó ná rin don éionntac 7 don peacac (Prov. 11, 31)*; if God so clothe the grass of the field . . . shall he not much *m. clothe you, má éaduirgeann Oia mar*

matutinus): come in the m.,
 τὰρ ἀρ μαρομ; (2) idiom, τὰ:
 I will stay till m., παντα σο τὰ.

Good morning. See *Morrow*.

Morning-gown, n., a gown worn in
 the morning before one is dressed
 for the day, ζῦνα μαρονε.

Morning-prayers, n., prayers said
 each morning, ὑπνουῖτε na
 μαρονε.

Morning-star, n., any one of the
 planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars or
 Saturn, esp. Venus, πείατ na
 μαρονε.

Morning-watch, n., the watch be-
 tween 4 a.m. and 8 a.m., παίπε
 na μαρονε.

Morose, a., of a sour temper, ill-
 humoured. severe, sullen and
 austere, (1) ζῆρανρόα, *ind.*; (2)
 ceatpanamail, -mīa; (3) παοβ-
 νόραc, -aige; (4) mionόραc, -aige;
 (5) canntiaac, -aige; (6) ptaupe-
 eamail, -mīa; (7) ouaipc, -e;
 (8) neampultmar, -aipe; (9)
 oupánta, *ind.*; (10) ouipb, -e.

Moroseness, n., sourness of temper,
 sullenness, (1) ζῆρανρόαc, -a, f.;
 (2) ceatpanamīaac, -a, f.; (3)
 oupántaac, -a, f.; (4) ptaupe,
 -e, -eaac, f.

Morris-dance, n., a Moorish dance,
 also a dance formerly common
 in England. τὰμπα na Muipuz
 (O' Beg.).

Morrow, n., the day following the
 present, báipeac: to-morrow,
 (a) amáipeac, (b) amápac, (c)
 anou τὰμ-πα amapac ouit-pe
 (Tbb. 19, 19), (d) an τὰ amápac;
 on the m., (a) ap n-a báipeac,
 (b) ap na mápac (Ex. 9, 6); good
 m., (a) marom maic ouit, (b)
 mópa ouit, and the usual answer
 mópa ip Muipe ouit.

Morse, n., the Walrus, capall mapá.

Moisel, n., a little bite or bit of
 food, (1) ζῆρεm, *gen.* ζῆρεma,
pl. ζῆreamanna, *m.*; (2) tán béit;
 (3) blúipe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -πί, and
 -eaac, *m.*; (4) pṣpáipeōs, -ōige,
 -a, f.; (5) mīp, -e, -eanna, f.;
 (6) pṣpáipeōs, -ōige, -a, f. (*Don.*);
 (7) náoa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (8)
 ceat, -a, *m.* (*Or.*); (9) zobáac
 nó zoblaac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (10)
 pṣobalaac, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Mortal, a., (1) subject to death,
 romapbta, *ind.*

(2) Destructive to life, also
 mortal as *opp.* to venial, mapb-
 taac.

(3) Deathly, (a) bápmar, -aipe;
 (b) báramail, -mīa.

(4) Human, ταonna, *ind.*
 (ταοντα).

Mortal enemy, τεapṣnamaro.

It is a mortal shame, 'ré an
 náipe paōṣalta é.

Mortality, n., the condition or
 quality of being mortal, (1)
 romapbtaac, -a, f.; (2) po-
 bápac, -a, f.; (3) táim, -e, f.

Mortally, ad., in a mortal manner,
 so mapbtaac.

Mortar, n., a building material
 used for joining stones, bricks,
 etc., and for plastering, moiptea,
 -éit, *m.* (moiptea, *Con.*) .i. aol
 ἡ ζαμμή ἡ uipe paiaite tpi n-a
 ééite; brick they had for stone
 and pitch for m., ip bpice oo bi
 aca map éloic ἡ pic talmuige
 map moiptea (Gen. 11, 3).

Mortar, n., a strong vessel in
 which things are pounded with
 a pestle, moiptea, -éip, *m.*:
 they used to grind it in mills
 or beat it in a m., oo meitroip
 i multib é nó oo bpúigroip é
 i moiptea (cf. Numb. 11, 8).

Mortgage, n., the conveyance of
 property to secure the payment

of a debt, etc., *ḡeall* (cupṭar ar ṭalam nō ar māom eile), *gen. ḡill, pl. ḡeallamna, m.*

Mortgaged land, *ṭalam cupṭa i nḡeall nō i nḡneim.*

A mortgaged house or farm, *tiḡ nō feim i nḡeall.*

Mortgage, v.t., to convey property as security for a debt, etc., *cupim i nḡeall.*

Mortgagee, n., the person to whom property is mortgaged, *ṭume ṭo ṭōḡar ḡeall ar nīṭ.*

Mortgagor, n., one who gives a mortgage, *an tī cupear nīṭ i nḡeall.*

Mortgaging, n., the act of giving a mortgage, *cup nīṭ i nḡeall.*

Mortification, n., (1) the act of mortifying or becoming gangrenous, *ṭruailluḡaḡ, -iḡṭe, m.*

(2) The condition of being mortified, *oṭar, gen. and pl. -air, m.*

(3) Subjection of the passions and appetites by penance, (a) *clonmarḡaḡ, -ḡṭa, m. (Donl.)*; (b) *reapḡaḡ, -ḡṭa, m.*: mortifying themselves by watching, praying and fasting, *aḡ fuir-eaḡar, aḡ ḡurḡe ḡ aḡ ṭporḡaḡ ṭ'a reapḡaḡ fēm (Keat. Hist.).*

Mortify, v.t., (1) to produce gangrene, *ṭruailluḡim, -uḡaḡ.*

(2) To deaden the bodily appetites by fasting and abstinence, (a) *reapḡaim, -aḡ*; (b) *clona na colna, ṭoil nō mian ṭo rmaṭuḡaḡ le ṭporḡaḡ nō ṭpérḡeanar.*

(3) To depress, to humble, to vex, to chagrin, *cpáḡaim, v.n. cpáḡ.*

Mortise, n., a cavity cut into a piece of wood to receive another piece called the tenon, *moipṭir, gen. -e, -eaḡa, f.*

Mortuary, a., of or pertaining to the dead, *aḡlacánaḡ, -aḡṭe.*

Mosaic, a., of or pertaining to Moses, *baineap le māoirē*; mosaic work, *obaip mórṭa.*

Mosque, n., a Mahomedan church, *ṭeampull ṭurcaḡ.*

Mosquito, n., a blood-sucking gnat of the genus *Culex*, *coipmíolṭṭṭṭ, -óḡṭe, -a, f.*

Moss, n., a cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, (1) *caonaḡ, -aḡṭ, -aḡṭe, m.*; a rolling stone gathers no m., *nī ḡabann clōc reaṭa caonaḡ*; (2) *comeaḡ, -nḡṭ, m.*; (3) *connaḡ, -aḡṭ, -aḡṭe, m.*; (4) *cunnaḡ*; (5) *conmlaḡ, -aḡṭ, m.*; (6) *caomce, g. id., m.*; (7) *mómṭeaḡ, -tiḡ m.*; (8) *finnemóm, -óna, f.*

Moss at the bottom of a well. *ṭionnaḡ, -aḡṭe, f.*

Moss or down on the peach, quince, etc., *meap caomce, g. id., m.*

Bog moss, Sphagnum, mómṭeaḡ uiaṭ.

Irish moss, a seaweed, caipriḡin, g. id., m.

Rock moss (L. fuscus), caomce, g. id., m.

Tree moss, caomce coille (cf. mildew, caomce uiaṭ).

Mossberry, n., a small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*), *monóḡ, -óḡṭe, -óḡa, f.*

Mossy, a., full of moss, *lān ṭo cāonaḡ.*

Mossy ground, ṭomaraḡ, -aḡṭ, m. (Don.).

Most, a., (1) consisting of the greater number or quantity than the rest, nearly all, (a) *an curo ip mó ṭe*: m. men proclaim every man his own goodness, *maoróḡ an curo ip mó ṭo na ṭaomib a maiteap fēm ḡaḡ*

αὐτὸν ἀα (*Prov.* 20, 6); or three at m., νό τριῦν ἄν ἔυρο ἢ μό οὐ (1 *Cor.* 14, 27); (b) ὑμῶν: m. of them, ἃ ν-ὑμῶν or ὑμῶν ἀα; (c) ἢ μό: he who talks m. does least work, ἄν τέ ἢ μό καὶντ 'ρέ ἢ λυγὰ ὀβαίρ.

(2) Greatest in degree: the m. beautiful woman, ἄν βέαν ἢ ῥόδιτνε; m. delicate hands, λάμα ῥόμινε.

Most, *ad.*, in the greatest or highest degree, (1) ῥό- as a prefix, ᾶ ῥόμῳ: because thou art m. true in thy words, οὐ ὅρις ᾶ ὅριτ τὺ ῥόφιρμνεᾶ ἢ οὐ ὅριτρεῖθ (*Donl.*); (2) ῥάρ as a prefix: ῥάριθεᾶρ, -εῖρε, m. beautiful; (3) ἄν τὰοῦ ἀμυῖς: £20 at the m., ῥίε πύντ οὐν τὰοῦ ἀμυῖς.

Mostly, *ad.*, for the most part, chiefly, in the main, (1) ἄν ἔυρο ἢ μό; (2) ἄε μόρ.

Mote, *n.*, a small particle as of floating dust, (1) οὐραοᾶν, -ᾶν, m. (*P. O'L.*), also οὐβραοᾶν; (2) οὐβλογᾶν, -ᾶν, m. (*Don.*); οὐραγᾶν (*Tyr.*); (3) μαῶν, -ῶν, m. (*Tip.*); (4) βροῦ, -α, pl. *id.*, m.: brother, let me pull out the m. that is in thine eye, ἃ θεᾶρβ-ῥάταιρ λειγ ὅαν ἄν βροῦ ἀτά αὐ ῥύλ οὐ ὅαν αῖρτε (*Luke* 6, 42); (5) βροῦ, g. βρουῖ, pl. βροῦ-ἄννα, m.; (6) κάιτνῖν, g. *id.*, pl. -νῖ, m.

Moth, *n.*, a lepidopterous insect that feeds on clothes (1) μίολ κῥιον, m.; (2) λεᾶν, -ᾶν, m.; (3) λεᾶν, -ᾶν, m.; (4) λεᾶν, -ᾶν, m. (*Mat.* 6, 19); (5) canna=cúḡionna, g. *id.*, f.

Mother, *n.*, a woman who has borne a child, μάταιρ, *gen.* μάταιρ, *pl.* μάιτρε and μάιτρεᾶ, f. (*cf.* L. mater): the m.

has seven loves for her son but he has only one for her, τὰ ῥεᾶτ νῆρᾶθ ᾶς ἄν μάταιρ οὐν ῥᾶε ἢ ᾶν αῖρε ὅι ᾶτ αὐν ἔεαν ἀμᾶν (*Oriel* song); every mother's son of us, ᾶε ῥᾶε μάταιρ ᾶςᾶν; ᾶε υἷε οὐνε ὅιν.

Mother's duty or right, μάταιρ-ᾶετ, -α, f.

Stepmother, λεᾶρμάταιρ, f.; comάταιρ, f.

Motherhood, *n.*, the state of being a mother, μάταιρᾶετ, *gen.* -α, f.

Mother-in-law, *n.*, the mother of one's husband or wife, μάταιρ ἔεῖτε, f.: βεᾶν ῥᾶε ἢ μάταιρ ἔεῖτε, μαρ ἔατ ἢ λυῦ ᾶρ ᾶᾶρ ἃ ἔεῖτε.

Motherless, *a.*, destitute of a mother, ᾶν μάταιρ.

Motherly, *a.*, maternal, tender, (1) μάιτρεᾶν, -ᾶν; (2) μάτ-ᾶρᾶ.

Motherly, *ad.*, in the manner of a mother, ᾶ μαίτρεᾶν.

Mother-naked, *a.*, naked as when born, (1) τάρνοετ; (2) τᾶνοετ.

Mother-of-pearl, *n.*, the hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, ῥεᾶᾶν νεᾶν.

Mother-of-thyme, *n.*, an aromatic plant (*Thymus serpyllum*), (1) λυ ῥᾶε ῥᾶε βρεᾶν, m.; (2) τῖν κῥᾶε, m.

Mother-tongue, *n.*, the language of one's native land, τεᾶᾶ οὐῦταιρ.

Mother-wit, *n.*, natural or native wit or intelligence, εᾶνῥᾶετ ῥᾶοῦῥᾶ.

Mother-wort, *n.*, a labiate herb (*Leonurus cardiaca*) used popularly in medicine, (1) λυ ῥᾶε ῥᾶε, (2) εἷτεῖρεᾶ, -ᾶε, -α, f.

Motion, *n.*, (1) voluntary or involuntary movement of the body, *copruige*, -*ŕe*, *m.*

(2) Power or capacity for motion, (a) *ŕluairéact*, *a*, *f.*: the *m.* of an army, *ŕluairéact rluairŕ*; (b) *riubal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (c) *luadail*, *e*, *f.*; (d) *luamam*, -*inna*, *f.*; (e) *luarcar*, -*air*, *m.*

(3) A proposal or suggestion, *carŕm*, -*iona*, *f.*: I made a *m.* which was unanimously agreed to, *munear carŕm ar a noéarnad réirdeac so com-dontac*.

(4) Movement of the mind. will, desires or passions: he did it of his own *m.*, *do dem ré é dā toil rém*.

Motionless, *a.*, without motion, (1) *ŕan copruige*; (2) *forac*, -*aiŕe*.

Motive, *n.*, that which incites to action or moves the will, cause, reason, inducement, object, (1) *ráct*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, -*anna*, *m.*; (2) *cúir*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (3) *cionnráct*, *m.*; (4) *rocam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (5) *leirŕ*, -*e*, *pl. -í*, *f.*; (6) *riocair*, -*crac*, -*craca*, *f.*; (7) *dōdar*, -*air*, *m.*

Motley, *a.*, consisting of different colours, (1) *breac*, *gsf. bpuce*; (2) *meaŕŕta* i *noac*.

Motor, *n.*, a vehicle propelled by electricity, petrol, etc., (1) *ŕluairteán*, -*ám*, *m.* (recent); (2) *mótor*, -*oir*, *m.* (recent)

Mottle, *v.t.*, to mark with spots of a different colour, *breacaim*, -*ad*: *do déanam breac nó ballac*.

Mottled, *a.*, marked with spots of different colours, (1) *ballac*, -*aiŕe*; (2) *breac*, -*pice*; (3) *breacŕar*.

Mould, *n.*, a soft downy concretion from damp, being a growth

of minute fungi of various kinds, (a) *múrŕán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *caonac liact*, *m.*; (c) *cúnac liact*; (4) *caomce liact*, *m.*; *caomce coille liact*; (d) *ppruadair*, -*air*, *m.*

(2) Crumbling, soft, friable earth, esp. containing the remains of organic matter, (a) *úr*, *g. úire*, *dat. úir*, *f.*; (b) *icir*, *g. icreac*, *f.*; (c) *duibdán*, -*ám*, *m.* (turf-mould); also *ŕradar mōna*.

(3) The matrix or cavity in which anything is shaped, (a) *mulla*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (b) *muileos*, -*ois*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *múnta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) *deatbadán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (e) *oreac-dōán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (f) *formán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Mould board of a plough, *clár ŕŕeite*.

Mould for putting heads on nails, *treoir*, *g. -e* and -*orac*, *f.*

Cheese mould, *ŕpuicŕearŕ*, *m.*

Mould, *v.t.*, (1) to cover with mould or soil, (a) *lānam*, -*ad*, also *lānuisim*, -*uŕad*; (b) *teilŕim*, -*ŕean*; (c) *raoŕnuisim*, -*uŕad*.

(2) To form in a mould, *caitim* i *mulla*, *v.n.*, *caiteam* i *mulla*; *teilŕim* i *mulla*.

(3) To form into a particular shape, (a) *ŕuirim*, *v.n.* *ŕuirim*; (b) *cuirim* i *bpoirim*.

Moulder, *v.t.*, to crumble into small particles, to turn to dust by natural decay, (1) *mūnuisim*, -*uŕad*; (2) *tuitim ina luairéac*.

Moulder, *n.*, one who moulds or forms into shape, *deatbadoir*, -*ōra*, -*í*, *m.*

Mouldering, *n.*, the act of crumbling away or turning to dust, *mūnuŕad*, -*uŕŕe*, *m.*

Mouldiness, *n.*, the state of being mouldy, (1) *múoarbē*, *g. id., f.*
(2) *léite*, *g. id., f.*; (3) *léiteáct*,
-*a, f.*; (4) *múrḡánaáct*, -*a, f.*

Moulding, *n.*, the act of putting earth or clay to plants as potatoes, (1) *as cup cpé*: remoulding, *as cup aitécpé* (*W. Lim. and Or.*); *ir mītro dom an aitécpé a cup ruar* (*B. f.*); (2) *teitḡean*, -*ḡm, m.*: first *m.*, *as cup teitḡm*; second *m.*, *as raotḡruḡaó* (*Ker.*); (3) *as caṡaó lām* (*Con. and Don.*), also *as cup lām*; (4) *lānuḡaó*, -*uḡṡte, m. (Mayo).*

Mouldy, *a.*, overgrown with mould as mouldy cheese, *liaṡ, comp. léite*; *múrḡánaáct*, -*aḡṡe*; *ṡpéoiḡṡte, ind.*

Moult, Moulting, *n.*, casting the feathers, as a bird, *ḡataṡ ciete* (*ctúam*).

Mound, *n.*, (1) an artificial hill or elevation of earth, (*a*) *ciaóomúr*, *gen. -úr*, *pl. -ṡṡa, m.*; (*b*) *leaáct*, *g. id., pl. -ai, m.*; (*c*) *leaáctán*, -*ám, m.*; (*d*) *tomááct*, -*aḡṡ, -aḡṡe, m.*

(2) A regular and isolated hill, hillock or knoll, (*a*) *tuiaáct*, -*iaáct*, *pl. id., dat. -iaḡṡ, f.*; (*b*) *tuiaáctán*, *gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (*c*) *meall*, *g. mill, pl. id.*; (*d*) *meallán*, -*ám, m.*; (*e*) *ṡuma*, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Mount, *v.t.*, to get up, to ascend, to climb, (1) *térōim ruar*: to go up a ladder, *ṡut ruar ar ṡpéimpe*; to go on guard, *ṡut ar ḡáṡṡa*; (2) *arḡnam*, -*ám*, to *m.* a breach; (3) to *m.* a cannon, *ḡuma móṡ ṡo cup ar caipṡ*; (4) to *m.* a fan, *ḡaotḡmán ṡo óéanam ruar*.

Mount, *v.i.*, to rise on high, to go up to ascend, *eipḡim nó eipḡim*,

v.n. eipḡe and eipḡe, imper. eipḡṡ and eipḡṡ, fut. eipeóáṡ; though Babylon should *m.* up to heaven, *ṡá mberṡ ḡo n-eipe-óáṡ an bhabiton ruar ḡo neam* (*Jer. 51, 53*).

Mount, *n.*, a high hill, (1) *cnoc*, *gen. and pl. cnuc, m.*; (2) *tuiaáct*, -*iaáct*, *pl. id., dat. -iaḡṡ, f.*

Mountain, *n.*, (1) a mass of earth and rocks, *ṡiaab*, *gen. ṡléibe, pl. ṡléibte, m.*; (2) symmetrically shaped, cone-like mountain, *cpuaáct*, -*aice, -a, f.*; (3) round mountain, *mám*, -*a, -anna, m. (cf. Maam Turk in Galway).*

Mountain-ash, *n.*, an ornamental tree, the *Pyrus aucuparia* or rowan tree, (1) *caorṡann* (*cáṡ-ṡann, M.*), -*ann, m.*; (2) *ṡumnpéóḡ coille, f.*; (3) *tuṡ*, -*e, f.*

Mountain-bramble (dwarf), *n.*, a plant of the genus *Rubus*, *cpúbín na ṡionnaáct*.

Mountaineer, *n.*, one who lives among or climbs mountains, (1) *ṡléibteánaáct*, -*aḡṡ, m.*; (2) *ṡléibteóṡ*, -*óṡa, -ṡí, m. (Lh. 94).*

Mountain-grass, *n.*, a sedge-like grass of the genus *Carex*, (1) *ṡionnán bán*, *m.*; (2) *ciaab*, *g. céibe, f.*; (3) *ciaṡlaáct*, -*aḡṡe, f.*

Mountain laver, *n.*, a rock lichen of the genus *Palmella* used in dyeing, *ṡuntleapṡ na nibeam*.

Mountainous, *a.*, full of or containing mountains, (1) *cnocaáct*, -*aḡṡe*; (2) *ṡléibteamail*, -*mla*,
Mountain-pass, *n.*, *mám*, -*áme. -ameaáct, f.*

Mountain-peak, *n.*, a high pointed mountain, *beam*, *gen. -emne, dat. beinn, pl. -a and -aáct, f. (cf. The Twelve Pins in Galway).*

Mountain-sage, *n.*, a species of *Salvia*, (1) *aṡaṡ liaṡ*, *m.*; (2) *úr ṡléibe, f.*; (3) *caṡaṡṡlamne*;

- (4) *lur na b̄riað*, *m.*; (5) *ráirte cnuic*, *f.*
- Mountain-valley, *n.*, a valley among mountains, *feórán*, *-ám*, *m.*
- Mountebank, *n.*, any boastful and false pretender, (1) *cleapurðe*, *gen. id., pl. -ðe*, *m.*; (2) *peaðac*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*; *buaílum r̄giað*, *m.*
- Mounted-express, *n.*, an express messenger on horseback, *luat-maipað*, *-aig*, *m.*
- Mourn, *v.t.*, to grieve for, to lament, to deplore, to bemoan, to bewail, (1) *deanam cumá*, (2) *caomim*, *-neað*; (3) *éag-caomim*, *-neað*; (4) *caorðim*, *v.n. caoi*: mourning her husband, *að caoi a céile*.
- Mourner, *n.*, one who mourns, (1) *caomteac*, *-tig*, *m.*; (2) *bean caomte*, *g. mná caomte*, *f.*; (3) *cumáð*, *-aig*, *m.*: feign thyself to be a *m.*, *leis opt féin beic ad cumáð*; (4) *crónaíre*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.*; (5) *pl. luét caomte*: you are without mourners, *níl luét do caomte aðat*.
- Mournful, *a.*, full of or expressing sorrow, mourning, grieving; sad, also saddening; causing sorrow; grievous, (1) *lán de cumá*; (2) *cumáð*, *-aige*; (3) *b̄rónað*, *-aige*; (4) *dob̄rónað*, *-aige*; (5) *or̄nað*, *-aige*; (6) *duð*, *-aige*; (7) *caomteac*, *-tise*; (8) *eóic̄aíreac*, *-tise*; (9) *éagcaomteac*, *-tise*; (10) *uclánað*, *-aige*; (11) *truað-ánta*, *ind.*; (12) *dólarac*, *-aige*.
- Mournful melody*, *riarra*.
- Mournfulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being mournful, (1) *cum̄taðt*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *b̄rónaðt*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *dob̄rónaðt*, *-a*, *f.*
- Mourning, *n.*, (1) the act of sorrowing or expressing grief, lamentation, sorrow, (a) *cumá*, *gen. -að*,

- dat. -aro*, *f.*; enter not the house of *m.*, *ná céim̄is ir̄teað i t̄tig na cumáð* (*Jer. 16, 5*); (b) *dólar*, *-ár*, *m.*; (c) *dob̄rón*, *-óim*, *m.*; (d) *sol cumáð*, *g. -suil*, *m.*; (e) *caoi*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (f) *caomeað*, *-nte*, *m.*: without help for *m.* but only three, *san con̄nam̄ caomte aici aét t̄m̄úr am̄ám*; (g) *nuall*, *-aill*, *m.*; (h) *uaill̄feartaðt*, *-a*, *f.*; (i) *eóic̄aíre*, *g. id.*, *f.*
- (2) Garb, drapery or emblems indicative of grief, *b̄rón*, *-óim*, *m.*: they are in *m.*, *tá r̄iað i mb̄rón*.
- Mourning song*, (a) *mar̄bna*, *g. id., pl. -ái*, *m.*; (b) *tuir̄eam̄*, *-rim̄*, *m.*; (c) *caomeað*, *-nte*, *m.*; (d) *mar̄b̄cumá*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (e) *mar̄b̄por̄t*, *-p̄uir̄t*, *m.*; (f) *mar̄b̄-ðuan*, *-ame*, *-anta*, *f.*; (g) *m̄iḡ-ðeól*, *-óil*, *m.*; (h) *t̄maðan*, *-am*, *m.*; (i) *crónað*, *-aig*, *-aige*, *m.*
- Mouse, *n.*, a small rodent of the genus *Mus*, *luç*, *-uice*, *-a*, *f.*; *dim. luçós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*; field-mouse, *luç féir*; flitter-mouse, *r̄giačán leačair̄*.
- Mouse-ear, *n.*, (1) the forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*), (a) *lur m̄r̄e*, *m.*; (b) *lur na miol*, *m.*; (c) *lur miola*, *m.*
- (2) A species of hawkweed (*Hieracium Pilosella*), (a) *cluar luçóige*; (b) *cluar liač*.
- Mouse-hole, *n.*, a hole made by a mouse for passage or abode, *poll luice*, *m.*
- Mouser, *n.*, a cat that catches mice, *mar̄b̄t̄oir̄ luç*; *luçair̄e*, *gen. id.*, *m.*
- Mousetail, *n.*, a ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Myosurus*, *eap̄ball̄ luçóige*.
- Mouse-trap, *n.*, a trap for catching mice, *saírte luç*.
- Mousing, *n.*, the act of hunting mice, *luçair̄eac̄t*, *-a*, *f.*

Moustache. See Mustache.

Mouth, *n.*, the opening through which an animal receives food and utters sounds, (1) *béal*, -éil, *m.*, *dim.* *béilín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*: the silent mouth does no harm, ní d'eimeann *béal* in-a cōmmurōe ainnéar; He that sends mouths sends meat, (a) *do b'eir Dia biað do gac béal*, (b) *níor cūir Dia béal ariam san fuo leir*, (c) *car órourg Dia béal san biað*; a great stone was upon the well's mouth, *do bí cloc mhór ar béal an tobair* (*Gen.* 29, 2); (2) idiom, to have one's heart in one's *m.*, *glacath uatbáir*; (3) idiom, 'tis in everyone's *m.*, *deir an raogal go léir é*; *tá pé ina rgeal peata*; (4) to make mouths, *cup cambéal nó rgamh ar péim*.

Wry-mouthed, *cainbéalað*.

Foul-mouthed, *oroelabarta*.

Abusive mouth, *oroicbéal*, *m.*: he uses abusive language, *tá oroicbéal air*.

A big mouth, *rtabað*, -air, *m.*

Deformed or wry mouth, (a) *teatbéal*, *m.*; (b) *rtabað*, -air, *m.*, with prominent teeth; (c) *rtannol*, -ail, *m.*; (d) *rgamh*, -e, -eaca, *f.*

Hand to mouth: living from hand to mouth, *as cup an lae mrou leir an lá amáireac*.

Open mouth *i.* habitually open, (a) *clab*, -aib, *m.*; (b) *gamóeal*, -éil, *m.* (*N. Con.*); (c) *uirbéal*, *m.* (*f. l.*); (d) *rtabað*, -air, *m.* (*f. l.*).

Protruding mouth, *gob*, *g.* *guib*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Thick-lipped mouth, *blob*, -a, -anna, *m.*, also *plob*.

Mouth of a river, (a) *bun*, *g.* -a and -um, *m.*; (b) *mbear*, -bir, *m.*

Mouthful, *n.*, as much as is put into the mouth at one time, (1) *lán béil*, *lán béil de biað ir lán baile de náipe*; (2) *greim*, *g.* -eama, *pl.* -eamanna, *m.* (a bite); (3) *béalóg*, -oige, -a, *f.*; (4) *plaic*, -e, *f.*; (5) *sup*, *bolgam*, also *blogam* (*Con.*), *gen.* -aim, *pl. id.*, and -a, *m.*; (6) *ól* *trí mbotgama* (*T. F.* 12), also *bolmac*, *m.*; (7) *rgiobar*, -air, *m.*; (8) *rrubóg*, -oige, -a *f.*

Mouthles, *a.*, *san béal*.

Mouthpiece, *n.*, (1) a horse's bit, *béalbað -aige*, -a, *f.*

(2) Of a bagpipe, *gaotaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Mov ble, *a.*, (1) capable of being moved, not fixed or stationary, (a) *robogta*; (b) *rogluairte*: a *m.* feast, *péile rogluairte*; also *péile peata*; (c) *ro-atruigte*: *m.* feast, *raoire airtruigte*.

(2) Fit to be moved (a) *ionairtruigte*; (b) *ioncorruigte*.

Movableness, *n.*, the state or quality of being movable, (1) *airtruigteact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *rogluairteact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *robogtaact*, -a, *f.*

Movables, *n.*, goods, wares, furniture, (1) *maom ionairtruigte*; (2) *eaparaðe*; (3) *trupgán*, *m.* (furniture).

Move, *v.t.*, (1) to move a thing from one place to another, (a) *airtruigm*, *v.n.*, *airtruigath*; (b) *corruigm*, -ge and -uath: let no man *m.* his bones, *ná corruigeth dume ar bit a enama* (2 *Kings* 23, 18); (c) *baimm*, *v.n.* *bam(t)*: *m.* that stone out of my way, *bain an cloc rim ar mo iuge*.

(2) To put in motion, (a) *corruigm*, -ge and -uath: not a dog shall *m.* his tongue, *ní corpuacath*

maoipaò a teanga (*Ex.* 11, 7); (b) gluairim, -reacht; (c) bogaim, -aò: be moving, bí ag bogáð; the mouth moved as if to speak, do bog an béal mar a beaò pé cum labairtá.

(3) To arouse the feelings or passions of, to incite, (a) cuirim cum: I moved him to laughter, cuirpeap cum gáiríoe é; (b) spioraim, -aò; (c) gluairim, -reacht: what the ear does not hear does not m. the heart, an puo ná clumeann an éluar ní gluairéann pé don cpoirde; (d) idiom: it moved the two men so much, do éuarò pé com móp ap an mbeirt fear; (e) corruigim, -ge and -uğaò: they have moved me to jealousy, do corruigeaðap cum éaða mé (*Deut.* 32, 21); (f) idiom: none of these things move me, ní'l cáp şam i n-émiò (*Acts* 20, 24); (g) idiom: he was moved with compassion for them, do şaò tpuaişe şéap oóib é (*Mat.* 36); do şaib tpuaişe móp oóib é (*ib.* 14, 14); ap nşabáil tpuaişe móipe o'íora oó (him), (*Mark* 1, 41).

(4) To move hither and thither, (a) to rock, luarşam, -aò.

(5) To wave, luaimmşim, -uğaò.

(6) To propose, to recommend: I m. the following resolution, cuirim tairşim pómaib mar leanap.

Move, v.i., (1) to change place or posture, (a) to stir, corruigim, -ge and -uğaò: for in Him we live and m. and have our being, óip ip anr-şan mairimíto 7 corruigmíto aşup atámaoro (*Acts* 17, 28); he moves, corruigeann pé; that they may dwell in a place

of their own and m. no more, şo nðéanaro comuioe i n-aic bur leó péim 7 naş şcoppócaio níor mó (*2 Sam.* 7. 11); (b) to move towards, ophuioim: m. up to the fire, ophuio şuar (or aníor) cum na temeao nó ophuio i leic i n-aice na temeao; m. away from me, ophuio uaim amaş; (c) to go, (i) gluairim, -reacht: they moved along rapidly, do gluair şiao leó şo taparo; (ii) riublaim, -bal: the wheel moved, do riubail an poş; (ii) idiom: cuirim oíom: it is as well for me to be moving now, tá pé com mair aşam beic aş eip oíom anoir.

(2) To change residence, air-tpuşim, -uğaò.

Move, n., (1) a movement, (a) méam, g. méime, f.: he has not a m. in him, ní'l méam ann; (b) hamp, -a, m.: without a m. in him, şan hamp ann; (c) rmeaş, -a, m.; ní'l rmeaş ann.

(2) A step in execution of a plan or purpose, (a) aicearş, m., what is the first m. we have to make? cao é an éaao aicearş atá te oéanam aşamn (*P. O'L.*).

(3) Move in a game, as chess, draughts, etc., beapc, -eipce, -a, f.: I will make another m., impeócaò beapc eile.

Movement, n., the act of moving, change of place or posture, (1) corpuişe, -uigce, m.; (2) şluair-eaşt, -a, f.; (3) luaoail, -e, f.; (4) luarşao, -şca, m.; (5) luar-şap, -aip, m.

Mover, n., one who or that which moves, şluairceóip, -ópa, -pí, m.

Prime mover, cinntpiocaip, -craş, -craşa, f.

Moving, a., (1) changing place or posture, (a) corpuişeao, -şişe;

(b) *gluairteac*, -*ti*ge; (c) *luarḡac* -*ai*ge; (d) *luamneac*, -*ni*ge; (e) *luatpac*, -*ai*ge.

(2) Exciting movement of the mind, (a) *corruiḡteac*, -*ti*ge; (b) *gluairteac*, -*ti*ge.

Moving, *n.*, the act of changing place or posture, (1) *gluairteact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *corruiḡe*, *g.* -*uiḡte*, *m.*; (3) *boḡad*, -*ḡta*, *m.*: it is time for me to be *m.*, *ir mītro dom beit* *as boḡad*; (4) *cup de*.

Mow, *v.t.*, (1) to cut down grass with a scythe or machine, *féar do ḡearrad nó do baint*.

(2) With a scythe, *rpeataim*, -*ad*.

Mower, *n.*, one who mows, *rpeatad-oir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*

Mowing, *n.*, the act of one who mows, *rpeatadóirteact*, -*a*, *f.*

Much, *a.*, great in quantity or number, long in duration, (1) *mórán*: thou shalt carry *m.* seed out into the field and gather but little in, *béarfaró tú mórán ríl amac fá'n macaire* *ḡ ní éumneócaró tú aet beagán irteac* (*cf. Deut.* 28, 38); (2) *iomróa*; (3) *pumn*; (4) *mór*: he is not of *m.* account, *ní mór le ráó é*; *m.* more, *tuittead mór*; (5) *mó comp.* of *mór*, great: that is as *m.* as it is, *ní mó ná rím é*; twice as *m.*, *fá óó níor mó* (*Ex.* 16, 5).

Too much, *iomór*: the part of the children of Judah was too *m.* for them, *do bí iomn éomne lúdan iomór dóib* (*Josh.* 19, 9).

Much, *n.*, a great quantity, a great deal, (1) *mórán*, -*ám*, *m.*: it is better be a little mean than *m.* behind, *ir fearr a beit beagán rppuántaḡte ná mórán cum oeiró*; he that does not spare a little will not have *m.*, *an té nac ḡcaomnuḡear beagán cá*

mbéiró mórán aige (*U.*); by *m.*, *le mórán*; (2) *lán*, -*ám*, *m.*: *m.* more, *a lán eite*; I had *m.* to do, *bí a lán le déanam aḡam*; (3) *méro*, *m.*: how *m.* butter? *cá méro ime*; as *m.* money as you like, *an méro aḡro ir maic teat*; tell me this *m.*, *imur an méro reo óam*; (4) *oirteac*, *m.*: as *m.* as you please, *an oirteac aḡur ir toil teat*; as *m.* more, *an oirteac eite*; so *m.*, *an oirteac rím*; twice as *m.* as he had before, *óá oirteac ḡ do bí aige iomne* (*Job* 42, 10); I will do as *m.* for you, *deanrad an oirteac rím tuic-re*; (5) *iomad*, *m.*: too *m.* of one thing is good for nothing, *ní éis pac le iomad*; have you travelled *m.*? *Ar riuḡail tú an iomad?*; (6) *pumn*, *m.*: he had not *m.* money, *ní raib pumn aḡro aige*; (7) *iomlán*, -*ám*, *m.*: for as *m.* money as it is worth, *ar iomlán an aḡro ir ríú é* (*Gen.* 23, 9); (8) *mór*, *m.*: I have money but not *m.*, *tá aḡreac aḡam aet ní mór é*; I think it too *m.*, *ir mór liom é*; (9) *nearc*, *g.* *nirt*: he travelled *m.*, *do riuḡail ré a nearc*; (10) *oubrlán*, -*ám*, *m.*: it is as *m.* as you can do, *ré do oubrlán é*; *ir é do éloc nirt é* (*m. b.*).

Too much, (a) *bárraíreac*, -*a*, *f.*: there's nothing worse than too *m.* of a thing says the old cat when he was drowned in the milk, *cán ruit don pur níor meara na an bárraíreac ar' an reanacat nuair a báíreac é imr an bannne* (*II. M.* 1451); I do not like too *m.* of a thing, *ní maic liom bárraíreac de pur*; (b) *iomarcaró*, -*e*, *f.*: thus shall arise too *m.* contempt and

wrath, *map ro éipeócaro iom-arcaro oirbeasaro 7 feirge* (*Esth.* 1. 18).

Much, *ad.*, to a great degree or extent, greatly, abundantly, *so mór*: thou art m. mightier than we, *ir cumáctairge tú so mór ná rínn* (*Gen.* 26, 16).

Much less than that, *níor tuḡa so mór ná rínn*.

Muck, *n.*, dung in a moist state, (1) *soiteac, -uis, m.*: the m. and dirt of the world, *soiteac 7 ratcar an domam*; (2) *múnlac, -uis, m.*; (3) *muirt, -e, f.*

Mucous, *a.*, pertaining to or resembling mucus, (1) *rmuḡac, -aisge*; (2) *reiteac, -uisge*.

Mucus, *n.*, a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membranes, (1) *rmuḡ, -a, m.*; (2) *rpleanḡaro, -e, f.*

Mud, *n.*, earth and water mixed so as to be soft and adhesive, (1) yellow mud, the subsoil of boggy land, *oóib, -e, f.*; (2) thick, *clábar, -air*; (3) *oíib, -e, f.*; (4) *oíab, -aib, m.* (caught up by a dress); (5) *oíaoib, -e, f.*; (6) *ḡláib, -e, f.*; (7) found at the bottom of rivers, (a) *láib, -e, f.*; (b) *poroe, g. id., f.*; (8) *rlab, -aib, m.*, also *rlaib, -e, f.* (on the seashore or river strand); (9) *lábán, -ám, m.*: you left your measure with John Mud, *o'pás tú do cómar as Seaḡán ua lábám* (*H. M.* 1157); (10) *laiteac, -tíge, f.*, also *laṡac, -aisge, f.*; (11) *laic, -e, f.* (*B.LL.* I. 64, 3); (12) *muirt, -e, f.*; (13) *puiteac, -tíge, f.* (*m. b.*); (14) *labar, -air, m.* (*m. b.*); (15) *ceacair, -e, f.* (of a quagmire), (*B.LL.* IV. 100, 7); (16) *abar, -air, m.*

Muddiness, *n.*, the state or quality of being muddy, *oóibeac, gen. -a, f.*

Muddle, *v.*, *oéanam easarbuair-eac*.

Muddle, *n.*, a state of being turbid and hence intellectual cloudiness or dullness, (1) *rpaoeán, -ám, m.*: a person by too much talk often makes a m. of his own case, *oéanam tume le iomarca ḡlóir rpaoeán oá cúir fém*; (2) *baileabair, f.* (*Con.*); (3) *easarbuair, -e, f.*

Muddle, *v.t.*, to cloud or stupefy, to make a mess of, *rpaoim, -oeao*.

Muddled, *a.*, confused, (1) *rpaoeac, -oisge*; (2) *easarbuair-eac, -ríge*.

Muddle-head, *n.*, a stupid person, *rpaoeánac, -ais, m.*

Muddy, *a.*, abounding in mud, besmeared with mud, (1) *oóibeac, -bisge*; (2) *cloṡac, -aisge*; (3) *cloṡánac, -aisge*; (4) *oíibeac, -bisge, 7rl*.

Mud-guard, *n.*, a protector against the splashing of dirt, *oíon laṡairge*

Mud-wall, *n.*, a wall made of yellow mud mixed with straw or rushes and water, (1) *balla oóibe, m.*; (2) *falla fóroin, m.*

Muff, *n.*, *lámcar, -air, m.*; *lám-beirt, -eirt, -a, f.*

Muffler, *n.*, anything used for protecting the neck in cold weather, (1) *rolaro, -e, f.*; (2) *muirleao, -éro, m.*; (3) *ḡiallbrat, -bpuirt, m.*

Mug, *n.*, a kind of earthen or wooden drinking vessel with a handle, (1) *muḡán, -ám, m.*, *dim. muḡín, m.*; (2) *crúirḡa, g. id., pl. -aí, m., dim. crúirḡín*; (3) *cuirín, m.*; (4) *cairpḡ*; (5) *crúacuac, -aice, -a, f.*; (6) *réibín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (7) *caṡam, -e, -nte, f.*; (8) *ian, g. éme, f. (cf.*

B.L.L. I. 134, 11, where *caipe* (*coipe*), *ṽaḃaé*, *eapca* and *ian* are mentioned).

Mugwort, *n.*, a somewhat aromatic composite weed (*Artemisia vulgaris*), (1) *uaḃtur*, *-lopa*, *m.*; (2) *bófulán bán*, *m.*; (3) *bófulán uaḃ*, *m.*; (4) *buaḃalán*, *m.*; (5) *buaḃalán uaḃ*, *m.*; (6) *buaḃallán uaḃ* (*Ir. Gl.*); (7) *buaḃanán (bán)*; (8) *mongaḃ meapḡa*; (9) *múḡápo*.

Sea mugwort, *uaḃtur mapa*.

Mulberry, *n.*, the fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*, (1) *maoit-ṽeapna*, *f.*; (2) *maol ṽeapḡ*, *m.*; (3) *muḃóip*, *-ópa*, *-pí*, *m.*; (4) *meipeann*, *-punn*, *m.* (*T. P.*, I. 5).

Mulberry tree, (a) *cpann na pméap* (2 *Sam.* 5, 23); (b) *cpann maol ṽeapḡ*.

Mulet, *n.*, a pecuniary fine or penalty, (1) *cám*, *-e*, and *-ánaḃ*, *pl. -eaḃa*, *f.*; (2) *píonáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (3) *plaic*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

Mulct, *v.t.*, to fine, *cámim*, *-neaḃ*; *píonáilim*, *v.n. píonáil*.

Mule, *n.*, a hybrid animal got from a jackass and a mare (the jennet being from a stallion and a she-ass), *múitle*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -lí*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. mulus*); three without control—a woman, a mule and a pig, *cpúip ḡan puaḡail—bean*, *múitle ḡ muc*.

Muleteer, *n.*, one who drives a mule or mules, *peóitóip múitle*.

Mulish, *a.*, like a mule, sullen, stubborn, *múitleaḃ*, *-liḡe*.

Mull, *v.t.*, to mull drink *.i.* to heat, sweeten and enrich with spices, *mírluḡim*, *-luḡaḃ .i. ṽeoḃ ṽo céḡeam ḡ píuḃpa ṽo cúip cpívo*.

Mull, *n.*, a promontory, (1) *maoit*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *maullaḃ*, *-aiḡ*, *-a*, *m.* (*cf.* *Mullaḃ Mór*, Mullaghmore, in Sligo); (3) *meall*, *g. mill*, *m.*

Mullein, *n.*, a plant (*Verbascum thapsus*) with coarse densely woolly leaves and large flowers, (1) *conneat muipe*; (2) *tup móip* (great white); (3) *bóconneat*.

Mullet, *n.*, a fish of the genus *Mugil capito*, (1) *lannaḃ*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *lannpáḃ*, *-aiḡ*, *m.* (*Aran*); (3) *bleróṽeaḃ*, *-ḃiḡ*, *-a*, *m.*; (4) *mil-léaḃ*, *-évo*, *m.*; (5) red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*), *bleróṽeaḃ ṽeapḡ*.

Multangular, *a.*, having many angles, (1) *iolcúmneaḃ*, *-aiḡe*; (2) *ilcéapnaḃ*, *-aiḡe*.

Multidentate, *a.*, having many teeth, *ilpíaclaḃ*, *-aiḡe*.

Multifarious, *a.*, manifold, *iom-aḃamáil*, *-míla*.

Multiform, *a.*, having many forms, shapes or appearances, *ilḡnéiṽeaḃ*, *-ḃiḡe*.

Multiformity, *n.*, diversity of forms, *ilḡnéiṽeaḃṽ*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Multilateral, *a.*, having many sides, *iolṽaḃaḃ*, *-aiḡe*.

Multilineal, *a.*, having many lines, *ilúinteḃ*, *-ṽiḡe*.

Multinomial, *a.*, having many names, *iolammneaḃ*, *-niḡe*.

Multiped, *a.*, having many feet, *iolcópáḃ*, *-aiḡe*.

Multiplicand, *n.*, the number which is to be multiplied by another, *unmip méaṽuiḡṽeap*.

Multiplication, *n.*, (1) the act or process of increasing in number, (a) *méaṽuiḡaḃ*, *-uiḡṽe*, *m.*; (b) *iom-aṽuiḡaḃ*, *-uiḡṽe*, *m.*; (c) *foip-líonaḃ*, *-nta*, *m.*

(2) (*Math.*), The process of repeating or adding to itself any given number a certain number of times, *aibpíuḡaḃ*, *-iḡṽe*, *m.*, *.i. puaḡail ṽe céṽpe puaḡlaḃa ppionnpapáilta an cómaipm*.

Multiplicity, *n.*, the quality of being manifold, *ιωμαδομιάς*, -α, *f.*

Multiply, *v.i.*, to increase in number or quantity, (a) *μέσουςίμ*, -υῖαθ: when men began to m., *νῦν τοι ποιεῖσθαι να θαομε δι μέσουσας* (*Gen.* 6, 1); (b) *φοιτῶναιμ*, -αθ: be fruitful and m., *βίωθ πῶ τοιπῆας ἄσπρ φοιτῶναιθ* (*Gen.* 1, 22).

Multiply, *v.t.*, (1) to increase in number or quantity, (a) *μέσουςίμ*, -υῖαθ: I will m. thee exceedingly, *μέροεόθαρ μέ τῷ σο ἡανμόρ* (*Gen.* 17, 2); (b) *ιωμαδουςίμ*, -υῖαθ: I will increase my signs and wonders, *ιωμαδόθαρ μέ μο κομαρῆαι γ μο ἡιορῶαίεαθ* (*Ex.* 7, 3); (c) *φοιτῶναιμ*, -αθ: and God Almighty bless thee and make thee fruitful and m. thee, *ἄσπρ σο μβεαννυῖθρ θια υίεκομῆαςτ-αθ τῷ γ σο ἡοεάρηα πιοτῶμρ τῷ γ σο ὑφοιτῶναιθ τῷ* (*Gen.* 28, 3); (d) *αἰβρῖσίμ*, -ιυῖαθ: a multiplying glass, *πῖδῆαν αἰβρῖστε* (*O' Beg.*)

(2) (*Math.*), To add any given number or quantity to itself a certain number of times, (a) *μέσουςίμ*, -υῖαθ: m. by two, three, four, five, etc., *μέσουςίμ πᾶ θό; πᾶ τῖ; πᾶ ἔεαταρ; πᾶ ἔυς, ἡπ.*; (b) *αἰβρῖσίμ*, -ιυῖαθ.

Multiplying, *n.*, same as multiplication.

Multitude, *n.*, (1) a great number of persons collected together, *πλυᾶς*, -αῖς, -αῖςτε, *m.*: when he saw the m. he was moved with compassion on them, *αν ταν το κομμαρτε πέ αν πλυᾶς το ῖαθ τρυαῖς ῖεαρ θόρῃ ε* (*Mat.* 9, 36).

(2) Any great number of persons or things regarded collectively, (a) *ιωμαθ*, *m.*: should not the m. of words be answered? *ναθ δι [νάπ] ἔοιρ ιωμαθ να μβρῖαταρ το πρεᾶςπᾶθ* (*Job* 11, 2); I said . . . a m. of years should teach wisdom, *αυθαίρτε μέ . . . σο μῦμφοίρ ιωμαθ βιαθαν εᾶςνα* (*Job* 32, 7); in a m. of counsellors there is safety, *ι η-ιωμαθ να ῖκομαρπλεᾶθ βίορ θαμῖεαν* (*Prov.* 11, 14); they were not able to draw it in for the m. of fishes, *ἡίορ ὑπέροιρ ιεό δι ῖλεαρ δι βιτ α ἔαρπῖαῖς ἡτεᾶθ ιε ἡιωμαθ ιαρῖς* (*John* 21, 6); (b) *ιιαῖτ*, -α, *f.*; (c) a great m., *ιιωμαθ*, *m.*

Multitudinous, *a.*, consisting of a multitude, (1) *ιωμαδομαῖ*, -ῖτα; (2) *πλυᾶςμαρ*, -αίρε.

Multicocular, *a.*, having many eyes. *ιολφῖνλεᾶθ*.

Multure, *n.*, the toll for grinding grain, *ιυᾶθ παοταρ αν μῖνιλεόρπα δι ρον αρῖθαρ το μῖνιτ*.

Mum, *interj.*, be silent! hush! (1) *ἔρτ* το βῆα; (2) *κορῖ* το ἔεανῖα; (3) *νά λαθαίρ ῖμιος*; (4) *βι αθ ἔορτ*; (5) *θαρ δι το βῆα, ἡρ βλοῖαθ βῆιτ εᾶμντεᾶθ*. —C. αν μ. Ορόε.

Mumble, *v.t.* and *i.*, to utter words in a grumbling indistinct manner, *θῆεαναιμ ρορᾶρναῖς νό ειαρῖᾶμ*.

Mumbling, *n.*, low, indistinct muttering, *ειαρῖᾶν*, *gen.* and *pl.*-ᾶμ, *m.*

Mumbly, *ad.*, in a mumbling manner, *σο ειαρῖᾶναθ*.

Mummer, *n.*, one who makes diversion in disguise, (1) *ελαμαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.* (*Mayo*); (2) *ῖεαμαίρε*, *m.* (*Roscom.*); (3) *ελαταίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.* (generally young men who go disguised to weddings).

Mummy, *n.*, a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians, *corp marb do cumrougead san truanleas le nola amail pic.*

Mumps, *n.*, (1) epidemic or infectious parotitis, (*a*) *leicneac, -nige, f.*; (*b*) *galap pluce.*

(2) A disease of the throat, quinsy, *plucamur, -ur, m.*; (3) sullenness, sulks; I am in the *m.*, *caim miorarta no colzac.*

Munch, *v.t.* and *i.*, to chew with a grinding crunching sound, (1) *mungim, -il*; (2) *cognaim, -ad* and *-amt.*

Munched, *a.*, chewed with a crunching sound, (1) *mungilte*; (2) *coganta.*

Muncher, *n.*, one who munches, (1) *mungilteoir, -ora, -ri, m.*; (2) *cogantoir, -ora, -ri, m.*

Munching, *n.*, the act of chewing with a munching sound, (1) *mungil, -ite, m.*; (2) *cogad, -anta, m.*

Mundane, *a.*, (1) worldly, *raogalta, ind.*

(2) Earthly, terrestrial, *catmanta, ind.* (*B.L.L.* III. 24, 10, and 40, 25).

Munificence, *n.*, lavish generosity, (1) *peite, g. id., f.*; (2) *fiatmar-eact, -a, f.*; (3) *fiatmar-tear, -a, f.*; (4) *flurpeact, -a, f.*; (5) *toirbearcar, -ar, m.*; (6) *veolcar, g. id., f.*

Munificent, *a.*, very liberal in giving or bestowing, (1) *fiat, gsf. peite*; (2) *toirbearcar, -aige*; (3) *flurpeac, -rige*; (4) *veolcar, -e.*

Munster, *n.*, a province in Ireland, *An Mum, gen. -an, dat. -am, f.*

Munster, *a.*, of or relating to the province of Munster, *Mumneac, -nige.*

Munsterman, *n.*, a native of Munster, *Mumneac, -nig, m.*

Murage, *n.*, a tax or toll paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town, *rraitballa, f.*
i. rrait do cummigtear cum ballaroe catpac do deapugad no do deanam ruar.

Mural, *a.*, of or pertaining to a wall, *bamear le balla.*

Murder, *n.*, intentional and malicious killing of a human being, (1) *marbad, -bta, m.*: do not commit *m.*, theft or adultery; do not bear false witness on any account, *na dean marbad, soro no dnuir*; *na fiadnaire breasac i n-aon cur*; (2) *dunmarbad, -bta, m.*: *na dean dummarmad (Pass. and Hom. 7470).*

Murder of a relative or tribesman, piongal, -gale, f.

Murder, *v.t.*, to kill treacherously with premeditated malice, *dume do marbad i bpeall.*

Murderer, *n.*, one guilty of murder, (1) *marbtoir, -ora, -ri, m.*; (2) *dunmarbtoir, -ora, -ri, m.*; (3) *fear fill*; (4) *piongalac, -aig, m.*

A murderer who robs his victim, fiadmarbtoir, -ora, -ri, m.

Murderous, *a.*, of or pertaining to murder; characterized by or causing murder, (1) *marbtaac, -aige*; (2) *dunmarbtaac, -aige*; (3) *fealltaac, -aige* (treacherous).

Murex, *n.*, the purple fish, having rough and often spinose shells and frequently highly coloured inside, *mupac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Murky, *a.*, dark, obscure, gloomy, (1) *toirca, ind.*; (2) *dunbneallac, -aige*; (3) *moirca*: a *m.* moonlight night, *oroe moirgeat-aige.*

Murmur, *v.i.*, (1) to make a low continued noise like the hum

of bees, &c., *cpónánaim*, *v.n.* *cpónán*.

(2) To utter complaints in a low half-articulated voice, (a) *óéanaim* *glamprán* *nó* *ceapaéct ar Óia* *nó ar òime*; (b) *cnáimpreánaim*, *-reán*; also *cnáimpreáilaim*, *-reáil*; (c) *cannpránaim*, *v.n.* *cannprán*; (d) *óéanaim* *munbap*, also *munabap*: they all murmured, *pinneasap* *các* *uite munbap* (*cf. Luke* 19, 7).

Murmur, *n.*, (1) a low, confused and indistinct sound like the hum of bees, of running water, &c., (a) *cpónán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (b) *piorán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (c) *gnáóán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (d) *manprán* (*banprán*, *Mayo*), *-ám*, *m.*; (e) *cpioncán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (f) *bannpráóán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (g) *piorapmaéct*, *-aige*, *f.*

(2) A complaint half-suppressed or uttered in a low voice, (a) *ceapnaigil*, *-e*, *f.*; (b) *glaim*, *-e*, *-eaca*, *f.*; (c) *glamprán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (d) *cnáimpreáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (e) *cnáóáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (f) *cannprán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (g) *tormpap*, *-air*, *m.*; (h) *munbap*, *-air*, *m.*, *Ek.* 16, 7; (also *munabap*, *m.*).

Murmur of a stream, *puaim* *ppóta*.

Murmur of the wood, *coḡap* *na* *coille*.

Murmurer, *n.*, one who murmurs, (1) *cnáimpreáiluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-óche*, *m.*; (2) *cnáóáiluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-óche*, *m.*; (3) *ḡampróir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (4) *glampráiluróe*, *m.*

Murmuring, *n.*, uttering murmurs, complaining, (1) *glamprán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *cnáimpreáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (3) *cnáóáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (4) *ceapnaigil*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *ceapaéct*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *ceirneam*, *-nim*, *m.*; (7) *ceapán*, *-ám*, *m.*: *ceapán* *an* *builḡ* *lám*.

Murrain, *n.*, an infectious and fatal disease among cattle, (1) *canac* *nó* *conac*, *-aig*, *m.*; (2) *maolḡapb*, *-ḡapb*, *m.*: a *m.* on you, *canac* *ḡo* *paib* *opṫra*; (3) *pḡamac*, *-aig*, *m.*; (4) *caoimn*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *ḡalap* *piḡm*; (6) *bó-ap*, *f.*

Dry murrain, *bpuicṫleacán*, *-ám* *m.* (*Aran*).

Red murrain, *mún* *pota*, *m.*

Muscle, *n.*, an organ of the body which by its contraction produces motion, (1) *péic*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *péicṫleóḡ*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*

Muscovy duck, *n.*, a duck (*Cairina* *Moschata*) larger than the common duck, *laḡa* *toḡlannac*.

Muscular, *a.*, (1) pertaining to a muscle, (a) *péicṫleóḡac*, *-aige*; (b) *péicṫeac*, *-eige*.

(2) Well furnished with muscles hence brawny, strong, powerful, vigorous, *mapḡalaéct*, *-aige*.

Muscularity, *n.*, the state or quality of being muscular, (1) *péicṫleóḡacṫ*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *mapḡalaéct*, *-a*, *f.*

Muse, *n.*, the goddess of poetry, *bamroia* *na* *pitróeacṫa*.

Muse, *v.i.*, to ponder, to think closely, (1) *léaprmuamim*, *-neao* and *-neam*; (2) *maéctnuigim* also *maéctnam*, *v.n.* *maéctnam*.

Museful, *a.*, meditative, *léaprmuamteac*, *-eige*.

Muser, *n.*, one who muses, *léaprmuamteoir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*

Museum, *n.*, a repository of works of art or of natural, scientific or literary curiosities, *reóóacán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Mushroom, *n.*, an edible fungus (*Agaricus* *campestris*) proverbial for rapidity of growth and shortness of duration, (1) *páp* *na* *haon* *oróce*, *m.* (*M.*); (2) *beac*, *-a*, *-ái*, *m.*; (3) *beacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4)

beacán beapaí, *m.* (*Don. and Or.*); (5) bolg buaíalla, *m.*; (6) bolg buaíair, *m.*; (7) bolg loigíam, *m.*; (8) ballán loigíam, *m.*; (9) ballóg loigíam.

Music, *n.*, (1) the science of tones and musical sounds, (*a*) ceól, -óil, -a and -ta, *m.*: ír boét an easlaíir bíor san ceól; ba binnne an ceól rín na ceóla an domáin (*Y.B.L.* 941); (*b*) oirfíroeaí, -a, *f.*; (*c*) oirfíroeaí, -oró, *m.*; (*d*) reel, coir, *g.* cuir, *m.*; (*e*) jig, poirt, puirt, *m.*; (*f*) aóbaítríreac, -is, *m.*, which was of three kinds, viz., sean-traróe, *f.*, sol-traróe, *f.*, ruan-traróe, *f.*, which induced (i) love or laughter, (ii) weeping and (iii) sleep, respectively.

(2) Melody, (*a*) binnne, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*b*) binnneaí, -a, *f.*; (*c*) binnear, -nir, *m.*

(3) Harmony, clairceaoí, -aí, *m.*

Musical, *a.*, of or pertaining to music, ceólmair, -aire; (2) binn, -e: mute is your *m.* mouth, ír baib do béal a bí binn.

Musical instruments, gléar ceóil: ír iomóda gléar ceóil a bíonn ann arís an fear a raib an trompa maróe aise; there are a large number of musical instruments there [in the world] said the man with the wooden jew's harp.

Music-book, *n.*, leabhar ceóil.

Musician, *n.*, one skilled in music, (1) fear ceóil, *m.*; (2) ceóltóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) ceólaíre, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) ceóluiróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (5) oirfíroeaí, -ois, *m.*; (6) *pl.* aor ceóil, *m.*

Music-master, *n.*, a teacher of music, máisiririr ceóil.

Musing, *n.*, the act of thinking closely, (1) maíctnam, *gen.* and *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) rmuamteoir-eaí, -a, *f.*; (3) aírmuameaí, -nte, *m.* (*Or.*).

Musk, *n.*, a reddish brown substance of a powerful and enduring odour obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk deer, also the perfume manufactured therefrom, murí, *gen.* and *pl.* murí, *m.*

Musk-cat, *n.*, a small quadruped of Bengal (*Paradoxurus bondar*), the *bondar* cat, murí.

Musket, *n.*, a kind of gun formerly carried by infantry soldiers, (1) gunna láime raigíóir; (2) murcaí, -oio, *m.*

Muslin, *n.*, a thin cotton cloth, murlín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*, .i. éaíac tanaróe do gíreap de éaíar.

Mussel, *n.*, an edible marine bivalve shell-fish (*Mytilus edulis*), (1) uillín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) rligéan, -ám, *m.*; (3) rligán, -ám, *m.*; (4) large and flat, braillean, -ám, *m.* (*Or.*); (5) gíumair, -air, *m.* (*gl. concha*).

Must, *v.i.*, to be obliged, to be necessitated physically or morally, (1) caíim, -teaíam; what *m.* I do to be saved? créao caíte-fear mipe a déanam cum so rlámeóíaoi mé; you will show them the work they *m.* do, cair-beáiraró tú oíob an obaircaíteiró ríao do déanam; you *m.* go there, caíteiró tú ríall ann (*B. M.*); (2) ír eisean dam: I *m.* do it, caíteiró mé a déanam nó ír eisean dam a déanam; you *m.* fight, caíteiró tú comrac nó ír eisean uirt comrac do déanam; you *m.* needs have done it, doo eisean

duit a d'éanam; I shall have to go there, caitepró mé duit ann; (3) it m. (=it cannot but be), ní fúláir; he m. be there, ní fúláir nó tá ré ann; I m. go, ní fúláir dam imteacht; there m. be something in it, ní fúláir nó tá ruid éigin ann; the match (marriage arrangements) m. be made (completed), ní fúláir nó tá an cleamhnas déanta; I consider that I m. (am inclined to, want to) wait, ní fúláir liom fanmáint; (4) I m. go, tá orm imteacht; (5) you m. do it, ní mór duit é d'éanam; you m. have pincers for that, ní mór duit teanncair leir m. (m. b.); (6) you must do something, tá agat (also tá ort) ruid éigin a d'éanam (m. b.); (7) he m. be there by now, ní féidir nó tá ré ann anois.

Must, *n.*, the juice of the grape or other fruit before fermentation, fíon úr.

Must, *n.*, mould or mustiness, múrghán, -án, *m.*

Mustache, *n.*, hair left growing above the mouth, (1) cpoimbéal, -béil, *m.* (*F. M.* 1465); (2) cpoiméal, -éil, *m.* (*Con.*).

Mustard, *n.*, a cruciferous plant of the genus Brassica, formerly Sinapis, (1) murcarró, -airó, *m.*; (2) amaras, -aise, *f.*

Fine-leaved hedge mustard (*Foeniculus porsino*), fínéal mhíre.

Hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*), (a) saipealac Coluim; (b) tur an óir; (c) meilire, *f.*

Mithridate mustard (*Thlaspi arvense*), sarbhairneac, *f.*

Stinking hedge mustard (*Erysimum alliaria*), bócomeall; saipealac Coluim.

Treacle mustard (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*), (a) ppaireac na scaora, *f.*; (b) ppaireac riab, *f.*

Wild mustard (*Brassica sinapistrum*), (a) sarbhós, *f.*; (b) sar an connacta, *f.*; (c) amaras burde, *f.*; (d) ppaireac burde, *f.*; (e) ppaireac sarb; (f) bpaire, *g. id., m.*

Muster, *v.t.* and *i.*, to assemble as troops, (1) tionólaím, *v.n.* tionól, -ab: the old objections were mustered, tionólab na reanionmaroái; (2) cruinnigim i sceann a céile.

Muster, *n.*, an assemblage or gathering, (1) comcruinnuigab, -nighe, *m.*; (2) cruinneacán, -án, *m.*; (3) bailuigab, -ighe, *m.*; (4) toiceartaí, -aí, *m.*; (5) com-tionól, -ól, *m.* (comcalán, *M.*).

Mustiness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being musty, (1) rpeóigheac, -a, *f.*; (2) múrghánac, -a, *f.*

Musty, *a.*, mouldy, (1) rpeóighe, *ind.*; (2) múrghánac, -aise; (3) múrghánta, *ind.*

Musty smell, reanbolab, -aróche, *m.*

Musty taste, reanblar, -air, *m.*

Mutability, *n.*, the quality of being subject to change or alteration, ríombuanar, -air, *m.*

Mutable, *a.*, subject to change, ríombuan, -ame.

Mutation, *n.*, change, alteration in form or qualities, claocló, -luighe, *m.*

Mute, *a.*, (1) incapable of speaking, dumb, (a) balb, -aibe: *m.* is your musical mouth, ir balb do béal a bí binn; as *m.* as a mouse, com balb le tuic; (b) amlabartaic, -aise.

(2) Silent, uttering no sound, (a) corrac, -aise; (b) i corrac.

Mute, *n.*, one who cannot speak, *batbân*, -ám, *m.*

Mutely, *ad.*, without uttering words or sounds, *zo batb*.

Muteness, *n.*, the quality or state of being mute, *batbe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Mutilate, *v.t.*, to cut off a limb or essential part, to maim, *ciorrbuigim*, -uḡaḡo, also *ciorrbuaim*, -aḡo.

Mutilated, *a.*, maimed, *ciorrbuigte*.

Mutilation, *n.*, deprivation of a limb or essential part, *ciorrbuigḡaḡo*, -uigte, *m.*

Mutilator, *n.*, one who mutilates, (1) *ciorrbuigtoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *ciorrbuigteoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Mutineer, *n.*, one guilty of mutiny, *ceannaircḡoe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m.*

Mutinous, *a.*, seditious, insubordinate, *ceannairceac*, -cḡe.

Mutiny, *n.*, insurrection against authority, esp. naval or military, (1) *combuairieam*, -rim, *m.*; (2) *ceannairc*, -e, *f.*; (3) *fig.*, *coḡar*, -air, *m.*

Mutter, *v.t.*, (1) to utter indistinct complaints or angry expressions, *cannránaim*, -rán (*Isa.* 8, 19).

(2) To sound with a low rumbling noise, *crónánaim*, -nán.

Mutterer, *n.*, one who mutters, (1) *ḡannránurḡoe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m.*; (2) *cannránurḡoe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m.*

Muttering, *n.*, repressed or obscure utterance, (1) *cannrán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *ḡannrán*, -ám, *m.*; *ḡannrḡán* (*Or.*); (3) *crónán*, -ám, *m.* : your m. in the church was not pleasant, *ḡo crónán 'ra ḡcill níor fám* (*Oss.* IV. 52, 28); (4) *briorḡarḡac*, -aḡe, *f.*; (5) *rmíogarḡac*, -aḡe, *f.*

Mutton, *n.*, the flesh of a sheep, *caoirfeóil*, -óla, *f.*

Mutual, *a.*, reciprocal, (1) *com-comaomeac*, -nḡe; (2) *com-cáirḡeac*, -oḡe.

Mutual aid, *comar*, -air, *m.*

Mutual consent, *comḡoil*, -ola, *f.*

Mutual favour, *comaim*, -e, *f.*

Mutual friendship, *comcáirḡeac*, -oḡe, *m.*

Mutual enmity, *comearcáirḡeac*, -oḡe, *m.*

Mutuality, *n.*, reciprocity, interdependence, (1) *comcomaeac*; (2) *comcáirḡeac*, -oḡe, *m.*

Muzzle, *n.*, (1) the projecting snout and nose of a quadruped, (a) *rmutc*, -uitc, *m.*; *rmutc*, -e, *f.*; (b) *roc*, *g. ruic*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) A fastening or covering for the mouth of an animal, (a) a muzzle with pointed spears put on calves to prevent them from sucking the cows, *biopaḡc*, -aḡe, -a, *f.*; (b) a similar one without spikes, (i) *ḡobán*, -ám, *m.*, (ii) *ḡlomar*, -air, *m.*; (c) to prevent vicious biting, (i) *ḡearḡac*, -aḡe, -a, *f.*, (ii) *ḡearḡac*, -aḡe, (iii) *ḡearḡaḡo*, -aḡo, *m.*, (iv) *rḡearḡac*, -aḡe, -a, *f.*

(3) The mouth of a thing, the end for entrance or discharge, *béal*, -éil, *m.* : the m. of a gun, *béal ḡunna*.

My, *a.* and *poss. pr.*, of or belonging to me (used always attributively) *mo* : my wife, *mo bean*; my father, *m'aḡair*; my children, *mo étam*; my book, *mo leabap*. Mine is used in the predicate, as : the book is mine, *ir tiom-ra an leabap*. Emphatic form, *mo . . . ra* : my big book, *mo leabap móir-ra*.

Myope, *n.*, a person having myopy, *ḡunne ḡearrḡ-raḡarḡac*.

Myopia, Myopy, *n.*, shortsightedness, nearsightedness, (1) *ḡeap-paōapc*, -aipc, *m.*; (2) *mal-lācāp na aipc*, *m.*

Myriad, *n.*, ten thousand, (1) *mīp-iaō*, *gen.*, *iaō*, *m.*; (2) *ōeic* mile.

Myrrh, *n.*, a gum resin of an aromatic odour and bitter taste, *mīōpp*, *g.* *mīpp* (*cf.* Arabic murr and Heb. mar, bitter, and Gr. *μύρρα*).

Myrtle, *n.*, a shrubby tree (*Myrtus communis*), *mīōpca*, -aī, *m.*

Bog or sweet myrtle (*Myrica gale*), (a) *paōeōs*, -ōīge, -a, *f.*; (b) *paōleōs*, *f.*

Myself, *pr.*, I, or me in person (used for emphasis), *mē pēm*; *somet.* *mē pēm*, *mīpe pēm*: I hid *m.*, *ō'pōluis mē mē pēm* (*Gen.* 3, 10).

Mysterious, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to a mystery, containing a mystery, (a) *ōiamāip*, -e; (b) *pūmōiamāpac*, -aīge; (c) *pūnac*, -aīge; (d) *pūnmāp*, -aīpe; (e) *ḡlanpūna*, *ind.*

(2) Obscure, occult, (a) *ōopca*, *ind.*: *m.* sayings, *pāōtce* *ōopca*; (b) *ōilceapac*, -aīge; (c) *ōoilceapac*, -aīge; (d) *ōoilbce*, *ind.*

(3) Incomprehensible, *ōōcuis-peana*, *ind.*

(4) Enigmatical, *paōbac*, -aīge.

Mysteriousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being mysterious, *pūmōiamāpac*, -a, .

Mystery, *n.*, a profound secret, (1) *pūmōiamāip*, -mā, *f.*; (2) *pūn*, -ūm, *m.*; *cf.* W. *rhyn*; Goth. *runa*; (3) *pācēpūn*, *ūm*, *m.*; (4) *ōilceap*, -cīp, *m.*; (5) *ōoilceap*, -cīp, *m.*; (6) *ōoilbceac*, -a, *f.*

Mystical, *a.*, remote from or beyond human comprehension, mysterious, *pūmōiamāpac*, -aīge; (2) *pācēpūna*, *ind.*; (3) *ōōcuis-*

peana; (4) *ōopōopca*, *ind.*; (5) *ōoilceapac*, -aīge.

Mythology, *n.*, the collective myths which describe the gods of a heathen people, *pcaip na nōēe mōpēige* *γ na ḡcāipḡōeac* *ōo* *ōi ann paōō*.

N.

N (1) *n*. Num, the ash tree, the eleventh letter of the modern Irish alphabet. It is most closely related to m and t, with which it assimilates: *ōina* = *ōila*, wool. In some districts, and in certain positions, *p* is substituted for *n* (*cīoc* for *cnoc*), as was also the case in Latin (*cf.* *carmen* for *canmen*, from *cano*; *ōppāip* for *ōpḡnāip*, nauseousness). It has two sounds, broad and slender. The broad sound has no equivalent in English and must be learned from a teacher, as *nōp*, a custom. The slender sound is like *n* in *never*, as *neapc*, strength. *n*, broad and slender, is silent after *t*, as *cōna*, the flesh; *mūtneōip*, a miller. In parts of the West and the North of Ireland *n* following *c*, *m* and sometimes *p* is pronounced like *p*. *nḡ*, though a simple sound, is somewhat difficult to acquire. In Oriel it is pronounced like *ḡ*, very guttural: *aīgeat*, from *amḡeat*. In the South *mn* is pronounced like the normal *nḡ*, but in the North like broad *n*. The pronunciation of slender *n* also differs in Ulster, being somewhat like *n* in *not*. (*See O'Don. Gram.* 33, 4, 5).

(2) *n*. The survival of a case ending belonging to certain words from which it is now

separated and carried forward to the word which follows, causing eclipsis. It assumes the form of *m* before *b*, *ς* before *c*, *b* before *p*, and *ϕ* before *f*, but remains *n* before *o*, *ς* and vowels. It also appears after certain categories of words such as the numerals *ρεα̇ς*, *ο̇ς*, *ναοι*, *ο̇ς*; after the prepositions *ςο* (in certain cases), *ιαρ*, etc.; after *αρ*, our; *βαρ*, your, and *α*, their; after the interrogative particle *αν*; after the article (in *sing.* only) preceded by a preposition (except *οο* and *οε*, *ςαν* and *οαρ*); after a prep. ending with a vowel before the poss. pr. *α*. It sometimes becomes *ρ* after *τε*: he who desires. *αν τε ιερμιαν* (*νό αν τε ιερ αβ μιαν*), (*O'D. Gram.* 377).

Nacre, *n.*, a pearly substance which lines the interior of many shells, more esp. mother of pearl, *μάτταρ πέσρα*.

Nadir, *n.*, the point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where we stand, directly opposite the zenith, *νέρορ*, *-ορε*, *f.*, *.i.* *αν ποιντε οον βπλαϊτεαρ τὰ πέ ν-άρ ςορσϑ*, *οίρεα̇ς* *ορ κομαρ* *νό αρ α̇σαρ̇ αν ποιντε οον βπλαϊτεαρ τὰ ορ αρ ςοιονν ςο οίρεα̇ς*, *.i.* zenith.

Nag, *v.t.* and *i.*, to tease in a petty way, to scold habitually, (1) *εράδαιμ*, *v.n.* *εράδ*; (2) idiom, who was nagging at you? *ε̇ε βί ιεατ*?

Nag, *n.*, a small horse, (1) *ςεαρρᾶν*, *-ᾶμ*, *m.* In *Con.* and *U.* used for horse, *capall* being used for mare; (2) *καρῦν* and *καρῦν*, *-ῦμ*, *m.* (*Ker.*), *λάρ* *ρεανς*, *καρῦν* *τεανν*; (3) *κλιβῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.* (*Don.*).

Naggin, *n.*, a drinking vessel holding two glasses, (1) *εναςαρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (2) *εναςῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*

Nagging, *n.*, continual grumbling, scolding or teasing, (1) *ςρῖοκαρ*, *-αρ*, *m.*; (2) *καρῖνεα̇ς*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *εναοᾶν*, *-ᾶμ*, *m.* (*εραοᾶν*, *Or.*).

Naiad, *n.*, one of the female divinities fabled to preside over some body of fresh water as a lake, river or brook or fountain, *βαινο̇ε πάςᾶντα να ν-οιρςεα̇ς*, *να το̇ς γ να ν-αῖνε* (*O' Beg.*).

Nail, *n.*, (1) on fingers, toes, etc., *ιονςα*, *gen. -αν*, *pl. ινςνε*, *f.*; having nails, *ιονςα̇ς*, *-αῖς* (*adj.*), (*cf.* *L. unguis*; *W. ewin*; *Corn. euuin*; *Br. ivin*).

(2) A pointed spike of metal, *ταρῖνς*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ςί*, *f.*: a nail spoils a horse, and a horse spoils a team, *μιλλεαν ταρῖνς* *εα̇ς γ μιλλεαν εα̇ς ρεῖρρεα̇ς*; he hit the nail on the head, *οο βυαῖ ρε αν ταρῖνς* *αρ α* *εεανν*.

(3) A measure, *ιονςα*, *g. id.*, *pl. ινςνε*, *f.* = *ο̇α̇ ο̇ρτοα̇ς* *α̇ςυρ* *εεα̇ραμα* = $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Nail, *v.t.*, to fasten with nails, *ταρῖνςί* *οο* *ε̇υρ*.

Nailer, *n.*, one who makes nails, *ταρῖνςεοῖρ*, *-οῖρα*, *-ρί*, *m.* The instrument the nailer has for putting heads on the nails is called a *τρεοῖρ*, *gen. -ε* and *-οῖρα̇ς*, *f.*

Naïve, *a.*, natural, artless, (1) *ρῖμπτο̇ε*, *ind.*; (2) *νάοῦρτα*, *ind.*

Naïveté, *n.*, native simplicity, *ρῖμπτο̇εα̇ς*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *νάοῦρτα̇ς*, *-α*, *f.*

Naked, *a.*, (1) having no clothes on, uncovered, nude, bare, (*a*) *νο̇ς* (*cf.* *W. noeth*; *Corn. noyth*; *Bret. noaz*; *Ger. nackt*; ✓

noquo-s; Skr. nagná; *cf.* Eng. naked and L. nudus); (b) noëtuigete: having a naked sword in each hand, clárdeam noëtuigete i nḡac láim leir (*O'D. Gram.* 391); (c) noëtuige, *ind.*: who told thee that thou wast n. ? cia t'innir duit ḡo maib tú noëtuige (*Gen.* 3, 11); (d) utterly n. or bare, (i) lomnoët(uigete), (ii) tárnoët(uigete), (iii) upnoët; (iv) ma époiceann, *m.*; ma époiceann, *f.*; ma ḡepoicéann, *pl.*

(2) Mere, plain, tom, *gsf.* tuime: the n. truth, an fírimne tom.

Nakedness, *n.*, (1) the condition of being naked, noëtaëc, -a, *f.*

(2) Utter nakedness, (a) tárnoëtaëc, -a, *f.*; (b) lomnoëtaëc, -a, *f.*; (c) lomnoëtaige, *g. id., f.*

Name, *n.*, (1) the title by which any person or thing is known or designated, amm, *gen.* anma, *pl.* anmanna and ammesáa, *gpl.* anmann, *dat.* anmann, *m.* (*cf.* √ nomn, *loc.* nomeni; Skr. náma; L. nomen; Gr. ὄνομα): what is your name? (a) cao ir amm duit? (*M.*); (b) cá hamm duit? (*U.*); (c) cé an t-amm atá ort? (*Con.*); whatsoever Adam called every living creature that was the name thereof, ḡrō bé do ḡoir ádām don uile éréatúir beó ir é rim doob amm dó (*Gen.* 2, 19); he gave him a name above every name, tḡs ré amm do óp cionn ḡac uile anma (*Phil.* 2, 9); salute him in my name, beannuig dó im ammpre; in God's name, the marriage, said Julia to George, i n-amm Dé an pópaó arpa Síte te Seóirpre.

(2) A descriptive or qualifying appellation or title, ḡairm, -arma, *pl. id.*, and ḡarmanna, *f.*: a new name to him who shall be victorious, ḡairm nuao don té bēapap buao (*K., Tbb.* 295, 2); an pí 'ran áit ir onópaige, an bairmḡoḡan 'ran dapa háit aḡur map rim do ḡac fear eile do péir a ḡarma (*K., Tbb.* 25, 19).

(3) Reputed character, reputation, estimation, fame, (a) clú, *g. id., m.* and *f.* (fame): good name, deaḡclú; bad name, oḡoë-clú; (b) cáil, -e, *pl. id., f.*: a man might as well be hanged as have a bad name, do beao pé cōm maic do dume beic cḡoëta aḡur beic pé oḡoë-cáil; (c) amm, *m.*: the name without the profit, an t-amm ḡan an tairbe; an empty name, amm ḡan táobaoëc; (d) deaḡamm, *m.*: it is easier to lose a good name than earn it, ir fupa deaḡamm a cáilleamaint ná a tuitleam; (e) if a man's name is good he can take things easy, má bionn amm dume ruap ir féoir leir réim tuige ríor; (f) dá oḡéigeadó pé amac ar dume beic n-a mōcōirige níor mḡrte do cooiaó ḡo heaoarēa.

(4) Those of a certain name, a race, a surname, (a) ríomne, *g. id., pl. -nte, m.*: he asked him his name and surname, o'fíapapig pé de a amm aḡur a ríomne; (b) comamm, *m.*

Proper name, amm oíleap.

Baptismal name, (a) amm bairtrōe (nó bairte); (b) for-amm.

Feigned name, amm bḡeige.

Name, *v.t.*, (1) to give a distinctive name or appellation to, (a) taōpaim nó tḡḡaim amm, *v.n.* taōairt: she named the child

Ichabod, *εὐς ρί Ichabod* ὁ ἄμμι ἀρ ἂν τεανῶ (1 *Sam.* 4, 21); (b) ἄμμινηγίμ, -ιυῖαῶ; (c) baptize, christen, βαπτίμ, -τεᾶῶ.

(2) To mention by name, ρλομμίμ, -νεᾶῶ.

(3) To refer to by a distinctive title, ῖοίρμ, *v.n.* ῖοίρμ and ῖαίρμ.

(4) To designate by name for any purpose as a member of Parliament by the Speaker, to nominate, to appoint, to specify, ἄμμινηγίμ, -ιυῖαῶ: name or specify thy wages and I will give it to thee, ἄμμινηγίμ ὅο ἑταρρταλ ἄσυρ βῆαρρᾶῶ μέ οὐτ ἐ (*cf. Gen.* 30, 28).

Named, *a.*, designated by name, ἄμμινηγίμ.

Nameless, *a.*, (1) without a name, ῖαν ἄμμι.

* (2) Unnameable, νεᾶμμι-νεᾶῶ, -νίγε.

(3) Anonymous, νεᾶμμι-νηγίμ, *ind.*

Namely, *ad.*, that is to say, to wit, videlicet, (1) *eaḏon*; (2) *ré rím*; (3) *ι.*

Namesake, *n.*, one that has the same name as another, esp. one called after or named out of regard to another, (1) *comamm*, *m.*: he is my *n.*, *ιρ* οὐμε οἰεμ ἄμμι ἐ, *νό* *ιρ* *ρεαρ* *comanna* ὁᾶμ-ρα ἐ; (2) *comammneac*, -νίγ, *m.*

Nap, *n.*, a short sleep, a doze, a snooze, (1) *néall* *ῖεαρρ* *coḏalta*; (2) *puanán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *támán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *rámán*, -ám, *m.*; (5) *ῖρεαρ* *coḏalta*; (6) *ῖερεῶς*, -όίγε, -α, *f.*

Nap, *v.i.*, to have a short sleep, to doze, *néall* ὅο *coḏalaḏ*.

Nap, *n.*, woolly surface of felt cloth, etc., (1) *caṣtán*, -ám, *m.*;

(2) *caiteḡs*, -όίγε, -α, *f.*; (3) *caitin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (4) *enapḡs*, -όίγε, -α, *f.*; (5) *múiríún*, -úm, *m.*

Nape, *n.*, the back part of the neck, (1) *cúl* ἂν *mumíl*; (2) *baic* ἂν *muméil*.

Nape, *n.*, a plant. *See* Charlock.

Napkin, *n.*, *βιατ* *lámne*, *m.*, *naipcín*, *ι.* *éaḏac* *lám*; *lámúβiaτ* (*cf. Zeuss* 613, *lambiaτ* *bír* *ταρ* *ῖtúne*, a napkin that is over the knees). [This is very interesting as showing the existence of a highly civilized social custom among the Irish about a thousand years ago.]

Napped, *a.*, furnished with nap, as cloth, *caitineac*, -νίγε.

Napper, *n.*, one who raises nap on cloth, *ciopmaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Napping, *n.*, the act of raising nap on cloth, *úcamáil*, -áta, *f.*

Napping, *n.*, (1) dozing, *mioḡar-nac*, -αίγε, *f.*: I was *n.* when I heard you talking, *bíor* ἄῖ *mioḡar-naḡs* *nuair* *éualaρ* *ρib* ἄῖ *camnt*; (2) I was napping, *bí* *rámán* *opm*: (3) idiom: to catch one *n.*, *οὐμε* ὅο *ῖaḏáil* ἄρ *neamaire* (*O' Beg.*).

Narcissus, *n.*, a bulbous plant with handsome flowers (*Narcissus jonquilla*), *tuρ* ἂν *époimémm*.

Narcotic, *n.*, a drug producing sleep, *coḏataán*, -ám, *m.*

Narcotic, *a.*, sleep-producing, *coḏataac*, -αίγε.

Narcotine, *n.*, an alkaloid found in opium, *ρúḡ* *coḏataoín*, *m.*

Narcotism, *n.*, the state of being narcotized, *coḏataánaṣt*, -α, *f.*

Narrate, *v.t.*, to tell or rehearse, (1) *mmrim*, *mmrim*, *v.n.* *mmrim(τ)*, *mmre* (*Don.*), *mmreacṣt* (*Con.*), *ful.* *mméopao* and *mmreḡao*;

(2) *airnéir*, -néir; (3) *aitiur*, -iur.

Narrated, *a.*, told, *inníte*; *inníte*.

Narration, *n.*, the act of telling or relating the particulars of an event, (1) *airnéir*, -e, -í, *f.*, also *fairnéir*; (2) *inníur*, -íte, *f.*; (3) *inníte*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *innínt*, -íte, *f.*

Narrative, *n.*, that which is narrated, *ríséal*, -ríséil, -íte, *m.*

Narrative in verse, *luscramn*, -e, *f.*

Narrator, *n.*, one who relates a series of events or transactions, (1) *aitiuread*, -rís, -rísge, *m.*; (2) *aitiureoir*, -óir, -í, *m.*; (3) *airnéitead*, -aís, *m.*; (4) *ríséaluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óite, *m.* (5) *feair inníte* (*nó inníte*) *ríséil*, *m.*

Narrow, *a.*, of little breadth, not wide or broad, (1) *cumang*, -ange; (2) *caol*, -oile; (3) *iomcaol*, very narrow; (4) *amitleathan*, -leithe: *n.* is the way, *ir amitleathan an trísge*.

Narrow-chested person, *clíteán*, -áin, *m.*

Narrow-hearted person, *reang-époróeac*, -óis, *m.*

Narrow-loined person, *gun-saíre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Narrow-minded person, *dúime san máit san mírneac*.

Narrow neck, (a) *rísrois*, *g. rísruisge*, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (b) *rísroisat*, -ait, *m.*

Narrow-necked person, *rísroisatad*, -aís, *m.*

Narrow, *n.*, (1) a contracted part of a sea, lake or stream, *caol*, -oil, *p.* -ta, *m.*

(2) Between an island and the mainland or between rocks near the shore, *caloó* (*J. C. W.*). See *Sound*.

Narrow, *v.t.*, to lessen the breadth of, to contract, *cumangaim*, -ad; *cumanguisim*, -sadb.

Narrow-hearted, *a.*, miserly, *reang-époróeac*, -óisge.

Narrow-loined, *a.*, having slender loins, *gunsgac*, -aísge.

Narrowly, *ad.*, with little breadth, in a narrow manner, *so cumang*; *so caol*.

Narrow-necked, *a.*, having a long slender neck, *rísroisac*, -aísge; *rísroisatad*, -aísge.

Narrowness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being narrow, (1) *cumange*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *caoile*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Narrow-shouldered, *a.*, *gunsgac*, -aísge.

Nasal, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to the nose, (1) *rísónac*, -aísge.

(2) Speaking through the nose, (a) *múc-rísónac*, -aísge; (b) *caoc-rísónac*; (c) *gunsgac*, -aísge: you are as *n.* as a Yankee, *táir com gunsgac le punncán* (*Or.*).

Nastily, *ad.*, in a nasty manner, (1) *so bréan*; (2) *so brocac*; (3) *so ralat*.

Nastiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being nasty, (1) *bréantar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *brémeact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ralcar*, -air, *m.*

Nasturtium, *n.*, a genus of cruciferous plants, including several species of cress, *gleóráin*, *gen.* and *pl.* -áin, *m.*

Nasty, *a.*, offensively filthy, very dirty, hence offensive, disagreeable, (1) *bréan*, -éme; (2) *brocac*, -aísge; (3) *ralac*, *gsf.* *raitce*; (4) *míochair*, -aíre (*B. E.*).

Natal, *a.*, of or pertaining to one's birth, (1) *tuirnísteac*, -tísge; (2) *beairtac*, -aísge.

Natation, *n.*, swimming, *pnám*,
gen. -άιή, *m.*

Nation, *n.*, (1) the inhabitants of
a country, (a) *nápiún*, -ύή, *m.*;
cpíoc nó luēt cpíce.

(2) A body of people distin-
guished from the rest by com-
mon descent, language and
institutions, (a) *cmeaō*, -nrō, *pl.*
-nrōeāca, *gpl.* -ōāc, *m.*, also *cme*,
g. id., *f.*: all nations and kin-
dreds and peoples and tongues,
zac uile cmeaō ašur ēpeib ašur
pobail ašur ēeangarō (*Rev.* 7,
9); I will make him a great n.,
oēanparō mipe cmeaō mōp oē
(*Gen.* 21, 18); (b) *pme*, *g. id.*,
pl. -aōa and -aōāca, *f.*

National, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining
to a nation, *nápiúnta*, *ind.*

(2) Attached to one's country,
tiprōāōāc, -aige.

Nationality, *n.*, (1) national char-
acter, *nápiúntaēt*, -a, *f.*

(2) Patriotism, *tiprōāōācēt*,
-a, *f.*

Native, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to
one's birth or to the place in
which one is born, (a) *oūtēapac*,
-aige; (b) *beapca nó tuipmige*
in-ait; (c) *tiopēac*, -aige; (d) my
n. country, *mō tipr oūtēap*.

(2) Born with one, inherent,
(a) *oūtēapac*, -aige; (b) *nāoūpca*,
ind.

Native, *n.*, one who is born in a
particular country, (1) *oūtē-*
apac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) *com-*
ēpeac, -pīg, *m.*

Nativity, *n.*, birth, (1) *tuipmeaō*,
-mō, *m.*; (2) *semeamam*, -mna,
f.; *bpeit*, -e, *f.*: Festival of the
Nativity, *noōlaig*, *gen.* *noōlaig*, *f.*

Natty, *a.*, neat, tidy, spruce,
pnaptā, *ind.*

Natural, *a.*, (1) fixed or determined
by Nature, (a) *nāoūpca*; (b)

oual, -aite: it is n. for a fawn
to be fleet-footed, *ba oual to*
laog an piarō pūt a beit aige;
not n. a shadow without sun,
ní oual pšāile zan špian; it was
n. or kind for him, *ba oual*
oō; (c) *semeamanteac*, -aige;
(d) *septeac*, -aige (*cf.* L. *geni-*
tivus); (e) *aicionta*.

(2) Begotten without the sanc-
tion of the law, illegitimate: a
n. son, (a) *mac neimōlipceanaē*;
(b) *mac tošapēac*; (c) *mac oiom-*
aoimip.

(3) Ordinary, not strange,
neimionšantaē, -aige.

Natural, *n.*, one born without the
usual powers of reason, an idiot,
(1) *amaōān*, -ām, *m.*; (2) *ōmpeac*,
-aige, *f.*

Naturalization, *n.*, the act or
process of naturalizing, *eaōōip-*
peacēt, -a, *f.* (*O'N.*).

Naturalize, *v.t.*, to confer the rights
and privileges of a native or
citizen on, *eaōōippišim*, -ušāō
(*O'N.*).

Naturalized, *a.*, invested with the
rights and privileges of a native
or citizen, *eaōōippišē* (*O'N.*).

Naturally, *ad.*, in a natural manner
or way, (1) *šo nāoūpca*; (2) *to*
pēip nāoūpē; (3) *šo oūtēapac*.

Naturalness, *n.*, conformity to
Nature, *nāoūpcaēt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Nature, *n.*, inherent qualities or
attributes, (1) *nāoūip*, *g.* -e, and
-ūpa, *f.* (*cf.* L. *natura*): its own
n. breaking out in the young
cat, *a nāoūip pēm aš bipeaō*
amac 'pan bpiin; (2) *oūtēap*,
-aip, *m.*: n. is stronger than
instruction, *ip tpeipe oūtēap na*
oiteamam; he took it from n.
as the pig does rooting, *ēš pē*
ōn oūtēap ē map ēš an muc an
tōcāt; (3) *oual*, *ait*, *m.*: it is

the n. of a young cat to kill a mouse, βα ὄυστ ἀτάρ το ἰμάς ἀν εὐστ λυέ το ἰμαρῶδ ; (4) ἀικνεῶδ, -νρῶ, *m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 16); (5) ἀιρτε, *g. id., f.*: it is the n. of that whelp, ἡ ἰ ἀιρτε ἀν εὐτε-εἰς ἡμ (*Pass. and Hom.* 3438).

Naught, *n.*, nothing, (1) νεῦννιῶ, *gen. id., m.*; (2) νάρω, *g. id., f.*, with *neg.*

Naught, *a.*, of no value or account, worthless, useless, νεῦννιῶ: it is *n.*, it is *n.*, saith the buyer, νεῦννιῶ, νεῦννιῶ ἐ ἀπειρ ἀν εὐανμυρ (*Prov.* 20, 14).

Naughtily, *ad.*, wickedly, perversely, ῶ ἠοτ.

Naughtiness, *n.*, perverseness, badness, wickedness, (1) οτκαρ, *gen.* and *pl. -αιρ, m.*; (2) ὑπρόρ, -e, *f.*: I know thy pride and the n. of thine heart, ἀτά πρῶρ ὀ'υαῖδαιρ ἀῖαμ-ῖα ἀῖυρ ὑπρόρῶε ὀ'μτμνε (*cf.* 1 *Sam.* 17, 28).

Naughty, *a.*, mischievous, perverse, guilty of disobedient or improper conduct, λᾶν ὀ'οτ; ῶαν ἡαῖτ ἀρ βιτ; ὑπρόρῶεῖ, -οῖγε.

Nausea, *n.*, (1) loathing, (a) ὀείρτμ, *gen. -e, f.*; (b) ὀείρτεαν, -τμ, *m.*

(2) Any sickness of the stomach accompanied by a propensity to vomit, (a) πομν ὑπ-λαcam, *m.*; (b) ὑπλαcan, -am, *m.*; (c) παῖνναρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (d) παῖνλαρ, -αιρ, *m.* (*Mon.*); (e) μύηρ, -e, *f.*; (f) πομν μύηρ; (g) ῶλonn, *m.*; (h) πομν ἀηρ.

Nauseate, *v.t.*, to affect with disgust, to loathe, (1) ὀείρτμμ, -τμ; (2) ὀείρτεανam, -τεαν.

Nauseous, *a.*, sickening, loathsome, disgusting, (1) ὀείρτμεῖ, -ηρ; (2) οἰτεῖam, -m; (3) οἰρᾶρ-εῖ, -ηρ.

Nauseousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being nauseous, (1)

ὀείρτμεῖ, -a, *f.*; (2) οἰτ, -e, *f.*; (3) οἰτεῖam, -a, *f.*; (4) οἰρᾶρ, -e, *f.*; (5) οἰρᾶρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Nautical, *a.*, of or pertaining to seamen or ships, (1) βαμεῖρ τε λυέτ παρῖρε νό τε λονῖεαρ; (2) λονῖεῖ, -ηρ; nautical mile. μίλε παρῖρε.

Naval, *a.*, pertaining to ships or a navy, βαμεῖρ τε καὶ λᾶν νό τεῖρ ἀν μύρ.

Naval engagement, ῖαφῖρῶ, -τῖρῶ, *pl. id., f.*

Nave, *n.*, the block in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, (1) λῖρῖαν, -ām, *m.*; (2) μολ, -a, *pl. id., m.*; (3) κοῖρῖεαν, -ῖμ, *pl. id., m.*; (4) κῖρῖ, -uῖ, -a, *f.*; (5) τᾶρ, -ᾶρ, *m.*

Navel, *n.*, the umbilicus, (1) ἡ-τεῖαν, -ām, *m.*, and -ame, *f.* (*cf.* L. umbilicus); (2) βοῖ-ῖεαν, -ῖμ, -a, *f.*

Navel-gall, *n.*, a bruise on a horse's back behind the saddle, μαῖτ ἡτεῖαν.

Navel-string, *n.*, the umbilical cord, (1) καὶ λᾶν ἀν ἡτεῖαν, *m.*; (2) καὶ ἡτεῖαν, *m.*

Navelwort, *n.*, a perennial succulent herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), (1) ἡτεῖανῖ, -aῖ, *m.*; (2) καρῖαν καῖρ, *m.*; (3) λᾶμᾶν καῖτ ἡτεῖαν. See *Kidneywort* and *Wall pennywort*,

Navigable, *a.*, capable of being navigated, ἡρεῖτα.

Navigate, *v.t.* and *i.*, ἡτεῖετ πα ῖεῖτ ἀρ ἡμύρ, νό ἀρ ἀῖαμ, νό ἀρ λᾶ.

Navigation, *n.*, the act of navigating, seamanship, (1) ῖεῖτῖρ-εῖτ, -a, *f.*; (2) μαῖρῖεῖ, -a, *f.*; (3) λονῖεῖρῖεῖτ, -a, *f.*; (4) μαρῖεῖτ, -a, *f.*

Navigator, *n.*, one who is skilful in the art of navigation, (1) *reóitcóiṛ*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *maípnéalaḁ*, -aíḡ, *m.*; (3) *loimḡ-reóíṛ*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (4) *mapuirḁ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óḁe*, *m.*; (5) *luamaíṛe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Navy, *n.*, (1) the whole of the war vessels belonging to a nation, (a) *cablaḁ*, -aíḡ, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*: the Royal Navy, *an cablaḁ Ríogaṁan*; the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, *coblaḁ Híram map an ḡcέαṁna noḁ tuḡ óṛ ó Ophíṛ* (1 *Kings* 10, 11); (b) *loimḡear*, -ḡṛ, *m.*

(2) The officers and men belonging to the war vessels of a nation, *aym fáirṛḡe*.

Nay, *ad.*, *ní heaḁ*: nay, 'tis quite another thing, *ní heaḁ*, *íṛ níḁ eite é ḡo híomlán*; nay, verily, *ní heaḁ ḡo fáimneac* (*Acts* 16, 37).

Nay, *n.*, denial and refusal, (1) *tuíltacḁ*, -aíḁ, *m.*; (2) *eiteac* -aíḡ, *m.*; (3) *éapacḁ*, -íḁa, *m.*: he would not like to get nay as an answer, *níor maíḁ leíṛ éapacḁ o'fáḡbáil map fápeaḡpa*; who will say him nay, *cía oéapíarḁ n-a cómnib*; (4) denial of knowledge, *féanaḁ*, -íḁa, *m.*

Nazarite, *n.*, a Jew bound by certain vows, *ṽapapíteacḁ*, -aíḡ, *m.*

Naze, *n.*, a promontory or headland, *ceann tíṛe*, *gen. cinn tíṛe*, *m.*

Neap-tide, *n.*, low tide, (1) *mat-muṛ*, -maípa, *f.*; (2) *lán íṛeat*, *m.*, opp. to spring-tide, *paḁapíḁa*.

Near, *ad.*, (1) at a little distance in place, time, manner or degree, (a) *í n-aice*: were my true lover near me I would not think the day long, *íṛ mo muṛmín beíḁ*

í n-aice líom éap bpaḁa líom an lá (*Or. song*); (b) *í bṛoḡur*: and they came near breaking the door, *aḡur táṁḡaḁap í bṛoḡur don doṛap a bṽíṛeaḁ* (*cf. Gen.* 19, 9); near the town, *í bṛoḡur nó í n-aice don báile*; (c) *í ḡḡap do*, also *í ḡḡapí do*: near us, *nea*: at hand, *í ḡḡap oúmn*; the Kingdom of God is near at hand, *tá ríogaḁt Oé í ḡḡap oúmn*; (d) *lámh le*: come near me, *oṽuío lámh líom*; bring it near me, *taḁapí lámh líom é*; (e) *fá tuapum*: near this place, *fá tuapum na háite reo*; (f) *í ḡcomḡap*: he brought it near him, *tuḡ pé 'n-a cómḡap é* (*Gen.* 27, 25); (g) *í nḁáil le* (*Aran*): near being, *í nḁáil le beíḁ*; (h) *le coíṛ*: he was near me at the time, *bí pé tem' coíṛ an uapí ṛm*; (i) near that place, *í oḁmíḁeall na háite ṛm*.

(2) Almost, well-nigh, *oḁbapí*: I was near doing mischief, *ba oḁbapí dom an donap a oéanaṁ*. See Almost.

Near, *a.*, (1) not far distant in place, time or degree, not remote, close at hand, adjacent, neighbouring, nigh, (a) *ḡeapí*, *comp. ḡíopípa*: he who is nearest the church is not nearest the altar, *an té íṛ ḡíopípa don teampall ní hé íṛ ḡíopípa don altóíṛ*; (b) *ḡap*, *gsf. ḡoíṛe*: near is my coat, but my shirt (or my skin) is nearer, *cé ḡapí ḁam mo cóḁa íṛ ḡoíṛe ḁam mo téme* (*nó mo éṽoíceam*); (c) *ṽoḡur*, *gsf. ṽoíḡre* and *ṽoíḡe*: the help of God is nearer than the door, *íṛ ṽoíḡre cabapí Oé ná an doṛap*; (d) *comṽoḡur*, (e) *neap*, *comp. -a* and *neíṛe* (*Don.*); (f) *oéap*, *gsf.*

veire (*Don. and Or.*); (g) *at-cumair, -e*: I little thought he was so near me, *ir beas a fadail-eas go raib ré com atcumair dam.*

(2) Closely connected or related, (a) *fosur, gsf. foigre and foirge*: she is thy father's near kinswoman, *ir i bean fosur fadail o'adair i (Lev. 18, 12)*; (b) *fadair, -e*, and *foirra*: he is a near relative of mine, *ir fear fadair i n-gaol dom é rin*; although their relationship to him was near, *cé sur fadair a n-gaol leir (P. O'L.)*.

(3) Immediate, direct, close, short, *comgair, -aige*: the near way, *an t-rige comgair, or simply an comgair*.

Near, *v.t. and i.*, to draw near, to approach, (1) *o'puroim i n-aice nó lám le*; (2) we are nearing it now, *támaoro as tarraing air anoir*.

Nearest, *comp. a.*, most near (1) *ir foirra*: the person nearest to the church is not the nearest to the altar, *an té ir foirra don teampall ní hé ir foirra don altóir*; (2) *ir foire*: the person nearest the church is the farthest from the altar, *an té ir foire don o'teampall ir é ir ria ó'n altóir*; (3) *ní ba foire*; (4) *ir neara nó ní ba neire*; (5) *ir comgairige nó ní ba comgairige (see Near, a.)*; (6) the nearest date, *an taob irige*.

Nearly, *ad.*, almost, (1) *nac mór*: he told me he had the "match" nearly arranged, *o'ubairt ré liom go raib an cleammar nac mór rocair aige (B. F.)*; (2) *beas nac*: he will nearly do it, *ir beas nac o'eanfaró ré é*; (3) *geall le*: they are now nearly

ready, *tá ria o'geall le beir ull-am anoir*; (4) *o'obair, o'fobair*: I nearly broke it, *o'obair dom é b'p'eadó*; I nearly stumbled, *ba o'obair dom b'p'c'uirle o'f'adail (see Almost)*; (5) *i mboiradail*: he was nearly asleep, *bí re i mboiradail co'adaila*; (6) *colloq.*, *irteac ir amac*: it is nearly two years since, *tá ré irteac ir amac le ó'a bliadain ó rom*; (7) *i mboirt nó i bpoirt*: the potatoes are nearly boiled, *tá na p'rátaí i bpoirt do beir beirb'te (see Almost)*; (8) *bunáitirde*: the rain is nearly over, *tá an fearcainn b. tar (Con.)*, also *bunáitirde*.

Nearness, *n.*, the state or quality of being near, (1) *foigreadt, -a, f.*; (2) *comgairreadt, -a, f.*; (3) *comgair, -air, m.*; (4) *o'liúiteact, -a, f.*; (5) *o'liútar, -air, m.*; (6) *foirreadt, -a, f.*; (7) *foireact, -a, f.*; (8) *foire, g. id., f.*; (9) *fadair, -oir, m. (P. O'L.)*.

Nearway, *n.*, *comgair, gen. and pl. -air, m.*

Neat, *a.*, (1) clean, tidy, (a) *o'ear, comp. veire*; (b) *mairead, -rige*; (c) *glanmairead, -rige*; (d) *o'eadmairead, -rige*; (e) *gléir, -e*; (f) *rlactmar, -aire*; (g) *co'oparó-eanta, ind. (Con.)*; (h) *cumirre, ind. (Con.)*; (i) *rgiobaila, ind.*; (j) *néata, ind.*; (k) *piocairge*; (l) *cópac, -aige*.

(2) Free from what is unbecoming or inappropriate, (a) simple and becoming, *cópac, -aige*; (b) trim, tasteful, (i) *rnarcta, ind.*, (ii) *gneanta, ind.*, (iii) *gleóite, ind.*, (iv) *rnarmar, -aire*; (v) *rnarac, -aige*.

(3) Excellent in character or skill, (a) *garcta, ind.*; (b) *leic-eanta, ind.*; (c) *innealta, ind.*

Neatly, *ad.*, in a neat manner; any of the adjectives under Neat with *go* prefixed, as: *go veap*.

Neatness, *n.*, the state or quality of being neat, (1) *veire(δact)*, *f.*; (2) *maireδact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *gle-maire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *pnarδact*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *pnar*, *-a*, *m.*; (6) *rlact*, *-aict*, *m.*

Nebulous, *a.*, cloudy, cloud-like, (1) *néallac*, *-aige*; (2) *ršam-allac*, *-aige*.

Necessary, *a.*, (1) indispensable, requisite, essential, (a) *maδtanac* *-aige*; (b) *acapaδ*, *-aige*; (c) *oirceapac*, *-aige*.

(2) Such as must be, inevitable: idiom, it is necessary for him who is not strong to be dexterous, *an té ná bionn láróir ní fuláir vó veit glac*.

(3) Acting from necessity or compulsion, (a) *éigeantac*, *-aige*; (b) because it was not necessary for him, *mar nár šáðað vó é*; (c) it is necessary for me, *mušim a tear*; for whom it was not necessary to pray, *ar nac muštear a tear šurðe* (*P. L.*).

Necessary, *n.*, a thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose (generally in the *pl.*), (1) *cóir*, *g. córa*, *f.*: I suppose you have your necessities for Christmas at home long ago? *ir vóða go vřuul cóir na řovlas řa baile δšac-řa řaðó* (*V. ř.*); (2) *veire*, *g. id.*, *f.*: have you the necessities for our work, *vřuul veire ár n-oirre δšac*; (3) *acapa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (4) *comšar*, *-air*, *m.*: the necessities for the wake, *comšar an řaire* (*U.*), *an tópařm* (*M.*); (5) *neite maδtanac*; (6) *šapamamear*, *-nir*, *m.*: he who spends foolishly

will be in want of necessities, *an té čaičear go leam veit řé i n-eapbarō šapamamear* (*D. B.* 278).

Necessitate, *v.t.*, to force, to compel, *éignišim*, *-iušað*.

Necessitous, *a.*, pressed with poverty, (1) *uireapbaδ*, *-aige*; (2) *voct*, *-oicte*.

Necessitousness, *n.*, the condition of being pressed with poverty, (1) *uireapbaδct*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *voctame*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Necessity, *n.*, (1) compulsion, (a) *éigean*, *-m*, *m.*, *-šne*, *f.*: not grudgingly or of necessity, *ní maille le voičeall no le héigean* (*2 Cor. 9, 7*); (b) *éigeantar*, *-air*, *-air*, *m.*; (c) *cpuaðōš*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) The condition of being needy, (a) *maδtanar*, *-air*, *m.*: necessity has no law, *ní čéro vóige ar an maδtanar*; of necessity, *vó řpuim maδtanar*; (b) *šáðtar*, *-air*, *m.*; (c) *vimpear*, *-nir*, *m.*

(3) Want, (a) *uireapba*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *šearcal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (c) *call* (*čáll*, *Mayo*), *-ail*, *m.*: there is no necessity for me, *ní l don čáll ořm*.

(4) Poverty, (a) *voctame*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *airc*, *-e*, *f.*: necessity stimulates intellect, *bpoptuigeann airc mnčleδct*.

(5) The state of being necessary or unavoidable: it is of necessity for me to go immediately, *ní řuráil (řuláir) vóm mčeδct láičpeac*.

Neck, *n.*, (1) the part of an animal which connects the head with the body, (a) *muméat*, *-néit* and *-nít*, *m.* (sometimes pron. *mum-eál*, and in *Aran munteán*), also *mum*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. mwn*, neck, *√mona*, neck; *L. monili* neck-

lace; Skr. *mānyā*, neck; Eng. *mane*): it is "strike the head but avoid the neck," *ʾré buail an ceann áct reácam an muméal é*; (b) *bráǵaro*, -e and -ǵaro, *pl. -áǵoe*, *f.*, also *bráǵa*, -o, *pl. -áǵoe*, *dat. -aro*, *f.* (neck and bosom); (c) *mum*, -e, *f.* (neck and shoulders); (d) *rǵroǵal*, -ait, *m.* (a long, slender neck); (e) *rǵóro*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (f) *rǵoig*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (g) *óúro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (h) *óúroean*, -ám, *m.*; (i) *ǵeóc*, -óice, -a, *f.*; (j) *rmiol-ǵaoán*, -ám, *m.*

A long neck, *leabarpíob*, -píbe, -a, *f.*

(2) Any part of a vessel or other object corresponding to or resembling the neck of an animal, (a) *muméal*, -éit, *m.*; (b) neck of a bottle, etc., (i) *rǵloǵ*, -luis, *m.*, (ii) *rǵluis*, -e, *f.*, (iii) *rǵluisín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*, (iv) *rǵpuisín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*, (v) *rluisín*, *m.*

Neckband or collar of a shirt, etc., (1) *bóna*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (2) *coitéar*, -éir, *m.*

Neckcloth, Necktie, *n.*, a piece of any fabric worn around the neck, (1) *capabac*, -ait, *m.*; (2) *ǵiallbrat*, *m.*; (3) *bann bráǵao*.

Neckerchief, *n.*, a kerchief for the neck, *éaoac bráǵao*; *éaoac bráǵoe*.

Necklace, *n.*, a string of beads or other ornaments worn around the neck, (1) *bráirleao*, -éro, *m.*; (2) *mumcé*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *f.*

Necklet, *n.* See Necklace.

Neckweed, *n.*, hemp, so called from furnishing ropes for hanging criminals, (1) *luis bráǵao*, *f.*; (2) *cnáb*, -e, *f.*: water neckweed, *cnáb uirǵe*, *f.*

Necromancer, *n.*, a sorcerer or wizard (1) *oraoi* *gen. id.*, *gen.*

pl. oraoó, *pl. oraoíte*, *m.*; (2) *marbóoraoi*, *m.*

Necromancy, *n.*, the art of revealing the future by means of pretended communication with the dead; the black art, hence magic in general, (1) *marbóoraoíreacé*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ealaóa óub*; (3) *riabparíreacé*, -a, *f.*; (4) *manarán*, -ám, *m.*

Necropolis, *n.*, a city of the dead, a graveyard, *caóair na marb*, .i. *peilig*,

Necrosis, *n.*, mortification or gangrene esp. of a bone, (1) *feileamam*, -mna *f.* (*riolún*, *f. l.*): necrosis of the bones of the leg, *feileamam ar cóir* (*m. m. R.*).

Nectar, *n.*, the drink of the gods, hence any delicious or inspiring beverage, (1) *oeóc fáirmitir*, *meartar leir na filíoe a beic mar óig as na óeicib bréige*; (2) *ioctlánte*.

Nectarean, *a.*, resembling nectar, very sweet and pleasant, *ioctlánteac*, -tirǵe.

Nectarine, *n.*, the smooth variety of peach, *neoctar*, -air, *m.*

Nectarine tree, *n.*, the tree producing the sweet variety of peach, (1) *crann neoctair*, *m.*; (2) *craoó neoctair*.

Need, *n.*, (1) exigency, (a) *feróm*, *gen. -e*, and *feaoíma*, *pl. -eanna*, *f.*: the Lord hath need of them, *tá feróm as an oirǵearna oréa* (*Mat. 21, 3*); in time of need, *in-am feaoíma*; if you have any need or exigency for money, *má tá feróm airǵro oré*; (b) *cár*, -áir *m.*: he has enough for his needs, *tá riar a cár airǵe*.

(2) Urgent want, (a) *riacéanar*, -air, *m.*: I have need to be baptized by thee, *atá riacéanar orim-ra tura dom bairteao* (*Mat.*

3, 14); I have no need to beg, ní'l mactanar oim déire o' iarraró; there is no need of it, ní'l mactanar ar tít leir; a friend is known in time of need, i n-am an mactanar aithneáir an cail; (b) uipearbaró, -e, f.: for your father knoweth what things ye have need of, óir atá a fíor as buir n-áirí féin ciallaíod na neite atá o' uipearbaró oirib (Mat. 6, 8); (c) oit, -e, f.; (d) sanntar, -air, m. (Ker.); (e) éasmar, -e, f.

(3) Situation of need, sáótar, -air, m.: need makes the naked quean spin and the old wife trot, cuiréann an sáótar an cáile noctuisce cum rnímh 7 an treanbean cum rothair.

Need, *v.t.*, to be in want of, to lack, to require, (1) beir i n-upearbaró: as much as you shall need, an méro buir upearbaró oir (2 Chron. 2, 16); they need no candle (lamp) or light of the sun, ní'l upearbaró lócrann ná solair gréime oiréa (Rev. 22, 5); (2) to be in need of sense, beir i n-eapbaró céille; (3) do you need much, bfuil pumn as tearóál uait; I do not need it, ní tearuiséann ré uaim; (4) he needs necessities, tá neite mactanac uaró nó atáro comgar o' upearbaró air; (5) what is the need for so many words, cao é an sábar leir an oiréa rí camute; (6) without need or necessity, san sáó san mactanar (P. O'L.); I need it, tá sáó asam leir; (7) they that be whole need not a physician but they that are sick ní as an munnair atá rlan atá ferom ar an liais acé as an munnair atá earlan

(Mat. 9, 12); I need it, tá ferom asam air; (8) they need not depart, ní mro ríao a leir imteacé (Mat. 14, 16); I stand in need of, mrim a leir; Solomon did not need, ní páimis a leir Solam (Tbb. 110 w); (9) you need not, ca leisean tú a leir (Or.); (10) I need it, tá ré do oit oim; do you need much? bfuil móran a oitáil oir (Don.); (11) I do not need it, ní'l sanntar asam leir (Ker.); (12) there is no need for me to say, ní'l shó (nó cúram) dom a mao; (13) you need it, ní móir uuit é; (14) it is time for us and we need it, ir mro dúinn rí asur ní mrite dúinn é; (15) she needs a thing, tá mro uaité.

Needed, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Need: and because he needed not that they should testify of man, for he knew what was in man, asur tré nac páimis ré a leir domne ar bit do déanam ríadnaire ar dúine óir do bí a fíor aise féin créao do bí anna dúine (John 2, 25); as though he needed anything seeing he giveth to all life and breath and all things, mar do beao mactanar éinneite air óir ir é féin dobeir beata 7 anál 7 sac uile nro do na huile neitib (Acts 17, 25).

Needful, *a.*, requisite, mactanac, -aige.

Neediness, *n.*, the state or quality of being in want, mactanar, -air, m.

Needle, *n.*, (1) an instrument of steel for sewing, rnácao, -aroe. *pl. id.* and -aroi, *f.*: the eye of the n., epó rnácaroe.

(2) Sewing needle, rnácao ruasála.

(3) Darning or any big needle, *pnátaro pamap*.

(4) Knitting needle, *biorán* (*veatgán, U.*) *cmotála*.

(5) Needle for mending nets, *biorán eangaroe*.

(6) Thatcher's needle, *pnátaro tuigeaópa*.

Needlecase, *n.*, a case to keep needles, (1) *pnátaróán, -ám, m.*;

(2) *cumroac pnátaro*.

Needlefish, *n.*, the great pipefish (*Siphostoma* or *Syngnathus acus*) also called *earl* and *tanglefish*, (1) *bparoiarq, -érq, m.*; (2) *pnátaro map, f.*

Needleful, *n.*, as much thread as is used in a needle at one time, (1) *puagós, -óise, -a, f.*; (2) *pnát na pnátaroe*; (3) *tunnte, g. id., pl. -eaca, m.*

Needle-maker, *n.*, one who makes needles, *pnátaróip, -ópa, -pí, m.*

Needless, *a.*, not wanted, unnecessary, not requisite, (1) *gan puactanar*; (2) *gan gábad*: *n.* to say, *ní gábad a páb*.

Needlessly, *ad.*, in a needless manner, *go neimpuactanac*.

Needlework, *n.*, work executed by a needle, *obair pnátaroe*.

Needs, *ad.*, of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, (1) *ir éigean*: I have bought ground and must needs go and see it; *'do ceannuirg mé fearann 7 ir éigim dam out amac 7 a féacaim (Luke 14, 18)*; do no more than needs must, *ná déan acé an puo ir éigean out*; he must needs go through Samaria, *dob éigean dó out tpio Samaria (John 4, 43)*; if you needs must go, *má'ir éigean out imteact*; they must needs be circumcised, *ir éigim a mbeit timcillgearrta (Gen. 17, 13)*; (2) he will needs be a judge, *ní*

fuláir leir beit n-a bpeiteam (Gen. 19, 9); (3) must I needs bring thy son again to the land from which thou camest? *an gcaitpó mé do mac do bpeit arir do'n otir ar a otámis turá? (Gen. 24, 5)*; (4) and now though thou wouldst needs be gone, *asur anoir má tá nac geóbtá gan imteact (Gen. 31, 30)*.

Needy, *a.*, very poor, indigent, necessitous, (1) *uirearbad, -aige*; (2) *boct, -oicte*; (3) *oibir, -bpe*; (4) *gábadpac, -aige*; (5) *cruaóogac, -aige*.

Nefarious, *a.*, infamous, detestably vile, execrable, (1) *gráim-eamail, -mla*; (2) *oópuactmar, -aipe*.

Negation, *n.*, the act of denying, denial, (1) *péanad, -nta, m.*; (2) *oiúltad, -aró, m.*

Negative, *a.*, (1) denying, (*a*) *péantac, -aige*; (*b*) *oiúltac, -aige*.

(2) Not positive, privative, *oiúltuigteac, -tise*.

Negative, *n.*, (1) the refusal or withholding of assent, *oiúltad, -aró, m.*

(2) One of a number of prefixes used in composition having a negative or privative force, (*a*) *am-, am- = un-, in-, dis-, -mis, -ness, -less, as: amróeom, unwillingness; amutac, beardless; (b) an-, an- = un-, in-, ig-, ill-, dis-, as: anaoibim, unpleasant, unhappy; ambéapac, ill-bred, unmannerly; ambpior, ignorance; (c) ac-, ac- = un-, in-, de-, dis-, as: acpioac, dethroning; accléipeac, an unfrocked clergyman; it is rarely used; (d) oi-, oio- = un-, in-, dis-, as: oimburoac, unthankful; oiáirmeac, innumerable;*

οἰμεαρ, disrespect; (e) οο-, οοι- = un-, in-, dis-, as: οομῦκτα, unquenchable; οοιτειγῆτε, incurable; οοιμεαρω, disparagement; (f) ἐ-, ἐα-, ἐι- = un-, in-, dis-, as: ἐαυτοπόκαιρεα, unmerciful; ἐαυκόρ, injustice; ἐαυκόρματ, dissimilar; ἐιγ- cinnτε uncertain; (g) εαρ-, ειρ- = un-, in-, dis-, as: εαρλάν, unhealthy; εαυονταρ, disunion; εαρκάιρθεαματ, inimical; ειρ- ionηαι, unrighteous; εαυονόρ, dishonour; (h) μί-, μίο- = un-, in-, im-, ill-, dis-, mis-, -less, as: μίκερθεαμ, unbelief; μί- cionητα, innocent; μίκεαμηρα, impudent; μίβεαρω, ill-bred; μίκίρμεαρ, disquiet; μιάω, misfortune; μίκίαλλωα, senseless; μίόκίρμαμα, careless; (i) νεαμ-, νειμ- = un-, in-, im-, ill-, ig-, ir-, dis-, -less, as: νεαμβυρθεα, ungrateful, unthankful; νεαμαμηραρω, indubitable; νειμεαρωα, immoderate; νειμ- ουρτεαμα, illegal; νειμεόια, ignorant; νειμionann, irregular; νεαμταίρθεαμα, disagreeable; νεαμαίρεα, careless.

Neglect, *n.*, (1) omission of proper attention to duty, (a) νεαμαίρε (νεαμῆαιρε), *g. id., f.*; (b) νεαμ- cύραμ, -αιμ, *m.*; (c) ειρλρ, -ε, *f.*; (d) ρεακματ, -αιτ, *m.*

(2) Omission of attention or civilities, ρυαιρε, *g. id., f.*

(3) Habitual carelessness, negligence, ραλλίγε, *g. id., f.*

(4) The state of being disregarded or slighted, (a) ιέιρ, -ε, *f.*; (b) οίμβρῖζ, -ε, *f.*; (c) οίβρῖζ, -ε, *f.*

Neglect, *v.t.*, not to attend with due care or attention, to disregard, to slight, (1) ραλλίγim, -ζε; (2) to *n.* an opportunity,

ραλλίγε οο ταβαίρτ αρ uam cinnτε; to *n.* one's duty, οume οο ταβαίρτ ραλλίγε αρ α cύραμ; to *n.* a thing, (a) ραλλίγε οο ταβαίρτ (νό οο οέαμαμ) αρ ρυο; (b) ρυο οο ιεγαν ι βραλλίγε; (3) ρεακματim, -ματ; (4) ιεγim ιερ, ιεγim ι ιέιζ, ιεγim οίom, ιεγim αρ ιάρ: he neglected his business, οο ιεζ ρέ α μαρω (stick) ιερ αν τ-ρρυτ; they were neglected, οο ιεγεαω ι ιέιζ ιαω (*Ker.*); (5) they are getting neglected, (a) τά ριαω αζ ου ι ιέιζ; (b) τά ριαω αζ ου ι βρυαιρε; what is long-deferred gets neglected, αν ρυο α τέρω- eann αβρω, τέρωeann ρέ ι βρυαιρε.

Neglectedness, *n.*, the state of being neglected, ραλλίγεακτ, -α, *f.*

Neglector, *n.*, one who neglects, οume ραλλίγεακ, -τιζ, *m.*

Neglectful, *a.*, heedless, careless, inattentive, indifferent, (1) ραλλίγεακ, -τιζε; (2) ρεακ- ματτακ, -αιζε; (3) οίόκumηεακ, -ηιζε; (4) νεαμαίρεακ, -ρῖζε.

Negligence, *n.*, omission of duty, heedlessness, (1) νεαμαίρεακαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) νεαμρούττακτ, -α, *f.*; (3) οίόκumηε, *g. id., f.*; (4) αματ, -αιτ, *m.*: *n.* in the morning, hurry in the evening, αματ αρ μαρωm, ροωαρ (trotting) τρῖατ- νόνα (*D. E.* 144); (5) mamne- ακταμ, -τα, *f.*; (6) mamneakτ, -α, *f.*; (7) νεαμcύραμ, -αιμ, *m.*; (8) νεαμρυim, -ε, *f.*; (9) νεαμ- αίρω, -ε, *f.*

Negligent, *a.*, apt to neglect, care- less, heedless, (1) ραλλίγεακ, -τιζε; (2) νεαμαίρεακ, -ρῖζε; (3) νεαμρούττακτακ, -αιζε; (4) νεαμcύραμακ, -αιζε; (5) νεαμ- ρυimeακ, -μῖζε; (6) ρανναρωεακ.

-óige; (7) mainneactnac, -aige; (8) neamfuimeamail, -míla.

A *negligent person*, (a) fuair-térò, -e, *m.*; (b) rórnamán, -áin, *m.*

Negotiability, *n.*, the quality of being negotiable or transferable by endorsement, iontráctálaact, -a, *f.*

Negotiable, *a.*, capable of being negotiated, iontráctála, *ind.*

Negotiate, *v.i.*, to bargain or trade, (1) tráctálaím, -áil.

Negotiate, *v.t.*, to carry on negotiations, gnótuigim, -uḡaḡo.

Negotiation, *n.*, treating with another with respect to sale or purchase, tráctáil, -áil, *f.*

Negotiator, *n.*, one who negotiates, tráctáiluròe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -òte, *m.*

Negress, *n.*, a black woman, bean ḡorim, *f.*; (bean tóub = dark-haired woman).

Negro, *n.*, a black man, (1) fear ḡorim, *m.*; (2) ciaróubán, -áin, *m.*

Neigh, *n.*, the cry of a horse, (1) reitpeac, *gen.* -ruḡe, *pl.* -ruḡ, *f.*; (2) gnúr, -úr, *pl. id.*, and -a: the steed neighed thrice, tó leig an t-eac trí gnúra ar (M. C.); ann rin t'eirig an t-eac ar lút . . . ir tó leig trí gnúr ar ór áro (M. C.).

Neigh, *v.i.*, to utter the cry of a horse, to whinny, reitruigim, -peac.

Neighbour, *n.*, a person who lives near another, one whose abode is not far off, (1) comarra, -an, *dat.* -am, *pl.* -am, and -anna, *f.*: a good lawyer is a bad n., ir otc an comarra fear maic cum tóige; to love one's, *n.*, tóime tó tábairt ḡráo dá comarram; when your neighbour's house is on fire take care of your own, nuair atá tig tó comarran tré

temró tábairt aipe tóo tíg rém; (2) comáirteac, -tig, -tíge, *m.*

Neighbourhood, *n.*, a place near, vicinity, adjoining district, (1) comarranaact, -a, *f.*; (2) comfósur, -uir, *m.*; (3) comfóigre, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) cominear, -nir, *pl. id.* and -ta; (5) comáitcear, -cir, *m.*; (6) ḡaobair, -air, *m.* (*P. O'L. and Or.*).

Neighbouring, *a.*, adjacent, (1) comḡarac, -aige; (2) comfósur, -fóigre.

Neighbourliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being neighbourly, comarrantaact, -a, *f.*

Neighbourly, *a.*, having frequent and familiar intercourse, (1) comarranta, *ind.*; (2) comarranaac, -aige; (3) comarranamail, -míla.

Neighbourship, *n.*, the state of being neighbours; comarranaact, -a, *f.*

Neighing, *n.*, the act of whinnying as a horse, reitpeac, -ruḡe, *f.*

Neither, *pr.* and *a.*, not either, not the one or the other, (1) neactar, with *neg.*: n. of them would give up his own share for the two other portions, ní tiubrao neactar tóio a curo rém ar an dá curo eile; (2) ceactar, with *neg.*: n. of them will do it, ní tóanparó ceactar tóio é.

Neither, *conj.*, not either; generally used to introduce the first of two or more co-ordinate clauses, (1) ní: he is n. covetous nor prodigal, ní'ir pé rannnac ná tóioblárac; he shall n. have son nor grandson, ní béró mac ná mac mic aige (*Job* 18, 19); (2) ní mó: n. shall I tell you by what authority I do these things, ní mó innéorao-ra tóaoib-re cia an

τ-υῖοαράρ le a nōéanaím na neirce-re (*Mat.* 21, 24); (3) ní luḡa: Tim did not speak n. did he stir, níor labair τaós ní luḡa ná cuir pé cor oe; (4) the ní is sometimes omitted, as: n. by day nor night, oo lá ná o'oróce; (5) fór: n. let me be thought arrogant in this, fór ná meartaí mé uaibneac ran nio-re; n. is he so bad as you say, fór ní'l pé com hóc 7 veiréann tú.

Neophyte, *n.*, a new convert or proselyte, nuaócperomeac, -míg, -míge, *m.*

Nephew, *n.*, the son of a brother or sister, ḡarmac, -míc, *m.* .i. mac veapbádaí nó veirbádaí.

Nephritic, *a.*, of or pertaining to the kidneys or the urinary organs, luamcínac, -míge.

Nephritis, *n.*, inflammation of the kidneys, luamcín, *g. id.*, *m.*

Nereid, *n.*, a sea nymph, mupb-uac, *f.*

Nerve, *n.*, a sinew, a tendon, (1) féic, -e, *pl.* -eanna and -eaca, *f.*; joint or sinew, atc nó féic (*B.L.L.* V. 488, 5); (2) *coll.*, féiceac -cíg, *m.*; (3) lútaac, -aig, *m.*; (4) lúiceac, -cíg, *m.*

Nervous, *a.*, (1) having weak nerves, lán o' féicib.

(2) Sinewy, strong, vigorous, (a) féiceac, -cíge; (b) lúctmar, -aípe.

Nervousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being nervous, (1) néamaraac, -a, *f.*; (2) faicdear, -cír, *m.*; (3) rḡaí, -a, *m.* (*f. l.*).

Ness, *n.*, a promontory, cape or headland having a fancied resemblance to a nose, pinn, -e, and peanna, *pl. id.*, *f.* .i. pinn talman téiréann amac ran bpaírríge.

Nest, *n.*, (1) the bed prepared by a bird for holding her eggs and for hatching and rearing her young; also a snug or comfortable retreat, neao, *gen.* and *pl.* nero, *m.*, also *gen.* neroe, *pl.* neaopaaca, *dat.* nero, *f.* (*cf.* W. nyth; Corn. neid; Bret. nez; L. nidus, fr. nisdus; Gr. νεοσσία; Skr. nīdā, fr. nīsa, √ nesdō-s).

(2) A place of habitual resort, puaćar, -e, -i, *f.*: a nest of thieves, puaćar biceamnac.

Nest, *v.i.*, (1) neaouigim, -uḡaó; (2) to build a nest, neao oo cópuḡaó.

Nest egg, an egg left in a nest to prevent a hen from forsaking it, uó péroe.

Nest, *v.t.*, to build a nest for, cópuigim neao oo: I made her nest, oo cópuigear a neao.

Nesting, *n.*, searching for nests. neaopaíneac, a, *f.*

Nestle, *v.i.*, to lie close and snug, to cuddle up, neaóaim, -aó.

Nestling, *n.*, a young bird that has not abandoned the nest, (1) ḡearraac, -aig, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) réaóacán, -ám, *m.*

Net, *n.*, a fabric of twine knotted into meshes and used for catching birds, fish, etc., also anything designed to entrap, (1) líon, *g. lín*, *pl.* líonta, *m.*: a man that flattereth his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet, an té oo ḡní rpleádaćar le n-a cómapram rpeaćuig pé líon fá n-a cópaib (*Prov.* 29, 5); (2) ḡairce, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *m.*; (3) eanḡac, aig, -aca, *f.* (a fishing net); (4) a sweep net, paigme, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *f.*, also paróne; (5) a bag net, coćall, -aill, *m.*; (also the landing net used by

anglers); (6) a trammel net, *cuibreac*, -*uis*, *pl.* -*uisce* and -*a*, *m.*

Nether, *a.*, lower, under, *íochtaraic*, -*aige*, *opp.* to upper, *uachtaraic*.

Nethermost, *a.*, the thing that is nethermost or lowest, *an níó ir ríóchtaraige*.

Netting, *n.*, a piece of network, (1) *líonraib*, -*aib*, -*aíbe*, *m.*; (2) *líontán*, -*áin*, *m.*

Nettle, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Urtica* which stings and blisters the skin, (1) (*U. dioica*), *neanntóg*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) (*U. urens*), stinging *n.*, *caolfaíl*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *neannt*, -*a*, *m.*; (4) *neannta*, *m.*

Blind nettle, *dead nettle*, a harmless species of *Lamium* (*L. purpureum*), (*a*) blind (i) *neanntóg éadó*, *f.*, (ii) *caolcneanntóg*, *f.*; (*b*) dead, (i) *neanntóg márb*, *f.*, (ii) *neanntóg deaí*, *f.*, (iii) *teangsa mion*.

Hedge nettle, a species of *Stachys*, *neanntóg óige*.

White nettle, a species of *Lamium* (*L. album*), (*a*) *neanntóg bán*, *f.*; (*b*) *neanntóg múipe*, *f.*

Nettlesome, *a.*, peevish, stinging, (1) *neanntamail*, -*mla*; (2) *neannta*, *ind.*; (3) *cannceiaic*, -*aige*.

Nettle tree, *n.*, a tree belonging to the genus *Celtis* (*C. Australis*), *crann loiteóige*.

Nettle worm, *n.*, a caterpillar, (1) *rprioparo neannta*; (2) *rpriis neannta* (*Con.*); (3) *rpri neannta* (*Mulranny*).

Network, *n.*, *líonraib*, -*aib*, -*aíbe*, *m.*; *obair lúb*; *obair lín*; *líon-obair*, *f.*

Neuralgia, *n.*, very acute nervous pain generally intermittent, (1)

tinnear féite, *gen.* *tinneir féite*, *m.*; (2) *toigeada* (*m. b.*).

Neuter, *n.* (*Gram.*), (1) *neódaí*, -*aí*, *m.*: in the *n.*, *ra neódaí* (*cf.* *íoir marcaí 7 femen 7 neódaí*, *B.L.L.* V. 4, 4, both masculine, feminine and neuter); (2) *neimhris*, -*sne*, *f.*

Neuter, *a.*, (1) neither the one nor the other, *neádaí*, *ind.*; (2) (*Gram.*), *neódaí*.

Neutral, *a.*, not engaged on either side, *neádaí*, *i.* *san beir le taob ar bair*.

Never, *ad.*, (1) not ever, (*a*) till the day of Judgment, *go brait*, with *neg.*: the fire shall ever be burning on the altar, it shall *n.* go out, *beir an tene ar laraib coróce ar an altóir, ní cuirfeá amac go brait í* (*Lev.* 6, 13); he that cometh to me shall *n.* hunger and he that believeth in me shall never thirst, *an té tís cúgam-ra ní beir ocraí go brait aír 7 an té éirídear ionnam ní beir tair go brait aír* (*John* 6, 35); it is better late than *n.*, *ir fearr mall ná go brait*; (*b*) till the end of time, *go deó*: he who drinks of the water I shall give him shall *n.* thirst, *an té ólann an t-uirge do beaíparó mé dó, ní beir tair aír go deó*.

(2) Not at any time past or present, *iam*, *aiam* with *neg.*: seven other kine came . . . such as I *n.* saw . . . for badness, *tángaídaí reáct mba eile . . . a leitéro nac bfaíca mé iam . . . ar oícar* (*Gen.* 41, 19); we have *n.* been slaves to any man, *ní deáínamair reirbír d'aon dume iam* (*John* 8, 33); you have done it now or *n.*, *tá pé deanta asat anoir nó iam* (referring to some mishap, mistake or error);

I am done for now or n., τὰ μο ἐναιπε δέαντα ἀνοίρ νό μισή; a finer woman n. saw I, 'tis not my habit ever to lie, ní πεακαρ μισή ἀον βεαν ἐομ βρεάξ, ní βρεάξ ιρ ουαί τομ μισή το μᾶο; I lost it (my chance) to-day or n., ἐαίτλεαρ ἐ μοιου νό μισή.

(3) Not at any time in the future, ἐορόε, with *neg.*: I will n. break my covenant with you, ní βυρρῖο μέ μο ἐορρᾶο λίβ ἐορόε (*Judg.* 2, 1); the eyes of a man are n. satisfied, ní βίο ρῖτε ἀν οῦμε ράιτεα ἐορόε (*Prov.* 27, 20); n. lie on the ground and a feather bed beside you, ná λυῖς ἐορόε ἀρ ἀν οὔταλᾶν ἀσυρ τεαβα ἐλύμ τε το ἐαοίβ; you will n. see Finn of the Hosts, ní περρῖρ ἐορόε ρίονν na ρλυαῖς (M. C.).

Never mind since you are rich, λειῖ ριν ἐαρτ ὁ τὰ τῦ ρτῖο.

Never welcome you home, náρᾶβ ἐ (also náρᾶ δέ) το βεαῖα ἀβαίτε. Nevertheless, *ad.* or *conj.*, not the less, notwithstanding, in spite of that, yet, (1) ὅρῶεαο: n. these ye shall not eat, ὅ. ní ιορταοι ιαο-ρο (*Deut.* 14, 7); (2) ἐαίρρ ριν: n. they were disobedient, ἐαίρρ ριν το βίοδαρ εαρμᾶλ (*Neh.* 9, 26); wisdom is better than strength, n. the wisdom of the poor man is despised and his words are not heard, ιρ πεαρρ εαῖνα ná νεαρτ, ἐαίρρ ριν ταρ-εαίρρῖςτῶεαρ εαῖνα ἀν οῦμε βοίετ γ ní ηέιρτιρ ἀ βρᾶεῖρα (*Eccles.* 9, 16); (3) ἀετ ἐεανα: My Father, if it be possible, let this chalice pass from me, n. not as I will but as Thou wilt, ἀ ἀεαίρ, μάρ πέοιρ ἐ ὅαβαο ἀν ἐυᾶν-ρα ἐορμ-ρα, ἀετ ἐεανα, ná βίοο ρέ

μαρ ιρ τοίλ λιομ-ρα ἀετ μαρ ιρ ἀίλ τεατ-ρα (*Mat.* 26, 39); (4) ἀετ ρόρ: n. many of the chief men believed in him, ἀετ ρόρ το ἐπεροεαοαρ μόρᾶν το na ηυαεταρᾶναίβ πέμ ἀνν (*John* 12, 42); (5) βίοο ὅρ, βίοο náρ: n. he left himself not without testimony, βίοο ναρ ρᾶῖς ρέ ἐ πέμ ὅαν ριαθῶαίρε (*Acts* 14, 17); (6) ἐαρ ἀ ἐεανν ρομ; (7) ἀρ ἀ ρον ρομ: n. he cleaved to the sins, ἀρ ἀ ρον ριν το ἐεανν ρέ τερ na πεακαοαίβ (2 *Kings* 3, 3); (8) ὅοο τρᾶετ, ἐοοο τρᾶετ; (9) μά τὰ πέμ; (10) 'na οῖαο ριν ιρ ιτε; (11) 'na ἐαοβ ρομ.

New, *a.*, recent, fresh, modern, (1) ηυαο, -αίρε (*cf.* L. novus; Gr. νε(F)ος √ nevos), Skr. nava-s: a new suit of clothes, ἐταο ηυαοέαοαίῖς; New Year's gift, ταβαρτῶαρ na ηυαοβῖλιαθῶα; (2) ὕρ, *gsf.* ὕρε: new bread, ἀρᾶν ὕρ; new wine, ρίον ὕρ; new milk, τεαμῖναετ; New Testament, ηυαοῖρᾶθῶαίρε, ἀν Τιομνα ηυαο.

New-born, *a.*, recently born, ηυαοβ-εαίρῶα, *ind.*

New-fangled, *a.*, new-made, ηυαο-ἐμῶα, *ind.*

New-fashion, *n.*, a fashion lately come into vogue, νόρ ηυαο.

Newish, *a.*, somewhat new, ὕρῖῃαρ, -αίρε.

Newly, *ad.*, lately, recently, freshly, (1) ὅο ηυαο; (2) ὅο ἡῦρ; (3) ὅο οῖερόεαναε: n. married, ηυαοῖρῶρτα.

Newness, *n.*, the quality or state of being new, (1) ἡῦρ, -ὕρ, *m.* = ηυαοαρ; (2) ηυαοε, *g. id., f.*; (3) ὕρε, *f.*; (4) ὕραρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (5) ὕραε, -αίῖε, *f.*; (6) ὕρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (7) ηυαοεαετ, -α, *f.*; (8) ηυαοαετ, -α, *f.*

Niceness, *n.*, the quality or state of being nice, (1) *veire, f.*; (2) *pineáلتاكت, -a, f.*; also *pineáلتاكت*.

Nicety, *n.*, precision, (1) *veirmireáct, -a, f.*; (2) *beáctáct, -a, f.*

Niche, *n.*, a cavity, hollow or recess generally in the thickness of a wall, *almóir, -ópa, -rí, m.*, *i. ionad polam i mballa cum iomáig do cup ann.*

Nick, *n.*, (1) the exact or critical moment: in the very nick of time, (a) *i n-uét na huairé, i n-áit na huairé*; (b) *i n-am pírcimnte.*

(2) A notch cut into something, *rsor, g. rsuir, m.*; also *rsóir, -óir, m.*

Old Nick, an diabál.

Nickname, *v.t.*, (1) *tearaimm do taobairt ar úime*; (2) *bairtim, -tead*; (3) *úime do glaothac ar a ainm.*

Nickname, *n.*, a derisive, contemptuous or sportively familiar appellation, (1) *tearaimm, -anma, -anmanna, m.*: the fine for a n., *eirc an tearanma (B.L.L. II. 158, 14)*; (2) *reáctáirim, -arma, -armanna, f.*; (3) *reáctaimm, m.*; (4) *foraimm, m.*

Nide, *n.*, a brood, as a nide of pheasants, *ealta coileac feaða*; *ál nó rsgaoth do ceapca feaða.*

Niece, *n.*, a daughter of one's brother or sister, (1) *neáct, -a, f.* (*O.I. nect*; cf. *L. neptis*, granddaughter), *i. ingean veapbópácar nó veipbóféacar*; (2) *banta, gen. id., pl. -aí, f.*; (3) *saingean, -gme, -a, f.*

Niggard, *n.*, a person meanly close and covetous, (1) *cníopaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *rpíopaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *ciopaire, m.*; (4) *ppuúntuigteóir, -ópa, -rí,*

m.; (5) *paipín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (6) *tpuáilín, m.*; (7) *rsput, -uit, m.*; (8) *rsut, -uit, m.*; (9) *rsrobairé, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (10) *rtiopaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (11) *rsrobairac, -aig, pl. id., m.*; (12) *cpárbteacán, -ám, m.*

Niggardliness, *n.*, meanness in giving or spending, parsimony, stinginess, (1) *rpíopaireáct, -a, f.*; (2) *rtiopaireáct, -a, f.*; (3) *rpaoántáct, -a, f.*; (4) *rpaoántar, -air, m.*; (5) *cpuátháil, -ála, f. (P. O'L.)*; (6) *cpárbteáct, -a, f.*: *ní don cpíomnact an cpárbteáct (D. E. 144).*

Niggardly, *a.*, meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others, (1) *rpíocac, -aigé*; (2) *rsputac, -aigé*; (3) *ppuúntuigte, ind.*: *ir fearr beir beagán ppuúntuigte 'ná móran cum veipbó*; (4) *rtioparóac, -aigé*; (5) *rsúróte, ind.*; (6) *gorac, -aigé.*

Nigh, *a.*, not distant or remote in place or time, (1) *gar, gsf. goire*; (2) *rogur, -oirge and -oirge*; (3) *comgarac, -aigé*; (4) *near, -a (-eire, Don.).*

Nigh, *ad.*, near in place or time, (1) *lám le*; (2) *i ngar do*; (3) *i brogur do.*

Night, *n.*, the time between dusk and dawn, *oróce, gen. id., pl. -aóa, -anta (M.), -anna (Don.), f.*: though long the day the n. comes: *oá faro an lá tigeann an oróce*; by n., *le horóce*; *fan oróce*; *irtoróce*; *o'oróce*; in the dead of the n., *i ruáinnear na horóce*; *i n-am márb na horóce*; it was a delightful n., *do b' doibinn an oróce i*; good-night, *oróce máit úuit*; to-night, *anoct (cf. L. nox, noctis; Ital. noche)*; last n., *aréir*; the n. before last, *acpugao (arbu) aréir*; to

- walk *n.* and day, *ῥιυβαλ το*
λο γ ο'ορόε; in the *n.* time, (a)
'ῥαν ορόε, (b) *ῥτορόε*; in
 preparation for the *n.*, *ῥ ζορί*
να νορόε; a long or winter's
n., *ζεαμορόε*; short is a win-
 ter's *n.* in your company, *ῥ*
ζεαῖρ ζεαμορόε το' ποόαιρ (Or.);
n. field for cattle, *τσαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*
- Night-bird, *n.*, a bird of the genus
Puffinus, *πύκιν ζαοίτε*.
- Nightcap, *n.*, a cap worn in bed,
 (1) *καίπιν ορόε*; (2) *οαβόιν*,
g. id., *pl. -νί*, *m.* (Con.); (3)
οαβόιν ορόε (M. M. R.); (4)
οαβο, -*αίβοε*, *f.* (Der.).
- Nightfall, *n.*, the close of the day,
 (1) *τσιτιμ να νορόε*; (2) *ῥαοτ-*
αμ, -*ενα*, *f.*: *ο μαρομ ζο ῥαοταμ*,
 also *ῥαοίτεαν*; (3) *καμαιοῖρ*, -*ε*, *f.*
- Nightingale, *n.*, (1) a small plain
 brown song-bird, (1) (*Luscinia*
luscinia), *βέαλβιμν*, *m.*; (2) (*L.*
philomela), the thrush *n.*, *ῥμόλαε*,
gen. -αίγε, *pl. -αίς*, *f.*
- Nightmare, *n.*, a condition in sleep
 characterized by great discom-
 fort as of a weight on the chest,
 impossibility of motion, etc.,
τρομτσίγε, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ςτε*, *m.*
- Night-moth, *n.*, a nocturnal lepi-
 dopterous insect, *τεαμάν*, *gen.*
 and *pl. -αμ*, *m.*
- Nightshade, *n.*, a common name
 of many species of the genus
Solanum, as (1) deadly *n.* (*Atropa*
belladonna), (a) *μιωτός βυρόε*,
 (b) *ιυρ αν μονγαιρ*, (c) *ιυρ μόρ*
κοίτε, (2) enchanter's *n.* (*Circæa*
lutetiana), (a) *ῥυμρεαε*, -*ῥίς*, *m.*,
 (b) *ῥυμρεαεαλ*, -*αίλ*, *m.*; (c)
ῥυμρεαεαε, -*αίς*, *m.*; (3) en-
 chantress's *n.*, a species of
Circæa (? *C. Alpina*). (a) *ιυρ να*
ν-ινγεαν; (b) *ιυρ να νόίγε*; (4)
 stinking *n.* see *Henbane*; (5)
 woody *n.* (*Solanum dulcamara*):
- (a) *οῖρέιμῖρε ζοῖρμ*; (b) *ῥλαε*
ζοῖρμ; (c) *ιυρ να νορόε*; (d) *μῖος*
βυρόε.
- Night-walking, *n.*, walking for
 amusement at night, *αζ κοῖρ-*
τιρεαετ ιεῖρ να ῥέαλταῖ (Don.).
- Night-watching, *n.*, sitting up late
 at night for any purpose, *αῖρνεάν*,
 -*άν*, *m.*
- Night-work, *n.*, work done at
 night, *ῥαζοβαιρ*, -*οίβρε*, *f.*: one
 who practises night-work, *ῥαζ-*
αιρε, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῥί*, *m.*
- Nil, *n.* and *a.*, nothing, of no
 account, worthless, *νεμνῖο*, *m.*
- Nimble, *a.*, light and quick in
 motion, lively, swift, (1) *ιύτμαρ*,
 -*αιρε*; (2) *ιύιτ*, -*ε*; (3) *βεοῖδα*,
ind.; (4) *ζαῖρτα*, *ind.*: though *n.*
 the hare, he is caught at last,
οά ζαῖρτα αν ζεῖρῖῖαο βεῖρτεαῖρ
ῥά οεῖρεαο αιρ; (5) *σεάῖρμαε*,
 -*αίγε*; (6) very *n.*, *ῥάῖριύτμαρ*,
 -*αιρε*; (7) *υῖομαλῖταε*, -*αίγε* (Or.)
- Nimble-fingered, *a.*, dexterous in
 taking and conveying away,
 addicted to petty theft, (1)
ιυαῖτμέαῖρμαε, -*αίγε*; (2) *ιυατ-*
λάμαε, -*αίγε*; (3) *βαῖρλυαε*, -*αίτε*.
- Nimbleness, *n.*, lightness and quick-
 ness in motion, (1) *ιύτμαῖρμαετ*,
 -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ταῖρνοεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*
- Nimbly, *ad.*, with agility, *ζο ιύτ-*
μαρ.
- Nincompoop, *n.*, a fool, a silly
 stupid person, *βοῖρτύν*, -*ύμ*, *m.*,
.i. ουμε βαοτ βοζ, *ῥίτε*, *ῥῥαοιλλ-*
εάντα ζυρ υῖαῖρ αμαοάν το
οέαναμ οε.
- Nine, *a.* and *n.*, a number, *ναοι*
 (cf. W. and Corn. *naw*; Bret.
nao, √ *névn*; Skr. *náva*; L.
novem): nine persons, *ναονβαιρ*;
 27 persons, *τῖνι ναονβαιρ*; 81
 persons, *ναοι ναονβαιρ*; 729
 persons, *ναοι ναονβαιρ ναοι*
ν-υαῖρε (common in folklore).

Ninepins, *n. pl.*, a game played with nine pieces of wood set standing at which a wooden ball is bowled to knock them down, (1) cibleacám, *m.*; (2) pionnaí.

Nineteen, *n. and a.*, the sum of ten and nine, naoi déas; nineteen years, naoi mbliadain déas.

Nineteenth, *a.*, coming after 18 others, naoimh déas; the *n.* man, an naoimh fear déas.

Ninetieth, *a.*, next in order after 89th, nochaodó; deicimh ar ceirne píro.

Ninety, *n. and a.*, nine times ten, (1) nochaodó; (2) deic ir ceirne píro.

Ninny, *n.*, simpleton, coisealla, -aig, *m. (Or.)*.

Ninth, *a.*, coming after 8 others, naomhó.

Nip, *n.*, a pinch with the nails or teeth, (1) miosóg, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) rslam, -aim, -a, *f.*; (3) rsealpóg, -óige, -a, *f.*, also rsealbóg.

Nip, *v.t.*, (1) to pinch, rsealpaím, -aó.

(2) To blast, (a) oógaim, -aó: nipped by frost, riodóige; (b) reócam, -aó.

Nippers, *n.*, a small pincers, (1) ceanncair nō spreamaoóir beas; (2) rrialaóóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Nipple, *n.*, the protuberance through which the milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; a teat; a pap, (1) ceann cíce, *m.*; (2) ballán, -ám, *m.*; (3) rme, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *f.*

Nipplewort, *n.*, a yellow flowered composite herb (*Lampsana communis*); also called Dock cress, (1) uilleóg bpuíroe, *f.*; (2) uilleóg maí, *f.*; (3) uilleóg mín, *f.*; (4) lup ballán.

Nit, *n.*, the egg of a louse or other small insect, rnró, *gen. and pl.* rnróe, *f.*; rneao, *gen. and pl.* rneaoa, *f.*; a person affected with nits, rneaoacán, -ám, *m.*

Nitrate of silver, *n.*, a white crystalline salt, cloc sórm, *f.*

Nitre, *n.*, saltpetre, ralamn ríaoam (*O' Beg.*).

Nitty, *a.*, full of nits, rneaoac, -aíge.

No, *a.*, not any, not one, none, ní, ná before imperatives: have no fear, ná bíod eadla ort; let there be no strife between me and thee, ná bíod ceannairc ar bit eadrum-ra 7 turra (*Gen.* 13, 8); there is no peace to the wicked, ní'l ríotcám ar bit as an ríonntac (*Isa.* 48, 22); thou shalt take no gift, ní ríeuba [reubaró] tú ríoblaiceao ar bit (*Ez.* 23, 8); they are cruel and have no mercy, tá ríao fuíteac asur ní'l ríocaire ionnta (*Jer.* 6, 23); he has no money, ní'l airgeao aige; saying peace, peace where there is no peace, ríá ríao ríotcám, ríotcám anuair nac mbíonn don ríotcám ann (*Jer.* 6, 14), asur rían ríotcám ann (*Jer.* 8, 11); where there is no law there is no transgression, ríó bé áit nac bfuil olíge ní bfuil bpuíreo olíge ann rín (*Rom.* 4, 15); it is no use, (a) ní'l maí a beir, (b) ní'l ríap i, there is no use in talking, *i.e.*, talk won't mend matters, ní'l don ríap i ríainnt; (c) ní'l sóip a beir; (d) ir ríanao beir, there was no one there, ní ríao ríome ann.

No, *ad.*, nay, not, not at all, a word expressing negation, denial, or refusal, ní (*cf.* *L. ne*; *Gr. νη*): I desire no more, ní'lím as ríapao a ríuilleao;

will you do it? an noéanparò tú é?; no, ní óéanparò; art thou a prophet? and he answered no, an páirò tú? asur do fneasair reiréan, ní heað (*John* 1, 21); is that true? an fíor é rím?; no, ní heað (ní fíor; no, my lord, ní heað, a tigeapna (1 *Sam.* 1, 15); none that doeth good, no, not one, ní'l domne doḡní maít, ní'l, domne amám; but you said no, for we will flee upon horses, áct, òubpaðair-re, ní heað, óir teiréam ar eacab (*Isa.* 30, 16); but thou saidst there is no hope, no, for I have loved strangers and after them I will go, áct aoubairt tú, ní'l oóis ann, ní'l, óir do ḡráoúis mé comētisís asur leanparò mé iao (*Jer.* 2, 25); will he be there? no, an mberò ré ann? ní berò; knowest thou what these be? and I said no, my lord, nac breaðar tupa cpeáo iao ro? asur oubairt mire ní feaðar a tigeapna (*Sech.* 4, 5); to give tribute or no, cior do tabairt nó ḡan a tabairt (*Luke* 20, 22); do we excel them? no, in no wise, an bpuilimíó-ne as bpeit báirp? ní'limíó ar don cor.

No doubt, ḡan ampar.

In no manner, in no way, in no wise, ar cor ar bit, ar don cor.

Nowhere: when we saw they were nowhere, an uair do concamar ná paðaðar i n-don ball (i n-don áit).

Nobility, n., (1) superiority of mind or character, (a) uairleáct, -a, f.: there is no n. without virtue, ní'l uairleáct ḡan rub-áice; (b) uairle, *gen. id., f.*

(2) The state of being of high rank or noble birth, (a) onópaçt, -a, f.; (b) roicméaltar, -air, m.

(3) Those who are noble, (a) the n. and gentry, (i) na doame onópaça ḡ na huairle, (ii) na maíte asur mópuairle; (b) an t-aor roicméaltar.

Noble, a., exalted above what is low, mean, degrading or dishonourable, (a) onópaç, -aige; (b) uaral, -airle (W. uchel); (c) áro, *gsf.* ároce; (d) miaðmar, -aire.

Noble race, (a) rárrlioçt (and raorrrlioçt), -rleáçta, m.; (b) pór ḡlan, m.

(2) Grand, stately, magnificent, splendid, (a) oirðearc, -a; (b) eatḡa, *gsf.* eitḡe; (c) ón; (d) éarlam; (e) mál, -áile (*S.R.* 865).

(3) Of exalted rank, high-born, roicméaltar, *ind.*

Noble, n., a peer. *See Nobleman.*

Nobleman, n., one of the nobility, a peer, (1) flait, -aça, m.; (2) triat, -ait, -a, m.; (3) maít, -e, *pl. id., m.*; (4) éarlam, -aim, m.

Nobleness, n., the quality or state of being noble, (1) onópaçt, -a, f.; (2) uairleáçt, -a, f.

Nobly, ad., in a noble manner, splendidly, (1) ḡo honópaç; (2) ḡo huaral; (3) ḡo hoirðearc.

Nobody, n., a person of no importance, anroume, *g. id., pl. -oame, m.*

Nocturnal, a., of or pertaining to the night, baimear leir an oirðce.

Nod, n., a quick or slight downward or forward motion of the head in assent, salutation or drowsiness, (1) rmería, -e, f. (*cf.* √ sméyō, I smile); (2) baḡairc, -arça, m.; (3) rmeríao, -oçe,

m.: is it not you felled the giants with your nod? *naç tû leas na haçaiç le do rmeðeasñ?* (*D. E.* 70); (4) (sleep) *mioçar-naç, -aiçe, f.*

Nod, v.i., to bend or incline the head, *rmeðim, -ðeað.*

Noddle, n., the head, *an ceann.*

Noggin, n., a small mug, (1) *noigin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *zûçán, -am, m. (Don.)*; (3) *piçin* (these vessels each held about a quart and were made of wood, the *noigin* being carved out of one piece of wood, handle and all, while the *piçin* was made of tiny staves, one of which, longer than the others, formed the handle. They have now gone out of fashion.).

Noise, n., (1) sound of any kind, *fuaim, -e* and *-ama, pl. -amanna, f.*

(2) *Esp.* loud confused sound, clamour, din, (a) *cullóro, -e, -eada, f.*; (b) *callán, -ám, m.*; (c) *pacán, -ám, m.*; (d) *çreac-arnac, -aiç, m.*

(3) Loud continuous talk, (a) *çlór, -óir, pl. -rça, m.*; (b) *riorçað, -aið, m.*; (c) *çeóim, -e, f.*; (d) *çleó, g. -liað, d. çliað, pl. çliaðda, m.*

(4) Any loud noise, as thunder, (a) *topann, -amn, m.*: *ní topann ço tóirneac, no noise till thunder*; *topann móir ar ðeazán oina, great noise about little wool.*

(5) A rushing noise like that of a waterfall or strong wind, (a) *peóroán, -ám, m.*; (b) *riúr-oán, -ám, m.*

(6) A confused noise like distant thunder, (a) *foçram, -ruim, m.*; (b) *baçram, -aim, m. (cf. Fr. vacarme, tumult).*

(7) A grating noise like that of an ungreased hinge or axle, or the teeth when ground against each other, (a) *çiorçán, -ám, m.*; (b) *clamarçar, -air, m.*; (c) *clamrçin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (d) *oiorçán, -ám, m.*

(8) A tinkling, ringing noise *çlioçar, -air, m.*

(9) A jingling or tinkling noise *çlionç, -a, m.*

(10) A rumbling noise, *topmán -ám, m.*

(11) Noise of tearing cloth, *ççreaoán, -ám, m.*

(12) Sound of a bell, *çunç, -e, f.*: the death-bell comes upon the wind, *tá çunç na marð ar an nçaoiç.*

(13) Like that made by heavy rain, *çlaçarnac, -aiçe, f.*

(14) Soft noise as of whispering, (a) *riorarnac, -aiçe, f.*; (b) *iporóç, -óçe, -a, f.*

(15) Like that of a rough sea, *monçair, -e, pl. -çarça, f.*

(16) Of a kettle beginning to boil, *çronán, -ám, m.*

(17) A continual noise, *mann-rán, -ám, m.*

(18) As of knocking kitchen utensils about, clatter, (a) *çrúpár, -e, f.*; (b) *çaoçar, -air, m.*; (c) *çlioçaráiç, -áiç, f.*

(19) In the throat, *çloçar, -air, m.*

(20) Noise of the chase, *riarçán peiçe (Oss. IV. 8).*

Noise, v.t., to spread by rumour or report, (1) his fame was noised through the country, *do çuarð a çlú ar feað na çriçe uite (Josh. 6, 27)*; (2) now when this was noised abroad, *asur i nroul [nó ar nroul] do'n çárç ro amac (Acts 2, 6)*; (3) and these things were noised abroad over

all the hill country of Judea, *ἄσυχρ ὁ οἰκετῆρας οὗ καὶ οἱ οἰκοῦντες ἐκεῖ* (Luke 1, 65); (4) and it was noised he was in a house, *ἄσυχρ ὁ οἰκὸς οἰκεῖν ὁ οἰκεῖν ὁ οἰκεῖν* (Mark 2, 1).

Noiseless, *a.*, making or causing no noise, (1) *ciúm*, -e; (2) *rocáir*, -cra.

Noisome, *a.*, (1) noxious to health, destructive, *nímnēac*, -níge: from the *n.* pestilence, *ón píláis nímnēis* (Ps. 91, 3).

(2) Hurtful, mischievous, *up-córoēac*, -oige: the *n.* beast, *an beačac up-córoēac* (Ezek. 14, 21).

(3) Offensive to the smell or other senses, *bṛéan*, -éme: foul breath is *n.*, (*Shak.*), *ir bṛéan oipocánál*.

Noisomeness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being noisome, (1) *nímnēac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *up-córoēac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *bṛéantair*, -air, *m.*

Noisy, *a.*, making a noise, full of noise, (1) *glópac*, -aige; (2) *fuaimnēac*, -níge; (3) *cultóroēac*, -oige; (4) *callánac*, -aige; (5) *lán* ὁ *glór*; (6) *bubánac*, -aige; (7) *gleóbac*, -aige; (8) *gliosrac*, -aige; (9) *mannánac*, -aige; (10) *tormánac*, -aige; (11) *éigmeac*, -mige.

A *noisy braggart*, *buaileam rṣiac*, *m.*, *ind.*

A *n. infant*, (a) *rṣmotačán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *béiceacán*, -ám, *m.*

A *n. little man*, *gláimín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

A *n. person*, *glópacán*, -ám, *m.*: *n.* jollity, *račán*, -ám, *m.*

Nolens volens [L.], willing or not, willy-nilly, *ar ár nó ar éigim*.

Noli-me-tangere [L.], touch me not, *ná bam liom*.

Nominal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a name, existing only in name, *in-nim*: a *n.* king, *pí* ὁ *péir* *ṣapma nó tiotail*; *pí in-nim*.

Nominate, *v.t.*, to name, to designate by name, *aimmnišim*, -iušac.

Nomination, *n.*, the act of naming or nominating, *aimmniušac*, -nišce, *m.*

Nominative, *a.*, belonging to a name, *aimnēac*, -niše.

Nominative (case), *n.*, that case or form of a noun which stands as the subject of a finite verb, (1) *an tupeal aimnēac*; (2) *an t-plumnēac*; (3) *an cáir abairac*.

Nonage, *n.*, time of life before a person becomes of age, minority, (1) *óige*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *beir pé air*; (3) *air macám*.

Non-appearance, } *n.*, failure to
Non-attendance, } appear, *ṣan beir láitpeac*.

Non-attention, *n.*, inattention, *neamairpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Non-benefit, *n.*, a disadvantage, *amtear*, -a, *m.*

Nonce, *n.*, the present call or purpose, *uam*, -e, *f.*: for the *n.*, *an uam peo*.

Nonchalance, *n.*, indifference, carelessness *neamfium* *gen. e.*, *f.*

Noncommissioned officer, *n.*, a subordinate officer not appointed by commission, *poṁair*, -oir, *m.*

Non-compliance, *n.*, failure to comply, (1) *neamsonac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neamcomall*, -all, *m.*

Nonconformist, *n.*, a dissenter, *eapontuigceoir*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Nonconformity, *n.*, neglect or failure of conformity, *eapontuigceac*, -a, *f.*

None, *a.* and *pron.*, (1) no one, not one, *doimne*, *émnēac*, *don-oume*, with *neg.*: none of these

is the boy I want, ní'l an buaçaill atá uaim ar domne aca ro; none shall appear before me empty, ní tiocparó éinneac dom látair-re folam (*Ex.* 23, 15); that befalls none but fools, ní teağmaró rín o'éinne acó o'amadánab; none of you shall go out of the door of his house until morning, ní račaró don-oume ađab amac ar dopar a čige go marom (*Ex.* 12, 22); he is none of the honestest of men, ní do na daomib ir pómacánca é; ní oume do na daomib ir macánta é.

(2) Not anything, don nio, énni: and it came to pass that there went out some of the people on the seventh day to gather and they found none, ađur čárla go noeacáodar curo don pobal amac an reačtmáó lá do čpumniođab ađur ní fuar-áodar énni (*Ex.* 16, 27); it is none of the best, ní don curo ir fearr é; boots in the cradle and none in the stubble, bpođa 'ra čliađán ađur đan ceann inr an čomtlac (*H. M.* 690).

Non-effective, *a.*, not effective, (1) mičpeačtač, -aige; (2) neim-brioğmar, -aige.

Nonentity, *n.*, (1) non-existence, nembic.

(2) A thing not existing, neimnío.

Nones, *n. pl.*, the canonical office being a part of the Breviary recited at noon formerly at the ninth hour, 3 p.m., an nóim, -óna, *f.*

None-so-pretty, *n.*, a perennial plant, the *Saxifraga umbrosa* or London pride, cabáirte daome maite.

Non-existence, *n.*, absence of existence, nonentity, nembic, *m.*

Non-fulfilment, *n.*, negligence or failure to fulfil, oiočcomall, -aill, *m.*

Non-observance, *n.*, failure to observe or fulfil, neamčoméao, *m.*

Non-payment, *n.*, neglect or failure to pay, neimóiol, -a, *m.*; neimíoc, -a, *m.*; nonpayment of rent, đan čior do oíol.

Non-performance, *n.*, neglect or failure to perform, neimóéantúr, -úr, *m.*

Nonplus, *v.t.*, to puzzle, to perplex, (1) meapuiğim, -uđab; (2) cuim i n-a čočt.

Non-professional, *a.*, contrary to professional usage, ameałabnac, -aige.

Nonsense, *n.*, that which is not sense, (1) mičiall, -čéille, *f.*; (2) oitčéille, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) paobčiall, *f.*; (4) čaropér, -e, *f.*; (5) reađoro, -e, *f.*; (6) baotčłor, -óir, *m.*; (7) řartuim, -e, *f.*

Nonsensical, *a.*, without sense, absurd, foolish, irrational, preposterous, (1) mičiallóa; (2) reađoroač, -oige; (3) amaro-eač, -oige; (4) baotčłorač, -aige.

Nook, *n.*, a corner, a recess, a secluded retreat, (1) cúimne, *f.*; (2) cóiméat, -éil, *m.*; (3) cúil, -úlač, -ača, *f.*; (4) clúro, -e, -eača, *f.*

Noon, } *n.*, midday, twelve

Noonday, } o'clock in the day, (1) meađón lae, *f.*: the forenoon, poim meađón lae; the afternoon, oér meađón lae; eaoarčta=eaoar-čráč, mid-day, milking-time, dinner-time; (2) in the bright noonday, i láir an lae buróe đríme; (3) nóim, -óna, *f.*

cam ; a flat nose, ῥρὸν ὑπύρῳτε
 nó teatán ; a sharp nose, ῥρὸν
 čaot ; a snub or turned-up nose,
 (a) ɣeangɣe, *gen.* ɣingɣe, *f.*, (b)
 cunɣcín, *m.* : a snub-nosed per-
 son, ɣeangɣócɣ, -óɣe, -a, *f.* ; a
 high-mounted nose, buacɣròn ; to
 speak through the nose, labairt
 ɣo caocɣrónac nó trío an ríom ;
 he did it under my nose, ór
 mo cómairi do òem ré é ; bridge
 of the nose, ɔrhoiceao na ríona.

Nosegay, *n.*, a bunch of odorous
and showy flowers, նախդեպք,
-ւորք, -ս, *f.*

Noseless, *a.*, destitute of a nose,
 (1) Տան բրձմ; (2) նեամբրձոսհ,
 -ալիք.

Nose-smart, *n.*, a kind of cress of the genus nasturtium, *ἡλιορύχον*, *gen.* and *pl.* ῥάχμ.

Nostril, *n.*, one of the external openings of the nose, (1) *poll rþóna, m.*: and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, *asur do þéru ann a þoull rþóna anál na beata (Gen. 2, 7)*; (2) *an rþolán, -ám, m. (Con.)*; (3) *an þaorán, -ám, m.*; (4) *cumionn, -inne, f.*; (5) *polláire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (6) *þaorfean (Tyr.).*

Not, *ad.*, a word used to express negation, prohibition, denial or refusal, ní, nā, čá and čan (*Ul.*).

ní : immediately precedes verb (but not in the *imper.*) or some important word to be negated : thou shalt not steal, ní óéanfarò tú ɣorò ; I will not do it, ní óéanfarò mé é ; he did not go very far when, ní mó ná ɣarò éurò pé nuair ; it is not there they are, ní hann atá ɣarò.

nā: always precedes a verb in this sense: do not break the door, nā b̄ur an ʔomar; do not

do it, ná déan é ; he who does
not believe, an té ná creideann.

Ćá : eclipses : an old cat does not burn himself, ċá noðigeann reancat é féin (*H. M.* 397).

Can: a slow man is not a
good man, can fear maic fear
mau (*H. M.* 452).

ἡδὲ : is not age a poor thing ?
 ἡδὲ βούτ ἀν ἡμῶ ἀν ἀοιῖ ? (*H. M.*
 490).

3an: he ordered them not to
 do that work, o'orouig ré oóib
 3an an obair rin do déanamh.

Note.—The assertive verb *ἦ* is omitted after *ní* and *νά* and the interrogative *ἄν*: art thou he? *ἄν tú é?*; I am not, *ní mé*; is that not he? *νά é ῖm é?*; it is not, *ní hé*; is it a man, *ἄν ῖεαῖν é*; it is not, *ní heḗḡ*; is it working he is? no, *ἄν ἄḡ obaῖῖ ἄḗá ῖé? ní heḗḡ*.

If not, $\mu_{\text{un}} \Delta$; $\mu_{\Delta} \mu_{\Delta}$ (M.).

If it be not, munab.

Not at all, ንብሉ (for ልክ ንብሉ) ልክ ንብሉ.

Not the same, neimionann.

Notable, *a.*, worthy of notice,
noted or distinguished, (1) ἰ-
μεῖρτα, *ind.*; (2) ἀντορήμεαδ.
-μιγε.

Notableness, *n.*, the quality of being notable, (1) *ἡμεταδοτ*, -*a, f.*; (2) *ἀνωροίμελατ*, -*a, f.*

Notably, *ad.*, in a notable manner,
 50 πομπάδαι.

Notary, *n.*, a public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings, (1) νόταριε, *g*, *id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) νόταρις, -εις, *pl.*, -εις, *m.*

Notch, *n.*, a nick, an indentation,
(1) εαῖς, -α, *m.*; (2) ρεαῖς, -α, *m.*,
also -εῖς, *pl.* -α, *f.*; (3) ῥῥόρ,
-όρ, *m.*; (4) κλαῖρ, -ε, -εαῖς, *f.*;

(5) eanḡa, *g. id., pl. -ái, f.*; (6) mōḡ, *-a, m.*; (7) notch in a spindle, bac, *-aic, m.*

Notch, *v.t.*, to cut or make notches in, to indent, (1) ead nō clair do ḡearrao i ḡcloic nō i maroe cunn-tuir; (2) neadḡaim, *-ao.*

Note, *n.*, (1) a mark or token by which a thing may be known, comarṡa, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*: note of interrogation, comarṡa ceirṡe.

(2) A musical sound and the written character which represents it, (a) nóṡa, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*: notes of music, nóṡái ceóil; (b) ḡlóir, *-óir, m.*: notes of birds, ḡlóir na n-éan

(3) A paper acknowledging a debt, bílle, *g. id., pl. -lí, m.*: a note of hand, bílle ré láim.

(4) A marginal comment, an annotation on a text, a comment, ḡluair, *-e, f.*

(5) A brief writing to assist the memory, (a) meabracán, *-ám, m.*; (b) noo, *-ooe, -a, f.*

(6) A short informal letter, lítir ḡearr, *f.*

Note, *v.t.*, (1) to notice with care, to observe, to remark, (a) comarṡuḡim -uḡao; (b) cuirim comarṡa ar: note that man and do not keep company with him, cuirro comarṡa ar an tóme rṡm aḡur reácnuró a cómluaoar (2 *Thess.* 3, 14); (c) tabraim fá noeara.

(2) To record in writing, cuirim ríor; note it in a book, cuir i leabair é.

Note-book, *n.*, a book in which notes or memorandums are written, (1) meabracán, *-ám, m.*; (2) meabránao, *gen. -aḡ, pl. -aḡe, m.*; (3) ḡearraoán, *gen. and pl. -ám, m.*

Noteworthy, *a.*, worthy of notice, ioncomarṡa, *ind.*

Nothing, *n.*, (1) not anything, no thing, (a) ruo with ní; he got n. there, ní bṡuair ré ruo ann; neimnío: it is n., ir neimnío é.

(2) A thing of no account, value or note, a trifle, (a) neimnío: behold ye are of n. and your work of nought péacaro ní'l ionnaib aet neimnío aḡur bar n-obair ḡan tábaet (*Isa.* 41, 24); he has n., (i) ní'l don ruo aḡe, (ii) ní'l bonn rṡnear aḡe, (iii) ní'l reóroe aḡe, (iv) ní'l faic aḡe, (v) ní ruib oac na ríoaḡ ruao aḡe; of n. n. comes, ní taḡann éimnío ó neimnío; that's n. to me, ní baimeann rom liom-ra; is anything at all there? there is n. at all there, an bṡuil a beaḡ nō a móir ann? ní'l a beaḡ ná a móir ann; he makes n. of it, ní'l beann nō tábaet aḡe air; do óeanrao ré le méar rliuc é; I would think n. of it, ní óeanpamn don éar oe, there is n. sharper than a woman's tongue, ní'l níó ir ḡéire ná teanḡa mná; they had n. on them, (i) ní ruib oireao na luroe orṡa; ní ruib lí lé orṡa; (ii) ní ruib faic orṡa, (iii) ní ruib reóroe orṡa, (iv) ní ruib don ruo orṡa; ní ruib rṡneatal na nḡráir orṡa; there is n. the matter with him, (i) ní'l faic air, (ii) ní'l faic na rṡḡoe air; there is n. between them, (i) ní'l luac na rṡḡoe eaoorṡa, (ii) ní'l oireao na rṡḡoe eaoorṡa, (iii) ní'l ríú oaoao eaoorṡa; he said n., (i) níor labair ré ruo (nō ruo), (ii) níor labair ré rocal; he got n. out of it,

-míla, *f.*; (d) tuairim, -e, *f.*; (e) b'peachtuḡaḡ, -uḡḡe, *m.*: an airy n., b'parmaíl nó b'peachtuḡaḡ raobnórac.

Notoriety, *n.*, the state of being generally or publicly known, *amm* i n-áiríoe, *f.*

Notorious, *a.*, (1) manifest, evident, *pollur*, *gsf.* *pollre*.

(2) Universally believed to be true, *deimneac*, -nḡe; *pollur*, *gsf.* *pollre*: a n. lie, *fir-b'péas*; éiríeac *pollur* nó *deimneac*.

Notoriously, *ad.*, in a notorious manner, *so pollur*.

Notwithstanding, *ad.* or *conj.*, nevertheless, however, although, (1) *mar* *rim* *pém*; (2) *ḡar* *ḡeann* *rom*; (3) *ḡar* *ḡeann* *so*; (4) *tairir* *rim*: n. I have spoken to you rising early and speaking and ye have not hearkened unto me, *tairir* *rim* *do* *labair* *mire* *liḡre*, *as* *eirḡe* *so* *moḡ* *asur* *as* *labairt* *asur* *níor* *éirteabair* *liom* (*Jer.* 35, 14); (5) *ḡróaḡ* (stress on 2nd syllable = *ḡrō-eaḡ*; n. they would not hear but hardened their necks, *ḡróaḡ* *níor* *b'áil* *leḡ* *ḡ* *clumrim* *ḡt* *do* *ḡruaróeaḡar* *ḡ* *muméil* (2 *Kings* 17, 14); (6) *ḡt* *ḡeana*: n. he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he, *ḡ* *ḡeana*, *ḡiḡḡ* *bé* *ir* *luḡa* *ann* *ra* *píḡḡḡt* *neamḡḡa* *ir* *mó* *é* *ná* *eirean* (*Mat.* 11, 11). (7) *i* *na* *ḡiarḡ* *rim* *ir* *uile*, *n.* all that.

Notwithstanding, *prep.*, in spite of, *i* *n-aimḡeḡm*: n. what you have said I must go against you, *i* *n-aimḡeḡm* *an* *méro* *ḡ* *ḡubpar* *caitḡeaḡ* *ḡut* *ro'* *asarḡ*.

Nought, *n.*, nothing, a thing of no value or importance, (1) *nároe*, *f.*, with *neg.*: you shall not

make a fool of me for n., *ní* *ḡéanparḡ* *tú* *amaḡán* *ḡiom-ra* *ar* *nároe*; (2) *neimníḡ*: ye have set all my counsel at n., *ḡuireabair* *mo* *ḡomairle* *uile* *i* *neimníḡ* (*Prov.* 1, 25); to come to n., *teaḡt* *ḡum* *neimníḡ*; he treated it as n., *níor* *ḡem* *pé* *ḡt* *neimníḡ* *ḡe*; ye are of nothing and your work n., *ní'l* *iomnaḡ* *ḡt* *neimníḡ* *asur* *b'ar* *n-obair* *ḡan* *tábḡt* (*Isa.* 41, 24).

Noun, *n.* (*Gram.*), the name of a creature or thing, a substantive, *amm*, *g.* *anma*, *pl.* *anmanna*, *m.*

Nourish, *v.t.*, (1) to feed, to furnish with nutriment, (a) *oilim*, -*leamam* (*cf.* L. *alo*); he planteth an ash and the rain doth n. it, *planḡuḡ* *pé* *pumpeḡ* *asur* *oilḡ* *an* *péarḡann* *i* (*Isa.* 44, 14); he nourished his father . . . with bread, *ḡ'oil* *pé* *ḡ* *ḡair* . . . *le* *napán* (*Gen.* 47, 12); there will I n. thee, *oilḡḡ* *mé* *tú* *ann* *rim*; (b) *beaḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: one little ewe lamb which he had bought and nourished, *ḡon* *uan* *beaḡ* *bameann* *noḡ* *do* *ḡeannuḡ* *pé* *asur* *do* *beaḡuḡ* *pé* (2 *Sam.* 12, 3).

(2) To support, to maintain, (a) *coḡuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: because their country was nourished by the king's country, *ḡe* *b'píḡ* *so* *paiḡ* *ḡ* *ḡtír* *ḡá* *coḡuḡaḡ* *ḡpé* *ḡír* *an* *píḡḡ* (*Acts* 12, 20); (b) *cong-baim*, -*báil*, with *ruar*.

(3) To cherish, to comfort, *oilim*, -*leamam*: you have nourished your hearts, *ḡuḡabair* *oiléamam* *do* *b'ar* *ḡeporḡḡḡ* (*Jas.* 5, 5).

(4) To educate, to instruct, to bring up, to nurture, (a) *oilim* -*leamam*: I have nourished and

brought up children, *o'oil mé aḡur tūḡ mé ruar clann* (*Isa.* 1, 2); I do not n. up young men, *ní oilim ruar doime óḡa* (*Isa.* 23, 4); she nourished him as her own son, *o'oil rí é mar mac oí fém* (*Acts* 7, 21); nourished up in faith and good doctrine, *oilte i mbriatruib an eperom aḡur an teḡairḡ maic* (1 *Tim.* 4, 6); (b) *tabruim, -bairt*, with *ruar*.

Nourished, *a.*, fed, well-fed, *beāt-uḡte*.

Nourisher, *n.*, one who nourishes, *aitra, -an, dat. -am, pl. -ana, f.*: also *aitrom, -a, m.* and *f.*; foster father, *aḡair aitrōma*: he shall be a n. of thy old age, *berō pé 'n-a aitrām doot doir foirpe* (*Ruth.* 4, 15); *banaitra* (pron. *banarēla*), *-an, ana, f.*: and queens shall be thy nourishers, *aḡur buō . . . bāmpioḡna 'n-a mbanaitranuib aḡat* (*Isa.* 49, 23).

Nourishing, *a.*, nutritious, (1) *biaō-āc, -aḡe*; (2) *biaōamail, -mīa*.

Nourishing, *n.*, the act of supplying with food, (1) *oilamām, -mīa, f.*; (2) *beātūḡāō, -uḡte, m.*; (3) *coḡuḡāō, -uḡte, m.*

Nourishment, *n.*, that which serves to nourish, food, (1) *biaō, -rō, m.*; (2) *oilamāmt, gen. -e, f.*; (3) *coḡuḡāō, -uḡte, m.*

Novel, *a.*, not ancient, *nuaō, -arōe*.

Novel, *n.*, a fictitious tale professing to depict real life, *briarḡéat*, from *briar*, fertile in invention, and *rḡéat*, a story.

Novelist, *n.*, a writer of novels, *briarḡéaturōe, gen. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

Novelty, *n.*, newness, freshness, (1) *nuarōeāc, -a, f.*; (2) *nūr, -úr, m.* (*nuarōar*).

November, *n.*, the 11th month of the year, *Samām, gen. Samna, f.*: 1st of November, *lā Samna*; the Month of Novr., *Mí na Samna* (*cf. O. Slav. svant, holy*).

Novice, *n.*, one new in any calling esp. one who enters a religious house as a probationer, (1) *nōibireāc, -rḡ, -rḡe, m.*, also *f.*: not being a n., *ḡan beic oō 'n-a nōibireāc* (1 *Tim.* 3, 6); (2) *foḡlūmtē, g. id., pl. -cī, m.*; (3) *briācāir nō bean riuḡalta ar oūl i n-ōro*.

Now, *ad.*, (1) at the present time, at this moment, at the time of speaking, instantly, (a) *anoir*: how is he now?, (i) *cionnur tā ré anoir*, (ii) *cionnur tā an rḡéat anoir aḡe*; *ar an uair reo*; just now, *ḡan moil*; *ran uair reo*; *ar an nōimeat ro*; past time, *ō éianuib beaḡ*; now and again, now and then, *anoir ir arír*; *coirruair*; now-a-days, *rna laetib reo*; till now, (a) *ḡur moiu* (*Ex.* 9, 18, (b) *ḡur anoir* (2 *Kings* 8 6.), (c) *ḡo oḡi ro*; now or never, *anoir nō ruam*.

(2) At a particular time referred to, (a) *fa'n am rom*: the ship was now in the midst of the sea, *oō bí an long fa'n am rim i meāōn na fairrḡe* (*Mat.* 14, 24); (b) *an tan rom*.

(3) In present circumstances, things being as they are; hence used as a connective particle to introduce an inference or explanation, *anoir*: then cried they all again saying, not this man but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber, *annrim oō cōḡāōar ran uile ḡáir arír aḡ rāō*. *Ní hé ro āc Barabbas. Anoir ba biceamnac an Barabbas rim*.

Nowhere, *ad.*, not anywhere, (1) *í n-aon b'ail*; (2) *í n-aon áit*; (3) *í n-áit ar b'it* (with negative in each case).

Nowise, *ad.*, in no way, (1) *ar aon cor*; (2) *ar cor ar b'it* (with a negative).

Noxious, *a.*, (1) harmful, *docharac, -aige*.

(2) Hurtful, *urc'oroeac, 'oige*.

(3) Injurious, *oio'gb'alaac, aige*.

(4) Baneful, destructive, *nim-neac, nige*.

Noxiousness, *n.*, the quality of being noxious, (1) *docharact, gen. -a, f.*; (2) *urc'oroeact, -a, f.*; (3) *oio'gb'alaact, -a, f.*; (4) *nim-neact, -a, f.*

Nozzle, *n.*, the nose, the snout and hence the projecting vent of anything, (1) *roc, g.* and *pl. ruic, m.*; (2) *fuob'an, -ám, m.*: the *n.* of a pair of bellows, *fuob'an builg*; the *n.* of a candlestick, *béal comnteóra*.

Nucleus, *n.*, a kernel, *rgeallán, gen. -ám, m.*

Nudation, *n.*, the act of making bare or naked, *noctu'gab, -tuig'ce, m.*

Nude, *a.*, bare, naked, *tomnoct*.

Nudge, *v.t.*, to touch gently as with the elbow, (1) *uitleanam, -aó*; (2) he nudged him, *tu'g ré uille óó*.

Nudge, *n.*, a gentle push, *uitleann, -anna, f.*

Nudging, *n.*, the act of pushing gently with the elbow, *uitle-anaact, -a, f.*

Nudity, *n.*, the quality or state of being nude, *noctu'ig'ceact, gen. -a, f.*

Nugatory, *a.*, (1) trifling, insignificant, *ruarac, -aige*.

(2) Vain, *oíomaom, -e*.

(3) Futile, *raon, -ome*.

Nugget, *n.*, a lump of a precious metal, *cnapan, -ám, m.*

Nuisance, *n.*, that which annoys and gives trouble or vexation, (1) *mib'ear, -a, m.*; (2) *o'poic'iom-car, -air, m.*; (3) *ral'car, -air, m.* (dirt).

Null, *a.*, of no legal or binding force or validity, void, *gan b'rig*.

Nullify, *v.t.*, to make void, to deprive of legal force or efficacy, (1) *cuirim ar neim'nib*; (2) *o'eanam neimb'rig'mar*.

Nullity, *n.*, want of efficacy or force, *neimb'rig, -e, f.*

Numb, *a.*, destitute of the power of sensation and motion, (1) *toir'cimeac, -mige*; (2) *mair'b-leac, -uige*; (3) *mair'b'itige*.

Numb, *v.t.*, to deprive of the power of sensation or motion, *na bail do óall'raó nó do érua'ó do le ruact*.

Numbed, *a.*, rendered numbed, *óall'ruig'ce le ruact; beir gan r'p'ra'ó*.

Number, *n.*, that which admits of being counted or reckoned, a unit or aggregate of units, a collection of individuals, an assemblage of things, *uim'ir, -m'peac, -m'peaca, f.*, also *nuim'ir, f.*: an odd or even *n.*, *uim'ir cor'ir nó co'ir'om*; I want one of my *n.*, *tear'tuig'eann ceann oem uim'ir féin uaim*; to be in the *n.*, *beir ran gcom'aiream*; the singular and plural *n.*, an *uim'ir uac'ó 7 iol'raó*; the golden *n.*, an *uim'ir óir*; the proper *n.*, an *líon (-in, m.) cóir*; a certain *n.*, *méir, m.*; a large *n.*, (a) *mó'rán, m.*, (b) *uac't, -a, f.*

Number, *v.t.*, to count, to reckon, to enumerate, (1) *áir'mim, -ream*.

imp. ἀριθμ (Gen. 15, 5); if a man can n. the dust of the earth then shall thy seed also be numbered, μά πέσοιαν οὐνε λυαίτρεαὶ καὶ τὰ ἄνθρωποι τῶ ἀριθμοῦ σου οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἰσραὴλ (Gen. 13, 16); he was numbered with the transgressors, τῶ ἀριθμῷ τῶν ἀνομιῶν καὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν (Isa. 53, 12); (2) κομαιοῦμαι, *v.n.* κομαιοῦμαι, *imp.* κομαιοῦμαι.

Numbering, *n.*, the act of reckoning or counting, (1) ἀριθμοῦμαι, *m.*; (2) κομαιοῦμαι, *m.*; (3) ἰσχυροῦμαι, *m.* (*cf.* W. rhif).

Numberless, *a.*, innumerable, countless, (1) ἀριθμητοῦς; (2) καὶ πέσοιαν τῶ ἀριθμοῦ.

Numbness, *n.*, the condition of being numb, (1) τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *-e, f.*; τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *-a, f.*; (2) κοῦφα; (3) κοῦφα τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ; (4) numbness caused by excessive cold, (a) ψαύμα, *-a, m.*; (b) ψαύμα, *-e, f.* (*p. l.*); (c) μαρτυροῦμαι, *m.*; (d) βαρύνω, *l.* (*Con.*); (e) ψαύμα, *-a, f.*; (f) βαρύνω, *-e, f.* (*Aran*); (g) βαρύνω, *-a, m.* (*W. Ker.*); (h) βαρύνω, *m.*; (i) μαρτυροῦμαι, *m.*; (j) μαρτυροῦμαι; (k) μαρτυροῦμαι (*Gal.*); (l) μαρτυροῦμαι, *f.*; (m) μαρτυροῦμαι, *-a, f.*; (n) μαρτυροῦμαι (*P. O'L.*); (o) εὐαγγελιστής, *-a, m.* (*Con. and Don.*).

Numerable, *a.*, ἰσχυροῦμαι, *ind.*

Numeral, *a.*, of or pertaining to a number, ἀριθμικός, *-ος*.

Numeration, *n.*, the act of numbering, (1) ἀριθμοῦμαι, *-ος, m.*: the n. table, ἐλπίς ἀν ἀριθμῷ; (2) ἀριθμοῦμαι, *gen. -a, f.*; (3) ἀριθμοῦμαι, *-a, f.*

Numerator, *n.* (*Math.*), ἀριθμοῦς, *-ος, m.*

Numerical, *a.*, belonging to a number, ἀριθμικός, *-ος*.

Numerous, *a.*, consisting of a great number of units or individual objects, (1) ἰσχυροῦς, *-ος*; (2) ἰσχυροῦς, *-ος*; (3) ἰσχυροῦς, *-ος*; (4) ἰσχυροῦς, *ind.*; (5) more *n.*, ἰσχυροῦς.

Numerousness, *n.*, the quality of being numerous, ἰσχυροῦς, *-ος*.

Numskull, *n.*, a dunce, a dolt, a stupid fellow, (1) κεῖνος, *m.*; (2) κεῖνος, *m.*; (3) κεῖνος, *m.*

Nun, *n.*, a woman devoted to a religious life and who lives in a convent under the three vows of chastity, obedience and poverty, (1) βίβλος, *gen. m.*; (2) βίβλος, *f.*; (3) βίβλος, *f.*; (4) βίβλος, *f.*; (5) βίβλος, *f.*

Nuncio, *n.*, the permanent representative of the Pope at a foreign court, ἐκπαιδευτής ἀν ἰσχυροῦς.

Nunnery, *n.*, a house in which nuns reside, a convent, (1) μαρτυροῦμαι; (2) τὸ καὶ τὸ μαρτυροῦμαι; (3) τὸ καὶ τὸ μαρτυροῦμαι, *m.*

Nuptial, *a.*, of or pertaining to marriage, ἡμεῖς τε πόρνος.

Nuptials, *n.*, a marriage, a wedding, πόρνος, *-ος, m.*

Nurse, *n.*, (1) a woman who has care of young children or of the sick or infirm, (a) *banaltara*, -an, -ana, *f.*; (b) *buime* (also *mume*), *gen. id.*, *pl. -mí, f.*: his n. and his mother, *a buime 7 a mátair* (*P. L. 391*); (c) *bean cíoc*, *f.* (*wet n.*); (d) *iongóir*, *f.*: an aged n. as old as the fog, *iongóir doirta a bí com rean leir an gceó* (*M. M. R.*); (e) *deilbró*, -e, *f.* (*N. Con.*).

(2) One who brings up, rears, trains or fosters, (a) *oileóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (b) *ailtíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (c) *ačair altroma*, foster father; *mátair altroma*, foster mother.

[*Etan* was the fabled nurse of the Irish poets.]

Nurse, *v.t.*, to bring up, nourish, cherish or foster, *oilim*, -leamam (*cf. L. alo*); nurse him for me, *oil dam-ra é* (*Ex. 2, 9*).

Nursery, *n.*, (1) the place or apartment in a house appropriated to the children, (a) *reómpa cloinne nó banaltaran*, *m.*; (b) *oilearča*, *gen. -čan*, *dat. and pl. -čan*.

(2) A place where young trees, shrubs, etc., are propagated for transplanting, (a) *riolbhumneac*, -nig, *m.*; (b) *šarparde altaran*: nursery gardener, *šarparde altaran*; (c) *šar-črann*, *g. -črann*, *m.* (*Feenachty*).

Nursing, *n.*, the act of taking care of children or patients and supplying them with nourishment, (1) *altrom*, -a, *m.*; (2) *altaranar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *banaltromac*, a, *f.*; (4) *ionšabál*, -ála, *f.* (*M. M. R.*).

Nursling, *n.*, one who or that which is nursed, *óalta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*: every n. as he is nursed, *šac óalta mar a hoiltear*.

Nurture, *v.t.*, (1) to feed, to nourish, *altromam*, -trom.

(2) To educate, *tešaršaim*, -šarš.

Nurture, *n.*, (1) that which nourishes, food, diet, *bíad*, -iód, *m.*

(2) The act of nourishing, *altrom*, -a, *m.*

(3) Education, (a) training, *oileacár*, -ar, *m.* (*cf. L. educatio*); (b) *pošlum*, -lum, *f.*; (c) *tešarš*, -arš, *m.*

Nut, *n.*, the fruit of certain trees or shrubs as the almond, walnut, filbert, etc., *cnú*, *gen. cnó*, *pl. cnoi*, also *cna*, *cnaoi*, *cnún* (*Or.*), *m.*: a nut without a kernel, (a) *cnó caoc*, (b) *caocóg*, -óige, -a, *f.*; *cnoi caeca*, blind or empty nuts (*LL. 117b, 24*; see *Meyer's Cont. Ir. Lex.*); (*collect.*) *cnuarac*, -arš, *m.*; hazel nut, *cnó cuil nó cnó šaeóealac*; chestnut, earth nut, gall nut, walnut, see in Vocabulary.

Nutcracker, *n.*, an instrument for cracking nuts, *cnuarpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; *cnóšarpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; *cnušarpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Nut-gall, *n.*, a more or less round gall resembling a nut, esp. those on the oak, (1) *šaraball*, *m.*; (2) *šarcaball*, *m.*

Nut-gathering, *n.*, picking nuts for pleasure or profit, *šš bamc enó*; *cnóšarpeac*, -a, *f.*

Nut-grove, *n.*, a place where nuts grow, *cnócoill*, -e, -lte, *f.*

Nut-laden, *a.*, abounding in nuts, *cnóšmar*, -arpe.

Nutritment, } *n.*, that which nourishes, *oileamamc*, *gen. -e, f.*

Nutritious, *a.*, nourishing, alimental, (1) *oileamameac*, -arige; (2) *bíadamaíl*, -mía.

Oak-fern, *n.*, a plant of the genus Polypodium, (1) ῥῆϊμ ὄραϑ; (2) ῥῆαῖν ὄραϑ.

Oak-grove, *n.*, a plantation of oak, (1) ὀοῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ῥί, m., dim. ὀοῖρῖν, m., both words, esp. the latter, appearing constantly in place-names*; (2) τὸν ὄραῖρε νό ὄραϑ.

Oakling, *n.*, a young oak, (1) ὄαιρῶρε, *g. id., pl. -ῥί, f., also -ρεᾶς and -ρεᾶς, f. (cf. ὄαιρῶρῖ βεᾶς, B.L.L. IV. 148, 24)*; (2) ὄαῖρῶς, -ῶρε, -α, *f.*

Oak-mast, *n.*, the fruit of the oak, ὄαιρῖμεαρ, -α, *m.*

Oak-wood, *n.*, a wood composed of oak trees, (1) ὄραϑ, *gen. -αῖρε, f.*; (2) ὀοῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ῥί, m.*; (3) ὄαιρῶρε, *gen. id., and -ρεᾶς, pl. -ῥί and -ρεᾶς, f.*

Oar, *n.*, an implement for impelling a boat, (1) ῥάμα, *gen. and pl. id., m. (cf. L. remus, an oar)*; (2) μαῖρε ῥάμα, *m.*; (3) βᾶσα ῥάμα, *m.*; (4) κῆρτα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*: τᾶνν, εἰτε νό βᾶρ ἂν μαῖρε, the end of the oar that goes into the water; κοῖ νό κεᾶν ἂν μαῖρε, the end for the hands; κνοῖ, the thole-pin; ῥᾶμβᾶ, *g. id., pl. -αί, m., the hole in the oar for the thole-pin. In a four-oared boat the beam oar is ἂν μαῖρε μῶρ; the beam and third, ἂν μαῖρεῖ τᾶρ; the bow, μαῖρε ῥᾶλᾶν (row the bow oar, ἰομαῖρ ἂν ῥᾶλᾶν); the stern oar, μαῖρε ὀεῖρῶ; the third oar, ἂν τῥί-ομαῶ μαῖρε. The piece of wood fastened to an oar at the point where it enters the rowlock, ἰοῖρῶν, *m., also ῥᾶμβῖν, m. The piece of wood nailed to the gunwale on which the oar**

rests in the rowlock, κῆρτ, -ε, *f., also ῥᾶμβῖν, m.*

Oared, *a.*, furnished with oars, ῥάμας, -αῖρε.

Oarsman, *n.*, a rower, (1) βᾶῶρῖ, -ῶρα, -ῥί, *m.*; (2) ῥάμαῶρῖ, -ῶρα, -ῥί, *m.*; (3) ῥάμῶρῖ, *m.*; (4) ῥεαρ ῥάμα, *m.*; (5) ῥάμαῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ῥί, m.*; (6) ῥάμῦρε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (7) ἰομ-ῥάμῦρε, *m.*; (8) κῆρτας, -αῖς, *m.*

Oarweed, *n.*, a large seaweed of the genus Laminaria, τῥυῖρῶν, *gen. and pl. -ᾶν, m.*

Oast, *n.*, a kiln to dry hops or malt, ᾶτ, *gen. ᾶς, pl. id., f.*

Oat, Oats, *n.*, (1) a well-known cereal grass (*Avena sativa*) and its edible grain, κοῖρε, *gen. id., m.*

(2) A musical pipe made of oat straw, ὀεῶκᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*

(3) Oats while young (corn-grass), ῥεᾶμαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

(4) An ancient name for oats was κῆρᾶν, which is still used for straw in *Or.* and other parts of *Ul.*

Oat-cake, *n.*, a cake made of oat-meal, (1) ᾶρᾶν κοῖρε, *gen. ᾶρᾶν κοῖρε, m.*; (2) ῥῥυῶκᾶν, -ᾶν, *m. (Or. and Ker.).*

Oaten, *a.*, of or belonging to oats, βᾶμεαρ ἑ κοῖρε νό ὀεᾶντα ὀε κοῖρε.

Oath, *n.*, (1) a solemn affirmation, (a) μῖονν, *gen. -α, m.*; by virtue of oaths, ὄαρ βῥῖς ἂν μῖονν; (b) μῶρο, *gen. -ε, f.*: he said he was under oath, ὀυβαῖρτ ῥε ῥο ῥαῖβ ῥε ῥᾶ μῶρο; (c) ἰῶρε, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

(2) Oaths sworn in deadly earnest, μῶρε ὀυβα.

(3) A curse, (a) μαῖᾶτ, -α, and -ᾶν, *pl. -α, f.*; (b) μῖονν,

m.: every oath of them would knock down a house, *ῥαὶ ἄν μιονν ἄα ἃ λεῖψαὸ τῖς* (*Or.*).

(4) A false oath, (*a*) *μιονν ἐίτις*; (*b*) *τις n-ἐίτις* (a relic of the *neut.*; *τις* is an old *neut.*); (*c*) *μιονν νειμῶνιρ τε ἀνά*.

To make oath, (*a*) *μιοννις μ*, -*υῖα*; (*b*) *ἀν λεῖβαν το ἑαβ-ἀιρ*.

On my oath, *ἀν μο λεῖβαν*.

Oath-breaking, *n.*, the violation of an oath, perjury, *μιονν το ἑπῖρεαὸ*.

Oatmalt, *n.*, malt from oats, *βραιὶ κοίρκε*.

Oatmeal, *n.*, meal made of oats, *μν κοίρκε*.

Oatmeal and milk, (1) *πραιπῖν*, *m.*; (2) *πῖοβῦν*, -*υῖν*, *m.* (and *πῖοβῦν*, *m.*; (3) *πῖάκῑρ*, -*ἄρ*, *m.* (buttermilk). Oatmeal mixed with butter to be eaten on a journey, *βῖρτε*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Oats (wild), *n.*, (1) *ρεαῖῶν*, -*ἄμ*, *m.* (*Aisl. M.*); (2) *κοίρκε πῖαὸ-ἀμ*, *m.*; with awns like barley, *καίλλεαὶ νᾶ φῆρῶις*.

Obduracy, *n.*, invincible hardness of heart, *ἀντοιῦρο*, -*e*, *f.*

Obdurate, *a.*, hardened in feelings, unyielding, intractable, (1) *ἀντοιῦροεαὶ*, -*οῖς*; (2) *εἰσῶρο*, -*e*; (3) *καίρῖς*, *ind.*; (4) *εἰσῶ-ῶνα*; (5) *ἀντοιεῖται*, -*ῖτα*; (6) *οἰσῶεῖται*, *ind.*; (7) *εἰσῶεῖται*, *ind.* (*Or.*).

Obdurateness, *n.*, the quality of being obdurate, (1) *καίρῖς*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*; (2) *εἰσῶεῖται*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*

Obedience, *n.*, compliance with that which is required by authority, (1) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*; (2) *ὕμῶρο*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ὀμῶρ*, -*ῖρ*, *m.*; (4) *ὀμῶρ*, -*ῖρ*, *m.*: I did it in o. to you, *μαρ ὕμῶς οὔτε-ρε το ἰμνῆρ ἐ*; (5) *ὕμῶ-*

εἶο, -*τε*, *m.*: *ῥαν ῥέλλεαὸ το ἑαβῖρ το ῥᾶῥαπ ἡ βῖῶταπ*; (6) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*; (7) *ὀμῶρο*, -*e*, *f.* (*U.*).

Obedient, *a.*, submissive to restraint, control or command, (1) *ὕμῶς*, *gsf.* *ὕμῶτε* (*cf.* *L. humilis*); (2) *ὕμῶροεαὶ*, -*οῖς*; (3) *ὀμῶρῖς*, -*ῖς*; (4) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖς*; (5) *ὕμῶτεαὶ*, -*οῖς*; (6) *ὀμῶροεαὶ*, -*οῖς*; (7) *ὕμῶμας*, -*ῖς*; (8) *ὕμῶματ*, -*ῖτα*; (9) *ὕμ*, -*e*.

Obediently, *ad.*, *ῥο ὕμῶς*; *ῥο ὀμῶρῖς*.

Obeisance, *n.*, (1) a manifestation of obedience, (*a*) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖς*, *m.*; (*b*) *ὀμῶρῖς ὕμῶς*.

(2) Homage, *ὕμῶρο*, -*e*, *f.*

(3) A bow, *ὀμῶρ* *cmn.*

Obelisk, *n.*, an upright four-sided pillar generally monolithic, those of Egyptian origin being covered with hieroglyphics, *ὕμῶν*, -*ἄμ*, *m.*

Obese, *a.*, fat, fleshy, (1) *ῥῶμαρ*, *comp.* *ῥῶμῖς*; (2) *ὀμῶρῖς*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*; (3) *ὀμῶρῖς*; an obese person, *ὀμῶρῖς*, -*ἄμ*, *m.*

Obesity, *n.*, the state or quality of being obese, (1) *ῥῶμῖς*(*ῖς*), *f.*; (2) *ὀμῶρῖς*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*

Obey, *v.t.*, to submit to the authority of, to be ruled by, (1) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖτα*: to obey the commandments of God, *ὕμῶς ὀμῶρῖς ὀμῶς*; (2) *ὕμῶς*, -*ῖς*: and that Jacob obeyed his father and mother, *ῥῶρ ῥῶρ ὕμῶς ἰακὼβ ὀμῶς ὀμῶρ ἡ ὀμῶς* (*Gen.* 28, 7).

Object, *n.*, (1) that on which one's aims are fixed, end, motive, (*a*) *ὀμῶρῖς*, -*ῖς*, -*ῖς*, *m.*: o. of my love, *ὀμῶρῖς ὀμῶς ῥῶρ*; o. of hatred, *ὀμῶρῖς ῥῶρ*; (*b*) *ὀμῶς*,

-um, *m.*: with no o. save, *ḡan ðe būn leip aēt.*

(2) That which is set or which may be regarded as set before the mind so as to be known, *ṽiol, -a, m.*: an o. of pity, *ṽiol tpuaiḡe*; it is to be feared that you are greater objects of pity than . . ., *ip baoglaē ḡur mó an ṽiol tpuaiḡe ip ḡéin ná . . .* (*P. L. 457*); o. of charity, *ṽiol ṽéirce.*

Object, *v.i.*, to make opposition in words or argument, (1) *cuiṽim i n-aḡarō*; (2) *térōim i ḡcomne.*

Objection, *n.*, adverse reason or argument, (1) *cpuarōcéim, -e, -eanna, m.*: neither does the second o. hold good, *ní maiṽ pór an ṽara cpuarōcéim*; (2) *iomarō, g. -a, pl. -aí, m.*: the old objections were mustered, *tionólaṽ na reaniomarōaí*; (3) *ḡritcéirt, -e, -eanna; f. (T.P. II. 17)*; (4) *ḡriotarōeaēt, -a, f. (T.P., II. 71)*; (5) *connṽtaic, -e, í, f.*; (6) I have no o., *ní miṽte liom.*

Oblation, *n.*, an offering, a sacrifice, (1) *ioṽḡairt, -ḡairta, pl. id., f.*; (2) *coirḡearṽ, -eirce, -a, f.*; (3) *oḡráil, -ála, f.*; (4) *tairḡeal, -ḡil, m.*

Obligation, *n.*, (1) the binding power of a contract, promise, oath or vow; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, (a) *banna fá cáim*; (b) *ceangal, -ail, m.*; (c) *bannceangal, -ail, m.*; (d) *connṽarō, -narṽta, m.*; (e) *comḡeall, -ḡill, m.*: a strict o., (i) *comḡeall cpuarō*, (ii) *ṽeaēt-comḡeall, -ḡill, m.*; (f) *cumḡ, -e, pl. id., f.*; (g) *ḡear, -eirce, -a, f.*; (h) *ualac, -aiḡ, m.*; (i) *ṽualḡur, -uir, m.*; (j) *narḡarō, -ḡta, m.*;

(k) *narōm, -arōma, -arōmanna, f.*; (l) there was no o. on them to meddle in it, *ní maiṽ ḡoir (nó call) aca baimeṽ leip.*

(2) Any act by which a person becomes morally bound by courtesy or kindness to do something for another, (a) *comaom, -e, -eaēa, f.*: it is a great o., *ip móip an comaom é*; (b) *oibliogáirō, -e, -í, f.*

(3) The state of being bound, *éirḡeantar, -air, m.*

Obligatory, *a.*, binding in law or conscience, (1) it is o. on us, *tá pé ṽualac (also ṽ'ṽiaēaiṽ) oṽaimn*; (2) *oibliogáirōeaē, -oirḡe*; (3) *ceangailṽtaē, -tirḡe*; (4) *connarṽtaē, -airḡe.*

Oblige, *v.t.*, (1) to bind or lay under an obligation by doing a favour, (a) *cuiṽim fá comaom*: (b) will you o. me? *an ṽéanṽair ḡar ṽom?* (*Or.*); (c) o. me, *ṽéan iurō oṽim*; (d) to o. one, *munnṽṽearṽar ṽo ṽéanaṽ ṽo ṽume.*

(2) To compel, *cuiṽim ṽ'ṽiaēaiṽ nó iacall ar ṽume*: that he was obliged to marry her, *ḡo maiṽ ṽ'iaēaiṽ air í pórarō.*

(3) Constrain, (a) *iomáimim, -máim*; (b) *oibliogáirōim, -ṽeaṽ.*

Obliged, *a.*, under an obligation to another, *fá comaom.*

Obliging, *n.*, the act of doing a favour or kindness, *aḡ cup fá comaom.*

Obliging, *a.*, disposed to oblige or do favours, hence helpful, civil, kind, (1) *comaomeaē, -nirḡe*; (2) *acapaē, -airḡe*; (3) *ḡaramail, -míla*; (4) *ḡarránaē, -airḡe*; (5) *láḡaē, -cáirḡe.*

Obligingly, *ad.*, in an obliging manner, (1) *ḡo láḡaē*; (2) *ḡo carṽannaē.*

Obligingness, *n.*, the quality of being friendly or obliging, *cáir-vear*, *-oir* and *-a*, *m.*

Oblique, *a.*, (1) slanting, inclined, not erect or perpendicular, (a) *ar rtaon*; (b) *ar rgeab*; (c) *riar*, *gsf. féire*; (d) *riarrgeodac*,

(2) Not straightforward and hence underhand, biassed, (a) *cam*, *gsf. came*: *o. case* in *Gram.*, *camteureal*, *-rit*, *m.*; (b) *laob*, *-oibe*; (c) *laomrodac*, *-aige*.

Obliquely, *ad.*, in an oblique manner, (1) *so cam*; (2) *ar rgeab*: he is going up *o.*, *ta ré as out ruar ar rgeab*, also *ar tpearna*; (3) *ar riarr*; (4) *ar riarrgeod*.

Obliqueness, } *n.*, the state of being
Obliquity, } oblique, (1) *féire*,
g. id., *f.*; (2) *came*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Obliterate, *v.t.*, to erase or blot out, to efface, *rghuoraim amad*.

Oblivion, *n.*, the act of forgetting or the state of being forgotten, forgetfulness, (1) *vearmaro*, *-aro*, *m.*: *terra oblivionis*, *i. tir an vearmaro* (*Z. C. P. IV. 437, 12*); (2) *reacmall*, *-all*, *m.*; (3) *ceal*, *-a*, *m.*

Oblivious, *a.*, forgetful, causing forgetfulness, (1) *vearmarodac*, *-aige*; (2) *reacmallac*, *-aige*; (3) *reacmallta*, *ind.*

Obliviousness, *n.*, the state of being oblivious, *reacmalltaact*, *-a*, *f.*

Oblong, *a.*, having greater length than breadth, *leatfaoa*, *i. ruo nior ria ar fao na ar leatfao* (*O' Beg.*).

Obloquy, *n.*, defamatory language, *marla*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Obnoxious, *a.*, (1) hurtful, *upcoroeac*, *-oige*.

(2) Liable to punishment, (a) *coirteac*, *-eige*; (b) *cionntac*, *-aige*.

(3) Odious, hateful, *ruactmar*, *-aige*.

Obnoxiousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being obnoxious, (1) *upcoro*, *-e*, *-eada*, *f.*; (2) *ruactmaige(ac)*, *f.*; (3) *upghram*, *-e* and *-anaac*, *f.*

Obscene, *a.*, offensive to chastity or modesty, (1) *gharramail*, *-mla*; (2) *ghaortamail*, *-mla*; (3) *ghaorta*, *ind.*; (4) *barrbaroda*, *ind.*; (5) *ghaorta*, *ind.*; (6) *miobanamail*, *-mla*; (7) *ghairgeamail*, *-mla* (*Or.*); (8) *ghairgealac*, *-aige* (*Or.*).

Obsceneness, } *n.*, moral impurity
Obscenity, } in language or
acts, (1) *gharramlaact*; (2) *ghaortaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *ghaortamlaact*; (4) *barrbarodaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *ghaortar*, *-air*, *m.*; (6) *miobanamlaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (7) *ghairgeamlaact*, *-a*, *f.*; (8) *ghairgh*, *-e*, *f.*

Obscuration, *n.*, the act of obscuring, *vorcuasob*, *gen. and pl. -uighe*, *m.*

Obscure, *a.*, (1) shaded, darkened, dusky, dim, (a) *vorca* (*opp. of roica*, bright or plain); (b) *oub*, *-uibe*; (c) *upoub*, *-uibe*; (d) *temnteac*, *-uige*.

(2) Not easily understood, not clear, (a) *voileir*, *-e*; (b) *eroeim*, *comp. eroeimne* (doubtful).

(3) Abstruse, mysterious, (a) *riamair*, *-e*; (b) *voibca*, *ind.*; (c) *voibbir*, *-bire*; (d) *oilearac*, *-aige*, also *foilearac*, *-aige*.

(4) Humble, mean, *oibure*, *ind.*

Obscure, *v.t.*, to darken, to make dim, (1) *vorcuighim*, *-uigob*; (2) *temnighim*, *-uigob*; (3) *upouibim*, *-uibob*.

Obscurity, Obscureness, *n.*, the quality or state of being obscure, (1) *vorcasoar*, *-air*, *m.*; (2)

νοῦσις, *g. id., f.*; (3) νοῖς, *g. id., f.*, also νοῖς, *f.*: obscurity of the firmament, νοῖς καὶ οὐλ; (4) νοῦς καὶ οὐλ, *-α, f.*; (5) νοῦς καὶ οὐλ, *-α, f.*

Obsequies, *n. pl.*, the last duties rendered to a person after death, *ονόρι δόλαις τε*.

Obsequious, *a.*, servilely attentive,
(1) uməl, *comp.* uməle; (2)
romōrəc, -aŋe; (3) ʒētleəməil,
-mə.

Obsequiousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being obsequious, (1) *umlaçt*; (2) *ḡéilleamlaçt*, *gen.* -*a, f.*; (3) *romópaçt*, -*a, f.*

Observable, *a.*, noticeable, discernible, (1) ioncomartuŋtce; (2) mōpreatnuŋtce.

Observance, *n.*, (1) the act or practice of noticing with attention, *αἴρε, gen. id., f.*; *παῖρε, gen. id., f.*

(2) A customary act or service of attention, (a) $\zeta\epsilon\iota\iota$, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (b) $\omicron\mu\acute{o}\rho$, - $\acute{o}\rho$, *m.*

Observant, *a.*, taking notice, watchful, attentive, (1) ἀρεᾶς, -τις; (2) φορηρεᾶς, -τις; (3) πατρεᾶς, -τις; (4) ἀπρωεῶν, -τις (m. b.).

Observation, *n.*, the act of observing or taking notice, (1) πορσιρε, *gen. id., f.*; (2) ρυννοαρ, -αιρ, *m. (m. b.)*; (3) ραιερν, -ρεαν, *f.*

Observatory, *n.*, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies, (1) ἰονατο φαίρε να ῥπέιρε; (2) τεαδ φαίρε, *m.*

Observe, *v.t.*, (1) to take notice of,
(a) *αιρε το εδβαιρε*; (b) *να*
ολιγε το κομιλιοναο, to o. the
laws; (c) *κοιμεαο να ηαιτεαντα*,
o. the Commandments; (d)
conσβαιμ, -*βαιλ*.

(2) To be on the watch respecting, to notice with care, (a) Ժարճեալլամ, -ած ; (b) շլմնոցիմ, -ւոյճած ; (c) Երեւոյցիմ, -ւոյճած ; (d) Ժծրամ, -ծարժ, with բաժեարա ո՞ր բաժնեարա ; (e) Երբիմ բաժեարա : I observed it, շոյար բաժեարա է.

Observer, *n.*, one who observes or
pays attention to anything,
βρεαχτηρῖς, -όης, -ή, *m.*

Observing, *n.*, the act of taking notice, αὐτὸν παρατηροῦν τὰς ἀπορίας ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, *m.*

Obsess, *v.t.*, to besiege, to beset,
 10nnrāšim, -še.

Obsession, *n.*, the act of besieging
or the state of being besieged,
ἰονναρχε, *g. id., m.*

Obsolescence, *n.*, the state of becoming obsolete, *imteact ar peròm*.

Obsolete, *a.*, no longer in use, *ap̄*
ferōm: an *o.* word, *ƿocal*
ƿeanða *to* *cuarō* *ap̄* *ferōm* *nō*
nā *ƿuit* *ap̄* *ƿiubal* (*O' Beg.*).

Obstacle, *n.*, that which stands in the way or opposes, a hindrance or obstruction physical or moral, (1) τοιμαειρς, -μιρς, *m.*; (2) βασ, *gen.* βασic, *m.*; (3) κορς, -α, *m.*; (4) τιobaσθ, -αρθ, *m.*; also τιobaμτ, -αντα, *f.*; (5) ρταic, -e, -εανηα, *f.*; (6) κομηρταic, -e, -i, *f.* (*P. O' L.*).

Obstetrician, *n.*, an accoucheur,
(1) *cnáimpeac*, -*riġe*, *f.*; (2)
cnáimpeoġi, -*ōġa*, *m.*

Obstetrics, *n.*, the science of midwifery, *cnām̃p̃eac̃t*, *gen.* -*Δ*, *f.*

Obstinacy, } *n.*, a fixedness in
Obstinateness, } will, opinion or
resolution that cannot be shaken
at all or only with great diffi-
culty; stubbornness; pertina-
city, (1) *ceantréine*, *f.*; (2-
earumlaét, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *toileam-*

λαῖς, -α, *f.*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) ἀμ-
φικταῖς, -α, *f.*; (5) ἀντιπρό-
σῳς, -α, *f.*; (6) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -α, *f.*; (7) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -α, *f.*; (8) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -α, *f.*; (9)
ῥαῖς, -ε, -εἰς, *f.*

An obstinate person, ἀντιπρόσῳς,
g. id., *pl.* -ῖς, *m.*; ἀντιπρόσῳς, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ῖς, *m.* (*Con.*); ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς, *m.*; ἀντιπρόσῳς, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-ῖς, *m.*

Obstinate, *a.*, pertinaciously ad-
hering to an opinion, purpose
or course, (1) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς; (2) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (3)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (4) ἀντιπρό-
σῳς, *ind.*; (5) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς; (6) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς;
(7) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (8) ἀντιπρό-
σῳς, -ῳς; (9) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
ind.; (10) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (11)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (12) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
ind.; (13) ἀντιπρόσῳς, ῳς; (14)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς; (15) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
ind.; (16) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς; (17)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.* (*M.*); (18) ἀντιπρό-
σῳς (*cf.* L. *durus*); (19) ἀντιπρό-
σῳς; -ῳς; (20) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*;
(21) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *ind.*; (22) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς.

Obstreperous, *a.*, clamorous, noisy,
vociferous, (1) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς;
(2) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς; (3)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, ῳς; (4) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς; (5) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς.

Obstreperousness, *n.*, the state or
condition of being obstreperous,
ἀντιπρόσῳς, -α, *f.*; ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-α, *f.*

Obstruct, *v.t.*, to be or come in
the way of, to hinder, to impede,
to retard, (1) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς; (2) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *v.n.* ἀντιπρόσῳς;
(3) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *v.n.* ἀντιπρόσῳς.

Obstructor, *n.*, one who obstructs,
(1) ἀντιπρόσῳς; (2) ἀντιπρόσῳς-
ῳς, -ῳς, -ῖς, *m.*

Obstruction, *n.*, (1) the act of
obstructing, (a) ἀντιπρόσῳς, *gen.* -α, *m.*;
(b) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς, *m.*; (c)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, *g.* ἀντιπρόσῳς, *m.*; (d) ἀντιπρόσῳς
ἀντιπρόσῳς (*Don.*).

(2) That which obstructs, (a)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ε, *f.*; (b) idiom, ἀντιπρόσῳς
ἢ ἀντιπρόσῳς.

Obstructionist, *n.*, one who ob-
structs business or hinders pro-
gress, ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς, -ῖς, *m.*

Obstructive, *a.*, presenting ob-
stacles, hindering or causing
impediment, (1) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς;
(2) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς.

Obtain, *v.t.*, to get by effort, to
gain possession of, to procure
or acquire in any way, (1)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς, *imper.* ἀντιπρόσῳς, *fut.*
ἀντιπρόσῳς : so that they also may
o. mercy, ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς
ἀντιπρόσῳς (Rom. 11, 31); to o. pardon,
ἀντιπρόσῳς, ἀντιπρόσῳς, νό ἀντιπρό-
σῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς; to o. victory,
ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς; (2) ἀντιπρόσῳς,
-ῳς : he shall o. the kingdom
by flattery, ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς
ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς (Dan.
11, 21); so run that ye may o.,
ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς-
ῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι
ἀντιπρόσῳς (1 Cor. 9, 24); (3)
ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς, *fut.* ἀντιπρόσῳς : he
shall obtain favour from the
Lord, ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς (cméat)
ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς (Prov. 8, 35);
(4) ἀντιπρόσῳς, -ῳς : they shall o.
joy and gladness, ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς
ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς ὅτι ἀντιπρόσῳς (Isa.
35, 10); (5) I cannot o. it, (a)
ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς;
(b) ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς ἀντιπρόσῳς.

Obtainable, *a.*, capable of being ob-
tained, (1) ἀντιπρόσῳς (=ἀντιπρόσῳς);
(2) ἀντιπρόσῳς; (3) ἀντιπρόσῳς;
(4) ἀντιπρόσῳς (m. m. R.).

Obtaining, *n.*, the act of getting or gaining, (1) *faḡáil*, -áil, *f.*; (2) *ḡnótuḡaḡ*, -uḡṡe, *m.*

Obtrude, *v.t.*, (1) to thrust impertinently: (a) to o. one's self everywhere, *ḡume ḡá fáṡaḡ fém ipṡeáḡ fan uile áit*; (b) *ṡeáṡ ar éurpeáḡ ḡan iarpáḡ*.

(2) To urge unduly or against the will: he would fain o. his wild conceits upon the world, *ba mian leip a meáḡpuiḡṡe fíáḡana fém ḡo éur ḡá n-áim-ḡeóm ar an ḡoman*.

Obtruder, *n.*, one who obtrudes, (1) *ṡmollaḡaḡaḡ*, -aḡṡ, *m.*; (2) *ḡume ḡan fáilṡe*.

Obtrusive, *a.*, disposed to intrude uninvited or where not welcome, *ṡmollaḡaḡaḡ*, -aḡṡe.

Obtuse, *a.*, not having acute sensibilities, dull, stupid, (1) *maol*, -oile; (2) *leám*, -eime: o. angle, *maoluille*; *cúmne maol*.

Obtuse angled, *a.*, having an obtuse angle, *maoluilleanaḡ*, -aḡṡe (*E. O'N.*).

Obtuseness, *n.*, the state or quality of being obtuse, *maoile*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Obtusion, *n.*, the act of making obtuse or blunt, *maolaḡ*, -iṡa, *m.*

Obviate, *v.t.*, to prevent by interception, *corḡaim*, *v.n. corḡ*: to o. a danger by stratagem, *ḡuar-áṡ ḡo éorḡ le ḡliocar*.

Obvious, *a.*, easily discovered, seen or understood, (1) *poitéip*, -e: I will make it o. by an example, *ḡéanṡaḡ poitéip é le pompla*; it is o. to the world, *ip poitéip ḡon ḡoman*; *ip pollur ḡon ṡraoḡal*; (2) *ionṡuiḡṡe*.

Obviously, *ad.*, in an obvious manner, *ḡo poitéip*.

Occasion, *n.*, (1) a falling out, happening or coming to pass, (a) *cor*, -oir, *m.*: on this o.,

ḡon éor po; (b) *ṡeáṡ*, -a, *f.*: the third o., *an ṡpear ṡeáṡ*.

(2) A favourable opportunity, a convenient or timely chance, (a) *uam*, -e, *f.*; (b) *riocar*, -ṡaḡ, -ṡaḡa, *f.*; (c) *cionnpáṡ*, -a, *m.*: from those who desire o., *ḡpumḡ le 'ip mian cionnpáṡa ḡ'faḡáil* (2 *Cor.* 11, 12); (d) *áimrip oipeamnáḡ*; (e) *cém ṡráṡamail*: unsuitable o., *ḡroṡ-ṡráṡ*, -a, -anna, *m.*; and *anṡráṡ*, *m.*

(3) Need, exigency, requirement, *ocáro*, -e, -eaḡa, *f.*

(4) A reason, excuse, motive, *fáṡ*, -a, *pl. id.*, and -anna, *m.*

(5) Idiom: you were equal to the o., *ba máit an máire ḡuit é*.

Occasional, *a.*, occurring at times but not constantly or regularly, casual, incidental, (1) *corip*; (2) *ocároeaḡ*, -oḡṡe.

Occasional person, *coripḡume*.

Occasionally, *ad.*, at times, on occasion, (1) *coripuaip*; (2) *uaip-eanta*; (3) *ar uaipib*; (4) *am éiḡeantaḡ* (*Or.*).

Occident, *n.*, the West, *an ṡ-ápro ṡiar*.

Occiput, *n.*, the back of the head, (1) *cuaḡán*, -ám, *m.* (*LL.* 104), *i. cúl an éinn*; (2) *iarpéann*, -éinn, *m.*; (3) *cúlaoaḡ*, -aḡṡe, -a, *f.*

Occult, *a.*, hidden from the eye or the understanding, (1) *poṡuiḡṡe*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡoitéip*, -e; (3) *ḡoṡuiḡ-ṡeana*, *ind.*; (4) *ḡiamair*, -aḡṡe; (5) *ḡoibṡe*, *ind.*

Occult meaning, *ṡaoḡciail*, *f.*

Occupancy, *n.*, possession, (1) *ṡealḡarḡeaṡ*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ṡealḡ-aḡar*, -aḡ, *m.*; (3) temporary o., *ḡuailṡeaḡar*, -aḡ, *m.*

Occupant, *n.*, one who has possession, (1) *realbóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *realbadoir*, *m.*; (3) *realbtóir*, *m.*

Occupation, *n.*, (1) the principal business of one's life, employment, calling, trade, (a) *gnó*, *gen.* -óda, *m.*; (b) *ceáir*, *gen.* céirí, *pl.* -eada, *f.*; (c) *ealaída*, -n, -óna, *f.*; (d) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*; (e) *rlúge beaída* (*M.*); (f) what is your o.? *goróe 'do beó* (*Don.*).

(2) Possession and control, (a) *realbácar*, -air, *m.*; (b) *gabáltar*, -air, *m.* (o. subject to rent).

(3) Holding of land, *feirm nó talam gabáir ar cíor 7 ar aimir ó éiríartha*.

Occupied, *a.*, engaged in some work, (1) *cúramac*, -aige; (2) *gnótaic*, -aige.

Occupier, *n.*, one who occupies or has possession, (1) *teanónturóe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte (*M.*); (2) *teananturóe*, *m.*, .i. *duine realbúigear talam, tís, nó níó eile*; (3) *gabálturóe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*

Occupy, *v.t.*, to possess or hold, *realbúigim*, -uigí.

Occur, *v.i.*, (1) to happen, to take place, *teagmáim*, -máil.

(2) To meet or come to the mind, to suggest itself, (a) it occurred to me that . . . *níc ré uim go . . .*; (b) it now occurs to me, *tís anoir fám' mtrim*; (c) *bual ré irteac im aighe*.

Occurrence, *n.*, (1) a coming or happening, *teagmáil*, -áil, *f.*

(2) Any incident or event, esp. one not expected, (a) *cinn-eamam*, -mna, *f.*; (b) *tuirim amac*.

Ocean, *n.*, the whole body of salt water which covers more than three-fifths of the globe, also one of the large bodies of water into

which it is divided, (1) *fairrige*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *f.*; (2) *móir-fairrige*, *f.*; (3) *muir*, *gen.* and *pl.* *mara* (*cf.* *L. mare*), *f.* and *m.*; (4) *móirmuir*, -mna, *f.*; (5) *tear*, *gen.* *uir*, *m.* (*cf.* *W. llyr*); over-sea, *outré mer*, *car tear*; (6) *teirgim*, -e, *f.* (*m. b.*); (7) *bóchna*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Poet.*): through the white strong waves of the o., *trí cumne geal tréan na bóchna* (*D. D. 5*; also *K.*); (8) *áróbéir*, -e, -i, *f.*: we watch for news from the mouth of the o. but not from the mouth of the grave, *bímíro as feiteam le rgeatib ó beal na hárobéire ac éan ó beal na huairge* (*H. M. 472*); (9) *aigéan*, -ém, *m.* (*cf.* *L. oceanus*; *Gr. αγενός*, ancient name for ocean; *W. eigion. K.* generally uses *fairrige* and *muir* for sea, and *aigéan* and *bóchna* for ocean).

Oceanic, *a.*, of or pertaining to the ocean, *aigéanta*, *ind.*

Ochre, *n.*, an impure earthy ore of iron used as a pigment, *ruad-caitc*, -e, *f.*; (2) *caitc ruad*, *f.*

O'clock. *See* Clock.

Octagon, *n.*, a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles, *ríogair oét gcúmne*.

Octagonal, *n.*, having eight sides and eight angles, *oétcúmneac*, -nige.

Octave, *n.*, the eighth day after a church festival, *oét lá i noiaró réarta nó raorpe ran Eaglar Caitlicige*.

Octavo, *n.*, a book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eight leaves, *teabair i n-ambíonn oét nouilleóga ran rtaad*

Octennial, occurring every eighth year, (1) *oétbliaðantaic*, -aige; (2) *uair rna hoét mbliaðna*.

October, *n.*, the tenth month of the year, *Octmí*; *Deineað* *foð-máir*.

Ocular, *a.*, (1) depending on or perceived by the eye, *rútleað*, -*liðe*.

(2) Of or pertaining to the eye, optic, (a) *rúlvá*, *ind.*; (b) *porðað*, -*aiðe*; (c) *ðamear* *leir na rúlvá*.

Oculist, *n.*, one skilled in treating diseases of the eye, (1) *liðið rúl*, *gen. leððá rúl*, *m.*; (2) *porð-liðið*, *m.*

Odd, *a.*, (1) not even, not divisible by two without a remainder, (a) *corr*: odd number, *c. umír*; (b) *neamcoðrom*; (c) *éaðcoðrom*.

(2) Not paired with another or remaining over after pairing, *corr*, -*a*: an odd glove, *lámán corr*; the bill comes to ten pounds odd, *taðann an bilte cum corrraðeact* *ðsur ðeic* *þrúnt* *7 ariðeað corr*.

(3) Left over after a definite round number has been mentioned, extra: he is four score and odd, *ta re ceitpe fícro 7 tuilleað* (more).

(4) Different from what is common or usual, queer, strange, (a) *ait*, -*e*; (b) *ðreannmáir*, -*aipe*; (c) *aiteað*, -*tiðe*: *ðume aiteað* = a wag.

(5) Unconnected, detached, and hence occasional, inconsiderable, (a) *corr*: an odd word, *corrrfoal*; an odd or occasional person, *corrrðume*; (b) an odd one: one here and there, *fo-ðeann*.

Oddity, *n.*, (1) queerness, peculiarity, (a) *aitear*, -*tiir*, *m.*; (b) *ðreannmáirpe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) *leit-liðe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) A queer or peculiar person,

(a) *aiteðir*, -*ðra*, -*ri*, *m.* (a wag);

(b) *ðume corr*.

Oddly, *ad.*, in a peculiar manner, strangely, queerly, (1) *ðo naic*; (2) *ðo ðreannmáir*.

Oddness, *n.*, strangeness, eccentricity, (1) *aiteact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ðreannmáirpeact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *leit-leaðar*, -*air*, *m.*

Odds, *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.*, excess of one or two things or numbers over the other, advantage, hence excess of chances, (1) *þreir*, -*e*, *f.*: you must give me odds, *ir éiðean* *ðuit þreir* *ðo taðairt* *ðam*; they had not much in the odds, *ní raib* *þunn* *ra mbreir* *ðca*; (2) to lay the odds with one, *ðeall* *iomarpeað* *ðo cup* *le* *ðume*.

Ode, *n.*, a lyric poem, (1) *ðán*, -*ám*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *ðann*, -*amn*, *m.*; (3) *ðuan*, -*am*, *m.*; (4) *ðio*, -*e*, *f.*

Odious, *a.*, hateful, repulsive, (1) *þuaðmáir*, -*aipe*; (2) *aðþuaðmáir*, -*aipe* (3) *ðrámeamál*, -*míla*.

Odiousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being odious, (1) *þuaðmáiract*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; (2) *aðþuaðmáiract*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ðrámeamílaact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Odium, *n.*, hatred, dislike, (1) *þuað*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *aitir*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ðroiðmear*, -*a*, and -*rtá*, *m.*; (4) *loct*, -*a*, *m.*: to cast the o. upon one, *an loct* *ðo cup* *ar* *ðume*.

Odoriferous, } *a.*, fragrant, (1)
Odorous, } *ðeððolaðað*, -*aiðe*;
(2) *cumra*, *ind.*

Odour, *n.*, any smell whether fragrant or offensive, *bolað*, -*arð*, *m.*: a fragrant o., (a) *ðeððolcan*, -*am*, *m.*; (b) *ðeððolað*, -*arð*, *m.*

Oesophagus, *n.*, the gullet, the part of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, (1) *ῥιψαδῶ*, -*αδῶ*, *m.*; (2) *κραορ*, -*οιρ*, *m.*; (3) *bun na ῥζόρναίγε*.

Oestrus, *n.* See Heat, or sexual desire of animals.

Of, *prep.*, (1) denoting that from which anything proceeds, indicating origin, source, descent, etc., (a) *οε*: he is of the blood of kings, *ἡ οε'ν ῥυλ ῥίος ἐ*; they are of the world, *ἡ οε'ν τραοῖαλ ἰαο-ῥαν*; of her, *οί*; of him, *οε*; of me, *οίom*, *emph.* *οίom-ῥα*; of thee, *οίot*; of them, *οίob*; of you, *οίb*, *οαοίb*; (b) *τε*: drink is the cause of it, *ῥε an τ-όλαδάν ἡ bun τεῖ*; (c) *ό*: I have not spoken of (from) myself, *νίor ἰαδαιρ νίρε uam ῥém* (*John* 12, 49); to take the advice of a person, *comaipte oo ῥαδái ó óume*.

(2) Denoting the material of which anything is composed or what it contains, *οε*: of yellow gold, *ο'όῖ burōe*; a cup of cold water, *cupán ο'uirge ῥuar* (*Mat.* 10, 42); full of stones, *lán οε clocaib*; a maid of some beauty, *maíḡoean οε ῥḡém cōῥmáil*.

(3) Denoting possession or ownership, (a) *οε*: a man of courage, *ῥear οε mīῥneac* (or *οε mīῥnīg*): he is a friend of mine, *ἡ cara ḡamῥa ἐ*; (b) *αρ*: possessed of little sense, *αρ beḡán céille*; of golden hue was her hair, *αρ ḡac an óῖr oó bī a ῥot*; to be careful of money, *beic aῖῥeac αρ aῖῥḡeao*; (c) *ι*: weak of spirit, *las ι ῥῥioparo*.

(4) Denoting part of an aggregate or whole, belonging to a

number or quantity mentioned, from amongst, out of, (a) *οε*: it is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, *ἡ οο (οε) ḡῥócaῖῥe an ṽḡḡeapῥna nac ḡῥuit-míro arómiltce* (*Lam.* 3, 22); he is ten years of age, *τά ῥε οεic mbliadōna ο'aoῖῥ*; (b) *τε*: a doctor of medicine, *ollam te teḡḡeap*.

(5) Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled, also the source of a purpose or action, (a) *τε*: not grudgingly nor of necessity, *ní maílle te ooiḡeall nó te héḡḡean* (*2 Cor.* 9, 7); he is jealous of you, *τά éao aḡḡe teac*; (b) *αρ*: of their own will, *αρ a ḡoῇl ῥém*; I wonder if they are the better of what I gave them, *ní ῥeaoar an ῥeapῥ-οε ἰao αρ a ḡuḡar ḡóíb*; he is thinking of going home, *τά ῥε aḡ cumḡneam αρ ḡul aḡaite*; (c) *ό*: no body can move of itself, *ní ῥéoiῥ te coῥῥ αρ bīc ḡluaiῥeacṽ uaiḡ ῥém*; (d) *τῥε*: of his great mercy, *τῥε n-a móῥḡḡócaῖῥe*.

(6) Denoting reference to a thing, about, concerning, relating to, (a) *timḡeall*: did not others tell it thee of me, *nár mḡḡeaoar ḡaome eile ḡuit ἐ am timḡeall-ῥa* (*John* 18, 34); (b) *αρ*: I am very proud of it, *τά bῥóo móῥ aḡam αρ* (*Con.*), (*τά áḡar móῥ oῥm maῥ ḡeall aῖῥ, M.*); there is more hope of a fool than of him, *ἡ mó an ḡóḡḡ bīar αρ amaḡán ná αρ ῥan* (*Prov.* 29, 20); (c) *ῥá*, *ῥaoi* (*Con.*), *ῥá*, *ῥó* (*U.*), *ῥé*, *ῥá* (*M.*): I am ashamed of that story, *τά náῖῥe oῥm ῥá'n ῥḡéal ῥm*; (d) *ῥomh*: I am afraid of James, *τά eaḡla oῥm ῥomh Séamur*; I am afraid of

you, τὰ ἐὰντα ὅντιν ποιεῖς; (e) ἀρ: inquire of him, αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾷς; to speak of many things λαλοῦντι ἀρὸς πολλὰ καὶ περὶ πολλῶν (Luke 11, 53); I have little doubt of it, ὡς ὅτι ὀλίγον ἀμφισβητοῦμαι; (f) τε: inquire of him, αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾷς; (g) οὐ: he speaks of grace, λαλοῦντι περὶ χάριτος.

(7) Indicating a person to whom a request is made, ἀρ: ask of God, ἰατρὰν ἀρὸς Θεοῦ; I implore of you, ζυγόντι ὅντιν.

All of them, ὅλην τὴν οὐμίαν ἀνθρώπων.

All of us, ὅλην τὴν κοινότητα; ὅλην τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.

Of course, (a) ὁφείδει; (b) ὁφείδω; (c) ἀρὸς ποιεῖς; (d) οὐμίαν.

Of late, ὅσον πρόσθεν.

Of old, παλαιά; ὡς ἐκ παλαιῶν.

Out of hand, ἀρὸς ἁπλῶς.

Of yore, ἐκ παλαιῶν.

Off, ad., (1) denoting distance or separation, far off, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; how far is it off? ὅσον μακρὰν τὴν ἀπόστασιν; ἀπόστασιν πόσον μακρὰν ἔχει;

(2) Denoting the action of removing or separating, (a) οὐ: take off my shoes, ἀφαιρῶ τὰ ὑπόδημα; my clothes are off, τὰ ἐσθῆτα ὅντιν; be off, αὐτὸν ὀπίσθω; hurry off, αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ τόπου; off the tree, οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ ὄντιν; get off me, ἀφαιρῶ ἀπὸ ἐμοῦ; leave off! ὅσον οὐ!; (b) ἀρ: to go off, οὐκ ἀρ; to get off safely, ἀφαιρῶ ἀρὸς ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (c) τε: let him off, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (d) he let him off, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν (M. B.); (e) where are you off to, ὅσον οὐκ ἀρ; to ἐπὶ ποῦ.

(3) Denoting leaving, abandonment, departure, abatement, interruption or remission, (a) ἀρ: he is off his head, (i) τὰ μετὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν

ἀρ, (ii) τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν, (iii) τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν; (b) ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν: the bargain is off, τὰ ἀνὰ μακρὰν ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; the fever is going off, τὰ ἀνὰ πρὸς ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν.

(4) Denoting a different direction, not on or towards, οὐ: I will not put you off any more. ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν οὐμίαν οὐκ ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν.

Be off, (a) αὐτὸν ὀπίσθω; (b) ἀφαιρῶ; (c) ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (d) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (e) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; also ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (f) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; he went off, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν; (g) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν (M. B.); (h) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν (Mayo).

Offal, n., (1) the rejected or waste parts of a butchered animal, (a) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ἀρ, m.; (b) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -e, f. (Or.).

(2) That which is thrown away as worthless or unfit for use, refuse, rubbish, (a) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ἀρ, m.; (b) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ῆς, m.; the Lord of Kinsale gives all the offals of his table to the poor, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν τῆς τραπέζης τοῦ κυρίου τοῦ Κινσαίου; (c) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ἀρ, m.; (d) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ἀρ, m.; (e) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -e, f. (Mayo and Don.); (g) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -ἀρ, m.

Offence, n., (1) the act of offending in any way, esp. a crime or sin, (a) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, pl. of ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, sin, g. id., pl. -αί, m.: who was delivered up for our offences and raised up for our justification, ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν ἀρ ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν (Rom. 4, 25); (b) ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν, -e, pl. -τε, and -οῦ, f.: till they acknowledge their o., ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν ὡς ἐκ μακρῶν (Hos. 5, 15).

(2) An affront or injury, (a) ἤσαναίλ, -νλα, -νλαῶα, *f.*; (b) ἤσανλεῖαμᾱι, -ῖννα, -ῖνντα, *f.*; (c) ἀνίτῃ, -ε, *f.*; (d) μίσημοῦ, -α, *m.*; (e) οὐβέειμ, -ε, -εαννα, *f.*; (f) μαρλα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (g) δοῶαῖ, -αῖρ, *m.*: to forgive an o., δοῶαῖ το ῖνᾱνίεαμ.

(3) The state of being offended, anger, displeasure, (a) corruption, *g. id., f.*; (b) $\pi\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$, -a, *f.*; (c) $\pi\tau\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Offend, *v.t.*, (1) to displease, to make angry, to affront, (a) տախաւմ մարկա աւեր ո՞ն օւլեւիմ օօ ծօւմե ; (b) մարկւղիմ, -ւղած ; (c) աւերիմ, -ւղած ; (d) օւլեւիմիմ, -մեօծ ; (e) քարցաւիմ, -ւղած : a brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city, քարծրմաճաւր ար n-ա քարցաւիմ ր քաւրա և քաճաւ նա շաճաւր լաւօր (Prov. 18, 19) ; (f) տարւորիմ, -ւղած.

(2) To be offensive to, to pain,
to annoy, *επαρῶν*, *v.n.* *επάω*.

Offend, *v.i.*, (1) to transgress the moral or divine law, to commit a crime, to sin, (a) *cionntuigim*, -*uṣṣāḇ* : we have offended against the Lord, *cionntuigēamār 1 n-aṣṣāḇ an Ṭiṣearna* (2 *Chron.* 28, 13) ; because Edom hath greatly offended, *we ḅriṣ* . . . *Ṣur cionntuig* [Edom] *ṣo mōr* (*Ezek.* 25, 12) ; (b) *coiṣuigim*, -*uṣṣāḇ*.

(2) To displease, (a) օւնբեմիմ, -meaθ ; (b) քաջամ օւնբեմ : and they were offended in him, ճշոր քարաժօար օւնբեմ ձոն (Mark 6, 3).

offender, *n.*, one who offends, one who violates any law divine or human, a wrong-doer, (1) *κτον-τας*, -ας, *m.*; (2) *ὁιοῦνάλυτοε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*; (3) *τοποι-*

ἡνιοκτοῖν, -όηδ, -ήϊ, m.; (4)
 πεδασά, gen. -αιῆ.

Offensive, *a.*, (1) causing displeasure or resentment, displeasing, annoying, (*a*) μαρταμαί, -μίλα; (*b*) ταρακτύνεαί, -νίγε; (*c*) κραδύργαλαί, -αίγε; (*d*) οὐβέιμεαί, -νίγε.

(2) Giving unpleasant sensations, disagreeable, revolting, noxious, (a) $\upsilon\pi\acute{o}\delta\omicron\rho\omicron\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\omicron\iota\varsigma\epsilon$, (b) $\omicron\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\tau\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\eta\iota\varsigma\epsilon$; (c) $\zeta\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; *ind.*; (d) $\beta\eta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\eta$, - $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\epsilon$; (e) $\rho\acute{\mu}\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\kappa\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\omicron\iota\varsigma\epsilon$.

Offer, *v.t.*, (1) to present as an act of worship, (a) *οφράλιμ*, -άλι: thou shalt offer every day a bullock, *οφράλταρὸ τὺ ζαὲ δον λὰ τὰμ* (*Ex.* 29, 36); (b) *ισὸῶβριμ*, -βαιρτ: that thou mayest offer as a free-will offering, *φέδουις τὺ ριμ ὀ'ισὸῶβριτ μαρ οφράιλ τοιτεαναις* (*Lev.* 22, 23); (c) *τιὸῶλαϊμ*, -ααῶ; (d) *τιὸῶναϊμ*, -ααῶ; (e) *φορ-άλιμ*, -ράλι.

(2) To present for acceptance or rejection, $\tau\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu$, $-\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu$: I offer thee three things, (a) $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\mu \alpha\varsigma \tau\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu \tau\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \delta\omicron\upsilon\iota\tau$ (2 *Sam.* 24, 12); (b) $\tau\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu \tau\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \delta\omicron\upsilon\iota\tau$ (1 *Chron.* 21, 10); he offered them money, $\tau\omicron \tau\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon \rho\acute{\epsilon} \alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\alpha\tau \delta\omicron\delta\iota\upsilon$ (*Acts* 8, 18).

(3) To present in words, to proffer, to make a proposal or suggestion, *tauṛṣim*, *-ṣim*: I offer to do that much for you, *tauṛṣim-pe an méro ṛim ʔo ʔéanah ʔuit*.

(4) To attempt, to undertake,
(a) יארימֶעט דו עטלעכע אר מוט;
(b) אמוץ דו עטלעכע אר ניו.

(5) To bid as a price, τεινῆν, -ῆν.

(6) To put in opposition to, to threaten: I offered to fight him, *oo cūpeap cač aip.*

Offer, *v.i.*, (1) to present itself, to be at hand: the opportunity offered and I took it, *oo buail an fáil im' tpeó asur oo iusap aip.*

(2) To make an attempt, to make an essay or trial, (a) *šabaim*, -bail, with *ap*: I offered to attempt it, *šabar oim iarpacč oo čabairt aip*; would you offer to do such a thing? *an ngeóbtá ort fém a leicéro rin de nio oo óéanam*; (b) *čairšim*, -šrin: he offered to draw his sword, *oo čairš fē a člaróeam oo čarpanš*; (c) *buailim*, -alač, with *fá*: he would not offer to do it, *ni buailpeač fē fē n-a óéanam.*

Offer, *n.*, (1) the act of offering, proposing or bidding, (a) *čairšrin*, -riona, *f.*; (b) *forail*, -ála, *f.*: I offered enough for that, *o'forail mé šo leór aip rin*; (c) *fuláipeam*, -rim, *m.*

(2) A proposal to be accepted or rejected, a bid, *čairšrin*, -riona, *f.*

(3) An attempt, endeavour or essay, *iarpacč*, -a, *f.*

Offering, *n.*, (1) that which is offered, esp. in divine service, (a) *iočbairt*, *gen.* and *pl.* -apčá, *f.*; (b) *iočbpač*, -bapčá, *m.*; (c) *forail*, -ála, *f.*; (d) *ofpail*, -ála, *f.*; (*forail* and *ofpail* are also applied to the offerings to priests for attending funerals); (e) *čab-apčar*, -aip, *m.f* (f) *čoirbčairt*, -bčairte, -a, *f.*: a poor (weak) o., a slender return, *čoirbčairt fann aipeaš šann.*

(2) Money paid to clergymen as at Christmas and Easter, at marriages and christenings, (a)

čualšar, -aip, *m.*; (b) *čairšcal*, -šil, *m.*; (c) *leasáro*, -e, -i, *f.*

Off-hand, *a.*, instant, ready, (1) *luatlamáč*, -aiše; (2) *péim-eamail*, -mla; (3) *ullam*, -ame.

Office, *n.*, (1) that which a person does voluntarily or by appointment, (a) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*; their office was to distribute to their brethren, *bi a šcúram ioinn ap a nočapčaraitim* (*Neh.* 13, 13); (b) *obair*, *g.* *oirpe*, *pl. id.* and *oirpeačá*. *f.*: when ye do the o. of midwife, *an uair oo beiči aš óéanam obair mná čuirmize* (*Ex.* 1, 16).

(2) A special duty, trust, charge or position conferred by authority, (a) *oiris*, -e, *f.*: I magnify mine o., *onóruizim m'oiris fém* (*Rom.* 11, 13); if a man desire the o. of bishop, *má čá fonn ap doinne oiris čarpuiz oo šlacáč* (*1 Tim.* 3, 1); (b) *cúram*, -aim, *m.*; that they may minister to me in the priest's office, *čor šo nočapčaró miniorčaralacč čamra i šcúram an trapaip* (*Ex.* 28, 41).

(3) That which anything is fitted to perform, a function, (a) *feróm*, -ečóma, -ečómanma, *f.*; (b) *pečómanar*, -aip, *m.*; (c) *šnó*, -čá, *pl. id.*, *m.*: this light did the o. of the sun, *oo rinne an rotar ro šnó na špéme* (*Or.*); (d) *reipčir*, -e, *f.*

(4) A house or apartment where public officers and others transact business, *oiris*, -e, -i: the post office, *oiris an puip.*

(5) The company, corporation or persons collectively whose place of business is an office, *oiris*, -e, -i: I have notified the office, *o'forpčograp an oiris.*

(6) Any prescribed religious service, *oipo*, *g. oipio*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the office for the dead, *an oipo marbta*.

Officer, *n.*, one who holds an office either civil, military or ecclesiastical, (1) *maor*, *-oir*, *m.* (steward); (2) *oirigeac*, *-is*, *m.*: a military o., *oirigeac airm*; (3) *taoiriac*, *-ris*, *m.*: (4) officers of the law, *luet oligrò*.

Official, *a.*, of or pertaining to an office, *oirigeamail*, *-mha*.

Official, *n.*, one who holds an office esp. a subordinate officer or attendant, *peamannaic*, *-ais*, *-aige*, *m.*

Officious, *a.*, importunately interposing services, meddlesome, (1) *tionnigialac*, *-aige*; (2) *poiliorac*, *-aige*; (3) *giopac*, *-aige*; (4) *ró-cúramac*, *-aige*; (5) *éargarò*, *-e*.

Officiousness, *n.*, the quality of being officious, (1) *tionnigialact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *poilior*, *-ir*, *m.*; (3) *giopact*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *giopaireact*, *-a*, *f.*

Off-scouring, *n.*, rejected matter, refuse, that which is vile or despised, (1) *deargad*, *gen. and pl., id. (pl. only), m.*; (2) *rgim*, *-e*, *f.*: the off-scourings of all things to this day, *rgim na n-uile neiteann gur mroiu* (1 Cor. 4, 13).

Offspring, *n.*, a descendant or descendants however remote from the stock, (1) *riolpac*, *-arò*, *m.*; (2) *riocet*, *gen. and pl. pleacta*, *m.*; (3) *ciann maicne*; (4) *riolmac*, *-ais*, *m.*; (5) *gem*, *-e*, *f.* (6) *cinead*, *-nrò*, *pl. -nròeada*, *gpl. -òac*, *m.*

Often, *a.*, frequent, common, repeated, *minic*, *comp. mionca and minici*, (*cf. W. mynych*; Corn. menough): use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine

often infirmities, *cleact beagán piona ar ron do goile asur o'éascurar minic* (1 Tim. 5, 23); Mary is oftener late than early, *ir mionca deirceannaic ná luac Máire*.

Often, *ad.*, frequently, many times, not seldom, *minic*, *go minic*: it is often, *ir minic*; as often as they please, *com minic asur ir áil leó*; how often, *cá mionca*; not often (seldom), (*a*) *ir anam*, (*b*) *go hanam*.

Often, *n.*, occurring frequently, *minic*, *m.*: the often is not appreciated, *ní bpaigann an minic meap*.

Oftenness, *n.*, frequency, *mioncaet*, *-a*, *f.*

Oftentimes, *ad.*, frequently, many times, often, *go minic*; *ir minic an uair*.

Ogham, *n.*, a particular kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish and found in inscriptions on stones, (1) *ogam*, *-aim*, *m.*; (2) *ogam cpaob*, *m.*

Ogle, *n.*, an amorous side-glance or look, (1) *rméro*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *caos*, *-oige*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *rearc-amarc*, *-amairc*, *m.*; (4) *riar-amarc*, *m.*

Ogle, *v.t.*, to look at amorously or to attract notice, (1) *rmérom*, *-oeaò*; (2) *caogaim*, *-aò*.

Ogling, *n.*, the act of looking at amorously, *amarc go rearc-amail*.

Ogre, *n.*, a hideous giant or monster of fairy tales, *pacac*, *-ais*, *m.*

Oh! *interj.*, an exclamation expressing according to the tone and manner, surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, etc., (*a*) *uc*; (*b*) *ucón*; (*c*) *olagón*.

Oil, *n.*, an unctuous combustible substance of animal, vegetable

Old age, the latter period of life, (1) *peanóipeaóct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *pean-aoip*, -e, *f.*; (3) *peanóaóct*, -a, *f.*; (4) *foirpeaóct*, -a, *f.*; (5) *rine*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) *cpíne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Old-fashioned, *a.*, adhering to old customs or ideas, (1) *peanam-peapóda*, *ind.*; (2) *peanóipionna*, *ind.*: an old-fashioned youth, a "crab," *xiopcaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.*-*pí*, *m.*

Oldish, *a.*, somewhat old, (1) *aoip-maip*, -aípe; (2) *rsoóaoipca*; (3) *bpeaóaoipca*.

Old-maid, *n.*, a woman somewhat advanced in years who has never been married, (1) *peapóánaó*, *gen.* -aíge, *pl.* -aíge, *f.*; (2) *pean-maígeóan*, -óme, -a, *f.*

Oldmake, *n.*, made after the old fashion, *peanóéantúr*, -úr, *m.*

Old man, *n.*, a man advanced in years, (1) *peanóume*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *peanóame*, *m.*; (2) *peanóip*, -óra, -pí, *m.*; (3) *peanópaoi*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *peanópaoióe*; (4) *óume aoipca*; (5) *áipac*, -aíge, *m.*; (6) *paóglán*, -am, *m.*

Oldness, *n.*, the state or quality of being old, (1) *peanóaóct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *áiparóeaóct*, -a, *f.*; (3) *foir-peaóct*, -a, *f.*

Old saw, old saying, *n.*, a proverb, (a) *peanpáó*, -áró, -áróóe, *m.*; (b) *naóán*, -ám, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) *peanpocal*, -aíl, *m.*

Old stock, *n.*, a race or family, (1) *peanpoc*, -póuc, *m.*; (2) *bunpoc*, -póuc, *m.*; (3) *pean píol*, *m.*

Old Testament, *n.* See Testament.

Old times, *n.*, *peanampeap*, -pípe, *f.*

Old woman, *n.*, a woman advanced in years, (1) *bean aoipca*, *f.*; (2) *caíteac*, *gen.* -aíge, *f.*; (3) *peanóean*, *f.*

Old-womanish, *a.*, like an old woman, *caíteacámáil*, -má (cf. 1 *Tim.* 4, 7).

Oligarchy, *n.*, a form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons, *cpíócópmaóct i láim beaóán óame*.

Olive tree, *n.*, a tree (*Olea Europæa*) (1) *cpánn oía*, *m.*; (2) *oíos*, -óige, -a, *f.*, also *oiteós*, *f.*

Ollamh, *n.*, a chief professor of any science, *ollam*, -am, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also -amán, *pl.* -amam, and -amna, *m.*: *ollam le teigear*, a professor or doctor of medicine; *ollam le óán*, a professor of poetry.

Omassum, *n.*, the third division of the stomach of ruminants, *uirpín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Omega, *n.*, (1) the last letter of the Greek alphabet, *oméga*.

(2) The last, *óeipeaó*, -píó, *m.*

(3) The end, *cpíóc*, -íce, *f.*

Omen, *n.*, any occurrence supposed to portend the character of some future event, a presage, an augury, (1) *tuap*, -aíp, *m.*: *máipca típm tuap plannóda*; (2) *páipóme* (prophecy), *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, and -ní, *f.* [Note.—The following *mann* gives some of the occurrences of the kind referred to:

Óuala mé an óuac ír san biaó in mo ópóinn

An óéao peitíóe as píuóal ap a' leic tuim

Uan óuó ír a óón tuom

b'upur óam áitmt naó n-eipeóóao an óliaóam píu tuom.

Omentum, *n.*, a free fold of the peritoneum, *róamán na n-mníóe*; the great omentum or canal, *póerós ópáille*, *f.*

Ominous, *a.*, foreboding or showing evil, (1) *ópóc-páipómeac*; (2) *peacámteac*, -aíge.

Omission, *n.*, something omitted or left undone, (1) *ῥαυλιζε*, *g. id., pl. -εαδα, f.*; (2) *ῥεαρμαδο*, *gen. and pl. -αρο, m.*

Omit, *v.t.*, *ῥαυλιζε* ῥο ῥέαναν; *λεγιμ* ῥίον νό ῥαρμ: I omitted to tell you, *λεγεαρ* ῥίον (νό ῥαρμ) *ινηριτ* ῥουτ; *ρεαδμαυλιμ -μαυ*.

Omnifarious, *a.*, of all kinds, *ζαδ* *αον* *τροριτ*.

Omnipotence, *n.*, almighty power, *υτεκυμαδτ*, *-α, f.*

Omnipotent, *a.*, all-powerful, almighty, *ιολκυμαδταδ*, *-αριζε*; *υτεκυμαδταδ*, *-αριζε*.

Omnipresence, *n.*, presence in every place at the same time, ῥο *λατταρ* *ραν* *υτε* *αιτ*.

Omniscient, *a.*, knowing all things, (1) *ιτφιοραδ*; (2) *ιτεόλαδ*; (3) *ιτφειριοναδ*.

On, *prep.*, (1) at or in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it, *αρ*: the book is on the table, *τα* *αν* *τεαδαν* *αρ* *αν* *μβορι*; the table stands on the floor, *ρεαφαν* *αν* *βορι* *αρ* *αν* *υριλαρ*; there is a house on the island, *τα* *τιζ* *αρ* *αν* *οιτέαν*; on land or on sea, *αρ* *μουρ* *νό* *αρ* *τιρ*; on her, *υιρτε*; on him, *αιρ*; on me, *οριμ*; on thee, *οριτ*; on them, *οριτα*; on us, *οριαν*; on you, *οριαυ*; on foot, *αρ* *κοιρ*; on his right foot, *αρ* *α* *κοιρ* *οειρ*; on my right shoulder, *αρ* *μο* *ζυατ-αμν* *οειρ*; on horseback, *αρ* *μαρκαριεαδτ*, *αρ* *ῥριον* *απαυι*; on the pig's back (*i.e.*, lucky), *αρ* *μυμ* *να* *μυι*; I had my hat on, (*a*) *βι* *μο* *νατα* *οριμ*; (*b*) *φα*: on the hill, *φα'ν* *ζενο*; on the road, *φα'ν* *μβόταρ*; (*c*) *ιον*, *υμ*: on her *υιμπε*; on him, *υιμε*; on me, *υμαμ*; on thee, *υματ*,

ιωματ; on us, *ιομαμν*; on you, *ιομαυ*.

(2) Indicating the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another, *αρ*: on the point of falling, *αρ* *βρυαδ* *τυιτμε*.

(3) Indicating the performance of an action with or by means of, *αρ*: playing on a harp, *αζ* *ιμριτ* *αρ* *εταριριζ*; he played a trick on me, *ο'ιμρι* *ρε* *εταρ* *οριμ*.

(4) At or near, adjacent to, *αρ*: on the top of the mountain, *αρ* *μυλλαδ* *αν* *τριεβε*; on both sides, *τεατ* *αρ* *τεατ*; on the right hand, *αρ* *αν* *λαμ* *οειρ*; on the left hand, *αρ* *αν* *λαμ* *εβε*.

(5) In addition to, besides, *αρ*: heaps on heaps of gold, *αριμ* *αρ* *αριμ* *ο'ορι*; misfortune on misfortune, *οοναρ* *αρ* *οοναρ*.

(7) At or in the time of, during, *αρ*, *ιαρ*: on his going home, *αρ* *νρου* *αβαυτε* *οδ*; on being struck, *αρ* *η-α* *βυαλαδ*; on reaching the land, *ιαρ* *ποεταμ* *ι* *οτιρ* *οδω*; on the morrow, *αρ* *η-α* *μαραδ*; sometimes without the *prep.*, as: on a summer's evening, *τριατνωνα* *ραμπαρο*.

(8) At the time of, with some idea of cause or motive, *αρ*: on the arrival of the king they all rose, *αρ* *εαδτ* *οον* *ριζ* *ο'ειριγεαοαρ* *ζο* *λειρ*.

(9) Toward, for, with an indication of the object of some passion or feeling, (*a*) *αρ*: on our account, *αρ* *αρι* *ρον*; (*b*) *φα*, *φε*, *φο*, *φαοι*: on account of being separated from her, *φαοι* *α* *βειτ* *ριζαριτα* *λει*.

(10) At the peril of, for the safety of, *αρ*: on your life, *αρ* *ο'αναν*, *αρ* *οο* *βεατα*, also *αρ* *οο* *βαρ* (*lit.* on your death).

(11) By virtue of, with the pledge of, *ar*: on our account, *mar* *geall* *orainn-e*; on my word, *ar* *m'focal*.

(12) Denoting an imprecation or invocation falling or resting upon, *ar*: on my soul, *ar* *m'anam*.

(13) Occupied with, in the performance of, *ar*: on a journey, *ar* *tuarar*.

(14) In the service of, connected with, of the number of, *ar*: on a newspaper, *ar* *páirpéar* *nuairdeacta*; on a committee, *ar* *coirte*; to impress his own earnestness on every person who came near him, *a* *óútráct* *fém* *oo* *cup* *'n-a* *luige* *ar* *zac* *nóime* *a* *táinig* *na* *ḡaoir*.

On the spot, (a) *ar* *an* *bpointe* *baire*; (b) *ar* *an* *mball*: but to send me to hell on the spot, *act* *mo* *cup* *ar* *an* *mball* *ḡo* *hipreann*; (c) *láirpeac*: I will go on the spot, *raḡao* *láirpeac* (*nó* *anoir* *láirpeac*); (d) *lomláirpeac*; (e) *ar* *an* *láirpeac* *reo*.

On this side, here, *i* *bupur*.

On that side, yonder, over there, *ḡall*.

On the wing, *ar* *eiteall*.

On, ad., (1) forward in progression, onward, (a) *ar* *aḡaró*: to go on, *imḡeact* *ar* *aḡaró*; (b) *fá*, *fé*, *ḡaoi*: look at his goings on, *féac* *an* *imḡeact* *atá* *ḡaoi*: (c) *le*: he was going on, *bí* *fé* *aḡ* *imḡeact* *leir*.

(2) Forward in succession, *mar* *leanar*: from father to son and from son to grandson and so on, *ó* *ḡair* *ḡo* *mac* *aḡur* *ó* *mac* *ḡo* *mac* *muc* *aḡur* *mar* *leanar* (*nó* *aḡur* *mar* *rim*).

(3) In continuance, without interruption or ceasing, (a) *ar*;

they lived on little food, *oo* *mairpeadar* *ar* *beaḡán* *bró*; (b) *le*: play on, *reimn* *leat*.

(4) Attached to the body as clothing, (a) *ar*: I had my shoes on, *oo* *bí* *mo* *bḡóḡa* *orim*; I put my cloak on, *cuirpear* *mo* *ḡlóca* *orim*; (b) *iom*, *um*: without a thing to put on, *ḡan* *aon* *puró* *le* *cup* *uime*.

(5) In progress, proceeding, (a) *ar* *riubal*: the game is on, *tá* *an* *cluiḡe* *ar* *riubal*; (b) *tré*: on fire, *tré* *ḡeme*.

On high, openly, loudly, *ór* *áiró*; *i* *n-áiríoe*.

On purpose, *o'aon* *toirḡ*; *o'* *aonḡnó*.

Once, ad., (1) for one time only, not twice, (a) *uair*: it is appointed for men once to die, *tá* *fé* *i* *n-oán* *oo* *ḡaoimib* *bár* *o'faḡáil* *aon* *uair* *amám* (*Heb.* 9, 27); (b) once a year, *uair* *ḡan* *mbliaḡaim* (*Ex.* 30, 10); (c) not once or twice, *ní* *aon* *uair* *nó* *fá* *ḡó* (*2 Kings* 6, 10).

(2) At some one period of time, (a) *aon* *uair* *amám*; (b) *aon* *lá* *amám*; (c) *fig.*, *lá*: he was once and that was not the figure he cut, *bí* *fé* *lá* *ḡ* *ní* *hé* *rim* *an* *cput* *a* *bí* *air*; (d) *fig.*, *real*: once you were merry, *real* *oo* *bír* *merḡpeac*.

(3) At any one time, (a) *cá* *huair*; (b) *cá* *ham*; (c) *an* *tan*.

At once, *i* *n-aomḡeact*: you shall not destroy them at once, *ní* *rḡmuorḡaró* *tú* *i* *n-aomḡeact* *iao*; after that he was seen by above 500 brethren at once, *n-a* *ḡiaró* *rim* *ḡuair* *ór* *cionn* *cúis* *céao* *ḡearḡḡáḡair* *raḡarḡ* *air* *i* *n-aomḡeact* (*1 Cor.* 15, 6).

Once more, *airí*; *airí* *eite*.

One, *a.*, (1) single; individual, *don* . . . *amám*; by one oblation, *le haon iobairt amám* (*Heb.* 10, 14); one other question, *don ceirt amám eile*; for two, saith he, shall be one flesh, *óir berò, ar ré, oir n-a n-don feól* (1 *Cor.* 6, 16); one ear, *don cluar*; one way, *don trige*; it was not on one leg St. Patrick came to Ireland, *ní ar don coir táinig pádraig go héirinn* (*Luc. Fid.* 330).

(2) Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely, a certain thing, *óime*: one named Thomas, *óime d'arab ainm Tomár*.

(3) Pointing out a contrast, *don*: from one end of the land to the other, *ó don éionn don dútaig go nuige an gcionn eile don dútaig* (*Jer.* 12, 12); also without the *don*: from one end of the earth to the other, *ó ceann go céile don domhan* (*Deut.* 13, 7); *ó ceann ceann na tíre*.

(4) Closely bound together, constituting a whole, *don*: for as the body is one and hath many members, *óir amail map ir don an corp agus mórdán de ballaib aige* (1 *Cor.* 12, 12); the three are one, *táir an triúr 'n-a n-don*.

(5) Single in kind, the same, *don*: one plague was on you all and on your lords, *don-pláig do bí oirib uile agus ar bar oirgeadpnaib* (1 *Sam.* 6, 4).

One, *n.*, (1) a single unit, *don* (*cf.* *oino*; *Skr.* prefix *una-*s, less by one; *L.* *oinos*=*unus*; *Gr.* *οἷνη*): one, two, three, *don, dó, trí*.

(2) (a) a single person indefinitely, *óime, g. id., m.*: he will hate the one and love the other, *berò fuat aige do óime aca 7 gráð don óime eile* (*Mat.* 6, 24); two fine young girls, it is a pity I am not married to one of them, *oir cailíní óga álainn, ir truaig san mé pórt aig óime aca*; there is no messenger better than one's self, *níl teachtair ar bit níor fearr ná óime féin*; (b) a single thing, *ceann, g. cinn, m.*: one by one, one after another, *ceann ar ceann*; they came one by one, *tángadair n-a gceann ir n-a gceann* (of things); *tángadair n-a ndóime ir n-a ndóime* (of persons); (c) idiom: (i) this Cormac was one of the wisest kings that governed Ireland, *do bí an Cormac ro ar na ríogaib ba heagharde dár gab éire riam* (*K. Hist.*); he is one of the best smiths in the place, *tá ré ar na gaibnib ir fearr 'ran áit*; (ii) that is one of the hardest questions, *ir do na ceirtib ir cruairde dár cuipir go fóill i rím*; (iii) he had his hat on one side, *bí a hata ar leatceann* (*nó leat-pluic*) *air*; (iv) as one would have it, *map ba rian le óime*.

One after another, (a) *1 n-a ndóime 7 1 n-a ndóime*; (b) *do réir óime 7 óime*; (c) *ceann ar ceann*; (d) *diarò ar ndiarò*.

One another, *a céile*: to love one another, *gráð beic dá céile*.

One by one, *pá reac*.

One or other, *ceactar*: one with another, *iad le céile*; one mischief on the back of another, *an dá donar dpuim ar dpuim*; one o'clock, *a haon a clog*; *buille*

α ἑὸς; one time he says this and another that, οἱρὲ ρέ ρο γ ρύθ ἀρ υαίρῃ.

One-eyed, *a.*, having but one eye, (1) τεατρύτεια; (2) ἀρ δον τρύτ; (3) ἀρ τεατρύτ.

One-handed, *a.*, having but one hand, τεατλήμα; ἀρ τεατλήμ.

A one handed person, λήμῖν-εα, -νίς, *m.*

One-legged, *a.*, having only one leg, δονόρα.

Oneness, *n.*, singularity in number, υατᾶα, -α, *f.*

Onerous, *a.*, burdensome, κύραμα, -αίς, *e.*

Oneself, *reflexive pron.*, ἐ πέμ νό ἰ πέμ; οῦμε πέμ: oneself knows best where the shoe pinches, ἡ ἀς οῦμε πέμ ἡ πέαρρ α φίρ κά λυγεανν α ὑρός ἀρ.

One-sided, *a.*, partial, unjust, unfair, (1) τεαττόμ; (2) ἀρ τεατ-ταοῦ; (3) ἀρ τεαττῡα.

One-third, *n.*, a third part, τρύαν, *g.*, -αμ, *pl.* τρέανα, *m.*

Onion, *n.*, a lilaceous plant (*Allium cepa*) with a strong flavoured edible root, (1) μνίυν, -ύμ, *m.*; (2) ριόα, -αί, *m.*; (3) ριόβόρ, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εα, *f.*

Only, *a.*, (1) one alone, single, δον: he was the only man there, ὅ ἐ ἀν τ-δον πέαρρ ἀμάν α βί ἀνν ἐ; his only occupation, α δον ἡνό.

(2) Alone in its class, (a) an only son, δονμά; δον-ἡμ μί, (b) it is often an old woman's only cow was lucky, ἡ μνί α βί πατ ἀρ ὅ δοντα να καίλῃς; (c) δον: only child, δον τεανῶ.

Only, *ad.*, (1) simply, merely, (a) ἀμάν: only obey my voice, ἀμάν υμλῡς ὅμ ἡτόρ (*Gen.* 27, 13); not only that, νί ἡέ ρμ ἀμάν; (b) ἀτ: I had only

them, νί παῖ ἀγὰμ ἀτ ἰα (ἀτ ἰα ἀμάν); and he only a child, ἀγὰρ ἡαν ἀν ἀτ πάρτε; only that I had a firm grip of the bit, ἀτ ἡο παῖ ἡρῖμ ὁανἡαν ἀγὰμ ἀν μβέαλθα.

(2) Singly: only-begotten, δονἡεμτε.

Only, *conj.*, save that, except that, ἀτ ἀμάν; one would think him a monk only his crown was not shaven, ῥαοίρθε ἡρ ἡανᾶ ἐ ἀτ ἀμάν νά παῖ α ὁαίτῡρ βεαρρτα.

Onomatology, *n.*, the science of names, ἀμμεόλαρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Onomatopoeia, *n.*, the formation of words in imitation of sounds, (1) ῥαμᾶμ, *m.*; (2) ῥαμ-ῥοα, -αί, *m.*

Onset, *n.*, an attack, an assault, (1) ἰονῥαίς, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) ἀμῡρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) ῥατᾶρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (4) ῥατᾶς, -αίς, *m.*; (5) ῥοῡα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αα, *m.*

Onslaught, *n.*, a furious or murderous attack, (1) ῥατᾶρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) ῥατᾶτ, -α, *m.*; (3) ἀνῥοῡλᾶν, -ἀμνε, -α, *f.*; (4) ἰοῡῡαί, -ε, *f.*

Onward, *ad.*, moving in a forward direction or to a desired end, ἀρ ἀγὰρ.

Onyx, *n.*, chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of colour, (1) ονίρ (*Foley*); (2) ονί (*Gen.* 2, 12).

Ooziness, *n.*, the state or quality of being oozy, ῥύαα, -α, *f.*; ὁρῡμῡ, -ε, *f.*

Oozing, *a.*, flowing gently, ῥύαα, -αίς, *e.*

Oozing, *n.*, the act of percolating as liquid through pores or small openings, (1) ῥύα, -αίς, *m.*;

(2) *ῥάρῥα ἀνίῳ*:—"ῥαῖῥα ῥεαλᾶμ ἢ ῥάρῥα ἀνίῳ ἀνν."—C. *an m.* Orðce.

Oozy, *a.*, containing mud so moist that it will flow gently, (1) *uirḡeamail*, -*m̃la*; (2) *uirḡeac*, -*ḡiḡe*; (3) *ῥluuc*, *comp.* *ῥlice*.

Opacity, *n.*, want of transparency, *ῑlútῑῑῥc̃ac̃t*, -*a*, *f*.

Opaque, *a.*, not transparent, *ῑlútῑῑῥc̃a*, *ind.*

Opaqueness, *n.*, opacity, *ῑlútῑῑῥc̃ac̃t*, *gen.* -*a*, *f*.

Ope, *v.t.* and *i.* (*Poetic*), to open, *orḡlaim*, -*ḡailt*.

Open, *a.*, (1) not closed, free of access, not shut up, not locked, (*a*) *orḡailte*, *ind.*; (*b*) *ῑorḡailte*; (*c*) *ar orḡailt*: he left the door open after him, *ῑ'ḡas ῥé an ῑῑῑar ar orḡailt 'n-a ῑiarῑ*; (*d*) *ar ῑorḡailt* (*ῑorḡail*, *U.*); (*e*) *ar leaṡaῑ*; (*f*) *orḡluḡṡte*, *ind.* (*W. Lim.*); also *fig.*, his ears are open to their prayers, *atáir a éluara orḡailte ῑá n-uirnuḡe* (1 *Pet.* 3, 12).

(2) Free to be used, enjoyed, visited, etc., public, *ar ῥaḡail*: if Demetrius . . . have a matter against any man the court of justice is open . . . let them implead each other, *má tá aῑῑar aḡ ῑemetriur . . . ar ῑume ar biṡ, atá an cúirt ar ῥaḡail . . . éluḡῑῑr ῥém a céne* (*Acts* 19, 38).

(3) Free or cleared of obstruction, accessible, *ῥérῑ*, -*e*: in the open fields, *ann ῥna maṡaraib ῥérῑe*.

(4) Extended, expanded, *orḡailte*: with open flowers, *le bláṡaib orḡailte* (1 *Kings* 6, 18).

(5) Mild, not inclement, *ῑῑrῑb*, -*e*: open weather, *ῥion ῥῑrῑb* (or *ῥῑrῑb*).

(6) Hence, (*a*) without reserve or false pretence, frank, sincere, also generous, liberal, bounteous, *orḡailteac̃*, -*ṡiḡe*; (*b*) not concealed, secret or disguised, (*i*) *ῑr áῥῑ*: open reproach is better than secret love, *ῑr ῥeairi aṡῑῑear ῑr áῥῑ ná ḡráῑ ῥá ῥún* (*Prov.* 27, 5); (*ii*) *ῑῑléir*, -*e*: as wicked men in the open sight of others, *mar ῑῑῑc̃ῑaῑm̃ib i ῥaῑarc ῑῑléir ῑaῑme eil* (*Job* 34, 26); (*c*) *léir*, -*e*: it is open to the world, *ῑr léir ῑon ῑῑman é*; (*d*) *ῑῑllur*, -*ῑillre*.

(7) Not settled or adjusted, not decided or determined, not closed, *ar orḡailt*: it is still an open question, *tá an céirt ar orḡailt ῥῑr*.

(8) Free, disengaged, *ῥaῑr*, -*ῑire*: I shall keep Tuesday open for you, *coimeáῑῥarῑ mé an máirt ῥaῑr ῑuit*.

Open to the world, *béal ῥuar ῑon ῥraῑḡal*.

Wide open, *ar ῑeairḡleaṡaῑ*.

Open, *v.t.*, (1) to make or set open, to unclothe, unbar, or unlock, *ῑorḡlaim* (*nó orḡlaim*), -*ḡailt*, *imper.* *ῑorḡail*, *fut.* *ῑorḡlóc̃aῑ* and *ῑῑrḡeῑlaῑ*; and immediately all the doors were opened, *aḡur ar an mbail ῑῑ ῑῑῑar na ῑῑirri uite orḡailte* (*Acts* 16, 26); God never closed a gap without opening another, *nῑῑr ῑῑa beáῥna ῥiam ḡan beáῥna eite ῑ'ῑorḡailt*; I will open my room, *ῑorḡlóc̃aῑ mo ῥeῑmῥa* (*S. C. Macῑ*).

(2) To spread, to expand, (*a*) (*ῥ*)*orḡlaim*: thou shalt open thy hand wide to him, *ῑirḡeῑlarῑ tú ῑῑ lām ḡῑ ῥairῥmḡ ῑῑ* (*Deut.* 15, 8); he who opens his mouth the most opens his purse the

least, an té ir mó fofglar a béal ré ir lúga fofglar a rparán; (b) leačaim, -ač: my eyes opened with joy, do leač mo řúte ie áčar.

(3) To disclose, to reveal, to interpret, to explain, (a) (ř)ofglaim: unto thee I have opened my cause, ir ouit o' ofglail mé mo čúir (*Jer.* 20, 12); while he opened to us the Scriptures, an tan o' ofglail ré oúinn na Sřřmoptúirí (*Luke* 24, 32); (b) řoilirřim, -iuřač.

(4) To enter upon, to begin, (a) čornuřim, -uřač; (b) (ř)ofglaim, -řailč.

Open, *v.i.*, (1) to form an opening or gap, řofglaim, -řailč: the earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, o' řofglail an čalam ářur do řluř řé 'Oáčan (*Ps.* 106, 17).

(2) To expand, to spread out, to be disclosed: the bay opened to our view, o' řofglail an čuan i n-ár řačarč.

(3) To begin, to commence: the big guns opened on our enemy, do čornuřečar na řunnaí móřa ar ár námaro.

Open-eyed, *a.*, watchful, vigilant, ářeč, -řiře.

Open-handed, *a.*, generous, liberal, (1) řialmar, -áře; (2) řlaič-eamail, -mila; (3) řlúirřeč, -řiře; (4) lám-řeróče (*Tyr.*).

Open-hearted, *a.*, candid, frank, generous, (1) řaorčřoróeč, -čiře; (2) řřorř, -řiře; (3) řial, *gsf.* řéite: an open-hearted person, čřoróe na řéite.

Opening, *n.*, (1) the act of opening, (a) ofglail, -řailče, *m.*; (b) řuarřlail, -řailča, *m.*

(2) A place which is open, a breach, an aperture, a gap,

cleft or hole, (a) ofglail, -e, *f.*; (b) béal, -éil, *m.* (*lit.* mouth); (c) řailč, -e, -eáč, *f.*; (d) beárna, *g.* -n, *pl.* -i, *f.*

Openly, *ad.*, (1) in an open manner, publicly, without secrecy, or ářo.

(2) Without reserve or disguise, plainly, evidently, (a) řoiléir; (b) řo řollur; (c) ie řolair lae.

Open-mouth, *n.*, (1) a mouth habitually open, (a) béal řřačilče; (b) člab, -áib, *m.*; (2) a person who talks too much, (a) člabairč; *g. id. pl.* -ří, *m.*; (b) řřlabairč, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Open-mouthed, *a.*, having the mouth open, člabáč, -áiře.

Openness, *n.*, the quality or state of being open, řofglailčeč, -a, *f.*; řolluráčč, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Operate, *v.i.*, to perform a work or labour, physically, mechanically or mentally, oibřim, -iuřač (*cf.* L. *oporor*, to work).

Operate, *v.t.*, to produce as an effect, to cause, oibřim, -iuřač: the same cause would operate a diminution in their value, o' oibřečar an čúir čéarona lař-ouřač i n-a luáč.

Operation, *n.*, the act or process of operating, agency, oibřiuřač, *gen.* and *pl.* -řiřeče, *m.*: the o. of his hands, oibřiuřač a lám (*Isa.* 5, 12).

Operative, *a.*, having the power of acting, oibřičeč, -čiře.

Operator, *n.*, one who or that which operates, oibřoróe, *gen.* and *id.*, *pl.* -óče, *m.*

Ophthalmia, *n.*, inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball, (1) čailčín, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) čailčín, *m.*; (3) řmailčín, *m.*; (4) řailair řúł,

m.: ceó i nðeipeað ʒealaige, þearðainn i nðeipeað an læ, ʒalaþ rúl þeannume, tpi nð nað otiʒ a léiʒeap; (5) in sheep, baillað muillóʒ.

Opiate, *n.*, a narcotic, ðeoð coðlata *f.*

Opinion, *n.*, (1) settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action, (a) þaraþail, -m̄la, *f.*: give me your o., taðaiþ ðom ðo þaraþail; in my o., ðo þéiþ mo þaraþla; it is my o., iþ é mo þaraþail; (b) tuaiþum, -þme, *f.*: if you care for my o., máþ maic leat mo tuaiþum; it is the general opinion, ðo þéiþ ʒað tuaiþme; a bad o., ðpoðtuaiþum; (c) aigne, -ʒeanta, *m.*: I am of the same o. as yourself, (i) táim ap an aigne céaðna leat þém, (ii) táim ap aon intinn leat-þa; (d) intinn, -e, *f.*: I will show my own o., taiþbeañþað mé m'intinn þém (*Job* 32, 10); (e) ðótiʒ, -e: it is my o., iþ ðótiʒ liom; (f) céaðþað, -að, *m.*

(2) The judgment which the mind forms of persons or things, estimation, meap, -a and -ta, *m.*: I have no great o. of him, ní'l meap móþ aʒam aþ; have a good o. of yourself, biðð meap maic aʒat opt þém; a bad o., mímeap.

Opinionate, **Opinionated**, **Opinionative**, *a.*, unduly adhering to one's own opinion, þaraþlað, -aige.

Opium, *n.*, the juice of the Papaver somniferum or white poppy, coðlaraðin, *g. id.*, *m.*

Opponent, *n.*, (1) one who opposes, an adversary, an antagonist, aroðbeipreðip, -óþa, -þi, *m.*

(2) One who opposes in a verbal controversy, aigneapóip, -óþa, -þi, *m.*

Opportune, *a.*, seasonable, timely, (1) tpaðamail, -m̄la; (2) taðamail, -m̄la; (3) caoiðeamail, -m̄la.

Opportunely, *ad.*, in an opportune manner, i n-am; ʒo tpaðamail.

Opportuneness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being opportune, (1) tpaðamlaðt, -a, *f.*; (2) caoiðeamlaðt, -a, *f.*; (3) taðamlaðt, -a, *f.*

Opportunity, *n.*, fit or convenient time, a suitable occasion, (1) uam, -e, *f.*: and from that time he sought an o. to betray him, aʒup ó þm amað ðo iapþi þé uam aipþean ðo þpað (*Mat.* 26, 16); (2) þail, -e, *f.*: he got an o. to attack him, þuaiþ þé þail aþ; (3) am, -a, *pl.* amanna and amanna, *m.*: as we have the o. let us do good to all men, uime þm an þeað aþá an t-am aʒainn ðéanam maic ðo na huile ðaoinið (*Gal.* 6, 10); (4) ðeip, -e, *f.*: if he got the o., ðá þþuiʒeað þé an ðeip; (5) amap, -aþ, *m.*: he got no o. to do it, ní þuaiþ þé amap aþ; (amal, *m.*, *Don.*); (6) áþað, -aþʒ, *m.*: when he gets an o., nuaiþ a þeðo áþað aige aþ; (7) éalang, -ang, *m.*: he got an o. at him, þuaiþ þé éalang aþ; (8) coþrom, -þrum, *m.*: as he had a good o., maþ bi coþrom maic aige; (9) ionþa, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Con.*); (10) caoi, *g. id.*, *pl.* -te, *f.*: when I get an o., i ʒcaoi ðom.

Affording or giving o., uameað, -niʒe.

He has his o., tá leiþ.

Oppose, *v.t.*, to resist, to contend against, to confront, to with-

stand, (1) *cuipum* 1 *n-aḡarō* : with thy strong hand thou opposest thyself against me, *leo' lām lāroir cuipear tū fém am' aḡarō* (*Job* 30, 21); (2) *cuipum* 1 *ḡcomne*; also *cuipum ina cōmnib*; (3) *coipmīrḡim*, -*meapḡ*; (4) *bacaim*, *v.n.* *bac*; (5) *coirḡim*, *v.n.* *corḡ*; (6) *ṡpar-nuḡim*, -*uḡarō*.

Opposei, *n.*, one who opposes, an opponent, an antagonist, an adversary, (1) *coipmeapḡṡōir*, -*ōpa rī*, *m.*; (2) *aḡneapōir m.*; (3) *ārōbeipreōir m.*

Opposing, *n.*, the act of attempting to check, restrain or defeat, (1) *aḡ cup* 1 *n-aḡarō* : they are o. each other violently *tā rīarō aḡ cup* 1 *n-aḡarō a cēile ḡo ṡian*; (2) *coipmeapḡarō*, -*ḡṡa*, *m.*; (3) he is o. me, *tā pé aḡ outh am cōmne*.

Opposite, *a.*, placed, standing or situated over against or in front; facing, (1) *ar aḡarō* : o. them, *ar a n-aḡarō amac*; o. him or it, *ar a aḡarō amac*; o. her, *ar a haḡarō amac*; o. the priest, *ar aḡarō an ṡpaḡairṡ amac*; o. each other, *aḡarō ar n-aḡarō*; *ōr cōmair*; (2) *ōr cōmne*; o. the house, *ōr cōmne an ṡiḡe*; (3) 1 *mbéal*; o. the house, 1 *mbéal an ṡiḡe*.

Opposition, *n.*, an attempt to check, restrain or defeat (1) *fṡuṡbeapṡ -eipṡe*, *f.*; (2) *cṡorān-taṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *fṡabairṡ*, -*arṡa*, *f.*; (4) *bac*, -*aic*, *m.* : there was no o. to his going, *nī rīarṡ aon bac ar imṡeṡṡ*.

Oppress, *v.t.*, to impose excessive burdens upon, hence to treat with cruelty or unjust rigour, (1) *éirḡuḡim*, -*iuḡarō*; (2) *foipéirḡ-*

nḡim, -*iuḡarō*; (3) *rāpuiḡim*, -*uḡarō*.

Oppression, *n.*, (1) the act of oppressing or the state of being oppressed, (a) *foipéirḡean*, -*ḡm*, *m.*; (b) *rāpuiḡarō*, -*uḡṡe*, *m.* : because of the multitude of oppressions, *ṡe ḡrīḡ iomair rāpuiḡṡe* (*Job* 35, 9).

(2) That which oppresses, cruelty, severity, tyranny, (a) *leaṡṡrom*, -*uim*, *m.*; (b) *éaḡ-cōmlann*, -*ainn*, *m.*; (c) *foip-neapṡ*, -*nirṡ*, *m.*; (d) *éaḡco-ṡrom*, -*uim*, *m.*; (e) *éirḡean*, -*ḡm*, *m.* and *éirḡim*, -*ḡne*, *f.*; (f), *ainnōṡṡ*, -*a*, *m.*; (g) *ṡaoipre*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (h) *lām ṡrom*, *f.*; (i) *foip-ḡrīḡ*, *f.*; (j) *lām lāroir*, *f.*; (k) *rṡlionṡarōeṡṡ*, -*a*, *f.* (*m. b.*); (l) to oppress the innocent or the weak, *luḡe ḡo ṡrom ar an neimṡionṡaṡ nō ar an anṡṡann*.

(3) A sense of heaviness of body or mind, depression, dullness, lassitude, (a) *ṡromṡaṡ* (*ṡrom uṡaṡ*), -*aḡṡ*, *m.*; (b) *ṡōṡṡ*, -*a*, *m.* : esp. o. of the heart owing to silence, suppressed grief, etc., (c) *mair*, -*e*, *f.* : may you never get rid of the o. of your tears .i. may your tears bring you no relief, *mair ṡo nṡeōr nāir cōipir ṡiōṡ*; (d) *ḡairṡōḡ*, -*ōḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Oppressive, *a.*, unjustly severe, rigorous or harsh, (1) *foipéirḡ-eantṡaṡ*, -*aḡe*; (2) *foipneapṡmair*, -*aḡe*; (3) *foiprānṡaṡ*, -*aḡe*; (4) *ainnōṡṡaṡ*, -*aḡe*; (5) *leaṡṡromṡaṡ*, -*aḡe*; (6) *foipḡrīōḡaṡ*, -*aḡe*; (7) *rāpuiḡṡeṡaṡ*, -*ṡiḡe*.

Oppressor, *n.*, one who oppresses, (1) *foipéirḡeantōir*, -*ōpa*, -*rī*, *m.*; (2) *rāpuiḡṡeōir*, *m.*; (3) *ṡeann-airṡ*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (4) *milṡeōir*,

-όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (5) τιοράνας, -ας, *m.* .i. οὐνε ἦσαν ταῖρε ἦσαν τρυαῖσμέιλ.

Opprobrious, *a.*, reproachful, scurrilous, infamous, (1) ῥοτάνας, -ας; (2) ῥοιότσαρτας, -ας; (3) νάιρεας, -ρις; (4) αἰτῖρεας, -ρις; (5) μιοκλῦμαι, -μαι.

Opprobriousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being opprobrious, (1) νάιρεας, -ας, *f.*; (2) αἰτῖρεας, -ας, *f.*

Opprobrium, *n.*, disgrace, infamy, contemptuous reproach, (1) μιοκλῦ, *g. id., m. and f.*; (2) ῥοιότσαρτας, -ας, *m.*; (3) μαρία, *g. id., m.*; (4) νάιρε, *g. id., f.*; (5) ῥοτάν, -άν, *m.*

Optative, *a.*, (1) expressing desire or wish, ποῖσνεας, -νις.

(2) *Gram.*, the optative mood: that form of a verb in which a wish or desire is expressed, ἄν μοδ ποῖσνεας.

Optic, Optical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the eye, vision or sight, (1) ὅμαρ τειρ ἄν παῶαρ; (2) παῶαρ.

Optics, *n.*, (1) the science which deals with the nature and properties of light, ποῖτρεόαρ. -ας, *m.*

(2) The science which deals with the phenomena of vision, παῶαρπείοαρ, -ας, *m.*

Option, *n.*, the power of choosing, the right of choice, ποῖς, -ας, *dat.* -ας, *pl.* -ς and -οῖς, *f.*: he had his o. or choice, ὅο ὅι ἄ ποῖς ἄς.

Opulence, *n.*, wealth, riches, affluence, (1) ιοῖμας, -ας, *f.*; (2) παῶαρ, -ας, *m.*; (3) ἰνι, *g. id., f.*

Opulent, *a.*, wealthy, rich, affluent, (1) ιοῖμας, -ας, -νις; (2) παῶαρ, -ας; (3) ποῖμας, -ας, -νις.

Opuscle, Oposculum, *n.*, a small book, λεῶραν, -άν, *m.*

Or, *conj.*, νό; a particle that marks an alternative, as: you may read or you may write, ἢ πέροιρ λεῶτ λέγεαμ νό ἢ πέροιρ λεῶτ ῥῥιόβας, *i.e.*, you may do one thing but not both; it corresponds to either, as: he is either a friend or foe, ἢ σαῖρο νό ναῖρο εἶ. It often connects a series of propositions presenting a choice of either, as: he can study to be a priest or a doctor or a soldier, or he may be a farmer like his father, ἢ πέροιρ τειρ ποῖλμ ἔμ ἄ βειτ ἢ-ἄ ῥῥας νό ἢ-ἄ ὅοτῦρ νό ἢ-ἄ ῥῥοῖρ νό ἢ πέροιρ τειρ βειτ ἢ-ἄ ῥειμεοῖρ μαρ ἄτἄ ἄ ἄτῖρ. It may join alternative terms expressing unlike things or ideas, as: is that apple sour or sweet? ἄν ὅφῦτ ἄν τ-ὕατ ῥμ ῥεῶτ νό μῖρ; more or less, νίρ μό νό νίρ λῦς.

Orache, *n.*, a genus (Atriplex) of herbs of the Goosefoot family, (1) common, σεῖμας ἄορας, *f.* (2) Stinking, βρέαντῖρ, *m.* (3) Wild, (a) ῥῥας ῥῥας, *f.*; (b) ῥῥας ῥῥας, *m.*; (c) σεῖμας ῥῥας, *f.*

Oracle, *n.*, any person reputed uncommonly wise whose dicta are regarded as of great authority, (1) οῖας, *gen. and pl.* -ας, *m.*; (2) *colloq.*, they worked the o., that is carried some project through successfully, ὅ'ἰμπα-ῶαρ ἄν κῖνις (*lit.* played the game).

Oral, *a.*, of or pertaining to the mouth, (1) βείας; (2) ὅμαρ τειρ ἄν μβείτ νό τειρ ἄν ἡς.

Oral instruction, βέαςοῖας, *m.*

Oral tradition, βέαςῖρ.

Orally, *ad.*, by word of mouth, *ῥο βέιλεαδ.*

Orange, *n.*, the fruit of a tree (citrus aurantium), (1) *ὀράιρτε*, *gen. id., pl. -τί, f.*; (2) *ὀρουάιτ, m.*

Orange, *a.*, of the colour of an orange, *ῥουαδ-ῥουοε*. [Orangeman, *n.*, a member of an Orange Lodge in Ulster, *Ἀραιρτεαδ-τιζ, m.*

Oration, *n.*, an elaborate discourse with reference to some special occasion as a funeral, anniversary, etc., *ὀράο, -e, -εαδ, f.* (*cf. L. oratio*).

Orator, *n.*, an eloquent public speaker, (1) *ὀράοεαδ, -οιζ, m.* (*Lh. 109*); (2) *ὀράοροε, gen. id., m.*

Oratorical, *a.*, of or pertaining to oratory or an orator, *υρλαῖρτεαδ, -αιζε*.

Oratory, *n.*, a chapel or small room for private devotions, (1) *ὀράοεαν, -άν, m.*; (2) *αυρτεαδ, gen. αυρτιζε, m.*

Oratory, *n.*, eloquence, (1) *οεαζ-λαῖρτε, -ῥαιρτεα, f.*; (2) *ὀράο-εαδτ, -α, f.*; (3) *υρλαῖρτεα, g. id., m.*

Orb, *n.*, a spherical body, a globe, *εῤῥυμνε, g. id., f.*

Orbic, Orbicular, *a.*, spherical, *comεῤῥυμν, -e*.

Orbit, *n.*, the path of a heavenly body, *οἰαιτῑρ, -τῑρε, -τῑρεαδ, f.* (*T. P., II. 13*).

Orchard, *n.*, an enclosure containing fruit trees, esp. apple trees, *υβαλλῑορτε, -ῑυρτε, m.*

Orchid or Orchis, *n.*, a genus of perennial endogenous plants growing from a tuber and producing showy flowers, (1) *Orchis mascula*, purple orchis, (*a*) *μαζαιρτῑν, g. id., m.*; (*b*) *μαζαιρτῑν merò-peaδ, m.*

(2) *O. maculata*, (*a*) *cuirgeat an loῖῑám*; (*b*) *υρὰδ βαλλὰδ, f.*; (*c*) *ceapc ḃpeaδ, f.*

(3) *Fragrant*, (*a*) *ιυρ τὰῑτῑα*; (*b*) *ιυρ ταιῑτε, m.*

Ordain, *v.t.*, (1) to set in order, to arrange according to rule, to regulate, *ὀρουῑῑm, -uῑαδ*; *ὀρουῑm, -neaδ*; *ὀρουῑῑm, -neaδ* (*cf. L. ordo, ordinis, order*): with rejoicing and singing as it was ordained by David, *maῑlle le ῑάιρτεαδαρ αῑῑυρ le ceól maῑr ο'ὀρουῑῑ Ὀάιβῑ* (2 *Chron.* 23, 18).

(2) To decree, institute or constitute, (*a*) *ὀρουῑῑm, -uῑαδ*: Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month, on the 15th day of the month, *ο'ὀρουῑῑ ῑεροβοαμ ῑεάρτεα αῑηῑα n-oct-maδ mῑ, αῑ an ῑcúῑῑεαδ ῑά οο'n mῑ* (2 *Kings* 12, 32); God never ordained a mouth without food, *nῑοῑ ὀρουῑῑ Ὀῑα ῑiam béal ῑan biaδ*; (*b*) *ῑeαδτuirῑm, -ταδ*.

(3) To set apart for an office, to appoint, *ὀρουῑῑm, -uῑαδ*: he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, *ο'ὀρουῑῑ ῑé Ὀά ῑeap Ὀεαῑ οο beῑτ n-a ῑocáῑr* (*Mark* 3, 14).

Order, *n.* (1) regular arrangement, method, system, (*a*) *ὀρο, gen. and pl. úῑro, m.* (*cf. L. ordo*): the side chambers were thirty in order, *οο buδ τῑuoάο 1 n-ὀρο na ῑeomῑaδὰ έαοῑḃ* (*Ez.* 41, 6).

(2) Right arrangement, (*a*) *ὀρουῑαδ, -uῑῑτε*: put your house in order, *cuir οο έῑῑ 1 n-ὀρουῑαδ*; (*b*) *ῑῑéap, -éῑr, pl. id., m.*: it is now in order, *τὰ ῑé 1 nῑῑéap anoir*; (*c*) *εαῑar, -air, m.*: out of order, *αῑ εαῑar*; put them in order, *cuir 1 n-εαῑar ῑαδ*; in the order of battle, *1 n-εαῑar caτa*; (*d*) *cóῑr, g. cóῑa, f.*: put it in order, *cuir 1 ῑcóῑr é*; (*e*) *inneall, -nill, m.*: it was

set up in order, *cuirteadh ar inneall é*; (f) *treoð, g. id., m.*: put it in order, *cuir i dtreo é*; (g) *feirtear, -tir, m.*: put it in o., *cuir feirtear air*.

(3) The customary mode of procedure or established system as in the conduct of debates or the transaction of business, (a) *moð, -a, m.*; (b) *féir, -e, f.*: out of order, *ar féir*.

(4) Conformity with the law of decorum, *óruisadh, -uisce, m.*: let all things be done decently and in order, *deántar na huile neirte go deasghairiúil agus go féir óruisce* (1 Cor. 14, 40).

(5) A command, mandate, precept or direction, (a) *óruisadh, -uisce, m.*: that is contrary to my order, *tá rim i n-aisiú m' óruisce*; (b) *maíú, -la, pl. id., f.* (a precept); (c) *fuairteam, -tim, m., also -tíne, f.* (*O'D. Gram.* 96).

(6) Hence a direction in writing to pay money, furnish goods, admit to a building as a theatre, concert, etc., *óruisadh, -uisce, m.*: I promise to pay you or on your order, *seallaim a díol leat ná nó leo óruisadh*.

(7) A number of things or persons arranged in a suitable place or relative position, a rank, a row, a grade, (a) *trá, -á, pl. id., and -a, m.*: the nine orders of the angels of heaven, *naoi ngráda amgéal nime* (*B.L.L.* I. 26, 19; *Æn.* 1627, 2098); queen in heaven of the nine orders, *bainneán ar neamh na naoi ngráda* (*S. Mac C.*); (b) *rang, -a, m.*

(8) A body of persons having some common honorary distinction or rule of obligation

as the Order of the Bath, the Franciscan Order, *ór, g. úir, pl. id., m.*

(9) *pl.*, An ecclesiastical grade or rank, Holy Orders, *na húrú beannuisce, m.*

Trá, -á, pl. id., and -a, m.: a person in holy orders, *óme ró trá*.

In order, (1) in sequence, (a) *i n-easú*; (b) *i n-aic a céile*; (c) *i dtoll a céile*; (d) *i dtóm a céile*; (2) for the purpose of, (a) *cum*: he did it in order to make you angry, *do dhéan ré é cum feirge a cur ort*; (b) *ar moð*; (c) *i moð*; (d) *óir go*; I tell you this first of all in order that you might know, *innirim ro díuit ar dtír, óir go mbeadh a fíor astat* (*Feenachty*).

Order, v.t., (1) to put in order, to reduce to a methodical arrangement, hence to regulate, to dispose, to direct, to rule, (a) *óruisim, -usadh*: to him that ordereth his way aright will I show the salvation of God, *an té óruisear a fúige, cairbeánfaid-rá rianusadh Dé do* (*Ps.* 50, 23); (b) *gléaraim, -adh*.

(2) To give an order to, to command, (a) *óruisim, -usadh*: he ordered them not to do that work, *ó'óruis ré díobh gan an obair rim do déanamh*; (b) *fuairtim, -ráil*.

(3) To give an order for, *óruisim, -usadh*: he ordered a carriage, *ó'óruis ré cairte*. *Order-book, n.*, a merchant's book in which orders are entered, *leabhar na n-óruisadh, m.*

Orderer, n., (1) one who puts in order or arranges, *deirgceoir, -óir, -rí, m.*

- (2) One who gives orders, ὀρουγτέοιρ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*
- Ordering, *n.*, the act of giving orders, ὀρουγᾶθ, *gen.* -υγῆ, *m.*
- Orderless, *a.*, being without order or regularity, (1) ζαν ὀρουγᾶθ; (2) ζαν εἰδαρ; (3) νεῖμεαζαριας, -αῖζε.
- Orderly, *a.*, (1) conformed to order, in order, regular, (a) ὀροαμαῖτ, -μίτ; (b) ριαζαῖτ, *ind.*
- (2) Observant of order or rule, hence obedient, quiet, peaceable, (a) ceampra, *ind.*; (b) ριαζαῖτ, *ind.*; (c) ριαζαῖτ, *ind.*
- (3) Performed in good order, ζτέαρμαρ, -αῖρε.
- Ordinal, *a.*, of or pertaining to an order, ὁ ρέιρ ὀρουγῆ: ο. number, ὀρουμῖρ, -ῖρ, *m.*
- Ordinance, *n.*, a rule established by authority, a permanent rule of action, an edict or decree, (1) ὀρουγᾶθ: neither do they after their statutes or after their ordinances or after the law and commandments, ní mó ὁ ζνῖο ὁ ρέιρ ἃ ρεᾶττá nó ὁ ρέιρ ἃ ἡ-ὀρουγῆ nó ὁ ρέιρ ἃ ὀυῖζε ἄγυρ na ἡαῖτνε (2 *Kings* 17, 34); (2) ρεᾶττ, -α, *m.*; (3) ὀυῖζε, *g. id., pl.* -ῖτ, *m.*
- Ordinary, *a.*, (1) common, customary, usual, (a) coitceann, -cime; (b) ζνᾶττ, -αῖζε.
- (2) Commonplace, inferior, of little merit, (a) τᾶρ, -ε; (b) νεῖμιονζαντᾶς, -αῖζε; (c) ρυαῖτ, -μεᾶρτ, *ind.*; (d) ρυαῖτ, -αῖζε; (e) βεᾶζβῖοζᾶς.
- Ordination, *n.*, (1) the act of ordaining, appointing or setting apart, ὀρνεᾶθ, -νῖο, *m.*
- (2) The conferring of holy orders, ὀρνο coirneᾶττ.

- Ordinance, *n.*, cannon or great guns, (1) ζυνναῖ móρμ; (2) ὀρνοᾶρ, -ᾶρ, *m.*
- Ordure, *n.*, excrement, (1) cac, -α, -anna, *m.* (*cf.* L. caco; Gr. κάκκη; Skr. cáka); (2) ζιοῖαρ, (ρζιοῖαρ, *Mayo*); -αῖρ, *m.*; (3) ὀτᾶς, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) μορτ, *g.* μῖρτ, *m.*; (5) campra, *g. id., pl.* -αῖ, *f.*
- Ore, *n.*, the native form of a metal, μιᾶς, *gen.* and *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*
- Rich ore, ροῖμιᾶς, -αῖς, *m.*
- Organ, *n.*, a wind instrument containing numerous pipes of various dimensions, ὀρζᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*: he was the father of all such as handle the harp and the o., ὁ βέ ρμ ἄτᾶρ na ἡ-ῖττ ὁ ζῖαττ ἃν ἐλᾶρρεᾶς ἄγυρ na ἡορζᾶν (*Gen.* 4, 21), (*cf.* L. organum).
- Organist, *n.*, one who plays on an organ, (1) ὁυῖρ ρῖννᾶρ ἃρ ὀρζᾶν; (2) cuirleanna, -αῖς, -αῖζε, *m.*
- Orient, *n.*, the east, ἃν τ-οῖρτᾶρ; ἃν ἄρττ ὀῖρ.
- Oriental, *n.*, an Asiatic, οῖρτᾶρ, -αῖς, *m.*
- Oriental, *a.*, of or pertaining to the east, οῖρτᾶρ, -αῖζε.
- Orifice, *n.*, a mouth or aperture, an opening, (1) caithe, *gen. id., f.*; (2) poll, *gen.* and *pl.* punt, *m.*; (3) béat, *gen.* and *pl.* béit, *m.*
- Oriflamme, *n.*, the ancient royal standard of France, naomhpaττ na fpaμnce.
- Origin, *n.*, that from which anything primarily proceeds, (1) τῶρ, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) bun, *gen.* and *pl.* bum, *m.*: I do not know its o., ní't fíor ἄγᾶμ cᾶθ é ba bun [*lit.* basis, bottom] τῖρ; (3) bunaθ, -αῖο, *m.*; (4) bunaθᾶρ, -αῖρ, *m.*: and to assert that they

are foreigners by o., $\alpha\varsigma\upsilon\rho$ Δ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron$
 $\zeta\upsilon\rho\alpha\beta$ $\zeta\alpha\iota\iota$ $\omicron\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho$ Δ $m\beta\upsilon\nu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho$
 $\iota\alpha\omicron$ (*K. Hist.*); (5) $\beta\upsilon\nu\upsilon\zeta\omicron\alpha\rho$,
 $\alpha\rho$, *m.* (*Con.*); (6) $\beta\upsilon\nu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho$,
 $\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (7) $\rho\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\mu\epsilon$, α ,
f., also $\rho\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu$; (8) *fig.*, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho$,
g. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho$, *pl.* $\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\theta\alpha$,
f.: a fleshworm is not smaller
than the o. of evil, $\eta\iota$ $\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha$ $\rho\rho\upsilon\zeta$
 $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\rho$ $\alpha\eta$ $\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ (*Prov.*).

Original, *a.*, (1) pertaining to the origin or beginning, primitive, primary, pristine, (*a*) *πρῶτος*, *ind.*; (*b*) *ἑνδοθαλάσσιος*, *-αἰρε*.

(2) Not copied, imitated or translated, bunarò.

Original cause, (a) πρίοι-
αὐδάρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (b) ceannfáct,
-a, *m.*

Original sin, peacaṭ an
trinnir; prímpēacaṭ, -aṛṇ, m.;
rīlpeacaṭ, -aṛṇ, m.

Originality, *n.*, the quality or state of being original, (1) *πρῶτον* ἀέτ, -α, *f.*; (2) *βუნδῶρα* ἀέτ, -α, *f.*

Originally, *ad.*, primarily, (1) ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅπου ; (2) ἐξ οὗ, -e.

Originate, *v.t.*, to give an origin or beginning to, (1) *toruḡım*, -uḡaḁ; (2) *tornuḡım*, -uḡaḁ; (3) *cıruḡım an bun*.

Orion's Belt, (1) crior an ceanna-
aige; (2) plat an ceannaige
(*Con.*).

Ornament, *n.*, adornment, decoration, embellishment, (1) ὀρνάρο, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -ι, *f.* (*cf.* L. ornatus); (2) ὀρνεῖσθαι, *gen.* and *pl.* -αι, *f.*: put off thy ornaments, κυριώτιστο ὀρνεῖσθαι (*Ex.* 33, 5); (3) μαίρε, *g. id.*, *f.*: the o. of a meek and quiet spirit, μαίρε ναρρηγοῦσα σεσηπυμένη (1 *Pet.* 3, 4); (4) ὀδυσμαίρε, *g. id.*, *f.*, and ὀδυσμαίριον, -ισμός, *m.*: besides ornaments, τοὺς ὀδυσμαίριον (Judg. 8, 26); (5)

Orthodox, *a.*, (1) sound in opinion or doctrine, (*a*) *ceap̃t*, *gsf.* *c̃ĩp̃te* ;
(*b*) *p̃ĩp̃nneac̃*, *-ñĩge*.

(2) *Esp.* in religious doctrine, *ceap̃t̃c̃peromeac̃*, *-m̃ĩge*.

Orthodoxy, *n.*, soundness of faith, *c̃peroeam̃ p̃ĩp̃nneac̃*, *m.*

Orthography, *n.*, the correct spelling of words, (1) *ũt̃p̃ũgað*, *-ĩgẽ*, *m.*; (2) *õĩp̃leagað*, *.i.* *añ t̃p̃ũgẽ ceap̃t̃ ap̃ f̃oclaib̃ ðõ l̃ẽĩp̃p̃g̃ĩõðað* (*O' Beg.*).

Orthotonic, *a.*, retaining its original accent, *buñaiceanñõa*, *ind.*

Oscillate, *v.i.*, to move backward and forward, to sway, *ũap̃gãm*, *-að*.

Oscillation, *n.*, the act of moving backward and forward, *ũap̃gað*, *-gã*, *m.*

Oscillating, } *a.*, swinging, sway-
Oscillatory, } ing, *ũap̃gãc̃*, *-ãĩge*.

Osculate, *v.t.* and *i.*, to kiss, *p̃ogãm*, *-að*.

Osculation, *n.*, the act of kissing, *p̃ogað*, *-gã*, *m.*

Osculatory, *a.*, of or pertaining to kissing, *p̃ogãc̃*, *-ãĩge*.

Osier, *n.*, a kind of willow (*Salix viminalis*) used for basket work, (1) *p̃ãleac̃*, *-ũĩge*, *f.*; also *p̃ãleōg̃*, *-ōĩge*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *maõt̃añ*, *-ām*, *m.*; (3) *meãñg̃añ*, *-ām*, *m.*; (4) *biõp̃p̃ãrõe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-õĩ*, *f.*; (5) *buñp̃ãc̃*, *-ãĩge*, *-a*, *f.*

Osmund, *n.*, a fern of the genus *Osmunda* or flowering fern, esp. the Osmund royal or royal fern (*O. regalis*), *biõp̃p̃ãĩt̃neac̃*, *-ñĩge*, *f.*

Osprey, Ospray, *n.*, the fish-hawk, (1) *iãp̃gãĩpẽ c̃ãĩp̃neac̃ ñõ c̃õĩp̃neac̃*, *m.*; (2) *p̃p̃ẽãc̃āñ ceannañ*, *gen. p̃p̃ẽãc̃āñ ceannam̃*, *pl. p̃p̃ẽãc̃āñ ceannana*, *m.*; (3) *p̃ĩõlãp̃ mãpã*; (4) *õp̃p̃ōg̃*, *-ōĩge*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *c̃õĩp̃neac̃*, *-ñĩg̃*, *m.*

Osseous, *a.*, composed of bone,

resembling bone, bony, *cñā̃m̃ãc̃*, *-ãĩge*.

Ossicle, *n.*, a little bone, *cñā̃m̃ĩñ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ñĩ*, *m.*

Ostensible, *a.*, apparent, opp. to real or actual, *põĩl̃ẽĩp̃*, *-e*.

Ostensibly, *ad.*, apparently, (1) *sõ põĩl̃ẽĩp̃*; (2) *sõ põĩf̃ẽĩc̃p̃ioñta*.

Ostentation, *n.*, ambitious display, unnecessary show, (1) *blõmãp̃*, *-ãĩp̃*, *m.*; (2) *ā̃b̃ẽĩp̃*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *p̃g̃l̃ẽĩp̃*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *uãllãc̃ãp̃*, *-ãĩp̃*, *m.*; (5) *uãllãr̃oẽãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *tãr̃ō̃b̃re*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *p̃p̃ãg̃-l̃am̃ñ*, *-e*, *f.*

Ostentatious, *a.*, pretentious, boastful, (1) *blõmãp̃ãc̃*, *-ãĩge*; (2) *ā̃b̃ẽĩpẽãc̃*, *-p̃ĩge*; (3) *p̃g̃l̃ẽĩpẽãc̃*, *-p̃ĩge*; (4) *l̃āñ ðõ g̃l̃ō̃ĩp̃ ð̃ĩõm̃ãõm̃*; (5) *mãõĩr̃oẽãc̃*, *-t̃ĩge*; (6) *tãr̃ō̃b̃-pẽãc̃*, *-p̃ĩge*; (7) *p̃p̃ãg̃l̃am̃neac̃*, *-ñĩge*.

Ostentatious fellow, *n.*, *p̃g̃l̃ẽĩp̃-ĩpe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-p̃ĩ*, *m.*

Ostentatiousness, *n.*, boastfulness, *p̃g̃l̃ẽĩpẽãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*; *p̃g̃l̃ẽĩp̃ĩpẽãc̃t̃*, *-a*, *f.*

Osteologist, *n.*, one skilled in osteology, *cñā̃m̃ẽō̃t̃ur̃oe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-ō̃ce*, *m.*

Osteology, *n.*, the science which treats of bones, *cñā̃m̃ẽō̃lãp̃*, *-ãĩp̃*, *m.*

Ostler. *See* Hostler.

Ostrich, *n.*, a large bird of the genus *Struthio*, the best-known species being the *S. camelus* of Africa, (1) *p̃t̃p̃ũt̃*, *-õc̃a*, *m.*; (2) *p̃t̃p̃ũt̃c̃amãĩll̃*, *m.*, *.i.* *éañ m̃ō̃ĩp̃añ ā̃ĩp̃p̃ũc̃*.

Other, *pr.* and *a.*, (1) different from that which or the one who has been specified, additional, the second of two, *eite* (*cf.* *L. alius*; *Gr. ἄλλος*): the man who came to me the other day, *añ ðumẽ t̃ā̃m̃ĩg̃ c̃ũgãm̃ añ l̃ā̃ eite* (*Judg.*

13, 10); whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, *ḡiōð bé ðume ðuailfeap tú ar ðo ḡiail ðeap iompuiḡ cúige fóir an ḡiail eile*; there is no other person there, *ní'í ðume ar bíð eile ann*; the other man, *an feap eile*.

(2) Not this but the contrary, *eile*; your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in the old time, *ð'aitreabðaðar ður n-aitreacá ðon taobh eile ðon tuile annra treanaimpíir* (*Josh.* 24, 2).

(3) Alternate, (a) every other day, (i) *ḡac eile lá*, (ii) *ḡac ðara lá*, (iii) *ḡac ðarua lá* (*Don.*), (iv) *ḡac íe lá*, (v) *ḡac le lá?* *ḡac 'le=eile*; (*note* every day, *ḡac uile lá*); [all the above forms come from *ḡac ala lá*; *ala* is a form of *ailte=eile*; *cf.* *an ðara lá=mò ara(la) lá*]; (b) other is a correlative adjective or adjective pronoun often in contrast with one, some, that, this, etc.: two women grinding . . . one shall be taken and the other left, *ðir ban aḡ meilt . . . tóḡfap bean aca aḡ fáḡfap an bean eile*; some escaped but the others were killed, *cúarð curo aca ar acét ðo marðað an curo eile*; this hath more rest than the other, *ir mó an rocamal acá aige-rean ná aige rúro eile* (*Eccles.* 6, 5); (c) each other, indicating a reciprocal action or relation is expressed by *a céite*, as: they kissed each other, *ðo póḡaðar a céite*; they asked each other of their welfare, *ð'fiapfuiḡ ḡac ðume ðiobð ðá céite cionnur ðo bíððar* (*Ex.* 18, 7); (d) other is sometimes

expressed by a noun, as: I have other business now, or, I have other fish to fry, *tá a malairt ðe cúram anoir oim*; (e) others is expressed by *eile* with a plural or collective noun: they leave their wealth to others, *fáḡaro aḡ ðaomib eile a parððfeap* (*Ps.* 49, 10); he saw others standing idly in the market, *ðo connapc ré ðponḡ eile ðiomáomeac n-a feapam ar an marḡað* (*Mat.* 20, 3).

Other than *taobh amuiḡ*: there was no one there other than themselves, *ní íaib ðoimne ann taobh amuiḡ ðiobð íem*.

Otherwise, *ad.*, (1) in a different manner, in another way, (a) *tar*: o. than is written, *tar mar acá íḡríobðta* (*2 Chron.* 30, 18); (b) *íeac*; (c) idiom: if ye be o. minded, *má tá íib ar acáííac ímíime* (*Philip.* 3, 15).

(2) In other respects, *taobh amuiḡ ðe ím*.

(3) In different circumstances, in other conditions, (a) *nó*: o. I should have wrought falsehood against mine own life, *nó ðo ðéaníaimm éaḡcóir i n-aḡarð mo beacá íem*; but if it be of works then it is no more grace, o. work is no more work, *acét máir ó oibíuḡcib ní ḡíár é ar ím íuar, nó ní hobair an obair íeapta* (*Rom.* 11, 6); (b) *ar móð eile*.

Otter, *n.*, a carnivorous animal (*Lutra vulgaris*) which lives on fish; it is web-footed and aquatic, (1) *ðobaircú*, -*con*, -*cona*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. dwfr-gi*; *Corn. dofer-ki*; *Bret. dour-ki*, *ðobair*, *dour*, &c. = water and *cú*, *ki*, &c. = hound); (2) *ðobairán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *maðra uirḡe*, *m.*: *bíonn íe tamall ían uirḡe 7 tamall ar tír*; (4) *oncú*, -*con*, -*cona*, *f.*

Ought, *imp.* of the *v.* to Owe, (1) to be bound in duty or by moral obligation: Solomon says that everyone ought to be mindful of death, *ἄ ὅτιν* *Soḷām* *ḡo* *noligeann* *ḡac* *don* *ḡeic* *cumneac* *ar* *an* *mbár* (*Tbb.* 3, 29).

(2) To be necessary, fit becoming or expedient, (a) no such thing ought to be done, *ní cóir* *ḡ* *leicéro* *rim* *do* *déanam* (*2 Sam.* 13, 12); you ought to have done it *bað cóir* *duit* *ḡ* *déanam*; it ought to be so, *bað cóir* *ḡ* *ḡeic* *mar* *rim*; ought they not to be ashamed? *nár cóir* *ḡo* *mbeað* *náire* *oréa*?; (b) he ought to come, *ba céart* *do* *teaçt*; they ought to go home, *ba céart* *doib* *out* *abailte*; (c) they ought to hurry, *ní mipe* *doib* *bporcuḡað* *oréa*; (d) he ought to go, *ní fulár* *do* *mteaçt*; he thinks he ought to go, *ní fulár* *leir* *mteaçt*.

Ounce, *n.*, a weight, *únra*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; *umge*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ács*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. uncia*).

Our, *poss. pron.*, of or pertaining to us, belonging to us, *ar*; eclipses and prefixes *n-* to vowels: our friend, *arḡcara*; our friends, *arḡcáirde*; our Father who art in heaven, *ar n-ḡcáir* *atá* *ar neam*. When the noun is not expressed ours (*linn*) is used, as: this is ours, *ir linn-ne é* *reo*; that is not ours, *ní linn* *rim*; the water is ours, *ir linne* *an t-uirge* (*Gen.* 26, 20); come, let us kill him and the inheritance shall be ours, *tigró*, *marbham é* *asur* *buó* *linn* *fém* *an* *oirgeac* (*Mark* 12, 7). Our is expressed idiomatically by *ro ḡsamn-e*, as: our James, *Séamur* *ro ḡsamne*. Sometimes also by a noun re-

peated: his horse and ours, *ḡcapallran* *asur* *arḡ* *ḡcapallna*.

To our, of our, *oár* *nó* *o'ár*. Ourselves, *pr.*, emphatic form, (a) *rimn* *fém*; (b) *rimne*.

Ousel, *n.*, the blackbird (*Turdus merula*), (1) *céirpeac*, *-rige*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *lonn* *oub*, *m.*

Water-ousel. See Dipper.

Oust, *v.t.*, to remove, to take away, *cuirim* *amaç*.

Out, *ad.*, (1) away, abroad, from home, *ar*: he has been nine years out of the country, *tá* *ré* *naoi* *mbliadna* *ar* *an* *oúir* (*amuis*); my father is out of town, *tá* *m'atáir* *ar* *an* *mbaile*; out of home, *ar* *baile*; out of joint, *ar* *ait*; you took the word out of my mouth, *bam* *tú* *an* *foal* *ar* *mo* *béal*; out of his mind, *ar* *ḡ* *céill*; out of this, *ar* *ro*; out of that, *ar* *rim*; out of the house, *ar* *an* *oúis*; out of place, *ar* *ionao*; out of her own head, *ar* *ḡ* *ceann* *fém*; out of recollection, *ar* *meabair*; to be out of the way, *ḡeic* *ar* *an* *trúis*.

(2) Not in concealment, confinement, privacy, constraint, etc., (a) *amaç* (= *i* *maḡ* in the field): the sun came out, *táimḡ* *an* *ḡrian* *amaç*; the disease broke out, *do* *buir* *an* *ḡalar* *amaç*; let him out (of confinement), *leis* *amaç* *é*; Leah went out to meet him, *do* *cuaró* *leah* *amaç* *n-a* *comne* (*Gen.* 30, 16); (b) the book is out, *tá* *an* *leabair* *ar* *faḡáil*; (c) the foliage is out, *tá* *an* *ouilleabair* *ar* *na* *ciannab*;

(3) In a state of extinction, (a) *ar*: her candle goeth not out by night, *ní* *téro* *ḡ* *comneal* *ar* *fan* *oróe* (*Prov.* 31, 18); do not let the fire go out, *ná* *leis*

an tēme ar; (b) nā leiḡ don tēme oul i n-éas.

(4) Beyond possession or occupation, (a) amac: do not throw out the dirty water till the clean water is inside, nā caṛt amac an t-uirḡe raḡac nó ḡo mberò an t-uirḡe ḡlan irṡiḡ (Prov.); he put his money out on loan, do cuir ré a curo airḡro amac ar iaraḡt; (b) ar: he was put out of possession, do cuiread ar reitb é.

(5) At loggerheads; in error or mistake, (a) amac: they are out with each other, tá riad taréir tuirṡm amac le céile; (b) you are out in your reckoning, tá deaṡmādo ra comairṡam aḡat; (c) he is seldom out in his opinions, ir anam nā bíonn an ceapṡ aḡe i n-a baṡamla.

(6) At a distance from, away from, amac: keep out from me, fan (nó coimeādo) amac uaim; get out, amac leat; clear out from me, ḡlan amac uaim; out with them and may they never return, amac leó ḡ imṡeāct ḡan caraḡo orṡa; out to sea, an fairḡse amac.

(7) Not in the position to score in playing a game, amac: he is out, cuiread amac é.

Out of her, airṡi.

Out of me, aram.

Out of thee, arat.

Out of them, arṡa.

Out of us, aramn.

Out of you, araiḡ.

Out of bed: he is out of bed, tá ré n-a ṡuròe.

The barrel is out, tá an baṡaille polam.

Out of doubt, ar amṡar.

Out of doors, amuiḡ.

Out of favour, ar faḡar.

My dream is out, táimḡ mo ṡaròbṡeam cum cṡice.

To be out of hope, beit ḡan doḡar; beit i n-éaḡoḡar.

Keep out from me, (a) fan riap (nó amac) uaim; (b) congṡarò (nó coimeādo) riap uaim.

Look out, be watchful and expectant: be on the look-out, bíod do ṡúil i n-áirṡe aḡat; I will be on the look-out, berò ṡúil i n-áirṡe aḡam.

Look out, (a) beware, reaḡam; (b) taḡair airṡe.

The fire is out, tá an tēme múḡta; cuairò an tēme i n-éas (Or.); ta an tēme imṡiḡṡe i n-éas.

Out of mind, forgotten, ar cumṡne.

Out of my head, delirious, (a) ar mo meāḡair; (b) ar mo céill.

Out of order, disarranged, ar óṡrouḡad.

Out of place, (a) not in the proper place, ar ionad, ar áit; (b) not in a situation, ar áit, ḡan áit.

Out of sight, out of mind, deaṡmādoṡar an níò nā bíonn do láṡair.

Out of the way places, ir corṡail, ar ré, ḡur i nṡiamair coille, i n-uaim talṡan, i ḡcuair cairḡse nó i nḡleamṡán rleibe a hoilead tú (Top. E. S. 76).

The time is out, tá an airmṡir caṡṡe.

Out of my way, ar mo ṡliḡe.

Out of patience, ḡan foḡoe.

Time out of mind, airmṡir do cuairò tar cumṡne.

Pray, hear me out, aṡṡim nó aṡcumḡim orṡ, éirṡ liom.

Out with it! aḡair é! rḡaóil amac é.

Get out of my sight, ῥᾶς μο
παῖδες.

Speak out, λαβῶμαι ἵσο ἡάρτο.

*I am out with him, nílun mór
leir; níl don purd ašam le pád
leir.*

Shut him out, τὸν (τὸ τῆς) ἀν τοῦ αἵματος.

Out-argue *v.t.*, to surpass or conquer in argument, ῥάπτωμι, -υσάο : not that I desire to out-argue you, ní τοσοῦ ῥάπτωσαο-ρα é.

Outbid *v.t.*, to exceed in bidding,
ταῖς τιμῇς μῶν ἢ τῶν ἐμοῦ εἶλε.

Outbidding, *n.*, the act of making a higher bid, (1) ἀν ῥάριπυξος ἀ ἐντε ῥα ταιριγιντ; (2) νεἀράιλ, -άιλ, *f.* (*Con.*).

Outbreak, *n.*, a bursting forth,
eruption, insurrection, (1) εἰρή
μας, *m.*; (2) βυρεαθ̄ αμας, *m.*

Outburst, *n.*, a bursting forth, (1) *marôm*, *gen.* *marôma*, *pl.* *marô-manna*, *m.* and *f.*; (2) *ῥῥαίρτεαθ*, *-τρò*, *m.*: an o. of laughter, *ῥῥαίρτεαθ ῥάιρτε*.

Outcast, *n.*, (1) one who is cast out or expelled, an exile, (a) *οἰστρούς*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -οῖς*, *m.*; (b) *οἰστρούς*, *gen. -οῖς*, *pl. -οῖς*, *m.*

(2) Hence often a degraded person, a vagabond, (a) *μυσταιρε μετὰ*; (b) *coll.*, *ρρμυῶν*, *-αίρ*, *m.* (*cf.* *Isa.* 11, 12).

Outcome, *n.*, issue, result, consequence, upshot, τομας, -της, *m.* : the o. of the fight, τομας na τποδα.

Outcry, *n.*, (1) a vehement or loud cry of alarm or distress, ἐῤεαμ, *gen.* and *pl.* ἐῤεμ, *f.*

(2) A cry of grief, gladness, opposition or detestation, ῥάϊη, -e, -ηῖα, *f.*

Outdo, *v.t.*, to excel, to surpass,
(1) *rápungim*, -uḡaṭ: you will

o. him yet, ῥάποδαιρ é fôr ;

(2) I will o. you, $\beta\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\ \beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\ \delta\gamma\alpha\mu$
 $\omicron\rho\tau$; (3) you have outdone me,
 $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \beta\upsilon\alpha\rho\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\ \delta\gamma\alpha\tau\ \omicron\rho\eta\mu$; she has
 outdone you, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \beta\upsilon\alpha\rho\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\ \delta\iota\alpha\iota$
 $\omicron\rho\tau$.

Outdrink, *v.t.*, to exceed in drinking, ólam níor mó ná tuine eile.

Outer, *a.*, (1) farthest from the interior, *níor ríā āmač.*

(2) Being on the outside,
external, πομπειατταc, -αιγε.

Outfacing, *n.*, facing or looking
one out of countenance : an o.,
ἀξάρῳ βέλ (P. O'L.).

Outgoing, *n.*, (1) the act of going out, *ṭut amac*; *ṭut amac minic* 7 *ṭeacṭ irṭeacṭ annam opṭ*, may you go out often and come in seldom.

(2) That which goes out, out-
lay, cup ἀμαρ.

Outhouse, *n.*, a small house at a little distance from the main house, οῖό, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῶννα, *m.*

Outlandish, *a.*, foreign, not native, and hence strange, uncouth, (1) αὐτὸψρος, *ind.*; (2) κοινῆς τε αἰς, -τις: him did o. women cause to sin, ἐγὼ μὲν κοινῆς τε αἰς ἀνθρώπων πέμπευσα (Neh. 13, 26); (3) κοινῆς τε αἰς, -τις.

Outlast, *v.t.*, to survive, to endure longer than, (1) maim , $-\text{artam}$ and $-\text{reartam}$, with tar ; (2) maim nior ra .

Outlaw, *n.*, a person excluded from the benefit of the law, a rebel, a robber, (1) μέριπτεᾶς (μεριπτεᾶς, *Mayo*), -τις, *m.*; (2) κεᾶτ-αρπιδᾶς *coule*; (3) λεᾶτορᾶνν, -ᾶνν, *m.*; (4) τοῦινε ἀρι ᾶ κομ-εᾶτο.

Outlawry, *n.*, the act of outlawing,
the state of being an outlaw,
μετρεσάρι, -αιρ, *m.*

Outlet, *n.*, a passage out, *conar*, *g.* and *p.* -*air*, *m.*

Outline, *n.*, (1) the exterior line or edge, *ceópa*, *gen.* -*ann*, *dat.* -*ainn*, *pl.* -*anna*, *m.*

(2) A sketch composed of lines indicating a figure, (*a*) *pioḡair*, -*ḡpac*, -*ḡpacá*, *f.*; (*b*) *clóðeput*, -*époḡa*, *m.*

Outline, *v.t.*, to draw the outline of, *pioḡpurḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*.

Outlined, *a.*, indicated in outline, *pioḡapóa*.

Outlive, *v.t.*, to live beyond or longer than, *maipim níor fáide nó níor ría*.

Outmost, *a.*, farthest from the middle or interior, *an taobh ir ría amac*.

Outmouth, *n.*, a prominent mouth, *pur muice*.

Outrage, *n.*, a gross violation of right, wanton mischief, gross injury, (1) *éigean*, -*ḡm*, *m.*, also *f.*: it was a great o. to break up the boats, *ba móir an t-éigean na báro do bpuceadh*; (2) *cpuaḡáil*, -*ála*, *f.*

Outrageous, *a.*, exceeding the limits of right, reason or decency, (1) *cuḡairḡ*: wrath is cruel and anger is o., *ir fuilteac an fearḡ aḡur ir cuḡairḡ an coirpuiḡe* (*Prov.* 27, 4); (2) *beairḡac*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *éigeanḡac*, -*aiḡe*; (4) *millḡac*, -*aiḡe*; (5) *lonn*, *gsf.* *lumne*; (6) *miocuibḡearac*, -*aiḡe*; (7) *ḡáiracḡac*, -*aiḡe*.

Outrageously, *ad.*, in an outrageous manner, (1) *ḡo héigeanḡac*; (2) *ḡo miocuibḡearac*.

Outrageousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being outrageous, *éigeanḡacḡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Outre-mer [Fr.], beyond the sea, (1) *ḡar lear*; (2) *ḡar fáirpuiḡe*.

Outside, *ad.* or *prep.*, (1) on the outside of, without, (*a*) *amuiḡ*. [Note.—*Amac* means motion from inside, as: he went out, *cuadh ré amac*; he remained o., *o'fan ré amuiḡ*. *Amac* follows a verb of *motion* and *amuiḡ* a verb of *rest*]; (*b*) *taobh amuiḡ*, he will come up on the fence, *tiocfar ré aníor taobh amuiḡ den élarḡe*; (*c*) *leatḡruiḡ*; he remained o. the door, *o'fan ré leatḡruiḡ den ḡoirar*.

(2) Beyond, *amuiḡ*: and I o. the aid of the Fians, *ir mé amuiḡ ó cabair na bḡian* (*Oss.* IV. 78, 26).

Outside, *n.*, (1) the external part of a thing, (*a*) *an taobh amuiḡ* (= *i muiḡ*, in the field): that the o. of them may be clean also, *do cum ḡo mberḡ an taobh amuiḡ ḡioḡ ḡlan mar an ḡcéadḡna* (*Mat.* 23, 26); (*b*) *an cúro amuiḡ*; for ye make clean the o. of the cup, *oir ḡlantaoi an cúro amuiḡ don cupán* (*Mat.* 23, 25); (*c*) *an leatḡ amuiḡ*.

(2) The part or space outside an enclosure, *an taobh amuiḡ*: when I come to the o. of the camp, *anuair tiocfar mé amuiḡ don campá* (*Judg.* 7, 17).

(3) The furthest limit as to number, quantity, extent, etc., *an taobh amuiḡ*.

Outside, *a.*, external, exterior, (1) *reacḡrac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *imḡeacḡrac*, -*aiḡe*.

Outskirt, *n.*, outer edge, border, *imeall*, *gen.* -*mill*, *m.*

Outstretch, *v.t.*, to stretch out, *pinim amac*.

Outstrip, *v.t.*, to advance beyond, to leave behind, *térvim ḡar*.

Outward, *a.*, external, exterior, *poirimeallac*, -*aiḡe*: mourning is o., *tá an cúma poirimeallac*.

Over and above, *ταῖς ἡ ὅρ*
cionn.

Over her, *ἐάντη.*

Over him, *ἐάντη.*

Over me, *τοῖμ.*

Over thee, *τοῖτ.*

Over them, *ἐόττα.*

Over us, *ἐοταῖν.*

Over you, *ἐοταῖς.*

Over, *ad.*, (1) from one person or place to another, (a) with verbs of motion, (i) *anonn*: going over to the other side, *ἀς οὐλ anonn* *σο οἱ ἀν ταοῦ εἰτε*; opp. to *anall*; (ii) *anall*: they are coming over to this side, *τὰ ρῖα ἀς τεὰτ anall*; over and hither, *anonn ἡ anall*; (b) with verbs of being: at or on the opposite side, *ἐαῖ*: the boat is over, *τὰ ἀν βάτ ἐαῖ*.

(2) Above or across the brim, *ταῖς*: good measure pressed down . . . and running over, *μιορὺρ μαῖτ οἰγτε . . . ἀς οὐλ ταῖς* (*Luke 6, 38*); over the fences, *ταῖς τε να ἐλῶεα* (*Tyr.*).

(3) Beyond a limit, in degree or quantity (a) *οὐ ἐάντ*: he had nothing over, *νί ραῖς ἀον νίτ οἱ ἐάντ ἀγε*; (b) *ὅρ ἐάντ*.

(4) Completed, finished, (a) *ἐάντ*: the shower is over, *τὰ ἀν οἱτ ἐάντ*; (b) *ἡ τεὰτταοῖς*: the race was over, *οἱ ἀν ράρ ἡ τεὰτταοῖς*.

All over, (a) upon all parts, *σο ηὐτῶε*; (b) finished, *ἐάντ*, *ἡ τεὰτταοῖς*.

Over again, *ἀντ.*

Over against, (a) *ὅρ κομμε*; (b) *ὅρ κομαῖ.*

Over the way, *ταοῦ ἐαῖ οὐν τῖγε*.

Over and over, *ἀντ ἡ ἀντ.*

Overact, *v.t.*, to exaggerate in acting, *νίτ οὐ οἱ ἐάντ σο ηὐτῶε*.

Overawe, *v.t.*, to awe exceedingly, (1) *υατῶρῖμ*, *-ατ*: to o. a person, *οἰμ οἱ υατῶρῖμ*; (2) *κυῖμ*, *-ατ* (*P. O'L.*).

Overbear, *v.t.*, (1) *ράρῖμ*, *-υατ*; (2) *ἐγνῖμ*, *-υατ*.

Overbearing, *a.*, (1) overpowering, subduing, *οἱρνεαῖτμαῖ*, *-αῖ*.

(2) Aggressively haughty, (a) *ποταλας*, *-αῖ*; (b) *ποταλβοῖς*, *-βοῖς*.

Overbid, *v.t.*, to bid or offer beyond or in excess of, (1) *ταῖς ἡ νίτ* *μό ἡ οἰμ εἰτε*; (2) *ράρῖμ* *ρὲ ἀν ραν ταῖς ἡ*.

Overboard, *ad.*, (1) over the side of a ship, (a) *ἐάντ οἱτ*; (b) *ἐάντ ταοῦ ἡ*; (2) laid out after death, *ὅρ cionn ἐλῶ*.

Overboil, *v.t.*, to boil too much, (1) you have overboiled the meat, *τὰ ἀν οἱτ οἱρνεαῖτ σο ηὐτῶε* (*νίτ οἱρνεαῖτ*) *ἀς*; (2) you have overboiled the potatoes, *τὰ να ρῖαῖ ρεανβεῖρ-βῖτε ἀς*.

Overbold, *a.*, excessively or presumptuously bold, *ρῶάνα*, *ind.*

Overburden, *v.t.*, to load with too much weight, care, etc., *ανυαῖ-υῖμ*, *-υατ*.

Over-careful, *a.*, too careful, (1) *ρῶάναμας*, *-αῖ*; (2) *οἱτ-κυῖμας*, *-αῖ*.

Overcast, *a.*, clouded, darkened, (1) *τεῖμῖτε*, *ind.*; (2) *οἱτ*, *ind.*; (3) *νέαλας*, *-αῖ*.

Overcautious, *a.*, cautious or prudent to excess, (1) *ρῶ-αῖμας*; (2) *ρῖτεας ἐάντ μεαῖον*.

Overcoat, *n.*, a greatcoat, a top-coat, (1) *κότα μόρ*, *m.*; (2) *καρῶς μόρ*, *f.*

Overcome, *v.t.*, to get the better of, to conquer, to subdue, (1) *ράρμιξιμ*, -*υῖαθ*: might overcomes right, *ράρμιξεαμν νεαρτ* *σεαρτ*; (2) *κλαορόιμ*, -*θε*: *κλαορόεαμν νεαρτ* *σεαρτ*; (3) *βυαρόιμ*, with *αρ*: you have o. me, *τά βυαρότε* *αῖατ* *ορμ*; he overcame me, *μυῖατ* *ρέ βυαρό* *ορμ*; (4) he is overcoming me, *τά* *ρέ* *αῖα* *κυρ* *ορμ*; (5) he overcame them, *ρυαίρ* *ρέ* *αν* *λάμ* *υαῖατ* *αρ* (*νό* *αν* *λάμ* *λάροιρ*) *ορῖα*; (6) *βαμim*, *v.n.* *βαμ(τ)*, with *αρ*: I overcame him, *το* *βαμεαρ* *αρ*.

Overcome, *a.*, (1) conquered, subdued, (a) *κλαορότε*, *ind.*; (b) *ράρμιγτε*, *ind.*; (2) tired, (a) *κορῖα*; (b) *κυρρῖγτε*.

Over-confident, *a.*, confident to excess, (1) *πόθοῖαρε*; (2) *αμμῖρνεαμῖατ*, -*μῖα*; (3) *πόμυμῖαρε*.

Over-credulous, *a.*, too credulous, *πόρπερομῖαρε*, -*μῖα*.

Over-curious, *a.*, too curious, (1) *πόρφορῖαρε*, -*αῖα*; (2) *πόρῖαμῖαρε* (*O' Beg.*).

Overdo, *v.t.*, to do too much, *ῖαεαμν* *αν* *ιομῖαρε*.

Over-drink, *v.t.* and *i.*, to drink to excess, *όλαμν* *αν* *ιομῖαρε*.

Overflow, *v.t.*, (1) to flow over, to inundate, *κυρμιξιμ*, -*υῖαθ*.

(2) To fill more than full, *πόρλῖοναμ*, -*αθ*.

Overflow, *v.i.*, (1) to run over the bounds, *τέροιμ* *ταρ* *βéal*: rivers overflowing with water, *αῖβνε* *αῖα* *ουτ* *ταρ* *βéal*.

(2) To be superabundant, *κυρμιξιμ*, -*υῖαθ*.

Overflow, *n.*, (1) a flowing over as of a liquid, spilling, (a) *τορταθ*, -*τα*, *m.*; (b) *λάμῖατ*, -*άια*, *f.*; (c) *βρῖαῖατ*, -*τα*, *m.*

(2) Inundation, *κυρμιξιμ*, -*υῖαθ*.

(3) That which pours over, *βάρμῖαρε*, -*α*, *f.*

(4) An outlet for the escape of superfluous liquid, *ταομαίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; *ταομαθ*, -*μῖα*, *m.*

Over-fond, *a.*, fond to excess, *πόρῖοῖαρε*; *πόρῖαῖαμ*.

Over-freight, *v.t.*, to load too full or too heavily, *ανταρταμ*, -*αθ*.

Overfull, *a.*, too full, *πόρλῖαν*.

Over-great, *a.*, too great, *πόρμόρ*.

Overgrow, *v.t.*, to cover with growth or herbage, *ανῖαρμ*, -*ῖα*; *ῖαρμ* *ταρ* *μεαθόν*.

Over-happy, *a.*, exceedingly happy, *πόρῖοναρε*.

Over-haste, *n.*, too great haste, *αμρῖερμ*, -*ῖαρε*, -*ῖαρε*, *f.*

Over-hastily, *ad.*, too hastily, *σο* *πόρῖερῖαρε*.

Over-hasty, *a.*, too hasty, *πόρῖερῖαρε*.

Overhead, *ad.*, aloft, above, *όρ* *κῖον*.

Over head and ears, *ι* *πορῖαθ* *κῖον*.

Over head and ears in debt, *βάρτε* *ι* *βρῖαῖατ*.

Overheat, *v.t.*, to heat to excess, *ῖαεαμν* *πόρῖα*.

Overjoyed, *a.*, made excessively joyful, gratified extremely, (1) *ανῖαῖαρε*, -*ῖα*; (2) *λῖανῖαῖαρε*, -*ῖα*; (3) *ανῖαῖαρε*, -*ῖα*.

Overland, *a.*, by, upon or across land, *ταρ* *τίρ*.

Overlarge, *a.*, too large, too great, *πόρμόρ*.

Overlay, *v.t.*, to smother by lying upon, *τορμυξιμ*, -*ῖα* (with *αρ*).

Overlaying, *n.*, the act of smothering by lying upon, *τορμυξιμ*, *g. id.*, *m.* (with *αρ*).

Overleap, *v.t.*, to leap across, *ταρ-λέιμι*, -*λέιμ*.

Overliberal, *a.*, too liberal, *πό-πλούρρεαδ*.

Overload, *v.t.*, to load too full or too heavily, *ανυαυγίμ*, -*υγὰδ*.

Overlong, *a.*, and *ad.*, too long, *πόρᾶδ*.

Overlook, *v.t.*, (1) to supervise, to watch over, (a) *φαιμ*, -*φε*; (b) *ταδραμ* *αιρε* *δο*.

(2) To look upon with an evil eye, *αιβριγίμ*, -*ιυγὰδ*.

(3) To refrain from bestowing notice, attention or censure upon, (a) *λεγίμ*, -*ζεαν*, with *ταρ*: he overlooked it, *δο* *λεγ* *ρέ* *ταρ* *έ*; (b) *λεγίμ*, with *τε*: I will o. your conduct this time, *λεγρεαδ* *τεατ* *αν* *υαιρ* *ρεο*.

Overmatch, *v.t.*, to be more than equal to or a match for, *ράρ-υγίμ*, -*υγὰδ*.

Overmuch, *a.*, too much, *ιομαρκαδ*.

Over-officious, *a.*, too ready to intermeddle, *πόκυρμαδ*.

Over-old, *a.*, too old, *πό-δορτα*.

Overplus, *n.*, that which remains after a supply, (1) *βάρρ*, -*άιρ*, *m.*; (2) *βαρρκαδ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (3) *βαρρκαρδεαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *κορρ-ιυαδ*, -*αιγ*, -*α*, *m.*

Overpower, *v.t.*, to cause to yield, to vanquish, to subdue, (1) *κλαορίμ*, -*οε*; (2) *τυρτυγίμ*, -*υγὰδ* (*M. R.* 292, 4).

Overpowered, *a.*, vanquished, subdued, *κλαορότε*.

Over-prodigious, *a.*, too lavish, (1) *πόθιοβλάραδ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *πόθορ-γυρό* *τεαδ*, -*τιγε*.

Over-rate, *v.t.*, to rate or value too highly, *ιυαδ* *πόμόρ* *δο* *κυρ* *αρ* *νιθ*.

Over-reach, *v.t.*, (1) to get the better of, *ράρπυγίμ*: covetous-

ness over-reaches itself, *ράρπυγ-εανν* *αν* *ταρμντ* *ί* *ρέμ*.

(2) To deceive, to outwit, to cheat, *μεατταμ*, -*αδ*: he overreached me, *δο* *μεατ* *ρέ* *μυρε* (*cf. Gen.* 31, 7).

Over-rich, *a.*, excessively rich, *πόρραρόβιρ*.

Over-ripe, *a.*, matured to excess, *πόδαιβρό*.

Over-run, *v.t.*, to oppress, (1) *λέιρ-ρζμιορταμ*, *v n.* -*ρζμιορ*; (2) *κρεαδ-αμ*, -*αδ*.

Over-runner, *n.*, one who oppresses, *κρεαδαοόιρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*;

Oversea, *ad.*, abroad, *ταρ* *λεαρ*.

Oversee, *v.t.*, to look or see after, to superintend, (1) *φειτμ*, -*τεαμ*; (2) *αιρε* *δο* *ταδαιρτ*.

Overseeing, *n.*, the act of looking after or superintending, *φρίοκ-ναμ*, -*αμ*, *m.*; *φειτεαμ*, -*τιμε*, *f.*

Overseer, *n.*, one who oversees, a superintendent, (1) *φειτμέοιρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *ρεαδταρρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; (3) *ρεαδομαναδ*, -*αιγ*, *m.*; (4) *φειτμέαδ*, -*μυγ*, *m.*

Oversight, *n.*, an omission, an error, (1) *μαιννεαδτνα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m.*: peradventure it was an o., *βφέροιρ* *γυρ* *m.* *έ* (*Gen.* 43, 12); (2) *μαιννεαδταμ*, *gen. -τνα*, *f.*; (3) *ρεαδματ*, -*αττ*, *m.*; (4) *οεαρμᾶδ*, -*αδ*, *m.*

Overstep, *v.t.*, to step over or beyond, *βαρρκείμνυγίμ*, -*ιυγὰδ*.

Over-stepping, *a.*, going over or beyond, *βάρρκείμνεαδ*, -*νιγε*.

Overt, *a.*, apparent, manifest, (1) *ρoutέιρ*, -*ε*; (2) *ρottυραδ*, -*αιγε*.

Overtake, *v.t.*, to catch up with, (1) *βερμ* *αρ*; (2) *βρετ* *ρυαρ* *τερ*: he overtook him, *δο* *ρυγ* *ρέ* *αιρ*; I overtook him, *ρυγαρ* *αιρ*; I will o. you, *βεαρρεαρό* *μέ* *ρυαρ* *τεατ*; you will not o. him, *νί* *βεαρρεαιρ* *αιρ*; he will not be

overtaken, ní béarfar air; (3) teacht ruar leir.

Overtaking, *n.*, the act of catching up with: o. her, (a) breir ruar léi; (b) teacht ruar léi.

Overthrow, *n.*, the act of overthrowing or the state of being overthrown, (1) claoróe, *gen.* -óce, *m.*; (2) tparzairt, -airtá, *f.*

Overthrow, *v.t.*, (1) to defeat, claoróim, -óe.

(2) To destroy, to make a ruin of, tparzairim, -zairt.

(3) To cause to fall or fail, to vanquish, teagam, -aó: death alone will o. you, an bár amám a teagfaró tú.

Overtime, *n.*, (1) time beyond a certain limit, (1) pasairteacht, -a, *f.*

(2) Work done outside the usual hours, pasobair, *f.* (*Lh.* 81).

Overture, *n.*, an offer, a proposal, (1) -tairgim, -riona, *f.*; (2) iairteacht, -a, *f.*

Overturn, *v.t.*, to upset; to throw from a basis, or position, (1) teagam, -aó; (2) cuirim bun ór cionn.

Over-value, *v.t.*, to rate at too high a price, luac pómhóir do cup air níó.

Overwhelm, *v.t.*, (1) to cover over completely as by a great wave, lit. and fig., iombáróim, -báróó: when my spirit was overwhelmed, nuair do bí mo rrioraó ar n-a iombáróó (*Ps.* 77, 3).

(2) To oppress overpoweringly, (a) tpearzairim, -zairt; (b) iomtpearzairim, -zairt.

Overwhelming, *n.*, (1) the act of oppressing overpoweringly, (a) tpearzairt, -airtá, *f.*; (b) iomtpearzairt, -airtá, *f.*

(2) The act of covering over

as by a great wave, iombáróó -báróce, *m.*

Overzealous, *a.*, too zealous, ró-óúrtreachtá.

Owe, *v.t.*, to be under an obligation to pay; to be indebted, (1) óigim, -geaó: pay me what thou owest, óiol liom an níó óigear tú (*Mat.* 18, 28); how much owest thou unto my lord? cá méaó a óigear mo óigearna óiol? (*Luke* 16, 5); (2) táim i bfiadaió: owe no man anything, ná bíóó fiadá ag domne oraió (*Rom.* 13, 8); (3) he owes more than he is worth, tá níor mó air ná mar ir fiú é; you owe me some money, tá airgeaó agam ort; (4) I owe my life to you, tá comaoim m'anama ort; (5) a debt we owe, fiadá do óigeamuio, fiadá tá oraimn; he owes me money, tá airgeaó agam air.

Owing to, *ad.*, (1) in consequence of, in return for, mar geatl air; (2) on account of, on the score of, oe toirg; (3) in respect of, in the right of, aior: in respect of his friends, aior a capao; owing to Death, aior an óair (*K.*, *Tob.* 161, 29).

Owl, *n.*, a raptorial bird of the family Strigidæ, (1) the common owl, (a) mulcán, -ám, *m.*; (b) oileadocán, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* L, ulula); (c) ulcábadcán, *m.*; (d) cailleac oróce, *f.*

(2) Screech-owl, (a) rtreacán peilge; (b) mulcán cinn cuir, *m.*; (c) ceann cair, *m.*; the shrieking of the owls, rtreacáó na gceann cair; (d) corrr rtreaoós, *f.*

(3) Snowy owl, (a) mulcán bán, *m.*; (b) mulcán geal, *m.*; (c) cailleac oróce geal.

(4) Tawny owl, (a) *mutcán* *muad nó domn*; (b) *boṑac orōce*; (c) *caocōs domn*.

(5) Horned owl, *mutcán aṑar-cac*.

Owlet, *n.*, a small owl (*Athene noctua*), *rṡpéacōs reitṡe, f.*

Ōwn, *a.*, belonging exclusively or especially to, (1) *fém* (the *f* often pron. like *n*), generally following a poss. pron. in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest or exclusive ownership, as: my own father, *m'aṑar fém*; my own thought, *mo rmuameam fém*; my own money, *m'aṡṡeao fém*; my own little house, *mo ṑṡṡ beas fém*; of his own accord, *ṑá ṑeom fém, ṑá ṑoit fém*; you don't know your own mind, *ní'l fīor ṑ'aṡṡne fém aṡac*; his own story for everyone, *a rṡéal fém rṡeal ṡac don*; (2) *óilṡ, -lṡe* and *-íṡe*: our own country, *ár ṑcír óilṡ*; our own inheritance, *ár n-orṡṡeacṑ óilṡ*.

Own way: he gave her her own way, (a) *ṑṡṡ ré a rṡṡe fém ói*; (b) *ṑṡṡ ré ceao a cinn ói*.

Own, *v.t.*, (1) to hold as property, to possess, *realburṡim, -uṡao*.

(2) To admit or confess, *aomurṡim, -máil*.

Own up, *an ceann ṑo baint ṑe rṡéal ṡ an fīrimne ṑ'innrimṑ*.

Owner, *n.*, the rightful proprietor, (1) *realburōe, g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (2) *realbaṑóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (3) *realbṑóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (4) *realbaṑ, -aṡṡ, m.*; (5) *realburṡ-ṑeóir, m.*

Ownership, *n.*, the state of being an owner, *realburōeacṑ, gen. -a, f.*

Ox, *n.*, the male of bovine quadrupeds, (1) *ṑam, -am, pl. id., m.* (*cf. L. dama, a fallow deer*); (2) *bullán, -ám, m.*; (3) *bullōs, -óṡe, -a, f.*

Wild ox, (a) *ṑam allarō*; (b) *bó allarō*; (c) *ṑam allṑa*.

Oxen, *n. coll.*, (1) *buar, m.*; (2) *ṑam, m. (Ps. 87)*; (3) *ṑamṡarō, -e, f.*

Ox-eye daisy, *n.* (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), (1) *rūt ṑam*; (2) *earboṡán, -ám, m.*; (3) *nóimín móir*.

Ox-hide, *n.*, the skin of an ox or leather made from it, *reite, g. id., pl. -ṑi, f.*

Oxlip, *n.*, the great cowslip (*Primula veris*), (1) *barṑeac, -lṡ, m.*; (2) *buṡa ṡeal, m.*; (3) *barṑeac coir reamṡar*; (4) *burōeacán, m*; (5) *reiceapṡán, m.*

Oxtongue, *n.*, a herb (*Anchusa officinalis*), (1) *boṡlṡ, -lorṡ, m.* (*cf. βούξ, ox, + γλoσσα, tongue*); (2) *ṑeapṡa bó, f.*

Oyster, *n.*, a marine bivalve of the genus *Ostrea*, (1) *oirṑe, gen. id., pl. -rí, m. and f.*; (2) *eirṡ nó oirṡ, -ṡṑe, -ṡrí, m. and f.*; (3) *eirṑir (Con.)*.

Oyster-bed, *n.*, a breeding-place for oysters, (1) *oirṑ, -e, f.*; (2) *oirṑeac, -a, f.*; (3) *beapṑac, -aṡṡ, m.*

Oyster-catcher, *n.*, a wading bird (*Hematopus ostralegus*) which feeds on molluscs, (1) *muabán, -ám, m. (Con.)*; (2) *ṡiolla ṑṡṡe*.

Oyster-shell, *n.*, the shell of an oyster, (1) *ṑeasán oirṑe*; (2) *cairṑreán, -ám, m.*

P.

P, p (πεῖρ βοῦς, the dwarf elder), the thirteenth letter of the Irish alphabet. It is most closely related to *b*, by which it is eclipsed in certain conditions; and to *f*, with which it is sometimes interchangeable, as: *ḡḡéam nó ḡḡéam*, a root.

Pace, *n.*, a single step, also the length of a step in walking, (1) *coircéim*, -e, -eanna, *m.*, also *f.*; (2) long, (a) *τρυπτός*, -όγῃ, -α, *f.*, (b) *τριορνάν*, -άμ, *m.*, (c) *τριορτάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (3) *fig.*, he paced up and down the floor, *ḡuail ré ríor ruar an τ-ύπλάμ*.

Pace, *n.*, a herd or flock, *εαῖτα nó τρέαθ ἀρά*, a pace of asses.

Pace, *v.t.* and *i.*, to walk or measure with regular steps, *coircéim-níḡim*, -iuḡáθ.

Pacer, *n.*, a horse that paces, *ḡαλαίμῃ*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; *ḡαλαίρῃ*, *g. -θ*, *f.*

Pacific, *a.*, of or pertaining to peace, conciliatory, *ḡιότ-εάντα*, *ind.*

Pacification, *n.*, the act of making peace between parties at variance, (1) *ḡéróteaθ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ceannḡuḡáθ*, -uḡḡe, *m.*

Pacificator, *n.*, a peacemaker, *ḡιότ-εάνυρῃ*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ότε*, *m.*

Pacificatory, *a.*, tending to make peace, *ḡιότ-εάναθ*, -αḡḡe.

Pacifier, *n.*, one who pacifies, *ciúimḡteóim*, -ópa, -ρί, *m.*

Pacify, *v.t.*, to appease, to calm, to still, to quiet, (1) *ciúimḡim*, -iuḡáθ; (2) *ciúimim*, -neaθ; (3) *ceannḡuḡim*; (4) *ταḡαίρῃ* *cum ruaimḡim*; (5) *τάτluḡim*, -uḡáθ.

Pacing, *n.*, the act of ambling rapidly as a horse, (1) *ḡαḡραθ*, *gen. -α*, *f.*; (2) *ḡαḡαίμῃ*, -α, *f.*

Pack, *n.*, (1) a bundle made up ready to be carried, esp. on the back, *ḡακα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

(2) A number of connected or similar things, (a) a set of playing cards, *ḡακα cáρταί*; (b) a number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together, *conáirῃ*, -e, *f.*: the baying of the pack, *uail na conáirῃ*; (c) a number of persons associated or leagued in a bad design, *ḡακα*, *g. id.*, *m.*: a pack of thieves, *ḡακα ḡίteaḡ-náθ*; (d) a large number of shrimps, *ḡḡατα ḡéατáí* (*m. ḡ.*); (e) a mease = 500 herrings, (i) *maoirῃ*, -e, *f.*, (ii) *maoiréθ*, -όγῃ, -α, *f.*; (f) a pack of wool, *ḡucán olna*, *m.*

Pack, *v.t.*, (1) to arrange closely and securely in a pack, *ḡacuḡḡim*, -uḡáθ; also *ḡacaḡim*, -αθ.

(2) To press into close order or narrow compass, (a) *olúτáim*, -αθ; (b) *comólúτáim*, -αθ; (c) *olúτluḡim*, -uḡáθ; (d) *oláim-ḡuḡim*, -iuḡáθ: as we see herrings packed into barrels, *amail áḡur címíto ḡḡáθám olá noáim-ḡuḡáθ i mbápaillíḡ* (*P. L. 305*); (e) *olḡim*, -ḡeáθ.

Package, *n.*, a bundle made up for transport (1) *ceanḡaltán* *gen. and pl. -ám*, *m.*; (2) *ceanḡlaacán*, -ám, *m.*

Packer, *n.*, a person whose business is to pack things, *ḡacaθóim*, -ópa, -ρί, *m.*

Packet, *n.*, a little bundle or parcel, (1) *ceanḡlaacán*, *gen. and pl. -ám*, *m.*; (2) *ceanḡaltán*, -ám, *m.*

Packing, *n.*, the act or process of one who packs, *ḡacaθóíμῃ*, -α, *f.*

Packman, *n.*, one who bears a pack, a peddler, (1) *ḡακαίμῃ*, *gen.*

id., *pl.* -*πί*, *m.*; (2) *mangairpe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*πί*, *m.*; (3) *ceannairge mála*.

Pack-saddle, *x.*, a saddle intended for carrying packs, (1) *raic-óiallaic*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *racírraetar*, *f.*; (3) *rraetar fáda*, *f.*; (4) *píllín*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. pellis*, a hide).

Pact, *n.*, an agreement, league, compact or covenant, *connpaó*, *gen.* and *pl.* *connapta*, *m.*

Pad, *n.*, (1) a highway robber, *rlaótóir*, -*óra*, -*πί*, *m.*; also *rlaóuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *óte*, *m.*

(2) A cushion under a load carried on the head, *coóall*, -*ail*, *m.*

Padding, *n.*, the stuffing between the sole and the insole of a shoe, *bíteamnáó*, -*aí*, *m.*

Paddle, *n.*, an implement with a broad blade for propelling canoes, (1) *rámh*, -*a*, *m.*, also *ráma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*aí*, *m.*; (2) *rraóal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (3) *rlaóán*, -*án*, *m.*; (4) *rluaíraó*, -*aíte*, *f.*

Paddle wheel, the propelling wheel of a steam vessel, *oirceal*, -*cil*, *m.*

Paddle, *v.i.*, to dabble in water with hands or feet, *unfuirt ran uirge*, to *p.* in the water.

Paddling, *n.*, (1) dabbling in water with hands or feet, *plaoánaó*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

(2) Propelling a boat by means of a paddle, (*a*) *rámaróeáó*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *rlaóánaó*, -*a*, *f.* (*Achill*).

Paddock, *n.*, a small enclosure for pasture, (1) *cluam*, -*ana*, -*anta*, *f.*

(2) For horses, *rróir*, -*uir*, -*a*, *m.*

Padlock, *n.*, a portable lock, *glar rramncín*, *m.*

Pagan, *n.*, a rude and uncivilized idolater, *páóánaó*, -*aí*, -*aí*, *m.*

Pagan altar, *n.*, a large flat stone laid horizontally on standing stones, (*a*) *cmóleac*, -*lice*, -*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *rámleac*, *f.*

Paganish, *a.*, of or pertaining to pagans, *páóánaó*, *ind.*

Paganism, *n.*, the worship of idols or false gods, (1) *páóánaó*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *páóánaó*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Page, *n.*, (1) a serving boy, (*a*) *ara*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*na*, *g. pl.* -*nn*, *m.*; (*b*) *ráilóilla*, *m.*; (*a*) *páirte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*

(2) One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript, (*a*) *leatánaó*, -*aí*, *m.*; (*b*) *leatán*, -*án*, *m.*

Pageant, *n.*, a show, spectacle or display, (1) *glóirrim*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *tairbeánaó móir*, *m.*; (3) *taóairte amaó*.

Paid, *imp.*, *p.p.* and *a.* of Pay, (1) *óiolta*, *ind.*: you are well paid, *tá tú óiolta go maí*; (2) *iocta*, *ind.* (*Con.*).

Pail, *n.*, a vessel for carrying water, milk, etc., (1) *galún*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*úm*, *m.*; (2) *omólaó*, -*aí*, -*aí*, *m.* (*R. C. xxiv. 205*), also *f.*: beside the pail, *ró leir na omólaí* (*Y. B. L. 902*); (3) *paóal*, -*ail*, *m.*; (4) *paóail*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *uraó*, -*aí*, *m.*; (6) *raánaó*, -*aí*, -*aí*, *m.* (*Con.*).

Pain, *n.*, (1) penalty for a crime, (*a*) *pionór*, -*óir*, *m.*; (*b*) *pianúr*, -*uir*, *m.*; (*c*) *ilpian*, -*péme*, *f.*

(2) Bodily suffering, (*a*) *pian*, *g. péme*, *pl.* -*ta*, *f.* (*cf. L. poena*): why is my pain perpetual? *créao ar a bfuil mo pian bioóbuán* (*Jer. 15, 18*); in pain as a woman in travail, *i bpéim map mnaoi as bpeir* (*Isa. 13, 8*); (*b*) a shooting pain, a stitch, (*i*) *oóir*, -*e*, *pl.* -*te* and -*teaó*, *f.*

(ii) *apram̃s*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*, (iii) *ʒnem*, -*peama*, -*peamanna*, *m.*; (c) pain with swelling of the wrist from hard work, (i) *τάρλας*, -*αις*, *m.* (*Mayo*), (ii) *τράδλας*, -*αις*, *m.* (*M.*); (d) *pl.* pains in the joints, rheumatic pains, (i) *σοιγεαδ̃α*, *f.* (*prond. τὰτὰδ̃α*), (ii) *ρσοιττεαδ̃α*, *f.* (*ρσοιττιζε*, *nom. sing.* *ρσοιττεαδ̃*, *Mayo*), (iii) *λεοιττεαδ̃*, -*α*, *f.*; (e) sharp, piercing pain, *ραιγεαδ̃οζαλαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (f) pain in the head, (i) dart of, *ρζαιλ*, -*ε*, *f.*, (ii) touch of, *νέαττ*, -*έττ*, *m.*, (iii) acute, *σοις̃* *cinn*, (iv) continued, *τεμνearñ* *cinn*; (g) pain from cold, *ιονγλας*, -*αις*, *m.* (*Con.* and *U.*); (h) growing-pains, *νυρ̃ο-ρ̃άιρ*. See Agony and Throe.

(3) *pl.*, Specifically, the throes or travail of childbirth, (a) *τιννearñ* *cloinne*; (b) *τεμνearñ* *teim̃b*: she bowed herself and travailed for her pains came upon her, *το̃ ε̃λαον̃ ρί̃ ι̃ ρ̃έμ̃ γ̃ το̃ βί̃ ας̃ τυρ̃μέαδ̃ ο̃ιρ̃ ε̃άιμ̃ι* *α̃ τεμνearñ* *teim̃b* *υ̃ιρ̃ρε* (1 *Sam.* 4, 19); (c) *π̃αν* *g. p̃éme* *pl. -τα* *f.*: a woman in labour is in pain, *ας̃ β̃ρειτ̃* *teim̃b* *το̃ μ̃ιναο̃ι* *β̃ιον̃ ρί̃ ι̃ β̃ρ̃έμ̃*; (d) *ιο̃θ̃να* (*ιο̃θ̃ -α*, -*θ̃να*, *f.*): when pangs come upon thee the, pains as of a woman in travail, *νυα̃ιρ̃ ε̃ιο̃ρ̃α̃ρ̃* *να̃* *σο̃ις̃τε̃ ο̃ιρ̃τ̃*, *αν̃* *π̃αν* *α̃μ̃α̃ι̃λ* *β̃εαν̃* *λε̃* *η̃-ιο̃θ̃να̃ι̃β̃* (*Jer.* 22, 23).

(4) Uneasiness of mind, mental distress, (a) *π̃αν*, *g. p̃éme*, -*ντα*, *f.*: but it is certain that they will suffer the pain of loss, *α̃ε̃τ̃* *ιρ̃* *ο̃εα̃ρ̃β̃ε̃τα̃* *ζ̃ο̃* *μ̃β̃ερ̃ο̃* *π̃αν* *να̃* *ο̃ιο̃ς̃β̃ά̃λα̃* *ο̃ιρ̃ε̃τα̃* (*P. L.*); (b) *τεμνearñ*, -*νιρ̃*, *m.*: heart-ache, *τεμνearñ* *ε̃πο̃ρ̃ο̃ε̃*.

Distinct or separate pain, *π̃αν* *α̃ρ̃* *λε̃ιτ̃*.

Pain, v.t., (1) to put to bodily uneasiness, torment or torture, (a) *π̃αν̃α̃ι̃μ*, -*α̃θ̃*; (b) *π̃αν̃υ̃ι̃ζ̃ι̃μ*, -*υ̃ζ̃α̃θ̃*: and pained to be delivered, *α̃ς̃υρ̃* *το̃* *π̃αν̃α̃θ̃* *ι̃* *το̃* *μ̃ιαν̃* *α̃* *τοιρ̃μ̃ε̃α̃ρ̃* *το̃* *β̃ρειτ̃* (*Rev.* 12, 2).

(2) To render uneasy in mind, (a) *π̃αν̃α̃ι̃μ*, -*α̃θ̃*: my heart is sore pained within me, *τ̃ά̃* *μ̃ο̃* *ε̃πο̃ρ̃ο̃ε̃* *α̃ρ̃* *η̃-α̃* *ρ̃ό̃π̃ιαν̃α̃θ̃* *ι̃ον̃να̃μ* (*Ps.* 55, 4); (b) *ε̃ρ̃ά̃θ̃α̃ι̃μ*, *v.n.* *ε̃ρ̃ά̃θ̃*: I am pained to my very heart, *τ̃ά̃ι̃μ* *α̃ρ̃* *μ̃ο̃* *ε̃ρ̃ά̃θ̃* *ι̃* *μ̃βα̃τ̃τ̃α̃ι̃β̃* *μ̃ο̃* *ε̃πο̃ρ̃ο̃ε̃* (*Jer.* 4, 19).

Painful, a., (1) full of pain, causing uneasiness or distress (a) *π̃αν̃-α̃μ̃α̃ι̃λ*, -*μ̃ι̃α*; (b) *π̃αν̃μ̃α̃ρ̃*, -*αι̃ρε*; (c) *π̃ιαν̃να̃ς̃*, -*αι̃ζε*; (d) *πε̃αν̃να̃ρ̃ο̃-ε̃α̃ς̃*, -*ο̃ι̃ζε*; (e) *νι̃μ̃νε̃α̃ς̃*, -*νι̃ζε*; (f) very p., (i) *ζ̃έ̃ι̃ρ̃νι̃μ̃νε̃α̃ς̃*, -*νι̃ζε*, (ii) *ρ̃ο̃ι̃ρ̃νι̃μ̃νε̃α̃ς̃*, -*νι̃ζε*; (g) *ρ̃ρ̃ι̃ε̃ι̃ρ̃*, -*ε̃ρε*; (h) *ζ̃ο̃ι̃μ̃ε̃α̃ς̃*, -*μ̃ι̃ζε*; (i) *ζ̃ο̃ι̃μ̃ε̃α̃μ̃α̃ι̃λ*, -*μ̃ι̃α*.

(2) Difficult; executed with labour or toil, (a) *ο̃ό̃ε̃α̃μ̃ι̃α̃ς̃*, -*αι̃ζε*; (b) *ο̃ια̃ε̃ρ̃ι̃α̃ς̃*, -*αι̃ζε*; (c) *ο̃ο̃-ζ̃ρ̃α̃ι̃ν̃ζε̃α̃ς̃*, -*ν̃ζ̃ι̃ζε*; (d) *ο̃υα̃ρ̃α̃ς̃*, -*αι̃ζε*; (e) *ο̃ο̃ι̃ι̃ι̃ζ̃*, -*ε̃*.

Painfully, ad., in a painful manner, *ζ̃ο̃* *π̃ιαν̃α̃μ̃α̃ι̃λ*.

Painfulness, n., the quality of being painful, (1) *π̃ιαν̃α̃μ̃ι̃α̃ς̃*, *gen. -α*, *f.*; (2) *ο̃ό̃ε̃α̃μ̃ι̃α̃ς̃*, -*α*, *f.*

Paining, n., the act of giving pain, (1) *π̃ιαν̃α̃θ̃*, -*ντα*, *m.*; (2) *π̃ιαν̃-υ̃ζ̃α̃θ̃*, -*υ̃ι̃ς̃τε̃*, *m.*

Painless, a., without pain, *ζ̃αν̃* *π̃ιαν̃*.

Pains, n., labour, toilsome effort, (1) *ρ̃α̃ο̃ε̃α̃ρ̃*, -*αι̃ρ̃*, *m.*; (2) *ο̃υα̃θ̃*, -*α̃ι̃θ̃*, *m.*; I took great pains with it, *ρ̃υα̃ι̃ρ̃ε̃α̃ρ̃* *μ̃ό̃μ̃α̃ν̃* *ο̃ά̃* *ο̃υα̃θ̃*.

Painstaker, n., one who is always careful, *ρ̃α̃ο̃ε̃ρ̃υρ̃ο̃ε̃*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ο̃ε̃τε̃*, *m.*

Painstaking, *a.*, careful in doing, diligent, (1) *cúramac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *paotrac*, -*aiḡe*.

Paint, *n.*, a pigment, *ṽac*, -*a*, -*anna m.*

Paint, *v.t.* (1) to form a figure or likeness in colours, (a) *pínteálaim*, -*teál*; (b) *líðealbaim*, -*að*; (c) *ṽreacaim* -*að*; (d) *ḡairḡiḡim*, -*iuḡað*; (e) *íomáḡ ṽo tairramḡ*.

(2) To cover with colouring matter, (a) *ṽacuiḡim*, -*uḡað*; (b) *líðealbaim*, -*að*: Jezebel painted her face and tired (dressed or adorned) her head, *ṽo ðealb pí a haḡarð aḡur ṽo ðeagḡmairiḡ a ceann* (2 *Kings* 9, 30); I painted it with vermilion *pínn-teálar é le bpermíon* (*Jer.* 22 14).

Painter, *n.*, one who paints, (a) covers wood, iron, houses, ships, etc., with paint, *ṽacṽaróir*, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.*; (b) an artist who represents objects in colour, (i) *ðealb-tóir*, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.*, (ii) *líðealb-tóir*, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.*, (iii) *píntéir*, -*épa*, -*pí*, *m.*, (iv) *ṽreacṽaróir*, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.*; (v) *ṽacucán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (vi) *ḡairḡeóir*, -*ópa*, -*pí*, *m.* (*Cork*).

Painted, *a.*, coloured in paint, portrayed in colours, (1) *pínn-teáita*, *ind.*; (2) *líðealbta*, *ind.*

Painting, *n.*, the work of a painter, (1) *pínteál*, -*ála*, *f.*; (2) *píontál*, -*ála*, *f.*: though thou rendest thy face with painting, *bíð ḡo píabann tú héarðan le píontál* (*Jer.* 4, 30).; (3) *líðealbtað*, -*bta*, *m.*; (4) *ḡairḡiuḡað*, -*iḡte*, *m.*

Pair, *n.*, (1) two of a sort, a couple, a brace, (a) *óir*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *óiar*, -*eire*, *f.*: a pair of true lovers. *óiar ḡo óilear i nḡráð le céile*; (c) *cúpla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*

(2) Two persons, *beirt*, -*e*, *f.*: two men, *beirt fear*; two women, *beirt ban*.

(3) A span, a yoke, *cumḡir*, -*ḡreac*, -*ḡreaca*, *f.*

(4) A married couple, *lánama* (*nó lánamam*), -*íma*, *f.*

(5) A single thing composed of two pieces, (a) a pair of shears, *ðeiméar*, -*mír*, *m.*; (b) a pair of tongs, *tiḡḡ*, -*úḡ*, *m.*; (c) a pair of bellows, *bunḡ*, *pl.*, *m.*: blowing the bellows, *aḡ réroead na mbotḡ* (*Keat*).

(6) Two things of a kind, similar in form and intended to be used together, *peróre* and *feróre* (*M.*); *péire* (*Con.*), *g. id.*, *m.*: a pair of shoes, *peróre*, *brós*.

Pair, *v.i.*, to mate as for breeding, *cúptuiḡim*, -*uḡað*.

Pair, *v.t.*, to unite in couples, *cúptuiḡim*, -*uḡað*.

Palace, *n.*, (1) a royal residence, (a) *bruiḡean*, *gen.* *bruiḡne*, *f.*; (b) *bruḡ*, -*uḡ*, -*a*, *m.*; (c) *cúirt*, -*e*, *f.*; (d) *píoglanm*, -*aimne*, -*a*, *f.*; (e) *breairlanm*, *f.* (from *breair*, a prince, and *lanm*, a house); (f) *longporc*, -*puirt*, *m.*; (g) *píogporc*, -*puirt*, *m.*; (h) *píom-áruir*, -*uir*, *m.*; (i) *píoláro*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*

(2) The official residence as of a bishop *pálar*, -*ár*, *m.*

Paladin, *n.*, a knight-errant, *proipe ṽon bóro cḡum* (*O' Beg.*).

Palatable, *a.*, agreeable to the taste, savoury, (1) *blarta*, *ind.*; (2) *ðeagḡblarta*, *ind.*; (3) *múir*, -*ire*; (4) *roblarta*, *ind.*

Palate, *n.*, (1) the soft palate, (a) *carbail bog*; (b) *pímereán*, -*ám*, *m.*; also *píme Seám* = uvula: my p. is down, *tá mo pímereán ar lár*.

(2) The hard palate or roof of the mouth, (a) *capbat*, -aro, *m.*; (b) *capbat*, -ait, *m.*; (c) *capbat bét*; (d) *cúláipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (e) back part of, *coḡanpac*, -aig, *m.*

Palatial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a palace, *pálárta*, *ind.*; *pálárac*, -aig.

Palatine, *n.*, a member of one of the colonies of Protestants from Germany planted in Ireland by the English, *paítitíneac*, -nig, *m.*

Palaver, *n.*, talk intended to deceive, flattery, (1) *bíaoar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *plámár*, -air, *m.*; (3) *ruamreán*, -ám, *m.*

Pale, *v.i.*, to turn pale, to lose colour, (1) *éirige mílteac*; (2) *bánuigim*, -uḡaó: neither shall his face wax pale, *ní bánparó a aḡaó anoir* (*Isa.* 29, 22).

Pale, *a.*, wanting in colour, pallid, wan, (1) *liaḡbán*, -áme; (2) *liaḡac*, -aig; (3) *mílteac*, -tíge, from *líḡte*, colours; (4) *bán*, -áme; (5) *ḡlarbán*, -áme; (6) *bánḡlar*, -aire; (7) *oíoflann* (bloodless); (8) *oḡar*, *gsf.* -urópe.

Pale green, (a) *liaḡḡlar*, -ḡlaire (b) *oḡarḡlar*, -aire.

Pale-blue, *a.*, *liaḡḡorm*, -ḡuirme.

Pale-eyed, *a.*, *bánrúiteac*, -lig.

Paleness, *n.*, lack of colour, (1) *liaḡbáne*, *f.*; (2) *mílteac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *urópe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *urópeac*, -a, *f.*

Paletot, *n.*, (a) an overcoat, (b) a lady's outer garment of varying fashion, *rocán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*

Palfrey, *n.*, a small saddle-horse for ladies, (1) *peallán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *peallós*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡalarḡta*, *f.*; the steelgrey palfrey, *an ḡalarḡta ḡorm*.

Paling, *n.*, (1) the act of growing pale, *oḡiaó*, *g. oḡarḡta*, *m.*

(2) A fence formed with pales or pickets, *páit*, -átac, *f.* (*cf.* *L. palus*).

Palisade, *n.*, (1) a protective fence made of stakes, (a) *pé*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) *cipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *f.*

(2) Any fence made of stakes, (a) *pát*, -át, *m.*; (b) *páit*, *g. pátac*, *f.*

Pall, *n.*, a large cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, (1) *pacall*, *m.*; (2) *briónḡrat*, -ḡruir, *m.*; (3) *bḡrat brióm*, *m.*; (4) *peall*, -eill, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (5) *pealltóḡ*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (6) *caille*=pallium (*c=p*).

Pallet, *n.*, a small mean bed, a bed of straw, (1) *peall*, -eill, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *Skr. pala*, straw; *paláva*, chaff; and *L. palea*, chaff); (2) *teaba ruir*, *f.*; (3) *teaba láir*, *f.*; (4) *earair*, -rrac, -rraca, *f.*

Palliate, *v.t.*, to lessen or abate, *laḡuirigim*, -uḡaó.

Palliation, *n.*, extenuation or mitigation, *laḡouḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*

Palliative, *a.*, serving to extenuate or mitigate, *laḡuirigteac*, -tíge.

Pallid, *a.*, pale, wan, *liaḡbán*, -áme.

Pallor, *n.*, paleness, want of colour, *mílteac*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Palm, *n.*, the inner and somewhat concave part of the hand, (1) *bar*, *gen. baire*, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡlac*, -aice, *pl.* -aiceaca and -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡearna*, -nn and -inne, *pl.* -inne and -nna, *f.* (*cf.* *Gr. ὄργαν*); (4) middle of the palm, (a) *cporóe na ḡearnann*, *m.*, (b) *cporóe láime*.

Palm, *n.*, any tree of the order *Palmæ*, (1) *ailm*, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (2) *paum* (and *ḡaum*), -e, -eaca, *f.*, (3) *craun paime*, *m.*: and palms

in their hands, ἀγυρ παῖτμ 'n-α
λάμιαῦ (*Rev.* 7, 9); Palm Sun-
day, Ὀορῖνας na παῖτμε.

The palm of victory, ἀν ἐρσοῦ :
she bore off the palm of victory,
τοο πυζ ρί ἀν ἐρσοῦ λέι; you
have taken the palm, τὰ ἀν
ἐρσοῦ ἀγὰτ.

Palmer, *n.*, a wandering religious
votary, (1) παλμαίρε, *g. id.*,
pl. -ρί, m.: ὅν ζκλητ παῖτμε
βίος ἀα ἰ n-α λάμιαῦ.

Palmist, *n.*, one who practices
palmistry, παρμασσίη, -όρη, -ρί,
m.

Palmistry, *n.*, the art or practice
of telling fortunes by the lines
or marks in the palm of the
hand, παρμασσίη, -α, *f.*

Palmy, *a.*, abounding in palms,
παῖτμεας, -μῖγε.

Palpability, *n.*, the quality of being
perceptible to the touch, ἰον-
μοτῦγτεας, -α, *f.*

Palpable, *a.*, perceptible by touch,
(1) ἰονμοτῦγτε, *ind.*; (2) ρο-
λάμια, *ind.*

Palpitation, *n.*, a rapid pulsation
of the heart, (1) βυλασθ ἑρσοῦ,
m.; (2) ἑρσοῦβυλασθ, -αῖτε, *m.*;
(3) ἑρσοῦβυλασθ ἀν ἑρσοῦ, *m.*;
(4) τέαρζ, -α, *m.*; (5) πρεαβσθ
ἑρσοῦ, *m.*

Palsied, *a.*, affected with palsy,
ἑρσοῦζαλαρας, -αῖγε.

Palsy, *n.*, paralysis complete or
partial, (1) ζαλαρ ἑρεάσας, *m.*;
(2) ἑρσοῦζαλαρ -αῖρ, *m.*; (3)
ἑρσοῦζαλαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (4) πέιτ-
ρζαοῖλεαθ -αῖτε, *m.*

Palter, *v.i.*, to shift; to dodge,
ἑαζαῖρεας το ὀέανάμ.

Palterer, *n.*, one who palter,
ἑαζαῖρε, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*

Paltriness, *n.*, the state or quality
of being paltry, ραπαας, *gen.*
-α, *f.*

Paltry, *a.*, mean, worthless, despic-
able, trifling, (1) ραπαας, -αῖγε;
(2) ρζααῖτα, *ind. (Don.)*; (3) *fig.*,
βρέαν, -έμε.

Pamper, *v.t.*, to feed luxuriously,
to glut, ποῖπλῖοναῖμ, -αθ; a
pampered person, βροαῖρ, -ε,
-ί, *f.*

Pamphlet, *n.*, a small book, λεαῦ-
ράν, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*

Pamphleteer, *n.*, a writer of
pamphlets, ρζρῖβνεσίρ λεαῦράν,
m.

Pan, *n.*, a shallow open vessel used
for various domestic purposes,
οῖγεαν, -ζῖμ, *pl. -ζνε, -ζνί, and*
-ζνεαῦα, m.; also *gen. -ζνε, f.*

Panacea, *n.*, a universal medicine,
λεῖγεαρ κοῖτσεαν, *m.*

Pancake, *n.*, a thin cake of batter
fried in a pan or griddle, (1) παν-
κόζ -όῖγε, -α, *f.*; (2) σῖρτεμῖρε, *m.*

Pancreas, *n.*, the sweetbread, (1)
ταμάν, -άμ, *m.*; (2) ἀν βῖρζῖν
μῖρ.

Pandemonium, *n.*, hell, ἱρρεαν, -
ρῖν, *m.*

Pander, *n.*, a pimp, a procurer,
ρζρῖαπαας ρῖρ, *m.*

Pane, *n.*, the glass in one compart-
ment of a window, ζτομε, *g. id.*,
pl. -νί, f.

Panegyric, *n.*, a laudatory dis-
course, (1) μοῖαθ, -αῖτα, *m.*; (2)
τοαν μοῖτα; ὀῖρεαθ, -ρῖθ, *m.*

Panegyric, Panegyric, *a.*, con-
taining praise or eulogy, μοῖταας,
-αῖγε.

Panegyryze, *v.t.*, to praise highly,
αῖμοῖαῖμ, -αθ.

Panegyrist, *n.*, one who extols or
praises by writing or speaking,
μοῖτόῖρ, -όρη, -ρί, *m.*

Panel, *n.*, as of a door, ceiling, etc.,
παμέα, *gen. and pl. -έτ, m.*

Panel, *v.t.*, to form in or with
panels, παμέαῖμ, -αθ.

Panelled, *a.*, ornamented with panels, *παμείατα*, *ind.*

Panelling, *n.*, the act of forming in or with panels, (1) *παμείατα*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *παμείατο*, *-ιτα*, *m.*

Pang, *n.*, a paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish, (1) *ποῖς*, *pl. -τε* and *-τέα*, *f.*: *ποῖς* *βουλῆς* (colic); (2) *ποῖα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῶνα*, *f.*, also *ποῖ*, *-α*, *pl. -ῶνα*, *f.*; (3) *υπὸς*, *-όγ*, *-α*, *f.* (*Don.*); (4) *υμᾶτο*, *-ε*, *-έα*, *f.*: the pangs of death, *υμᾶτοῦ* *ἐὰν* *ὅτι*.

Panic, *n.*, a sudden and groundless fright, *ῥᾶνῃ*, *gen. and pl. -ῃ* and *-ῃς*, *m.*

Panic-stricken, *a.*, struck with a Panic-struck, *panic* or sudden fear, *ῥᾶνῃ*.

Pannel, *n.*, a pack saddle, a kind of rustic saddle, (1) *πίλιν*, *-ε*, *-ί*, *f.*; also *πίλιν*, *-ῖν*, *m.*; (2) *ποῖ*, *-ε*, *-έα*, *f.*; (3) *ποῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖ*, *m.*

Pannier, *n.*, a wicker basket used in pairs for carrying loads on an ass or a horse, (1) *παρῖος*, *-όγ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *παρῖος*, *-όγ*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *παρῖος*, *-όγ*, *-α*, *f.* [Note.—The harness for the carrying of panniers consists of a straddle (*ῥατᾶ*, *f.*) with a peg (*ῥοῖος*, *f.*) on each side supporting a basket. The bottom of the basket (a) *τοῖος*, *f.*; (b) *κλειτός*, *f.*; (c) *ῥατῖος*, *f.*) is movable, and is kept in place by a pin called in Galway *ῥατῖος*, in N.C. and U. *ῥατῖος*, in Mun. *ῥατῖος*.]

Panoply, *n.*, a full suit of defensive armour, *ποῖος*, *gen. and pl. -ῃ*, *m.*

Panorama, *n.*, an extended picture which is passed gradually before spectators, *ποῖος* *ῥατᾶ*.

Pansy, *n.*, a plant (*Viola tricolor*) and its blossom, called also heart's ease, love in idleness, etc., (1) *ποῖος* *ῥατᾶ*, *m.*; (2) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *ποῖος*, *m.*

Pant, *v.i.*, (1) to breathe quickly or in a laboured manner after exertion or excitement, (a) *ῥοῖος*, *-ῖς*; (b) *ταρῖος* *ἄνῃ* *ῥοῖος*.

(2) To long eagerly, to desire earnestly, *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*: as the hart panteth for the water brooks, *ποῖος* *ἄνῃ* *ῥοῖος* *ἄνῃ* *ῥοῖος* (*Ps. 42, 1*).

Pant, *n.*, a quick breathing, (1) *ῥοῖος*, *-ῖς*, *m.*: he was panting, *ποῖος* *ἄνῃ* *ῥοῖος*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῖς*, *m.*; (2) *ῥοῖος*, *-ῖς*.

Pantaloon, *n.* (1) a clown, a buffoon in a pantomime, *ποῖος*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῖς*, *m.*; (2) a trousers, (a) *ποῖος*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖς*, *m.*; (b) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*, *pl. id.* and *-ῖς*, *m.* (*cf. Scotch Trews.*)

Pantheon, *n.*, a temple dedicated to all the gods, *ποῖος* *ἄνῃ* *ῥοῖος*.

Panting, *n.*, (1) the act of breathing quickly owing to great exertion or unusual excitement, (a) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*, *m.*; (b) *ῥοῖος*, *-ῖς*, *m.*

(2) Quick throbbing of the heart, (a) *ποῖος* *ἄνῃ*, *m.*; (b) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*, *f.*; (c) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*, *m.*

Panting, *a.*, throbbing, (1) *ποῖος*, *-ῖς*: a p. heart, *ποῖος* *ἄνῃ*; (2) *ποῖος*; (3) *ῥοῖος*, *-ῖς*.

Pantomime, *n.*, a theatrical and spectacular entertainment in dumb show, *ποῖος*, *gen. and pl. -ῖς*.

Pantomimic, Pantomimical, *a.*, representing by dumb show, cleap-
aróeac, -óige.

Pantomimist, *n.*, an actor in or a composer of pantomimes, cleapuróe, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óce, m.*

Pantry, *n.*, an apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept, (1) aránca, *g. -can, pl. -cám, f.*; (2) lann-tóir, -e, -eaca, *f.*; (3) iarlann, -ainne, -a, *f.*; (4) reómra bró; (5) biaðlann, -ainne, -a, *f.*

Pap, *n.*, (1) a teat, (a) cíoc, -íce, -a, *f.*; (b) ríne, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, f.*; (c) oró, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (d) ballán, -ám, *m.*; (e) cícín, *m.*; (f) máim, -a, *f.*

(2) A rounded nipple-like hill or peak, cíoc, -íce, -a, *f.*: the Paps in Kerry, Óa Cíc Anann.

Pap, *n.*, soft food for infants, biað lemb.

Papa, *n.*, a child's word for father, (1) ačair, *gen. ačar, m.*; (2) oaro, *m.*

Papacy, *n.*, (1) the office of the Pope, (a) pápac, -a, *f.*; (b) pápánač, -a, *f.*

(2) The dignity of the Pope, spaoam an pápa.

Papal, *a.*, of or pertaining to or proceeding from the Pope, (1) pápánta, *ind.*; (2) pápac, -aige; (3) pápánač, -aige.

Paper, *n.*, (1) a substance in the form of thin sheets to be written or printed on, páipéar, *gen. and pl. -éir, m. (cf. L. papyrus).*

(2) A newspaper, páipéar nuaróeacá, *m.*

Paper-maker, *n.*, óeantóir páipéir,

Paper-mill, *n.*, muiltéann páipéir.

Paper-money, *n.*, aipeao páipéir.

Papillary, Papillous, *a.*, bearing or covered with minute nipple-like

projections, cíocamair, -má.

Papist, *n.*, a Roman Catholic, (1) pápánač, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) pápáire, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*

Papistic Papistical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome, pápánta, *ind.*

Papistry, *n.*, the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome, pápántac, *gen. -a, f.*

Pappy, *a.*, like pap, soft, bog, *comp. buige.*

Par, *n.*, equality of nominal and actual value, cočrom, -ruim, *m.*; to be at par, beir cočrom.

Parable, *n.*, a comparison, a similitude, a short fictitious narrative from which a moral is drawn, (1) coramatač, *gen. and pl. -a, f.*: declare to us the p. of the tares, minig óúinne coramatač coğair an fearann (*Mat. 13 36*); (2) páirgeal, -rgeil, *m.*; (3) pábairgeal, -rgeil, *m.*; (4) reanfoal, -ail, *m.*: he set forth many parables, ro cuir ré móran reanfoal i n-óirouğao (*Eccles. 12, 9*); (5) ramluğao (ramlaò), -luğce, *m.*

Paraclete, *n.*, an Spioirao Naom

Parade, *n.*, (1) pompous show, (a) móroail, -áil, *f.*, (b) mórcúir, -e, *f.*; (c) móiréir, -e, *f.*; (2) place where people promenade, riublán, -ám, *m.*

Parade, *v.i.*, to make an exhibition of one's self by walking ostentatiously in a public place, rpar-
tim, -teao.

Paradigm, *n. (Gram.)*, an example in conjugation or declension, táibte, *g. id.*, *pl. -ú, m.*

Parading, *n.*, the act of walking about ostentatiously in a public place to show one's self off, rparceópac, *gen. -a, f.*

Paradise, *n.*, the abode of sanctified souls after death, *παρηταρ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -αιρ, *m.* (*cf.* O.I. *παρ-ουρ*=L. *paradisus*): to-day thou shalt be with me in paradise, *berò tú am fochar moiu i bparhetaρ* (*Luke* 23, 43),

Paradox, *n.*, something which in appearance or terms may be absurd but yet true, (1) *πρὶτ-δαραματ*, -ματα, *f.*; (2) *πρὶτδός*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *ουβφοκατ*, -αι, *pl.* -τια, *m.*

Paraffin, *n.*, a kind of oil burned in lamps, *παλλοτα*, *g. id.*, *f*

Paragon, *n.*, a model or pattern of perfection, *πομπτα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αι, *m.*

Paragraph, *n.*, a distinct part of a discourse or writing, (1) *πομν-οε κομπάδ*, *f.*; (2) *ceann com-párò*, *m.*; (3) *αττάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Parallel, *a.*, extended in the same direction and equally distant at all points, (1) *κορρομ*; (2) *κόμ-ρίντε*: a *p.* case, *ιοντταματα*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Parallelogram, *n.*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal, *κόμρίντεαacán*, -άμ, *m.*

Paralogism, Paralogy, *n.*, false reasoning, (1) *ταυριμ βρέαζα*, *f.*; (2) *ρέαρίνταετ βρέαζα*, *f.*

Paralysis, *n.*, loss of the power or of sensation, complete or partial, (1) *παρπυρ*, *gen.* -ε, *f.*; (2) *τεττρυ μαρβ* (*Con.*).

Paralytic, *n.*, a person suffering from paralysis, *παρπυρεα*, -ρις, *m*

Paralytic, Paralytical, *a.*, of or pertaining to or affected with paralysis, *παρπυρεα*, -ρις.

Paralyzed, *a.*, stricken with paralysis, *παρπυρεα*, -ρις.

Paramour, *n.*, a lover of either sex, now used in a bad sense only, *τεαννάν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*

Parapet, *n.*, a low wall breast high serving to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, etc., (1) *βάρρηβαττα*, *m.*; (2) *πλατβαττα*, *m.*; *p.* of a bridge, *πλατ τοποιετο*; (3) *υετβαττα*, *m.*

Paraphrase, *v.t.*, to express, interpret or translate with latitude, *πορπεαετνυγim*, -υζαδ.

Parasite, *n.*, (1) one who lives at another's expense, a hanger-on, (a) *βηαραιπε βύιρο*, *m.*; (b) *ζεόκα*, -αίς, -αίς, *m.*; (c) *βέαοάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (2) an animal nourished by another to which it attaches itself, (a) *μιότταιπε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (b) *ζοβαοάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (c) *ρυνβεαττάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (d) *ζατίν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*; (e) *p.* on cattle, *βοιζαοάν*, -άμ, *m.*

Parasitic, Parasitical, *a.*, of the nature of a parasite, (1) *ζεόκαματ*, -ματα; (2) *ζατίνεα*, -νίς.

Parasol, *n.*, a sunshade, *ρζατίν ζπέμε*, *m.*

Parboil, *v.t.*, to cook partially by boiling, (1) *τεατβρυετm*, -βρυετ; (2) *ρυαρβρυετm*, -βεαδ.

Parboiled, *a.*, partially boiled, (1) *τεατβρυεττε*, *ind.*; (2) *ρυαρβρυεττε*; (3) *ρυαρβρυεττε*.

Parcel, *n.*, a bundle, a packet, (1) *ceangaltán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*; (2) *ουρζάν*, -άμ, *m.* (*Con.*); (3) *builcín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.* (*Con.* and *Mun.*); (4) *beapτ*, *g.* *beipτ*, *m.*; (5) *ceangaltán*, -άμ, *m.*; the parcel was only loosely tied, *ní maib an ceangaltán aet pillte ruar so bog* (*Feenachty*).

Parch, *v.t.*, to burn the surface of, to roast over a fire, (1) *cpamn-*

τιγίμ, -υγᾶθ; (2) διαντοίγίμ, -οργᾶθ; (3) ρεαυτίγίμ, -υγᾶθ; (4) ρεααίμ, -αθ.

Parched, *a.*, (1) scorched, shrivelled with heat, (a) γρεαυῶτα, *ind.*; (b) ῥοίγτε, *ind.*: p. corn, γράν ῥοίγτε (*Ruth* 2, 14); (c) τιοίρτα, *ind.*; (d) βόίρτα (*Lev.* 23, 14); (e) λοίγτε, *ind.*

(2) Thirsty, ταρτμάρ, -αίρε.

Parched corn, γρεαυῶν, -άμ, *m.*

Parchment, *n.*, the skin of a lamb, sheep, goat or young calf prepared for writing on, (1) μεαμράμ, -αίμ, *m.* (*cf.* L. membrana); (2) πάρ, -άιρ, *m.*; (3) πρεατάν, -αίμνε, -α, *f.*

Pardon, *n.*, the act of pardoning, forgiveness, (1) μαίτεαμ, -ῑτε, -ῑμε and -ῑμ, *m.*; (2) μαίτρεαδάρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) μαίτεαμνάρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (4) πάρουν, -ύμ, *m.*: I beg your p., γαβαίμ πάρουν ἄσᾶτ; γαβαίμ ῥο πάρουν; γαβαίμ ῥο ῑμαίρνε.

Pardon, *v.t.*, to absolve from the consequences of a fault, to free from penalty, μαίτμ, -ῑεαμ.

Pardonable, *a.*, admitting of pardon, venial, (1) ἰονμαίττε, *ind.*; (2) ῥοτόγῑτα.

Pardoner, *n.*, one who pardons, μαίττεοίρ, -όμα, -πί, *m.*

Pare, *v.t.*, to cut off or shave off little by little, (1) γεαρραίμ, -αθ; (2) βεαρραίμ, -αθ.

Parent, *n.*, a father or a mother, (1) ᾶταιρ νό μάταιρ: children obey your parents in the Lord for this is right, ᾶ ἑλάνν βίθιῃ ὑμᾶτ ῥο βάρ η-αίτμῃ ἄσῃρ ῥο βάρ μάίτμῃ ρᾶ ῥοτίγεαρμα, ὅιρ ιρ ῑοίρ ρο (*Eph.* 6, 1); (2) ταιρ-μῑγῑτεοίρ, -όμα, -πί, *m.*

Parentage, *n.*, extraction, birth, (1) βυνυῶδρ γᾶοι; (2) ρμν-ρεαρᾶτ, -α, *f.*

Parentless, *a.*, deprived of parents, γᾶν ᾶταιρ νό μάταιρ.

Paris, *n.*, a plant (*Paris quadri-folia*), also called truelove, δον-ῥεαρ.

Parish, *n.*, the district under the charge of a priest or parson, (1) παρόίρτε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῑ, *m.*, and *f.*; (2) παράίρτε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῑ, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* Fr. paroisse; L. parochia; Gr. παροικια, παρα beside, + οἶκος, a house).

Parish bull, ταρῃ τάνᾶ, *m.*

Parish duty, παρόίρτεᾶτ, -α, *f.*

Parish, *a.* See Parochial.

Parishioner, *n.*, one who belongs to a parish, παρόίρτεᾶτ, -ῑγ, *m.*; παρόίρτεᾶνάτ, -αίγ, -αίγε, *m.*

Parity, *n.*, (1) the quality or condition of being equal or equivalent, (a) κομῑοννᾶνάτ, -α, *f.*; (b) κομῑοναίμνε, *f.*

(2) Close correspondence, analogy, κορμάλατ, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Park, *n.*, a large tract of ground, (a) near a mansion for the preservation of game, etc., (b) near a city for recreation, πάιρ, -ε, -εᾶννα, *f.*

Park-leaves, *n.*, a species of St. John's wort. See Tutsan.

Parlance, *n.*, talk, diction, μοῃ λαβαίρτα.

Parley, *n.*, mutual discourse or conversation κομῑαίμντ, -ε, -εᾶννα, *f.*

Parliament, *n.*, a formal conference on public affairs, esp. of the Lords and Commons, (1) κομῑῑάι, -ᾶτα, *f.* (*O' Beg.*, sub v. Appointed); (2) ᾶρῑκομῑαίρτε, *f.*; (3) ρείρ, -ε, -εᾶννα, *f.*; (4) ρᾶρ-ῑμῑντ, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Parlour, *n.*, a room for the reception of guests, πάρῑύρ, *gen.* and *pl.* -ύίρ, *m.*

(3) A constituent part of a living or spiritual whole, **वात**,

-aill, *m.*; ball den eaglais, a part of the church.

(4) A quarter, region, district, curo, *f.*: to the uttermost part of the heaven, sur an scuro ir ria uaid de neam (Neh. 1, 9).

(5) A constituent part as of a game, curo, *f.*: guarding is part of good play, ir curo den imipt mait an coimeao.

(6) A constituent character, quality, faculty or talent, caitro-eact, -a, *f.*: he possesses all the parts of a good man, ta sac caitro-eact aige ir dual o'fear mait.

(7) That which belongs to one or falls to one in a division, (a) curo, *f.*: and it shall be thy part, asur buo e rin do curo-re (Ex. 29, 26); (b) poimn no rann, *f.*: wherefore Levi hath no part or inheritance with his brethren, ir uime rm nac bfuil poimn no oisreac i bfoair a deapbrairneac as levi (Deut. 10, 9).

(8) Interest, concern, curo: we have no part in David, ni' curo ar bit asanne i n'oiabi (2 Sam. 20, 1).

For my part, so far as concerns me, ar mo fon-ra.

In good part, to take in good part, slacao so mait.

In ill part, to take in ill part, slacao so nolc.

The most part, the greater part, an curo ir mo.

Part, *v.t.*, (1) to separate into distinct parts, poimn, *v.n.* poimn(τ): thou shalt part it in pieces, poimnro tu 'n-a coocaid e (Lev. 2, 6).

(2) To divide into shares, poimn, *v.n.* poimn(τ): they parted my raiment among them,

do poimneodar m'eadaise ead-aira (John 19, 24).

(3) To separate or disunite, to sunder, (a) dealusim, -usao (cf. Ruth 1, 17); (b) rdaraim, -ao: while he blessed them he was parted from them and carried up to heaven, asur tarla ar mbeir da mbeannusao do sur rdaao leo e i sur tosaao ruar ar neam e (Luke 24, 51).

(4) To stand between, to intervene, betwixt as combatants, deanam eadarrdam: and they two strove together in the field and there was none to part them, asur do tpordeodar arson le ceile anna macaire act ni raib emneac do deanao eadarrdam (2 Sam. 14, 6).

Part, *v.i.*, (1) to be broken or divided into parts, poimn, *v.n.* poimn(τ): the chain parted, do poimn an rlabra; his hair parted becomingly, do poimn a spruas so maireamail.

(2) To go away, to depart, rdaraim, -ao and -amam, with o, from: they parted from each other, do rdaodar o ceile.

(3) To relinquish a connection of any kind, rdaraim, -ao and -amam, with o, from, or le, with: after we parted last night, o'er rdaao linn o ceile arer; after parting, o'er rdaraim le ceile.

Partake, *v.i.*, to take a part, or share in common with others, rannpaitigim, -iusao.

Partaker, *n.*, a sharer, a participator, (1) rannpaiterac, *gen.* -tig, *m.*; (2) rannpaitro, *m.*; (3) paituro, *g. id., pl.* -ote, *m.*; (4) compoimnteoir, -ora, -ri, *m.*; (5) compoimneaoir, -ora, -ri, *m.*

Partaking, *a.*, participating, (1) *ḡannḡáirtceamail*, -míla; (2) *ḡannḡáirtcead*, -tíge.

Parted, *a.*, separated, (1) *ḡeat-uígte*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡḡairtad*, *ind.*

Partial, *a.*, (1) of, pertaining or affecting a part only, *neam-uíróeac*, -óige.

(2) Inclined to favour one side more than the other, biased, (a) *cláon*, -ome; (b) *leatctrom*, -tḡuime (*Aisl. M.*); (c) *leítleatad*, -aíge; (d) *laob*, -oíbe; (e) *laob*, -e; (f) *leatḡannad*, -aíge: ye have been partial in the law, *ḡo ḡabḡabair leatḡannad anḡro ḡuigeaḡo* (*Mal. 2, 9*); (g) *taobad*, -aíge; (h) *leatctaobad*, .i. *cláonaḡo le taob ḡair an ḡtaob eile*; (i) *leíḡreaḡad*, -aíge; (j) *leítleaḡad*, -aíge.

(3) Having a predilection for, foolishly fond, *ḡáirtcead*, -tíge.

Partiality, *n.*, (1) inclination to favour one side more than the other, undue bias of mind, (a) *cláome*, *g. id.*, *f.*: doing everything without p., *ḡan níḡ ar bíḡ ḡéanaḡo ḡuit ḡo cláon* (1 *Tim. 5, 21*); *cláon*, *oin*, *m.*, without partiality, *ḡan cláon* (*Jam. 3, 17*); *cláonaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (b) *laobíbe*, *g. id. f.*; (c) *leatctuma*, *g. id. f.*; (d) *leatctḡuime* (*Aisl. M.*), *f.*; (e) *reaḡmail*, -aíll, *m.*; (f) *leítleatḡar*, -aíḡ, *m.*; (g) *leíḡreaḡar*, -aíḡ, *m.*; (h) *taobḡḡabáil*, -álla, *f.*; (i) *leíḡceal*, -a, *m.*: there is no luck in partiality, *ní bíonn ḡaḡ ar leíḡceal* (*H. M. 755*).

(2) A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than to others, a special taste or liking, (a) *cláonaḡo*, -nta, *m.*: his heart without guile, deceit or p., *a ḡḡoróe ḡan meangḡ, ḡan cam, ḡan*

cláonaḡo (*D. E. 21*); (b) *ḡáirtcead* -a, *f.*

Partially, *ad.*, with unjust favour or dislike, *ḡo cláon*.

Participant, *n.*, a participator, a partaker, *comḡáirtroé*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.* See Partaker.

Participate, *v.i.*, to have a share in common with others (1) *comḡáirtíḡim*, -iuḡaḡo; (2) *ḡonnḡabáim*, -báil.

Participial, *a.*, formed from a participle, *ḡḡuítḡḡaḡarḡo*.

Participation, *n.*, the act of sharing in common with others, (1) *comḡáirtroeaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡannḡáirt*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) *ḡannḡáirtiuḡaḡo*, -íḡte, *m.*; (4) *comḡonn*, -e, -onna, *f.*

Participative, *a.*, capable of participating, (1) *ḡannḡáirtcead*, -tíge; (2) *comḡáirtcead*, -tíge.

Participator. See Partaker.

Participle, *n.*, a verbal adjective, *ḡḡuítḡḡaḡar*, -aíḡ, *m.*: p. of necessity, *ḡ. éíḡm*; p. of facility, *ḡ. uḡaḡta*; p. of difficulty, *ḡ. ḡeaḡaḡta*; p. of fitness, *ḡ. oíḡeamna*.

Particle, *n.*, (1) a minute part or portion of matter, (a) *cáíḡnín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (b) *míoncuíro*, -cuíroa, -cuíroa, *f.*; (c) *maḡa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (d) *maḡún*, -úm, *m.* (*Tip.*); (e) *ḡḡeaḡaíll*, -aíll, *m.*; (f) *ḡḡubóḡ*, -óíge, -a, *f.* (*U.*); (g) *ḡḡút*, -út, *m.*

(2) The smallest portion, (a) *ḡḡlannc*, -ainnce, -aḡa, *f.*; (b) *taímice*, *g. id.*, *f.*: without a p. of sense, *ḡan t. céílte*; (c) *blaḡ*, -aíḡ, *m.*: he did not get a p. of justice, *ní ḡḡuaíḡ ré blaḡ ḡen ḡeaḡt*.

(3) A subordinate word that is never inflected as a preposition,

conjunction or interjection, *mon-focal*, -aíl, *m.*

Parti-coloured, *a.*, variegated, (1) *bʰeac*, *comp.* *bʰice*; (2) *iot-dačac*, -aíge.

Particular, *a.*, (1) separate, sole, single, individual, specific, (a) *ar leir*; (b) *donna*: *p.* judgment, *bʰeicteammar donna* (*P. L.*)

(2) Of or pertaining to a single person, class or thing, (a) *donna*; (b) *ringil*, -e; (c) *beac*, -a; (d) *dearb*, -a.

(3) Noteworthy, unusual, special, (a) *airte* (the form *air* or *airte* is common in *Con.* and *Miceál Bʰeacnač* uses it in *Stair na hÉireann*): what was the *p.* injury done to you? *cao é an díogbáil airte do deimeab oir*; (b) *ronnpábac*, -aíge; (c) *ram*, -e; also *rainpéabac* (*T.P. II.*, 158).

(4) Minute, circumstantial, precise, (a) *beac*, -a; (b) *dearb*, -a.

Particularize, *v.t.*, to enumerate or specify in detail, *ronnpuirim*, -uḡab.

Particularly, *ad.*, in a particular manner, in a high degree, (a) *so náirte*; (b) *so móir móir*; (c) *so beac*.

Parting, *n.*, the act of dividing or separating, (1) *rḡaramam*, -mna, *f.*; (2) *eadarrḡám*, -án, *f.*; (3) *dealuḡab*, -uḡce, *m.*

Partisan, *n.*, an adherent to a party or faction, *páirtre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*

Partition, *n.*, (1) distribution, division, (1) *romn*, -e, -onna, *f.*: the rule of *p.*, *an maḡail romna*; an equal division of land, *romn coḡpom talman*.

(2) A thin dividing wall as of lath and plaster, (a) *lanntaoir*,

-e, -eac, *f.*; (b) *lanndéal*, -éil, *m.*; (c) *roḡna*, *m.*; a *p.* of boards, *p.* *clámar* (*S.R.* 249).

Partner, *n.*, one who has a part in anything with another, (1) *comḡannaoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *páirtre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*; (3) *compánac*, *gen.* -aíḡ, *pl.* -aíge, *m.*; a *p.* in dancing, *compánac i rince*; (4) *cuallur*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.* (also *ḡallur*): (5) *p.* of one's bed, *céile don leabac*; (6) *pear póirta nó bean póirta*.

Partnership, *n.*, a company, a firm, (1) *compántar*, -air, *m.*; (2) *comcomann*, -amn, *m.*; (3) *páirt-eac*, -air, *m.*; (4) *páirtreac*, -a, *f.*: there is no *p.* in a woman, *ní bíonn p. i mnaoi*; *p.* in tillage, *comar*.

Partridge, *n.*, a small gallinaceous bird of the genus *Perdix*, (1) *paipirḡ*, -e, -i, *f.*; (2) *cearc ḡearr*, *f.*; (3) *ḡeirpcearc*, *f.*

Parturient, *a.*, bringing forth or about to bring forth, *tuirméabac*, -aíge.

Parturition, *n.*, the act of being delivered of young, *tuirméab*, -mḡce, *m.*

Party, *n.*, (1) a number of persons united in opinion or action, (a) *curoeac*, *gen. and pl. id.*, *dat.* -am, *f.*; (b) *oream*, *gen.* -a, -anna, *m.*; (c) *orong*, *gen.* *orunge*, *pl. id.*, and -a, *f.*; (d) *oiréac*, -a, *f.*; (e) *luet*, -a, *m.*: a foot with every company and a hand with every party, said of a hypocrite who wants to side with both parties, *cor le ḡac curoeac*, *lám le ḡac luet* (*H. M.* 1154); (f) *compluet*, -a, *f.*

(2) A small body of troops on special service, (a) *burdean*,

-one, *pl id., f.*; (b) *peaðam*, -ona, *pl id., f.*

(3) A number of persons invited to a social entertainment, *cóiripe, g. id., pl. -rí, f.*

Pas (Fr. for step), *coircéim, -e, -eanna, f.*

Paschal, *a., of or pertaining to Easter, cáirḡda, ind.*

Pass, *n.*, (1) an opening, passage or track through or over some dangerous place, (a) *beatac, gen. -aig, m.*; (b) *tairbeatac, gen. -aig, m.*; (c) *céim, -e, -eanna, m. and f.*: the Pass of the Deer, *Céim an Féir*; (d) *éanaic, -aig, -aige, m.*; (e) *briáḡaio, gen. aó, pl. -aioe, f.* (*lit. throat or neck; cf. Barnesbrad in Don*).

(2) Permission or licence to pass, (a) *ceao, -a, pl. and -anna, m.*; (b) *leigean, -ḡim, m.*; (c) *par, -air, pl. -anna, m.* (*borrowed from English*).

Pass, *v.i.*, (1) to move, to proceed (usually followed by an adverb or adverbial phrase describing the kind or manner of motion), (a) *imḡim, -ḡeact*: to pass along, *imḡeact ar aḡar*; after that you shall pass on, *tair-éir rin imḡeócaro ríu rómair* (*Gen. 18, 5*); as waters that pass away, *mar an uirge imḡeap roime* (*Job 11, 16*); (b) *ḡabaim, -báil*: to pass by, *ḡabáil tairir*; in the sight of all that pass by, *i paðapc ḡac a nḡabann coirt* (*Ez. 5, 14*); hearing the multitude pass by, *an tan oo éualaó ré an rluag aḡ ḡabáil tairir* (*Luke 18, 36*); (c) *ḡluairim, -react*, and *ḡluairigim, -react*: pass on and compass the city, *ḡluairig rómair ḡ timḡeallḡaoi an caḡair* (*Josh.*

6, 7); (d) *téròim, v.n. out*: as the stream of brooks they pass away, *mar éuille rroḡa téréro ḡairt* (*Job 6, 15*); and they shall pass away, *ḡ paḡaro ar* (*Job 34, 20*); in which the heavens shall pass away, *ann a paḡaro neam coḡamn* (*2 Pet. 3, 10*); a river that I could not pass over, *rpuḡ naḡ ar féao mé out tairir* (*Ezek. 47, 5*).

(2) To undergo transition, (a) *téròim, v.n. out* he passed from death to life, *éuaro ré ó bar ḡo beaḡaro*; (b) *imḡim, -ḡeact*: I have caused thy iniquity to pass from thee, *ḡuḡ mé ar o'éigceairt imḡeact uairt* (*Zech. 3, 4*); the holy flesh is passed from thee, *o'imḡig an féoil naomḡa uairt* (*Jer. 11, 15*).

(3) To elapse; to be spent, (a) *ritim, v.n. rit*: the years swiftly pass, *ní bío na bliaðanta aḡar aḡ rit*; (b) the time is far passed, *táimig mórán oen lá* (*Mark 6, 35*).

(4) To go from one person to another, to be current, *ritim, v.n. rit*.

(5) To pass through all the necessary steps or stages, to be approved or accepted, *téròim, v.n. out*, with *tair*: the Bill passed both Houses, *éuaro an react tair an oá tair*; he passed the examination, *éuaro ré tair an rḡrúrouḡaó*.

(6) To go unheeded, to proceed without hindrance, (a) *leigim, -ḡean*, with *tair*: I let him pass, *oo leigear coḡm é*; (b) *rḡaoitim, -leao*, with *tair*: let it pass, *rḡaoit tairt é*; came to pass, *oo tárla*; *táimig cum críce*.

Pastime, *n.*, amusement, diversion,
(1) κατήχησις ἀμυγμῆ, *m.*; (2)

speann, -pinn, *m.*; (3) rúspao, -sarp̃a, *m.*; (4) aip̃t̃iōeac̃t, -a, *f.*; (5) riamp̃a, *g. id., m.*; (6) op̃iong̃án, -ám, *m.*; (7) ciuice, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (8) p̃arpuim, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; (9) pas̃aip̃eac̃t, -a, *f.*

Pastor, *n.*, a clergyman who has charge of a church or parish, (1) t̃p̃eac̃our̃oe, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (2) dõðaire, *g. id., pl. -p̃í, m.*

Pastoral, *a.*, of or pertaining to rural life and scenes and hence to the care for souls, t̃p̃eac̃oac̃, -aige.

Pastorate, } *n.*, the office of pastor,
Pastorship, } t̃p̃eac̃oar̃oeac̃t, -a, *f.*
Pasturage. See Pasture.

Pasture, *n.*, grass-land for cattle, horses, etc., (1) p̃eap̃ac̃, -aig̃, *m.*; (2) m̃geilt, -e, *f.*; (3) m̃bear, -b̃ir, *m.*, also m̃p̃ear, -p̃ẽir, *m.*; (4) m̃gealtap̃, -air, *m.*; (5) m̃gealtap̃ao, -ar̃o, *m.*; (6) p̃eōp̃án, -ám, *m.*; (7) p̃eap̃ fl̃uac̃; (8) p̃oir̃b, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; (9) good pasture, fine grass, m̃int̃eac̃, -uig̃, *m.*; t̃á op̃eam̃ oẽ õaoim̃ib̃ le bã 'r̃ le caoir̃ig̃ õá sc̃ur̃ cum̃ c̃ibẽ 'r̃ ap̃ riñ cum̃ m̃int̃ig̃, many people have cows and sheep which they graze on sedge and afterwards on fine pasture (*Gadel. I.*, 121, 11).

Pasture, *v.t.*, to feed on growing grass, cuip̃um̃ ap̃ p̃eap̃ nó ap̃ m̃bear.

Pasture, *v.i.*, to graze, m̃geilt̃m̃, -g̃eilt̃.

Pasturing, *n.*, the act of grazing, (1) m̃geilt̃, -e, *f.*; (2) m̃bear, -b̃ir, *m.*

Pasty, *n.*, a meat pie, p̃rige p̃eōla.

Pat, *v.t.*, to strike gently with the hand, p̃ẽr̃õbuail̃m̃, -al̃ao, .i. buail̃aõ gõ h̃eac̃ot̃pom̃.

Pat, *n.*, a light quick stroke with the hand, bar̃õg̃, -õige, -a, *f.*, .i. buille beas̃, eac̃ot̃pom̃.

Pat, *a.*, fit, convenient, timely, (1) ullam̃, -aim̃e; (2) oip̃eam̃nac̃, -aige; (3) abar̃o, -e.

Pat, *ad.*, in a pat manner, go hullãm̃: it came pat to him, t̃ám̃ig̃ p̃ẽ gõ hullãm̃ cuige.

Patch, *n.*, (1) a piece of cloth or other material sewed or fixed to cover a hole, (a) p̃reab̃án, -ám, *m.*: a p. is better than a hole, ip̃ p̃eap̃ir̃ p̃reab̃án ná poll̃; (b) leãõb, -a, *pl. id.*, and -ac̃a and -pac̃a, *m.*; (c) leãõb̃án, -ám, *m.*; (d) taoib̃ín (a p. on the upper of a boot or shoe), *m.*; (e) p̃air̃te, *g. id., m.*: a hole is more honourable than a patch, ip̃ oñóip̃aig̃ poll̃ ná p̃air̃te (*Don.*)

(2) *fig.*, Anything regarded as a patch, a small piece of ground, a plot, (a) p̃air̃te, *g. id., pl. -t̃í, m.*: a p. of ground, p. tal̃mañ; (b) a level p., p̃iap̃õg̃, -õige, -a, *f.* (*P. O'L.*); (c) g̃iõb̃án, -ám, *m.* (*M. B.*); (d) m̃ir̃, -e, -eanna, *f.*: m̃ir̃ tal̃mañ.

Patch, *v.t.*, to mend by means of a patch, (1) p̃reab̃ánaim̃, -aõ; (2) cl̃úoir̃ig̃im̃, -oac̃; (3) cuip̃um̃ p̃reab̃án nó taoib̃ín.

Patcher, *n.*, one who patches or botches, (1) p̃reab̃ánur̃oe, *gen. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (2) cl̃úõoir̃, -õra, -p̃í, *m.*; (3) cl̃úoaire, *g. id., pl. -p̃í, m.*

Patchwork, *n.*, work composed of various pieces sewn together, obair̃ p̃reab̃ám.

Patchy, *a.*, covered with patches, (1) p̃reab̃ánaac̃, -aige; (2) leãõbac̃, -aige.

Pate, *n.*, (1) the skull, the head of a person, (a) cl̃orgeann, -g̃inn, *pl. id., m.*: how came that crotchet

into your pate, *cionnur tāmīz an raobrmuameaó rom ann 'oo cloigeanm (cloigcionn, O'Beg.)*;

(b) *blaor̄z, -oir̄ze, -a, f.*

(2) The crown of the head, *bair̄ear, -t̄ir, m.*

Patella, *n.*, (1) the kneepan, the cap of the knee, *copán, r̄zātán nō r̄zātán na glúme, m.*

(2) The limpet (Patella vulgata), *báir̄neac̄, -nīz, -nīze, m.*

Paten, *n.*, the plate on which the Host is placed during Mass, (1) *mulla, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (2) *mullán, -ám, m.*; (3) *mullós, -óise, -a, f.*; (4) *paitín, g. id., pl. -ní, m. (cf. L. patina, patena, a pan)*; (5) *mīar, g. méire, dat. méir, pl. -a, f. (T.P. II., 253).*

Patent, *a.*, evident, apparent, manifest, (1) *folur̄ac̄, -aīze*; (2) *roir̄éir, -e.*

Patent, *n.*, letters patent from the king or other recognised authority, (1) *ceao r̄ioz̄*; (2) *paitinn ón r̄íz̄.*

Pater, *n.*, father, *ačair, gen. ačair, pl. aīr̄neac̄a, m. (cf. Gr. patr̄er; L. pater; father with loss of p common in Ir. and Welsh): pater and ave, paroir̄ ir̄ áibe m̄ar̄ia.*

Paternal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a father, fatherly, (1) *ačar̄oā, ind.*; (2) *aīr̄neam̄ail, -m̄la.*

Paternity, *n.*, derivation or descent from a father, origin, *ačar̄oāc̄t, gen. -a, f.*

Paternoster, *n.*, the Lord's Prayer, (1) *ár̄ n-ačair*; (2) *an p̄aroir̄, -ore, -oreac̄a, f.*

Path, Pathway, *n.*, (1) a trodden way, a footway, (a) *carán, -ám, m.*; (b) *cor̄-r̄uīze, g. id., pl. -z̄te, f.*; (c) *conair̄, -e, f.*; (d) path through a tilled field, *ruanán,*

-ám, m.; (e) *ruan, g. r̄ém, pl. id., m. (O'D. Gram. 410).*

(2) A way, course or track, also *fig.* a course of life or action, (a) *r̄uīze, g. id., pl. -z̄te, f.*: the way of uprightness, *r̄uīze an ionnr̄acair (Prov. 2, 13)*; (b) *carán, -ám, m.*: thou wilt show me the path of life, *car̄beánr̄ar̄o tú 'oam carán na beac̄a (Ps. 16, 11).*

Pathetic, Pathetical, *a.*, affecting or moving the tender emotions, (1) *močur̄z̄teac̄, -t̄ize*; (2) *gluar̄eac̄, -r̄ize*; (3) *cor̄ruīzeac̄, -z̄ize.* Pathless, *a.*, having no beaten path or way, (1) *nenr̄uīanac̄, -aīze*; (2) *oībealar̄z̄*; (3) *zan carán.*

Pathological, *a.*, of or pertaining to pathology, *aīc̄ir̄eólar̄, -aīze.*

Pathologist, *n.*, one skilled in pathology, *aīc̄ir̄eólar̄oē, gen. id., -ōte, m.*

Pathology, *n.*, the science of diseases, *aīc̄ir̄eólar̄, gen. -aīr̄, m.*

Pathos, *n.*, that which awakens tender emotions, *cor̄ruīzeac̄t, -a, f.*

Pathway, *n.*, a footway, a beaten track, also used *fig.*, *carán, -ám, m.*: in the way of righteousness is life and in the pathway thereof there is no death, *i r̄uīze na r̄ir̄eántac̄ta ac̄á an beac̄a ḡ ní'l b̄ár̄ ar̄ b̄ic̄ i n-a caránar̄o (Prov. 12, 28). See Path.*

Patience, *n.*, (1) the power of suffering with fortitude, (a) *roir̄z̄ro, gen. -z̄ōe, f.*; (b) *roir̄gne, gen. id., f.*; (c) *raōfulanz̄, -amz̄, m.*; (d) *fulanz̄, -amz̄, m.*; (e) *raōraōnāc̄t, -a, f.*

(2) The power of calmly waiting for something hoped for, (a) *roir̄z̄ro, -z̄ōe, f.*: have p. with me and I will pay thee all, *oēan roir̄z̄ro liom ḡ 'oo beár̄r̄ar̄o me an t-ioml̄án r̄uic̄*

(*Mat.* 18, 29); his p. gave way, *oo* *teip an foigro aip*; (b) *foigne*, *g. id.*, *f.*: *bip aip an bfoigne* (*nó bfoigro*) *aige* (*M.*).

Patient, *a.*, (1) undergoing pains, trials, etc., without murmuring, (a) *foigoeac*, *-oige*; (b) *foigneac*, *-nige* (*M.*).

(2) Forbearing, (a) *foofutan-zae*, *-aige*; (b) *fulan-zae*, *-aige*; (c) *fulingeac*, *-sige*; (d) *fo-amaonac*, *-aige*.

Patient, *n.*, a person under medical or surgical treatment, correlative to physician, surgeon, doctor, or nurse, *oear*, *-aip*, *m.*: when the p. is rich, there is no fear but doctors will come to him, *nuaip bionn an t-oear farobip ní baogal san leasaid oo teaet euge*.

Patiently, *ad.*, in a patient manner, (1) *so foigoeac*; (2) *so foigneac*.

Patly, *ad.*, fitly, seasonably, *so noipeamnac*.

Patness, *n.*, fitness or appropriateness, *oipeamnac*, *gen. -a, f.*

Patois, *n.*, a provincial form of speech, (1) *biap cannte*; *canmam éannte*.

Patriarch, *n.*, a church dignitary superior to an archbishop, (1) *ároacair*, *-ear*, *-aitpeaca, m.*; (2) *priomacair, m.*

Patriarchal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a patriarch, venerable, *ároacairó, ind.*

Patriarchate, Patriarchy, *n.*, the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch, *ároacairóac*, *-a*.

Patrician, *n.*, a nobleman, *oume uapat*.

Patrician, *a.*, noble, not plebeian, *uapat*, *comp. uaple*.

Patrimonial, *a.*, inherited from ancestors, (1) *oigpeamail, -mía*; (2) *acairó, ind.*

Patrimonially, *ad.*, by inheritance, *le noigpeaet*.

Patrimony, *n.*, a right or estate inherited from one's father (1) *oigpeaet*, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *acairó, g. id.*, *f.*: the dog's p. is the threshold, *acairó an mádaró an táirpeac*; (3) *acairóac*, *-a, f.*; (4) *ouail, -ail, m.*

Patriot, *n.*, one who loves his country, *tiortac*, *-ais, -aige, m.*

Patriotic, *a.*, inspired by love of country, (1) *tiortacóac*; (2) *tiortacmail, -mía*.

Patriotism, *n.*, love of country, (1) *tiortacó, -a, m.*; (2) *sraó tíre, m.*

Patristic, Patristical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Fathers of the Church, (1) *ároacairóac*; (2) *priomacairóac*.

Patrol, *n.*, (1) a going of the rounds along a chain of sentinels, *zároa raigtoúrí as tiomcailaó baile móir, nó caépac, nó campá*.

(2) The guard or men who go the round, (a) *zároa, g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*; (b) *luet fairé, m.*; (c) *fofairé, g. id.*, *pl. -rí, f.*

Patron, *n.*, (1) one who protects or supports (a) *tearmannac*, *-ais, m.*; (b) *tearmannuróe, g. id.*, *pl. -óte, m.*; (c) *tearmanntóir -ópa, -rí, m.*

(2) One who has the gift of a benefice, *éaplam, -aim, m.*

(3) A furtherer, a promoter, (a) *comairceóir -ópa, -rí, m.*; (b) *tompuróe, g. id.*, *pl. -óte, m.*; (c) *taca, g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*

(4) A guardian or patron saint and his festival, *pátrún, -úm, m.*

Patronage, *n.*, special countenance or support, favour, encouragement or aid, (1) *comairce, g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *comparóe, g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *coónacair, -aip, m.*

Under patronage, *πέ τρεό*.

Patroness, n., a female patron or helper, *κομαιρσεόη, -όη, -ή, m.*

Patronize, v.t., (1) to support, to countenance, to favour, to aid, *οἰοεσθαι, -αθ.*

(2) To assume the air of a superior toward (used in an unfavourable sense): they p. me but I think little of them, *τά ῥα οὐδὲν σοὶ μὲν οὐκ ἄρτι βεῶν ἄσθαι ἰσθ.*

Patronizer, n., one who patronizes, (1) *οἰοεσθῶν, -όη, -ή, m.*; (2) *κοραντόη, m.*

Patronymic, n., a name derived from an ancestor, as MacDonald the son of Donald, *ῥιόννη, gen. id., pl. -ννη, m.*

Patten, n., a clog or wooden shoe, (1) *κλαβανῶν, -ῶν, m.*; (2) *βρόζ αὐμαρῶ, f.*; (3) *βρόζ μαρῶ, f.*; (4) *πατίν, g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Patter, n., a quick succession of light sounds, *κλαγανῶν, -ῶν, f.*

Patter, v.t., to mutter, to mumble: to p. out prayers, *βεῖτ ἄς ἐν ἡμῶν ἐογαντ ὑμνῶν.*

Pattering, n., the act of striking with a quick succession of light sounds, (1) *κλαγανῶν, gen. -ῶν, f.*; (2) *κλαγανῶν, -ῶν, f.*; ἄς κλαγανῶν.

Pattern, n., (1) anything proposed for copy or imitation, (a) *εἰρημ-πλάη, -η, -ί, f.*; (b) *ῥομπλά, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

(2) A part showing the quality of the whole, *καί, -η, f.*: I have patterns of a new kind, *τά καί τε οὐ ῥομπ νῦν ἄσθαι.*

(3) Something made after a model, a copy, *ῥομπλά, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*: the patterns of things in the heavens, *ῥομπλά να νεῖσθαι ἀτά ἀρ νεῖσθαι (Heb. 9, 23).*

(4) A model from which a thing can be shaped or formed, *ῥαμπλάη, -ῶν, m.*

(5) A gathering of people to commemorate the festival of a saint, *κομῶν, -ῶν, m.* (a corruption of *κομῶν*).

Patty, n., a little pie *ῥίε βεῶν*: oyster patty, *ῥίε βεῶν οὐρῶν.*

Paucity, n., (1) smallness of number, scarcity, *τεῖρ, g. id., f.*

(2) Smallness of quantity, *λαγῶν, g. id., f., -ῶν, m.*

Paunch, n., the belly and its contents, (1) *μέσθαι, -ῶν, -ῶ, f.*, and *-αί, m.*; (2) *ῥεῶν, -η, f.*; (3) *μαρῶν, -ῶν, -ῶ, f. (Don.)*; (4) *τορῶν, g. τῶν, pl. id., m.*; (5) *τάρῶν, -ῶν, m.*; (6) *βοῖς μὲν, m.*; (7) *τέβη, g. id., pl. β-ί, f.*

Pauper, n., a poor person, esp. one dependent on charity, *βοῦν, gen. and pl. -ῶν, m.*

Pauperism, n., the state of being a pauper, (1) *βοῦν, f.*; (2) *βοῦν, -ῶν, m.*; (3) *βοῦν, -ῶν, f.*

Pause, n., (1) a temporary stop or rest, (a) *ῥαῶν, -ῶν, m.*; (b) *ορῶν, -ῶν, m.*; (c) *τεῖρ, -ῶ, pl. id., and -ῶν, f.*; (d) *ῥῥί, -η, f.*

(2) Temporary inaction or waiting, *ἰθ, f., νό αὐ, f.*; *κομῶν, g. id., pl. -ῶν, f.*

(3) A mark in writing and printing to indicate a break in reading, *ῥαῶν, -ῶν, m.*

Pause, v.i., to make a short stop, to cease for a time, (1) *ῥαῶν, v.n. ῥαῶν*; (2) *ῥῥί, -ῶν, -ῶν.* The same verbs are transitive used reflexively.

Pave, v.t., to lay a road or floor with stone, brick, wood, etc., *ῥαῶν το ὕψην; βοῦν, ῥο, ὑπῶν νό ῥαῶν το ὕψην τε ὑπῶν νό τε ἐλῶν.*

Paved, *a.*, covered with a pavement, *πάιτε*.

Pavement, *n.*, a paved road or sidewalk, (1) *τόχαρ*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *καὶρα*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *κλοῦαν*, *-άν*, *m.*; (4) *παίλ*, *gen. πάλας*, *-ας*, *f.*, also *-e*, *-εας*, *f.*; (5) *πάβαν*, *-e*, *-εας*, *f.*

Paver, Pavier, Pavior, *n.*, one who paves, (1) *καὶρόιρ*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (2) *παίτεσθόιρ*, *m.*

Paving, *n.*, (1) the act of laying a pavement, *ἀγροῦσαν παίλ κλοῦ* (2) A pavement, *κλοῦαν*, *-άν*, *m.*

Pavilion, *n.*, a large tent, a marquee, (1) *παυλίον*, *-ύον*, *m.*; (2) *pubal*, *-uible*, *pl. id.*, and *-uiblí*, *f.*

Pavonine, *a.*, characteristic of a peacock, *πέακόσας*, *-αίσε*.

Paw, *n.*, (1) the foot of a quadruped having claws, (a) *κυῦβ*, *-ύβε*, *-α*, *f.*; (b) *κυῦας*, *-άισε*, *-α*, *f.*; (c) *λαπα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (d) *λαῶαρ*, *gen. and pl. -αιρ*, *m.*; (e) *κυοῦ*, *g. κυῦβ*, *pl. -α* and *-αννα*, *m.*

(2) The hand (jocose) (a) *κυῦας* and *κυῦας*, *g. κυῦαισε* *pl. κυῦας*, *f.*; (b) *πλαῖ*, *-αίσε*, *-αίσεας*, *f.*; (c) *μάς*, *-άις*, *m.*, *dim. μάισιν* and *μάσαν*, *m.*

Paw, *v.t.*, (1) to stroke or fondle with the paw, (a) *λαῶμαι*; (b) *λάμψαι*.

(2) To scrape with the fore-foot, (a) *κυῦβαιμ*, *-αῶ*; (b) *κυῦαίμ*, *-αῶ*.

Pawer, *n.*, one who handles clumsily or rudely, (1) *λαῶράτωρ*, *gen. and pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *λαπαίρ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*

Pawing, *n.*, the act of handling clumsily or rudely, (1) *λαῶμαι*, *-άα*, *f.*, *λαῶμαι*, *-e*, *f.*, *λαῶσμαι*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *λάμψαι*, *-e*, *f.*; (3)

ύτουμεν, *-άα*, *f.*; (4) *μαῶσαι*, *-αιρ*, *f.*; (5) *πλαῖν*, *-άα*, *f.* (*P. O' L*); (6) *λάμψαι*, *-ίσε*, *m.*

Pawn, *n.*, anything deposited as a pledge, *ῥαῖν*, *gen. and pl. -ῥαῖν*, *m.*

Pawn, *v.t.*, to deposit or give as security for money borrowed, (1) *κυῦμ* *ἰ* *ῥαῖν*; (2) *καὶραμ* *ἰ* *ῥαῖν*.

Pawnbroker, *n.*, one who lends money on the security of goods deposited with him, *μαῶραι* *ῥαῖν*.

Pawned, *a.*, put in pawn, *κυῦα* *ἰ* *ῥαῖν*.

Pawning, *n.*, the act of putting a thing in pawn, *ἀγ* *κυῦ* *ἰ* *ῥαῖν*.

Pay, *n.*, salary or wages for work or services, (1) *ταῶραι*, *gen. -αῖ*, *m.*; (2) *ταῶ* *ῥαῶραι*, *m.*

Pay, *v.t.*, (1) to compensate, to remunerate, to recompense, (a) *οἶομαι*, *v.n. οἶοι*: or thou shalt pay a talent of silver, *νό οἶομαι τῷ ταῖαν ἀργῶ* (1 *Kings* 20, 39); (b) *ιοῶμαι*, *v.n. ιοῶ*: pay what you promised, *ιοῶ ἀν ῥαῶ τοῦ ῥαῖν*.

(2) Hence *fig.*, to compensate justly, to reward or punish, *κυῦαίμ*, *-αῶ* and *-ταῶ*: I paid him in his own coin, *ὅι μέ κυῦαῖς τειρ*.

(3) To discharge as a debt, demand or obligation, (a) *οἶομαι*, *v.n. οἶοι*: go and sell the oil and pay thy debt, *ἰμεῖς*, *ῥαῶ ἀν οἶα ἀγῶ οἶοι ὀφῖας* (2 *Kings* 4, 7); I will pay 10,000 talents of silver, *οἶομαι μέ οἶοι μέλε ταῖαν ἀργῶ*; (b) *ιοῶμαι*, *v.n. ιοῶ*: till he should pay the debts, *νό ῥο ἰοῶμαι ῥέ ἰα ῥαῶ* (*Mat.* 18, 30).

(4) To fulfil as a duty what has been promised or vowed, (a) *ῥιολαῖμ*, *v.n.* *ῥιολ*: let me go and pay my vow, *ταῖαιρ ὅαμ* *cead* *out* *oo* *ῥιολ* *mo* *móroē* (2 *Sam.* 15, 7); (b) *iocaῖμ*, *v.n.* *ioc*: pay what thou hast vowed, *ioc an* *níō* *oo* *mórois* *tú* (*Eccles.* 5, 4).

(5) To give or offer without an implied obligation, *ταῖαιρ*, *-ῖαιρτ*: to pay a visit, *cuairt* *oo* *ταῖαιρτ*.

Pay, *v.i.*, to recompense, to make payment, requital or satisfaction, (1) *ῥιολαῖμ*, *v.n.* *ῥιολ*: pay for that, *ῥιολ ar* *rm*; the wicked borroweth and payeth not again, *ῡabarō an* *ῥiocōume* *airteasāō* *ḡ* *ní* *ῥιολann* *arír* (*Ps.* 37, 21); (2) *iocaῖμ*, *v.n.* *ioc*: whoever drinks it, 'tis Daniel will pay, *cia ar* *biē* *ōume* *ōlar* *'ré* *Domnall* *iocfar*.

Payable, *a.*, that may, can or should be paid, *mōiōta*, *ind.*

Pay-day, *n.*, the day of settlement of accounts, (1) *lā* *ῥιολarōeācta*, *m.*; (2) *lā an* *cunntair*, *genly*. Last Day.

Payer, *n.*, one who pays, (1) *ῥιολtōir*, *gen.* *-ōra*, *pl.* *-ōirí*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιolutōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-ōče*, *m.*: he is a very good p., *ir* *mōmaic* *an* *ῥiolutōe* *é*.

Paymaster, *n.*, one whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., (1) *māisirtir* *ῥιολarōeācta*; (2) *iocutōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ōče*, *m.*

Payment, *n.*, (1) the act of paying, (a) *ῥιολ*, *-a*, *m.*; (b) *ioc*, *gen.* *-a*, *pl.* *-aí*, *m.*: though sweet the wine the p. is bitter, *oá* *mítre* *an* *ḡion* *ir* *rearb* *a* *ioc*.

(2) That which is paid, (a) *ῥιολarōeāct*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *iocarōeāct*, *-a*, *f.*

Pea, *n.*, a plant and its fruit of the genus *Pisum*, *pir*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

Beach pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*), *pir* *māra*, *f.*

Chick pea (*Cicer arietinum*), *pireán*, *-ám*, *m.*; *coll.*, *pireánac*, *-ais*, *m.*

Heath pea, a species of bitter vetch (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*), the tubers of which are eaten and in Scotland used to flavour whisky, *pir* *rlébe*.

Horse pea, a kind of vetch of the genus *Hippocrepis*, *pir* *capailt*; *pir* *préacám*.

Sweet pea, the annual plant, *Lathyrus odoratus*, (a) *capra* *mítr*; (b) *cairmeal*, *-a*, *f.*

Wild pea, *pir* *ḡiāōam*.

Pea, *n.*, the spawn of fish, *eočair*, *-črač*, *f.*: a pea herring, *ḡsāōan* *eočrač*.

Peace, *n.*, (1) a state of quiet or tranquility, freedom from war, disturbance or agitation, (a) *ḡiōčcám*, *-ána*, *f.*; (b) *ḡiōč*, *-a*, *f.*, (c) *ḡočt*: to hold one's p., *ōume* *oo* *berē* *'na* *ḡočt*; (d) to bind one to the p., *bannurōe* *ḡiōčcána* *oo* *cup* *ar* *ōume*; justice of the p., *bḡeicēam* *ḡiōčcána*, *iúirtir* *cáirpēre*; to make p., *ḡiōčcám* *oo* *ḡéanam*; a treaty of peace, *tráct* *ḡiōčcána*.

(2) Reconciliation, agreement after variance, (a) *mérōteac*, *-tis*, *-tisē*, *m.*; (b) *taicteac*, *-tis*, *m.*

Peaceable, *a.*, being in or at peace, quiet, not quarrelsome, (1) *ḡiōčcánta*, *ind.*; (2) *ḡiōčamail*, *-mīa*.

Peaceableness, *n.*, the state of being at peace, *ḡiōčcántačt*, *-a*, *f.*

Peaceably, *ad.*, in a peaceable manner, *ḡo* *ḡiōčcánta*.

Peaceful, *a.*, (1) possessing or enjoying peace, *riótamail*, -*m̃la*.

(2) Not inclined or tending to war, disturbance or agitation, (a) *riótchánað*, -*aiḡe*; (b) *riṡeað* -*ṡiḡe*; (c) *riótac*, -*aiḡe*.

Peacefully, *ad.*, in a peaceful manner, (1) *ḡo riótamail*; (2) *ḡo riótchánta*.

Peacefulness, *n.*, the state of being peaceful, (1) *riótam̃laṡt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *riótchánaṡt*.

Peaceless, *a.*, without peace, *ḡan riṡ*.

Peace-maker, *n.*, one who reconciles parties that are at variance, (1) *riótadoir*, -*ópa*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *riótchánuir̃e*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óṡe*, -*óṡe*, *m.*; (3) *eadoirḡabáluir̃e*, *m.*: the p. does not always escape unhurt, *ní ṡér̃eann an t-e. air (M.)*; (4) *ḡear na headoirḡabála*; the p. often gets a buffet, *bíon doir̃n aḡ ḡear na headoirḡabála ḡo minic (Prov.)*; (5) *ḡear an eadoirḡám*: the p. does not always come safe, *ṡá oṡis ḡear an eadoirḡám r̃lán (U.)*; (6) *ṡeann r̃ér̃oṡis*, *m. (M. b.)*; (7) *r̃ér̃oṡeir̃*, -*ópa*, -*ri*, *m.*

Peacemaking, *n.*, the act of reconciling parties at variance, (1) *eadoirḡabáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (2) *eadoirḡám*, -*ána*, *f.*

Peace-offering, *n.*, (a) *Jewish antiq.*, a voluntary offering to God, (b) a gift or service to an offended person, *ioḡbair̃t riótchána*.

Peach, *n.*, a well-known fruit and the tree which bears it (*Prunus persica*), *peir̃eóḡ*, *gen. -óḡe*, *pl. -a*, *f.*

Peach-tree, *ḡr̃ann peir̃eóḡe*.

Peacock, *n.*, the male of the common domestic bird (*Pavo cristatus*), (1) *péacóḡ*, -*óḡe*

-*a*, *f.*: *már ḡréaḡac an péacóḡ ní rioṡtar a cnáma*; (2) *peab-coiteac*, -*is*, *m. (P. S.)*.

Peafowl. *See* Peacock.

Peahen, *n.*, the hen or female peafowl, *ṡeair̃c péacóḡe*.

Peak, *n.*, (1) a point, (a) *péac*, -*éice*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *r̃unn*, -*e* and -*reanna*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (c) *biop*, *g. beapa*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) The pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain, (a) *beann*, *gen. -a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also *g. beinne*, *dat. beinn*, *f.*:

At Dan of the Peak's there is excellent fare.

For the person who eats before coming there.

Ir maic an tḡ biṡ, tḡ ṡóim̃ail na mbeann

Do'n ṡé iteann a ḡr̃oinn rapa oṡiḡeann r̃é ann.

(b) *r̃tuac*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (c) *muṡac áro*.

(3) Peak or corner of a cap or hat, *ḡeir̃c*, -*e* -*eanna*, *f.*:

Naṡa t̃ri ḡeir̃ceanna ir r̃tuir̃ air̃.

Ir maḡ air̃ anonn ṡum tḡe an óil (M. song).

Peaked, Peakish, *a.*, pointed, (1) *beannað*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *binneac*, -*niḡe*; (3) *biopað*, -*aiḡe*.

Peal, *n.*, (1) a set of bells tuned to each other, (a) *ṡiṡḡ* -*e*, -*eac̃a*, *f.*; (b) a p. of bells, *comḡuam cloḡ*.

(2) A loud sound or succession of loud sounds, (a) *roṡrum mór*, *m.*; (b) *cullóro mór*, *f.*; (c) *r̃ḡeair̃t*, -*eir̃t*, *m.*: a p. of laughter, *r̃ḡeair̃t ḡáir̃e*.

(3) A young salmon, (a) colḡán, -ám, *m.*; (b) uatós, -óise, -a, *f.*

Pear, *n.*, the fruit of the tree (*Pyrus communis*), also the tree itself, pioṛpa, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.* (*cf. L. pirum*); péirín.

Pearl, *n.*, (1) a hard, smooth, greyish-white, iridescent jewel found in the pearl oyster (*Margaritifera*) and other bivalve mussels, (a) péarpa, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (b) néamamn, -e, -anna, *f.*, niamann, *f. (Marco Polo).*

(2) A whitish speck or film on the eye, pionn, *m.*

Pearl-grass, *n.*, Egyptian or Indian millet (*Penicillaria spicata*), féar cpiṛeac.

Pearl-like, *a.*, resembling a pearl, néamannra, *ind.*

Pearly, *a.*, abounding with pearls, péarpaac, -aige.

Pear-tree, *n.*, (1) cṛann pioṛpa, *m.*; (2) pioṛpós, -óise, -a, *f.* See Pear.

Peasant, *n.*, a countryman, a rustic, (1) tuata, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (2) fteargac, -aig, *m.*: a young p. (*Or.*).

Peasant-like, *a.*, rude, clownish, tuatamaíl, -mía.

Peasantry, *n.*, peasants collectively, tuét típe.

Peas, *n.*, a *pl.* form of Pea, piṛeán, -ám, *m.*

Peat, *n.*, decayed vegetable matter found in bogs and cut and dried for fuel, móim, *gen. móna, pl. móimce, f.*: a sod of p. or "turf," fótó móna. [Note. —The word peat, which is of unknown origin, may be derived from bót, fire (*Cor. Gl.*), with the interchange of p for b.

Whitish mossy turf, pionnamóm, -móna, *f.*

Peatland *n.*, reclaimed bog, móimceán, -ám, *m.*

Peat-spade, Turf-spade, *n.*, a kind of spade with a side wing for cutting the turf into rectangular blocks or sods for drying, fteagán, -ám, *m.*

Peaty, *a.*, composed of or resembling peat, móimceac, -tíge.

Pebble, *n.*, a small stone, esp. one rounded by the action of water, (1) méarpós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (2) púrpós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) cloicín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (4) mioncloic, -cloice, -a, *f.*; (5) flat pebble, (a) fṡiolla, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (b) fṡigirín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Pebbled, Pebbly, *a.*, abounding with pebbles, púrpósac, -aige.

Peccability, *n.*, liability to sin, peacamlaic, *gen. -á, f.*

Peccable, *a.*, liable to sin, peacamail, -mía.

Peccadillo, *n.*, a petty crime or fault, (1) mipeacaó, *gen. and pl. -aó, m.*; (2) loic beag, *m.*; (3) a venial sin, peacaó folóḡta, *m.*

Peccancy, *n.* See Peccability.

Peccant, *a.*, sinning, peacamail, -mía.

Peck, *n.*, a vessel, a measure = two gallons, (1) peic, -e, -eanna, *f.*, also pic [in Sc. Gaelic peic = 2 gallons]: a p. of potatoes, pic píataoí; (2) cloḡao, -aó, *m.*, *dim. cloḡaroín*, still in common use, meaning a small peck; the big pecks for cooling the milk are now generally called cíléirí. Cloḡao also meant a helmet and a measure: mapa noíolparó cloḡao tú oíolparó maolán tú; if a peck will not pay you a tub will.

Peck, *v.t.*, (1) to strike with the beak, (a) fobaim, -aó; (b) fíobaim, -aó.

(2) Hence to pick or dig into with a pointed instrument, *piocaim*, -*ao*.

Peck, *n.*, a quick sharp stroke as with the beak of a bird, *siob*, -*a*, -*anna*, *m.*

Pecker, *n.*, one who or that which pecks, *piocaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Pectoral, *a.*, of or pertaining to the breast or chest, *uētaē*, -*aiē*.

Peculate, *v.i.*, to embezzle public money entrusted to one's care, *zoraim*, *v.n.* *zoro*.

Peculation, *n.*, embezzlement, *zao-aiōeaēt*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Peculator, *n.*, one who embezzles, *zaoirōe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ōē*, *m.*

Peculiar, *a.*, (1) particular, individual, (*a*) *aiūē*, *ind.* (*aiūro* or *aiēro* with *o* unaspirated, common in *Con.*): the p. treasure of kings, *ionnmur aiūē na rīōē* (*Eccles.* 2, 8); (*b*) *ronnrāōaē*, -*aiē*: an ancient custom p. to the clergy alone, *nōr ro i n-aiōōo oō bī ronnrrāōaē oō ēlēirēib amām* (*MacC.* 64).

(2) Unusual, singular, strange, *pā leiē*: he is a p. man, not like anyone else, *ir oume pā leiē ē*.

Peculiarity, *n.*, a special and distinctive characteristic or habit *aiūē*, *g. id.*, *f.*: it is the p. of that whelp, *ir i aiūē an ēoileām rm* (*P. H.* 3438).

Peculiarize, *v.t.*, to set apart as an exclusive possession, *cuīrim pā leiē*.

Peculiarly, *ad.*, in a peculiar manner, *so rpeiriatā*.

Pecuniary, *a.*, relating to money, *bamear le naiēgeao*; P. advantage, *buntaiūē i bpuīrm aiūēro*.

Pedagogue, *n.*, *rsoilmāiēirēir* (*somt. prond. rsoilamāiēirēir*); an

rsoilmāiēirēir ir a mālāi lēiēimn; *māiēirēir rsoile*.

Pedal, *n.*, a lever or key worked by the foot as in a pianoforte or organ, a treadle as in a lathe or bicycle, (1) *raiēirē*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -ī*, *f.*; (2) *trōiēēān*, -*ām*, *m.*; (3) *trōiēēin*, *g. id.*, *pl. nī*, *m.*

Pedal, *v.t.*, to work the pedal as of a bicycle, *raēalām*, -*aiē*.

Pedant, *n.*, one who puts on an air of learning or pretends to superior knowledge, (1) *teasraēān*, *gen. and pl. -ām*, *m.*; (2) *bpuimaiē*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*; (3) *rēaoēaiē lēiēimn*.

Pedantic, Pedantical, *a.*, ostentatious of learning, (1) *bpuimaiēeaē*, -*riē*; (2) *rēaoēaiēeaē*, -*riē*; (3) *rēōrōeamail*, -*mā*.

Pedantically, *ad.*, in a pedantic manner, *so bpuimaiēeaē*.

Pedantry, *n.*, vain ostentation of learning, (1) *bpuimaiēeaēt*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; *rēōro*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *porcamār*, -*āir*, *m.* (*Con.*); (3) *ēalētaēt*, -*a*, *f.* (*Or.*).

Peddle, *v.t.*, to sell from place to place or in very small quantities, *mioneairraiōe oō oīol*.

Peddler, *n.*, one who travels about selling small wares, (1) *pacaiē*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*; (2) *manēaiē*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*; (3) *creamāiē*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *m.*; (4) *ēreimrēēōir*, -*ōra*, -*rī*, *m.*; (5) *ceannaēē māla*; (6) *ceannaēē rēāērām* (*Feenachty*); (7) *reallēāēir*, -*ēara*, *m* ("jolter" or hawker).

Peddling, *a.*, acting as a peddler, petty, insignificant, *creamāiēeaē*, -*riē*.

Peddling, *n.*, the act of hawking small wares, (1) *manēaiēeaēt*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; (2) *creamāiēeaēt*, -*a*, *f.*

Pedestal, n., the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, etc., (1) *cor*, -οῖρε, -α, *f.*, *dim.* *corῖn*, *m.*; (2) *uaitne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -nī*, *f.*; (3) *columan*, *gen. -am*, *pl. id.* and -ῖνα; (4) *colḃa*, *g. id.*, *m.*, *dim.* *colḃin*, *m.*

Pedestrian, n., (1) a walker, *coirṛōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōce*, *m.*

(2) One who journeys on foot, *cairceaturōe ar cor*, *m.*

Pedestrianism, n., walking or running, *coirṛōeact*, -α, *f.*

Pedigree, n., descent, lineage, genealogy, (1) *ḡemeatac*, -αιḡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ḡlūn ḡemeatac*, *f.*; (3) *craoḃa coimneara*, *f.*; (4) *reanḃar*, -αιρ, *m.*; (5) *craoḃ ḡemeatac*, *f.*

Peel, n., the skin or rind, *cpoiceann*, *gen. cpoicmn*, *pl. cpoicne*, *m.*; (2) *caḃat*, -ait, *m.*; (3) *rpeatōḡ*, -ōḡe, -α, *f.*; (4) *rḡamaḃ*, -αιḡe, -α, *f.*

Peel, v.t., to strip off the skin, bark or rind, (1) *tomaim*, -αḃ; (2) *rūrḡaim*, -αḃ.

Peeled, a., having the skin or bark removed, (1) *tomḃa*, *ind.*; (2) *tomairḃa*, *ind.*; (3) *rūrḡe*, *ind.*; (4) *rḡamḃac*, -αιḡe.

Peeling, n., the act of stripping off the skin or rind, (1) *rūrḡaḃ*, -ḡḃa, *m.*; (2) *tomairḃ*, -airḃa, *f.*

Peep, v.i., to look slyly or cautiously, to peer as through a hole or crevice, (1) *bpeactnuḡim*, -uḡaḃ; (2) *péacaimt nó bpeactnuḡaḃ mar a beaḃ tpe polt nó tpe rḡoilt*.

Peep, n., a sly look, *amairc nó raḃairc pteamnam*.

Peep-hole, n., a hole or crevice through which one may peep without discovery, *polt amairc*, *gen. and pl. puilt amairc*, *m.*

Peeping, n., the act of prying, *bpeactnuḡaḃ*, -uḡḃe, *m.*: you shall pay for your p., *oiolparḃ tū ar ron oo bpeactnuḡḃe*.

Peep-of-day, n., daybreak, *bṛpeaḃ*, *bpeacaḃ nó éirḡe an lae*: at the peep-o'-day we'll be both on foot, *ir ar eirḡe an lae beam araon 'n-ar rearam*.

Peer, n., (1) a nobleman, (a) *flait*, -aḃa, *m.*; (b) *tiḡearna*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (2) an equal (a) *ramait*, -mīa, *f.*; (b) *leitéro*.

Peer, v.i., to look narrowly or curiously or intently, (1) *mḡiúcaim*, -aḃ; (2) *ḡéirpéacaim*, -caim(τ).

Peerage, n., the rank or dignity of a peer, (1) *mōruairteaḃt*, -α, *f.*; (2) *tiḡearmar*, *gen. and pl. -air*, *m.*

Peeress, n., the wife of a peer, a woman ennobled in her own right or by marriage, *baim-tiḡearna*, *f.*

Peering, n., the act of looking intently, *mḡiúcaḃ*, -caḃa, *m.*

Peerless, a., having no peer or equal, *ḡan a leitéro ann*.

Peevish, a., habitually fretful, querulous, petulant, hard to please, (1) *coḡḡaḃ*, -αιḡe; (2) *ḡṛṛṛṛ*, -ḃpe; (3) *cannṛánaḃ*, -αιḡe; (4) *cporṛa*, *ind.*; (5) *cporánta*, *ind.*; (6) *nīmneaḃ*, -nḡe; (7) *aictroeaḃ*, from *aictro*, a small serpent, -oḡe; (8) *oo-mairḃa*, *ind.*; (9) *amḡiḃe*, *ind.*; (10) *ḡiaḃtaḃ*, -αιḡe: I hate a p. housewife, *ir ḡuaḃ tiom bean tiḡe tá ḡiaḃtaḃ (Or.)*; (11) *neanntaḃ*, -αιḡe; (12) *tiaḃair*, -cra; (13) *ḡioḃmar*, -aire: a hungry man is always p., *ir ḡnát ocraḃ p. (D. E. 140)*; (14) *clibíreaḃ*, -riḡe; (15) *ḡṛṛṛmḡeaḃnaḃ*, -αιḡe; (16) *cporṛaitḃa*, *ind.*; (17) *canncraḃ*, -αιḡe.

Peevishly, *ad.*, in a peevish manner,
(1) ὅσοις ὁλῶς; (2) ὅσοις ὁλῶς;
(3) ὅσοις ὁλῶς; (4) ὅσοις ὁλῶς;
ἀντα.

Peevishness, *n.*, disposition to grumble or fret, sourness of temper, (1) ῥιπῆ, *gen. id., f.*; (2) ὁλῶς, *-α, f.*; (3) ὁλῶς, *-α, f.*; (4) ὁλῶς, *-α, f.*; (5) ὁλῶς, *-ε, f.*; (6) ὁλῶς, *g. id., m.*; (7) ὁλῶς, *g. id., f.*; (8) ὁλῶς, *-α, f.*; *p.* is far from being sense, ἡ ῥα ὅτι ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (9) ὁλῶς, *-α, f.*

Peevish person, (1) ὁλῶς, *-άμ, m.*; (2) ὁλῶς, *gen. id., pl. -ῶς, m.*; (3) ὁλῶς, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*: interfere with a *p. p.* and he will interfere with you, ὁλῶς ἡ ῥα ὁλῶς (U.); (4) ὁλῶς, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*; (5) ὁλῶς, *g. id., pl. -ῶς, m.*

Peg, *n.*, (1) a small pointed piece of wood used as a nail, (a) ὁλῶς, *g. id., pl. -αί, m., dim. ὁλῶς, -ῶς, -α, f., ὁλῶς, -άμ, m.*; (b) ὁλῶς, *-ά, m.*; (c) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (d) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς.

(2) A wooden pin on which to hang things, ὁλῶς, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

(3) A stopple, ὁλῶς, *-άμ, m.*

(4) The peg that supports the wheel of a spinning wheel, ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α, f.*

(5) A straddle peg for supporting panniers, (a) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α*; (b) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α, f.*; (c) ὁλῶς, *g. ὁλῶς, pl. id., m.*

(6) Peg for supporting the bottom of a pannier. *See under Pannier.*

Pegwood, *n.*, a shrub (*Euonymus Europæus*), the spindle tree from which pegs, spindles, etc., were made, called also prickwood, ὁλῶς, *gen. -ῶς.*

Pelf, *n.*, money, conveying the idea of ill-gotten or worthless, ὁλῶς, *gen. -ῶς, m.*

Pelican, *n.* a large, web-footed bird of the genus *Pelecanus*, (1) ὁλῶς, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*; (2) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α, f.*

Pelisse, *n.*, an outer garment for men or women originally of fur or lined with fur, (1) ὁλῶς, *-ε, -ῶς, f. (cf. L. pelliceus, made from skins, from pellis, a skin)*; (2) ὁλῶς, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*

Pellet, *n.*, a small ball as of paper, dough, etc., ὁλῶς, *gen. and pl. ὁλῶς, m.*: pellets of paste, ὁλῶς ὁλῶς.

Pellicle, *n.*, a thin skin or film, ὁλῶς, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*

Pellitory, *n.*, (1) a plant or weed (*Parietaria officinalis*), ὁλῶς, *m.*; (a) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (b) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς, *m.*; (2) *p.* of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*), (a) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (b) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, m.*

Pell-mell, *ad.*, in utter confusion, (1) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (2) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; (3) ὁλῶς ὁλῶς.

Pellucid, *a.*, clear, limpid, transparent, (1) ὁλῶς, *-άμ, m.*; (2) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, m.*

Pellucidness, *n.*, clearness, limpidity, (1) ὁλῶς, *gen. id., f.*; (2) ὁλῶς, *g. id., f.*

Pelt, *v.t.*, to assail with missiles (1) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α*; (2) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, -α*; (3) ὁλῶς, *v.n. ὁλῶς*; (4) ὁλῶς, *-ῶς, m.*: he pelted them with stones, ὁλῶς ὁλῶς; they were pelting

Pen-feather, *n.*, a disease among fowl, *ḡalair cleite*.

Penfish, *n.*, a squid, (1) *ḡioḡaḡ*, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*; (2) *ḡioḡaḡ*, -aḡḡ, -aḡḡe, *m.*

Penfold, *n.* See Pinfold.

Penguin, *n.*, a bird of the order Impennes or Ptiloptera, penguin (*Foley*).

Peninsula, *n.*, a portion of land almost surrounded by water and connected with the mainland by an isthmus, (1) *ḡor*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ḡur*, *m.*: the Peninsula of the Holly in Kerry, *Ror an Cúitinn*; (2) *leicínre*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ceanncúire*, *m.*; (4) *oileán naḡ mór*.

Peninsular, *a.*, of or pertaining to a peninsula, *leicínreac*, -*rḡe*.

Penis, *n.*, the male organ of generation, (1) *boro*, *g. buro*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, hence *boroal*, -*aíl*, *m.*, and *boroac*, -*aḡḡ*, a man's privy parts; (2) *biaḡ*, -*a*, *m.* See *Membrum virile*.

Penitence, *n.*, sorrow for sins *aicḡe*. *gen. id.*, *f.*

Penitent, *n.*, one who repents of sin, *aicḡeac*, -*ḡiḡḡ*, *m.*

Penitential, *a.*, of the nature of penance, *aicḡeac*, -*rḡe*.

P. psalm, *raim na haicḡe*.

P. station, *ularo*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Penitentiary, *n.*, a house of correction, *oúrcéac*, -*cḡe*, -*cḡe*, *m.*

Penitently, *ḡo haicḡeac*.

Penknife, *n.*, a small pocket-knife formerly used for making pens, (1) *rḡian pinn*, *gen. rḡime pinn*, *pl. rḡeana pinn*, *f.*; also *rḡín pinn* (*Jer.* 36, 23); (2) *rḡian eite*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Penman, *n.*, a writer, esp. one skilled in the use of the pen, (1)

rḡríḡneoir, -*oir*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) *peannaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Penmanship, *n.*, the art of writing, (1) *rḡríḡneoiréac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *lámḡríḡoḡaḡ*, -*oḡa*, *m.*

Pennant, *n.*, a small flag, *brataḡ*, *gen. -aḡḡ*, *pl. -aḡa*, *m.*

Pennated, *a.*, winged, *rḡiaḡánac*, -*aḡe*.

Penniless, *a.*, destitute of money, impecunious, (1) *ḡan pḡḡimn ran ooman*; (2) he is penniless, *níḡ rḡreaball ruac aḡe*; (3) *ḡan reoirḡḡḡ* (*lit.* without a farthing).

Pennon, *n.*, a small flag or streamer, *brataḡ beaḡḡ*, *m.*

Penny, *n.*, a bronze coin, the twelfth part of a shilling, *pḡḡimn*, -*e*, and -*ḡne*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; *pḡḡimn*, *gen. -e*, *f.* (*Con.* and *U.*): *p.* wise and pound foolish, *aḡ rábáil na pḡḡimne aḡur aḡ cup na rḡillinge amuḡa*.

Pennycress, *n.*, an annual herb of the mustard family (*Thlaspi arvense*), (1) *pḡaireac naḡcaoirac*; (2) *pḡaireac fíaró*.

Pennygrass, *n.*, a plant (*Gentiana amarella*), (1) *muilcéann*, *m.*; (2) *tur na pḡḡimne*.

Penny-leaf, *n.*, *coḡnán cairil*. See Pennywort.

Penny-royal, *n.*, an aromatic herb (*Mentha pulegium*), (1) *arán ḡlar*, *m.*; (2) *boróḡac*, -*aḡḡ*, *m.*

Pennyweight, *n.*, a troy weight containing 24 grains, *pḡḡimn*, -*e*, and -*ḡne*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Pennywort, *n.*, (1) a trailing herb (*Linaria cymbalaria*), *coḡnán cairil*.

(2) (Marsh), *n.*, a plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle*, *tur na pḡḡimne*,
(3) (Wall), *n.*, (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), (a) *coḡnán leacán*; (b) *oúḡcoḡac*.

puibleacá, *m.* (*cf.* W. pobl, L. populus); before many peoples and nations and tongues, 1 briaðnaire an iomaðo puibleacá 7 éimeaðacá 7 éeangá (Rev. 10, 11).

(2) Persons generally, an indefinite number of men and women, folks, (*a*) ðream, -a, -anna, *m.*; (*b*) luçt, -a, *m.* (*cf.* W. llwyth): the p. of that country are a bad p. and they are hateful to everyone, 1r otc an ðream luçt na tíre 1m 7 1r fuat le 3ac ðume íað [Note—Nouns of multitude take *pl. pron.*]; (*c*) aor, -a, *pl. id. m.*: young p., an t-aor ó3; (*d*) bunað, -aró, *m.*: misfortune usually falls on dilatory p., bionn an ðonar ar an mbunadó 1aóálac (*Don.*); (*e*) ðaome, *pl.* of ðume: they were great p., ba mó1 na ðaome íað; (*f*) ðron3, *g.* ðpum3e, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (*g*) aicme, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eacá, *f.*

(3) The community, the common crowd, laics, tuat, -aite, *dat.* -ait, *pl.* -a, *f.*: contrary to the law of the Church or the law of the common p. or laity, con1pá1róa ðo ói3e éille nó tuaithe (*K.*, Tbb. 142, 13).

(4) With a possessive pronoun, (*a*) one's ancestors or family, kindred, relations, mumnteap nó mumntip, -tipe, *f.*: his p. followed him, teanaðar a mumntip é [Note—If the nom. be a coll. or pl. noun the verb often takes the form of the synthetic 3rd pers. pl., *O'D. Gram.* 358]; my p.-in-law, mumntip mo éite; (*b*) one's subjects or followers, fellow-citizens or companions, ðaome: the king and his p., an 133 7 a ðaome (*Josh.* 8, 1);

he shall neither have son nor grandson among his p., ní ðeró mac nó mac mic a3e imeap3 a ðaome (*Job* 18, 19).

Pepper, *n.*, the dried berry whole or powdered of the East Indian woody climbing plant *Piper nigrum*, 1obap, *gen.* and *pl.* -aip, *m.* (*cf.* Gr. πιπερι, and L. piper).

Long p. (*P. longnum*), 1obap 1aða.

Red p., 1obap ðeap3, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Capsicum*.

Pepper, *v.t.*, to sprinkle or season with pepper, *fig.* to shower shot, etc., on 1ob1pui3im, -u3að.

Peppergrass, *n.* See Pepperwort.

Peppermint, *n.*, an aromatic herb (*Mentha piperita*), (1) m11min *m.*; (2) mon1ap 1obaip.

Pepperwort, *n.*, an herb (*Lepidium sativum*), (1) 3aip1eó3 éoteac, *f.*; (2) 3aip1éan, *m.*; (3) 1up an 1obaip.

Peradventure, *ad.*, perhaps, it may be, b'féroi1.

Perambulate, *v.t.*, to walk through or over, 1m1éimni3im, -iu3að.

Perambulate, *v.i.*, to walk about, to ramble, to stroll, 1m1iub1aim, -bál.

Perambulation, *n.*, the act of perambulating, 3abáit timcéait.

Per annum, *a.*, yearly, b1iaðantamait, -m1a.

Perceivable, *a.*, capable of being perceived, perceptible (1) 1o-1aic1eanaç, -a3e; (2) 1oi1éip, -e.

Perceive, *v.t.*, (1) to obtain a knowledge of through the senses, (*a*) moçui3im, -u3að '(feel): I did not p. him before, níoi1 moçui3eap 1oi1m1 1m é; I p. him not, ní moçui3im é (*Job* 23, 8); (*b*) éim,

v.n. *percrmt* (see): I p. thou art a prophet, *oo cim sur faro tu* (*John* 4, 19); (c) *airuim*, *-uḡaḡo* and *-reac̄taim̄* (hear): I did not p. him till he struck me, *nior airuḡear é sur buat ré mé*; (d) *tuḡaim ré noḡara*; (e) *ronn̄ruḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*; (f) *criochnuḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*; (g) *conn̄ruḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*.

(2) To take intellectual cognizance of, to understand, (a) *airuḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*, and *airuḡm̄(τ)* and *airuḡim*, *v.n.* *airuḡm̄(τ)*: they perceived that he had seen a vision, *o'airuḡeas̄oar so b̄pacar̄o ré tar̄ob̄re* (*Luke* 1, 22); but Jesus perceiving their wickedness, *asur ar n-air̄ne a mail̄re o' iora* (*Mat.* 22, 18); (b) *tuḡim*, *-ḡm̄(τ)*: I myself perceived that one event happened them all, *oo tuḡ m̄re sur b̄ionann c̄rioḡ o'eiḡeanac̄ o'oiḡ uile* (*Eccles.* 2, 14).

Perceptible, *a.*, capable of being perceived, cognizable, discernible, *roileir̄*, *-e*.

Perceptibly, *ad.*, *so roileir̄*.

Perception, *n.*, the act of perceiving, apprehension or cognizance by the senses or by the mind, (1) *moḡuḡaḡo*, *-uḡḡe*, *m*; (2) *moḡuḡḡeas̄c̄t*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *fair̄im*, *-reana*, *f.*; (4) *air̄eas̄taim̄*, *-e*, *f.*

Perceptive, *a.*, having the faculty of perceiving, *moḡuḡḡeas̄c̄*, *-ḡḡe*.

Perch, *n.*, (1) a measure, (a) *rtang*, *-amḡe*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *p̄ir̄re*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-r̄i*, *f.*

(2) A roost, *par̄oleas̄*, *-liḡ*, *m̄*.

Perch, *n.*, a fish of the genus *Perc̄a fluviatilis*, *uḡaire oeilḡ-neas̄c̄*.

Perch, *v.i.*, to alight as a bird, *tuir̄liḡim*, *-liḡ*.

Perchance, *ad.*, (1) by chance, *so cinneam̄nac̄*

(2) Perhaps, *b'p̄eroir̄*

Percolate, *v.i.*, to filter through, *ḡsaḡaim*, *-aḡo*, with *tr̄e*.

Percolation, *n.*, the act of filtering or straining, (1) *ḡsaḡaḡo*, *-ḡḡa*, *m.*; (2) *far̄saḡo*, *-ḡḡa*, *m.*

Perdition, *n.*, utter loss of the soul or of eternal bliss in a future state, (1) *oam̄nuḡaḡo*, *-uḡḡe*, *m.*; (2) *oam̄aim̄*, *-e*, *f.*

Peregrinate, *v.i.*, to travel from place to place, (1) *tar̄teas̄aim*, *-teas̄*; (2) *im̄ircim*, *-ir̄c* and *im̄uḡe*.

Peregrination, *n.*, a wandering from place to place, (1) *air̄teas̄*, *-ir̄*, *m.*; (2) *im̄ir̄ce*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) *im̄ir̄ḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Peremptorily, *ad.*, in a peremptory manner, *so hōr̄ouḡḡeas̄c̄*.

Peremptoriness, *n.*, the quality of being peremptory, *ōr̄ouḡḡeas̄c̄*, *-a*, *f.*

Peremptory, *a.*, dictatorial, *ōr̄ouḡḡeas̄c̄*, *-ḡḡe*.

Perennial, *a.*, (1) perpetual, unceasing, (a) *ruḡaim*, *-e* (*opp.* of *ouḡaim*, transitory); (b) *cianmar̄canac̄*, *-aḡe*; (c) *riḡbeo*; (d) *riḡob̄uan*, *-ame*; (2) *Bot.* continuing for more than two years, *lan̄b̄liaḡonac̄*, *-aḡe*.

Perfect, *v.t.*, to finish or complete without defect or blemish, (1) *lan̄c̄riochnuḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*; (2) *iomlan̄uḡim*, *-uḡaḡo*: my strength is made p. in weakness, *iomlan̄uḡḡeas̄ m̄o c̄um̄as̄tar̄a i n-eas̄ḡeuar̄* (2 *Cor.* 12, 9); (3) *roir̄lionaim̄*, *-aḡo*; (4) *lan̄o'eanaim*, *-am̄*.

Perfect, *a.*, (1) without error, *beas̄c̄*, *-a*.

(2) Without defect or blemish, (a) *comlán*, -áine; (b) *iomlán*, -áine.

(3) Completed, *lámhóanta*, *ind.*

(4) Whole, sound, *rlán*, -áine.

(5) Right, correct, *ceart*, *gsf.* *circe.*

(6) Mature, *foirfe*: in a more p. way, *ar mhóð níor foirfe* (*P. L.* 431).

Perfected, *a.*, fulfilled, completed, (1) *foirlionta*; (2) *lámhóanta*, *ind.*

Perfecter, *n.*, one who or that which makes perfect, (1) *foirliontóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *comhliontóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Perfection, *n.*, supreme degree of excellence, entire development, (1) *comláine*, *g. id., f.*; (2) *iomláine*; (3) *lámhóantaíocht*, -a, *f.*; (4) *foirfeacht*, -a, *f.*

Perfective, *a.*, tending or conducing to make perfect, (1) *comhlíontamhail*, -mhail; (2) *foirliontamhail*, -mhail.

Perfectly, *ad.*, faultlessly, thoroughly, wholly, completely, (1) *go beaíocht*; (2) *go bpeáíocht*; (3) *go hionlán*; (4) *go cruinn*.

Perfectness, *n.*, the quality or state of being perfect, perfection (which see), *iomláine*, *gen. id., f.*

Perfervid, *a.*, very fervid, ardent *upróictíocht*, -aíche.

Perfidious, *a.*, false to trust, treacherous, faithless, (1) *miócomgeallach*, -aíche; (2) *neamhcomgeallach*, -aíche; (3) *feallach*, -aíche; (4) *ciaróireach*, -ríche; (5) *cúilbeartaíocht*, -aíche; (6) *fallach*, *ind.* = deceptive, treacherous.

Perfidiously, *ad.*, in a perfidious manner, (1) *go miócomgeallach*; (2) *go feallach*.

Perfidiousness, *n.*, the quality of being perfidious, (1) *miócom-*

geallach, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *feallach*, -a, *f.*; (3) *cúilbeartaíocht*, -a, *f.*

Perfidy, *n.*, violation of a trust imposed; treachery; faithlessness, (1) *feall*, *gen. feille, f.*; also *gen. feill* and *fill*, *m.*; *luíct an fill*, perfidious people; (2) *cúilbeartaíocht*, -a, *f.*

Perforate, *v.t.*, to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing, (1) *collaim*, -aíocht; (2) *lámhcollaim*, -aíocht, perforated through; (3) *polluigim*, -uigíocht; (4) *pollaim*, -aíocht.

Perforation, *n.*, the act of perforating, boring or piercing, (1) *collaíocht*, -aíocht, *m.*; (2) *pollaíocht*, -aíocht; (3) *lámhcollaíocht*, -aíocht, *m.*

Perforated, *a.*, pierced with a hole or holes, *collaíocht*, *ind.*, *pollaíocht*, *ind.*

Perforator, *n.*, one who or that which perforates, (1) *collaire*, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *pollaire*, *gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Perforce, *ad.*, by force, of necessity, *ar éigim*.

Perform, *v.t.*, (1) to carry through, to bring to completion, (a) *óéanam*, -am; (b) *comhlíonam*, -aíocht: thou art not able to p. it thyself alone, *ní héiríonn tú a comhlíonadh tú féin do'* *donair* (*Ex.* 18, 18); promising and performing are not exactly the same thing. *ní hionann geallmáint agus comhlíonadh*.

(2) To discharge as a duty, to fulfil, to act up to, *comhlíonam*, -aíocht.

Performance, *n.*, (1) the act of performing, (a) *óéanam*, -am, *m.*; (b) *comhlíonadh*, -am, *m.*: I should like better p. with promises than promises without p., *oo b'féidir liom comhlíonadh*

le γελλαμνάδα 'νά γελλαμνάδα
σαν κοιμλionaθ; (c) κομall,
-all, *m.*

(2) A feat or deed especially
of an elaborate or public cha-
racter, cleappaθ, -aθ, *m.*

Performed, *a.*, executed, fulfilled,
κοιμlionτα, *ind.*

Performer, *n.*, one who performs,
accomplishes or fulfils, (1) οέαν-
τόιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) κοιμ-
lionτόιρ, *m.*

Performing, *n.*, the act of fulfilling
or carrying into execution, (1)
οέανam, *gen.* -ητα, *m.*; (2) κοιμ-
lionαθ, *gen.* -ητα, *m.*; (3) κομ-
all, -all, *m.*

Perfume, *n.*, fragrance, aroma, (1)
cumpaετ, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (2) βολαθ,
gen. and *pl.* -αθ, *m.*; (3)
βοτanaρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (4) τοιτρεαδ,
-ριγε, -α, *f.*; (5) τοιτρε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Perfume, *v.t.*, to impregnate with
perfume, to scent, (1) τοιτιm,
-τεαθ; (2) οεαγβολαθ το κυρ αρ
νιθ.

Perfumer, *n.*, one who deals in
perfumes, βοτanaδ, -αιγ, *pl.*
id., *m.*

Perfunctory, *a.*, careless, nearm-
cύpamaδ, -αιγε.

Perhaps, *ad.*, it may be, perchance,
peradventure, (1) ο'φέροιρ; (2)
ο'φέροιρ m: p. there is, ο'φεροιρ
σο βpυι; p. it is all for luck,
ο'φέροφαρδε ζυρ οον αθ uιrθ é.

Pericardium, *n.*, the membrane
which surrounds the heart, (1)
uméporóeal, -óil, *m.*; (2) coáll
an époróe.

Pericranium, *n.*, the membrane
which covers the cranium, (1)
coáll, -all, *m.*; (2) coáll na
hincimne.

Peril, *n.*, danger, risk, hazard,
jeopardy, (1) γάβαθ, γάθ, *m.*
(Æn 1270): in p. of waters, 1

ηγάβαθ αιβνεαθ (2 Cor. 11, 26);
(2) βαογall, -all, *m.*: in p. of
robbers, 1 mbaoγall bičeamnáδ
(2 Cor. 11, 26); (3) ζυαιρ, -e,
pl. id., *f.*: we got our bread at
the p. of our lives, puaρamaρ
ár n-arpán te ζυαιρ ár n-anmann
(Lam. 5, 9); (4) ζυapaετ, -α, *f.*;
(5) anpócáim, -e, *f.*; (6) pεpuaçail,
-e, *f.* (Rom. 8, 35), also pεpuaçul,
-uil, *m.*: in p., zo ppuaciac
(Hyde); (7) contaθairτ, *g.* -e and
-θαpτα, *f.*; (8) great p., οεapγ-
βαογall, -all, *m.*

Peril, *v.t.*, to expose to danger,
to hazard, to risk, κυpim, *v.n.*
cyp, with any of the words under
Peril, *n.*, as: he perilled his life,
cyp pé α anam 1 ζcontaθairτ
(1 ηζυαιρ; 1 mbaoγall, etc.).

Perilous, *a.*, full of, attended with
or involving peril; dangerous,
hazardous, (1) contaθairτεαδ,
-τιγε; (2) ζυairβeapταδ, -αιγε;
(3) βαογlac, -αιγε: in the last
days p. times shall come, tioc-
parθ aimpεapa βαογlacα pna
laetib oéigheacα (2 Tim. 3, 1);
(4) ζυairεαδ, -ριγε; (5) ζυapaδ,
-αιγε; (6) ζυairmaρ, -αιρε; (7)
γάβαδ, -αιγε.

Perilously, *ad.*, in a perilous man-
ner, zo contaθairτεαδ.

Perineum, *n.*, a part of the pelvis,
γpαβαθ, -e, *f.* (m. b.).

Period, *n.*, (1) a stated and
recurring interval of time, (a)
pé, *g. id.*, *pl.* -éite, *f.*; (b)
téapma, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (c)
péimeap, -mpe, *f.*; (d) tpeímpe,
g. id., *f.*: at every p. of the four
quarters of the year, 1 ηγac τ.
οο éeipte pátaiθ na bliatona
(B.L.L. IV. 348, 21); (e) pεal,
-α, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (f) tiomécuaipτ,
-apτα, -eanna, *f.*; (g) timépuall,
-all, *m.*

(2) The completion of a circuit, cycle or series of events, (a) céim, -e, -eanna, *m.*: the highest p. of glory, an céim glóire ir mó; (b) críoch, -íce, -a, *f.*: to bring to a p., taobairt cum críce; (c) foirceann, -cinn, *m.*: without end or p., san críce san foirceann (*K.*, Tbb. 176, 9).

(3) The punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a sentence, (a) rtao, -aro, *m.*; (b) lánrtao. Periodic, Periodical, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to periods, réalaoac, -aige.

(2) Proceeding in a series of successive circuits, timérialac, -aige.

(3) Returning regularly after a certain period of time, tiomcuairteac, -aige.

Periodical, *n.*, a magazine or other publication which appears at stated intervals, iurleabair, -air, *m.*

Perish, *v.i.*, to lose life or vitality; to be destroyed, to become nothing, to die, (1) cailleamamt: so that if one troop perished the second troop would be able to do battle, ionnur dá scailli cíorúgao díob, so bréarao an dara cíorúgao caíuagao do déanam (*K.*, Tbb. 278, 12); if a man smite the eye of his maid that it p., má buaiteann dume rúil a cáilín, le a scaillpró í (*Ex* 21, 26); (2) éagaim, -ao: he perished, o'éas ré; (3) cérim (*v.n.* out) amurao: and I p. with hunger, 7 mipe as out amurao le goirta (*Luke* 15, 17); there shall not a hair of your head perish, ní raçaró ruamne do sruais bair scinn amurao (*Luke* 21, 18); (4) cérim ar ceal: he was perishing with

cold, bi ré as out ar ceal le ruact; (5) reóðaim, *v.n.* reóð; (6) támaim, -ao.

Perishable, *a.*, subject to decay, destruction or death, (1) meactac, -aige; (2) rocaillte, *ind.*; (3) oimbuam, -ame; (4) rocaillte, *ind.*; (5) roimillte.

Perishableness, *n.*, the quality of being perishable, liability to decay, (1) meactact, -a, *f.*; (2) oimbuame, *g. id.*, *f.*

Perished, *a.*, destroyed, wasted away, (1) caillte: to be p. with hunger, beir caillte le hocpar; (2) preacta, *ind.*: I am p. with cold, tá mé preacta le ruact; (3) cúnailte, *ind.* (*U.*); (4) oallraigte (*m. b.*, and *Con.*); (5) leacta: it was a very cold day and I was p., ba an-fuar an lá é 7 bíor leacta (*b. r.*).

Peritoneum, *n.*, the thin smooth serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera, reicm, -cne, -ní, *f.*

Periwig, *n.*, a wig, (1) peribic, *gen.* -é, *pl.* -í, *f.*; (2) breigciao, -céibe, -a, *f.*

Periwig-maker, *n.*, a manufacturer of wigs, breigciaoaoóir (*O' Beg.*).

Periwinkle, *n.*, the edible small marine gastropod Littorina littorea, (1) caocós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) daoó -a, *f.*; (3) daoocós, *f.*; (4) faocós, *f.f.* (5) faoc, -a, -am, *f.*; (6) faoca, *g.* -n, *pl.* -m, *f.* (*N. Con.*); (7) faocán, -ám, *m.*; (8) capbairneac, -nig, *m.* (*Ker.*); (9) miongán, -ám, *m.*; (10) searcan, *m.*; (11) saiproin, *g. id. pl.* -ní, *m.*; (12) preacán, -ám, *m.*

Periwinkle, *n.*, a trailing herb (*Vinca minor*), meangán, -ám, *m.*

Perjure, *v.t.*, to take a false oath, (1) *μιονναμ* *εἰτίς*; (2) *τεῶν* *εἰτίς* *τοῦ* *τάβαιρ*.

Perjurer *n.*, one who commits perjury (1) *εἰτεῶν* *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (2) *περ* *εἰτίς*; (3) *pl.* *λυέτ* *ἀν* *εἰτίς*.

Perjury, *n.*, false swearing, (1) *εἰτεῶς*, *-τίς*, *m.*; (2) *οἰοῦ* *μῖοννα*, *m.*; (3) *μῖοννα* *οἰτίς*, *m.*; (4) *μῖον* *ἀν* *εἰτίς*; (5) *βραρ* *τις*, *m.*

Permanence, Permanency, *n.*, duration, fixedness, continuance in the same state or place, (1) *βυαμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *βυαναρ*, *-αρ*, *m.*; (3) *βυαντρεαρμάς*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *βιοῦ* *βυαμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Permanent, *a.*, continuing in the same state or place, abiding, durable, fixed, lasting, stable, (1) *βυαν*, *-αμ*; (2) making *p.*, *ρίορ* *υξᾶ*, *-υξτε*, *m.*; (3) *βυαντρεαρμάς*; (4) *ρυῦ* *αμ*, *-ε*, *opp.* of *ρυῦ* *αμ*, ephemeral.

Permanently, *ad.*, in a permanent manner, (1) *σο* *βυαν*; (2) *σο* *βυαντρεαρμάς*; (3) *το* *ρίορ*.

Permissible, *a.*, allowable, admissible, (1) *κεῶν* *υξτεῶς*, *-τίς*; (2) *κεῶν* *υξτε*, *ind.*; (3) *κεῶ* *αμ*, *-μ*; (4) *κεῶ*, *-αίς*.

Permission, *n.*, authorization, leave, liberty or licence, (1) *κεῶ*, *-α*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. cedo*, I yield): *σο* *το* *κεῶ* *α* *ξᾶ* *αἰ*; *τᾶ* *κεῶ* *μ* *τεῶς* *α* *ξᾶ* *αἰ*; *βᾶ* *οἰ* *ρ* *c.* *αμ* *ν* *τε* *ταῦ* *αἰ* *ρ* *οἴ* *ρ* *εἰ* *τε* *να* *ημ* *εἰ* *ρ* *α*; full *p.*, *ρᾶ* *οἰ* *ρ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εῶ*, *m.*; (2) *αον* *α*, *g. id.*, *m.*: with the king's *p.*, *τε* *ναον* *α* *ἀν* *ρί* *ος*; (3) *αον* *α*, *-α*, *f.*

Permissive, *a.*, granting leave or liberty, (1) *κεῶν* *υξτεῶς*, *-τίς*; (2) *κεῶ*, *-αίς*.

Permissively, *ad.*, in a permissive manner, *σο* *κεῶν* *υξτεῶς*.

Permit, *v.t.*, (1) to consent to, to allow or suffer to be done, (a) *τεῖ* *σ* *μ*, *-σαν* (*τ*) and *-σ* (*τ*): *p.* *me* to depart, *τεῖ* *σο* *μ* *τεῶς*; (b) *αον* *τεῖ* *σ* *μ*, *-υξᾶ*; (c) *οἰ* *οἰ* *σ* *μ*, *-υξᾶ*; (d) to put up with, to tolerate (i) *κυῖ* *μ* *ρ* *α* *ρ* *τε*: do not *p.* it, *νά* *κυῖ* *ρ* *α* *ρ* *τεῖ*, (ii) *τοῖ* *κεῶ* *υξ* *μ*, *-υξᾶ*, (iii) *ρ* *υῖ* *μ* *σ* *μ*, *-μ*.

(2) To grant one express licence to do an act, *κεῶν* *υξ* *μ* *-υξᾶ*, followed by an infin. expressing the act to be done, as: thou art permitted to speak for thyself, *ἢ* *κεῶν* *υξ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εῶ* *αἰ* *ρ* *το* *ῖ* *ον* *ρ* *εἰ* *μ* (*Acts* 26, 1); I permitted them to go out, *το* *κεῶν* *υξ* *εἰ* *ρ* *οἰ* *β* *οἰ* *α* *μ*.

Permitting, *n.*, the act of allowing or giving leave, (1) *τεῖ* *σ* *μ*, *m.*; (2) *κεῶν* *υξᾶ*, *-υξτε*, *m.*; (3) *οἰ* *οἰ* *υξᾶ*, *-υξτε*.

Permutation, *n.*, exchange of one thing for another, interchange, *μα* *α* *ρ* *τεῖ* *υξᾶ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-υξτε*.

Pernicious, *a.*, having the quality of injuring, (1) *υρ* *οἰ* *ρ* *εῶ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εῶ*, *-οἰς*; (2) *οἰ* *οἰ* *ξᾶ* *αἰ*, *-αίς*; (3) *αἰ* *μ* *τε* *α* *ρ* *α*, *ind.*

Perniciously, *ad.*, in a pernicious manner, *σο* *υρ* *οἰ* *ρ* *εῶ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εῶ*.

Perniciousness, *n.*, the quality of being pernicious *υρ* *οἰ* *ρ* *εῶ* *εἰ* *ρ* *εῶ*, *gen.* *-α*, *f.*

Peroration, *n.*, the concluding part of an oration, *οἰ* *ρ* *εῶ* *α* *μ* *ρ* *α* *ρ* *ο*.

Perpendicular, *a.*, exactly upright or vertical, *οἰ* *ρ* *ο* *α*, *-αίς*.

Perpendicularity, *n.*, the quality or state of being perpendicular, *οἰ* *ρ* *ο* *α*, *-α*, *f.*

Perpendicularly, *ad.*, vertically, *σο* *οἰ* *ρ* *ο* *α*.

Perpetrate, *v.t.*, to do or perform, to commit (as a crime); (1) *oéanaim*, -am; (2) *gníomurġim*, -uġað.

Perpetual, *a.*, everlasting, never-ceasing, continuous, (1) *riopbuan*, -ame; (2) *pučam*, -e (*opp.* of *pučam*, transient); (3) *rioppurðe*, *ind.*: a p. possession, *reitb f.*; (4) *riopðā*, *ind.*; (5) *san oerpeað*; (6) *san poiŕceann*; (7) *ričbeo*; (8) *riop*, -ipe; (9) *biočbuan*, -ame: why is my pain p.? *créað ar a bfuil mo pían b.*? (*Jer.* 15, 18).

Perpetually, *ad.*, constantly, continually, (1) *so rioppurðe*; (2) *oo riop*.

Perpetuate, *v.t.*, to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely, (1) *riopurġim*, -uġað; (2) *buanurġim*, -uġað.

Perpetuation, *n.*, the act of making perpetual, (1) *riopuġað*, -uġčte, *m.*; (2) *buanuġað*, -uġčte, *m.*

Perpetuity, *n.*, the state of being perpetual, (1) *rioppurðeáč*, -a, *f.*; (2) *pučameáč*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (3) *buname*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) *buanar*, -air, *m.*; (5) *rič*, -e, *m.*, often as a prefix; (6) *ričbeoðáč*, -a, *f.*; (7) *cianmarčam*, -čana, *f.*

Perplex, *v.t.*, (1) to involve, to entangle, *áčpannam*, -að.

(2) To embarrass, to puzzle, to bewilder, to confuse, *buarðrim*, -ream and -peað: the king and Haman sat down to drink but the city of Susan was perplexed, *oo řurġ an řurġ ġ hāman řior čum óil áčt oo bí cačair řuran buarðeapčā* (*Esth.* 3, 15).

(3) To plague, to vex, to torment, (a) *ceřnim*, -neam; (b) *ciřeřim*, -peað; (c) *céapam*, -að.

Perplexed, *a.*, embarrassed, puzzled, vexed, tormented, (1) *ooġramneáč*, -niġe; (2) *buarðeapčā*, *ind.*; (3) *ceapnurġčte*; (4) *céapčā*.

Perplexity, *n.*, the quality or state of being perplexed or puzzled, (1) *contabairč*, -e, -eáčā, *f.*, also *gen.* -apčā, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ooġramn*, -e, -eáčā, *f.*; (3) *áčapamn*, *gen.* and *pl.* -amn, *m.*; (4) *ceap*, -a, *m.*; (5) *ceřneam*, -nim, *m.*; (6) *ceapna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ai, *m.*; (7) *amġar*, -air, *m.*

Perquisite, *n.*, a gift or allowance over and above the ordinary salary or wages, (1) *buntairčte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -čī, *f.*; (2) *aðantap*, -air, *m.*

Persecute, *v.t.*, to harass, punish, or oppress, esp. in connection with religion, (1) *ġeapleanaim*, -leanamam; (2) *mġreamurġim*, -uġað; (3) *mġreamaim*, -að; (4) *amleanaim*, -namam.

Persecuting, *a.*, harassing, afflicting, oppressing, (1) *ġeřpleantáč*, -aiġe; (2) *mġreamáč*, -aiġe.

Persecution, *n.*, the act of punishing, harassing or oppressing, esp. in connection with religion, (1) *ġeřpleanmam(č)*, -mma, *f.*; (2) *amleanmamč*; (3) *mġreim*, -eama, -eamamma, *m.*; (4) *an-řórlann*, -amnn, *m.*

Persecutor, *n.*, one who persecutes or oppresses, (1) *ġeřpleantóř*, -óřa, -řī, *m.*; (2) *ġeřpleanaoóř*, *m.*; (3) *mġreamáč*, -aiġ, *pl. id.*, *m.*, and *mġreamčáč*, -aiġ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Perseverance, *n.*, persistence in anything undertaken, (1) *reamáč*, -a, *f.*; (2) *buančreamam*, -aim, *m.*; (3) *buanaoar*, -air, *m.*; (4) *řpřaiceamčáč*, -a, *f.*; (5) *ġnairčreamam*, -aim, *m.*; (6) *lān-oamġheáč*, -a, *f.*

Persevere, v.i., to pursue steadily any project or course begun, (1) *teanaim* (-namam) with *oe*, *te nó ar*: you should p., *ba cóir* *buic teánmairt* *leat nó ort nó oíot*; (2) *buamfearam*, -am; (3) he that persevereth to the end shall be saved, *an tí oirgéana buamfearam as ro an tí rlámeóctar* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 289, 31); (4) *buamuisim*, -uḡad.

Persevering, a., persistent, (1) *pear-mác*, -aḡe; (2) *buamtrearmác*, -aḡe; (3) *uisim*, -ḡne; (4) *ppraiceamail*, -mīa; (5) *tean-amnác*, -aḡe; (6) *ríreaman*, -mna.

Persiflage, n., frivolous or banter talk, light raillery, (1) *ponómáro*, *gen.* -oe, *f.*; (2) *maḡad*, -aró, *m.*

Persist, v.i., to continue steadfastly esp. against opposition, (1) *oian-uḡim*, -uḡad; (2) *pearaim*, -ama; (3) *oiantrearam*, -am.

Persistence, Persistency, n., staying or continuing quality, also doggedness, obstinacy, (1) *oiantrearmáct*, -a, *f.*; (2) *pearamáct*, -a, *f.*

Persistent, a., tenacious of position or purpose, (1) *oiantrearmác*, -aḡe; (2) *pearámác*, -aḡe.

Person, n., (1) the bodily form of a human being, *pearra*, -an, *dat.* -am, *pl.* -ana, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* *persona*).

(2) A human being whether man, woman or child, *oime*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *oame*, *m.*: a good p., *oeadóime*; a bad p., *oioó-oime*; an old p., *peanóime*; young p., *oime óḡ*; an inferior p., also an odd one or one here and there, *poóime*.

(3) *Gram.*, *pearra*, -n, *dat.* -am, *pl.* -na, *f.*

Abject p., *oioctramác*, -aḡ, *m.*

Arrogant assuming p., *buic-reacán*, -ám, *m.*

Awkward p., (a) *caocánác*, -aḡ, *m.*; (b) *clabrtar*, -air, *m.*; (c) *rppliota*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (*m. b.*); (d) *caocós*, -óḡe, -a *f.*; (e) *lapadán* *m.*; (f) *cliactramán*, *m.*; (g) *tuairceart-ac*, -aḡ, *m.*

Bare, ill-clad p., *tomairceac*, -aḡ, *m.*

Biased p., *clonairre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Bumptious p., *briomairre*, *m.*

Close-fisted p., (a) *ceacairre*, *m.*; (b) *crúrta*, *m.*; (c) *cairtín*, *m.*

Crooked, deformed p., (a) *cam-áro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (b) *camarán*, *m.*

Flabby p., *ptobairre*, *m.*

Foolish p., *bimbealóir*, *m.* (*Don.*).

Forbidding-looking p., *ḡobacán*, *m.*

Hoarse p., (a) *ceóacánuróe*, *m.*; (b) *ciacánuróe*, *m.*

Low, despicable p., *rḡaomre*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Meek or mild p., *caomán*, *m.*

P. with untidy hair, (a) *clipéad*, -éro, *m.*; (b) *ḡliobós*, *f.*; (c) *clibós*, *f.*

P. with a nasal twang, *caoc-rpónuróe*, *m.*

P. with a "bulldog" nose, (a) *rmulcacán*, *m.*; (b) *rmulcairre*, *m.*

Peevish p., (a) *cráróteacán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *creacail*, -e, -í, *f.*

Pitiable p., *creatúr*, -úra, -rí, *m.*

Quarrelsome p., *ciarpáluróe*, *m.*

Shrivelled, withered p., (a) *cairtín*, *m.*; (b) *pearḡánác*, -aḡ, *m.*

Stupid p., (a) *bpreallán*, *m.*

(b) cábhós, *f.*; (c) buṛtún, -úm, *m.*

Touchy p., ṛtuáiceáclán, *m.*

Untidy p., (a) bṛocós, *f.*; (b) casob, -a *m.*; (c) ṛcasob -a, *m.*; (d) casobac, -aí, *m.*; (e) bṛuntós, *f.*

Personage, *n.*, external appearance, stature, figure, air, etc., peap-
rantaáct, -a, *f.*

Personal, *a.*, pertaining to the external or bodily appearance, peap-ranta, *ind.*

Personate, *v.t.*, to act the part of, hence to counterfeit, cair-
óealḃaim, -aó.

Perspicacious, *a.*, of acute discernment, keen, glameóla, -aí, *ge.*

Perspiration, *n.*, sweat, allur, *gen.*
-uir, *m.*

Perspire, *v.i.*, to sweat, cuirṁ
allur.

Perspiring, *n.*, the act of sweating,
as cuir allur.

Persuade, *v.t.*, to influence or gain over by argument, advice, entreaty, expostulation, etc., (1) áitigim, -team, with ar: bí ré as áiteam oim; (2) com-
óealḡaim, -aó; (3) they per-
suaded me so much, do cuasap
oim com móir ran; (4) persuad-
ing me, (a) as tachtant (tarann)
oim, (b) as cuir n-a luge oim,
(c) as bualaó an duib 'n-a ḡeal
oim; (5) if your wife p. you, má
bṛortuigeann do bean tú (*Deut.*
13 6); (6) p. your husband,
tabair ar o'feár (*Judg.* 14, 15).

Persuasion, *n.*, (1) the act of
influencing the mind to act in
a certain way, (a) áiteam, -tim,
m.; (b) tachtant, -e, *f.*; (c)
comóealḡ, -óeilḡe, *f.*

(2) Creed or belief, cperóeam,
-oim, *m.*

Pert, *a.*, indecorously free or pre-
suming, (1) ḡuáorac, -aí, *ge.*; (2)
mibéarac, -aí, *ge.*; (3) beaóaróe,

ind.; (4) ṛpíocanta, *ind.*; (5)
óroclabapác, -aí, *ge.*

Pertain, *v.i.*, to belong to, to have
connection with or dependence
on to have relation or reference
to, bamim le: that pertained
to the other matter, do bam rin
teir an iuró eile; that does not
p. to you, ní bameam rin leat;
the things that p. to this life,
na neite bamear teir an mbeataró
reo (*cf.* 1 *Cor.* 6, 3).

Pertinacious, *a.*, (1) holding or
adhering to any opinion, [pur-
pose or design with obstinacy,
ceannróána, *ind.*

(2) Persevering, constant,
óiantreapmac, -aí, *ge.*

Pertinaciously *ad.*, in a perti-
naceous manner, so óiantreap-
mac.

Pertinaciousness, Pertinacity, *n.*,
obstinacy, perseverance, óiant-
reapmac, -a, *f.*

Pertinence, Pertinency, *n.*, appo-
siteness, fitness, suitability, oir-
eamana, -a, *f.*

Pertinent, *a.*, apposite, fit, suitable,
oir-eamnac, -aí, *ge.*

Pertinently, *ad.*, in an apposite
or appropriate manner, so noir-
eamnac.

Pertly, *ad.*, in a pert manner, so
mibéarac, -a, *f.*

Pertness, *n.*, the quality of being
pert, (1) mibéarac, -a, *f.*; (2)
ḡuáorac, -air, *m.*; (3) beaóaró-
eac, -a, *f.*

Perturb, *v.t.*, to disturb, agitate,
vex, trouble or disquiet, (1)
buaróim, -peam and -peaó;
(2) meapḡaim, -aó.

Perturbation, *n.*, the act of per-
turbating or the state of being
perturbed, esp. mentally, (1)
buarópeam, -im, *m.*; (2) meap-
ḡaó, -ḡca, *m.*

Pestiferous, *a.*, pest-bearing, *pláigeamail*, *-míla*.

Pestilence, *n.*, any contagious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating, (1) *pláig*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; and *-aí*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (2) *parpac*, *-aig*, *m.*; (3) *cam*, *-e*, *-eada*, *f.*; (4) *camaisge*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Pestilence-wort, *n.*, the butterbur coltsfoot (*Petasites vulgaris*) formerly considered a remedy for the plague, (1) *salán mór*, *m.*; (2) *piobol*, *-oil*, *m.*; (3) *meacan tóim*, *m.*

Pestilent, *a.*, noxious, pernicious, *pláigeamail*, *-míla*.

Pestilential, *a.*, producing or tending to produce pestilence (1) *pláigeamail*, *-míla*; (2) *camac*, *-aig*.

Pestilently, *ad.*, in a pestilent manner, *so pláigeamail*.

Pestle, *n.*, an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar, (1) *brúgceoir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *brúgadóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *rmírce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*

Pet, *n.*, (1) any person or animal, fondled, cherished and indulged, (a) *peata*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.* (*cf.* Fr. *petit*; Eng. *petty*); (b) *piota*, *m.*; (c) *peathóir*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óir*, *m.* (*Don.*); (d) *tullaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

(2) A term of endearment, a darling, (a) *áilleán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (b) *áilleagán*, *-ám*, *m.*: where the pet was that robbed me of my complexion, *map a raib an t-áilleagán a fíao mo fhuad* (*Or. song*); (c) *daí*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*: pet of my bosom, *a daí m'ucta* (*P. L.* 393); (d) *bábós*, *-óir*, *-a*, *f.*; (e) *a laos liom*; (f) *a laos mo éirí*.

(3) A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness, *rpuaic*, *-e*, *-eanna*,

f.: he is in a great pet, *ca rpuaic mór air*.

Petard, *n.*, a case containing powder used for breaking down gates, etc., *oínnir le seataró do bpuadó*.

Peter-pence, *n.*, a voluntary contribution made by Catholics to the private purse of the Pope *Cíor Peadair*.

Peter's kale, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Brassica*, *cái páirais*.

Petition, *v.t.*, to make a prayer or request to; to ask from, solicit or entreat, esp. in writing, (1) *atcumgim*, *-nge*; (2) *impróim*, *-próe*; (3) *iarraim*, *-aó*; (4) *suróim*, *-óe*; (5) *rimim*, *-reao*.

Petition, *n.*, a prayer, supplication or entreaty, esp. of a solemn or formal kind, (1) *atcumge f.*: I desire one small p. of thee, *atám as iarraio don a. bise amám oir* (1 *Kings* 2, 20); (2) *iarraatar*, *-air*, *m.*; (3) *atcair*, *-e*, *-eada*, *f.*; (4) *impróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ada*, *f.*; (5) *rireaó*, *-iorca*, *m.*; *luet riorca na deaica*.

Petitionary, *a.*, supplicatory, of the nature of a petition, *impróeac*, *-óir*; *iarraatac*, *-aig*.

Petitioner, *n.*, one who presents a petition, (1) *impróeac*, *-oir*, *m.*; (2) *riortóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *iarrtóir*, *m.*; (4) *iarraatóir*, *m.*; (5) *iarpuigceoir*, *m.*; (6) *suróceoir*, *m.*; (7) *pl.*, *luet iarraatar*.

Petitioning, *n.*, the act of presenting a petition, (1) *impróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ada*, *f.*; (2) *iarraio*, *-aó*, *m.*; (3) *suróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Petrel, *n.*, a long-winged sea-bird (*Procellaria pelagica*) or stormy

petrel, (1) ζυαρτοα, -αι, *m.*;
(2) ceann bioραc na rtauim;
(3) ζεαρρύρη.

Petrify, *v.t.*, to make callous or
obdurate, cпуарōim, -αδδ.

Petrol, Petroleum, *n.*, a kind of
oil, αρωτα, *f.* (*Lhwyd*, 119).

Petticoat, *n.*, a loose under-garment
worn by women and covering
the body below the waist, (1)
cōτα (mnά), *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*;
η neara an léine ná an cōτα;
(2) cōτα beas; (3) he is under
p. government, τά pé pé θαντιζ-
εαρnar.

Pettifogger, *n.*, a lawyer whose
methods are mean and tricky,
(1) ball donar, *m.*; (2) tuimpe,
g. id., pl. -ρί, m.

Pettiness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being paltry, little or mean,
puaracar, *g. -αι, m.*

Pettish, *a.*, fretful, peevish, moody,
capricious, (1) ppuáiceac, -ciçe;
(2) peatamail, -mía; (3) moit-
eamail, -mía; (4) pτannaç, -aiçe.

Pettishly, *ad.*, in a pettish manner,
(1) zo ppuáiceac; (2) zo peat-
amail.

Pettishness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being pettish, (1)
peatarōeac, -a, *f.*; (2) tuilaipe-
eac, -a, *f.*; (3) ppuáic, -e,
-eanna, *f.*; (4) moiteamíac, -
a, *f.*

Petty, *a.*, (1) little, trifling, (*a*)
puarac, -aiçe; (*b*) beas, *comp.*
bige and luça.

(2) Inferior, subordinate, íreat,
-rle.

Petty larceny, stealing goods
of small value, mionçourōeac,
-a, *f.*

Petty thief, mionçourōe (nó
-θpaourōe), *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*

Petulance, *n.*, capricious ill-humour
(1) micnearτac, *gen. -a, f.*; (2)

micēannpact, *gen. -a, f.*; (3)
tútaçar, -ai, *m.*; (4) oaitín-
eac, -a, *f.*

Petulant, *a.*, capriciously fretful,
irritable, (1) micnearτa, *ind.*;
(2) τup, -uipe; (3) micēannpα,
ind.; (4) tútaç, -aiçe.

P. person, tútín, *g. id., pl.*
-ní, *m.*; tútaicín, *m.*

Petulantly, *ad.*, in a petulant
manner, (1) zo micēannpα; (2)
zo τup.

Pew, *n.*, a seat in a church, (1)
purōeacán teampall; (2) purō-
eac án (i n-eaγlar), *m.*

Pewit, Pewet. *See* Lapwing.

Pewter, *n.*, a hard, tough but easily
fusible alloy of tin and lead with
some copper, antimony or bis-
muth, péatar, -ai, *m.*

Phalanx, *n.*, a body of troops in
close array, ctiaç, -léite, -a, *f.*

Phantasm, *n.*, an image formed by
the mind and supposed to be
real, baottarōbre, *g. id., pl.*
-anna and -acca, *f.*

Phantasy, *n.*, a whimsical or
fanciful conception, a vagary
of the imagination, (1) paoutin,
-e, *f.*; (2) paoutin, -e, *f.*; (3)
pamíarōeac, -a, *f.*

Phantom, *n.*, that which has only
an apparent existence, an appa-
rition, a spectre, (1) tarōbr,
-ai, -ai, *m.*; (2) tarōbre, *g.*
id. -anna and -acca, f.; (3) puac,
-a, *m.*; (4) ríōbrac, -θarça, *m.*
See Apparition.

Pharisaic, Pharisaical, *a.*, of or
pertaining to the Pharisees, self-
righteous, pauprineac, -içe.

Pharisaism, *n.*, a censorious, self-
righteous spirit in matters of
morals or manner, pauprineac,
gen. -a, f.

Pharisee, *n.*, one of a sect among
the Jews noted for a formally

strict observance of the rites, ceremonies and traditions of the elders, φαῖρῖνες, *gen.* -νῖς, *pl.* -νῖς, *m.*

Pharos, *n.* See Lighthouse.

Pharynx, *n.*, the part of the alimentary canal between the orifice of the mouth and the esophagus, (1) ρλυζαῶ, -ζαῶ, *m.*; (2) κραορ, -ορ, *m.*; (3) bun na ρζόρναρζε.

Phase, *n.*, one of different appearances of the same object, ταιρβεάναῶ, -ντα, *m.*: the phases of the moon, ταιρβεάντα na γεαταρζε.

Pheasant, *n.*, the common gallinaceous game bird Phaisanus Colchicus, corteac̃ φαῶα: a nide of pheasants, eατα corteac̃ φαῶα.

Phenomenon, *n.*, that which strikes one as strange, unusual or unaccountable, (1) ιονηναῶ, -ζαντα, *m.*; (2) ρορζνε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) τυρνεάν, -άν, *m.*; (4) ζτυρ, -υρ, *m.*

Phial, *n.*, a small bottle, esp. for medicines, buroéal beaz, *gen.* buroéil bῖς, *pl.* buroéala beaza, *m.*

Philanthropic, Philanthropical, *a.*, loving or helping mankind, ραonnactamail, -mla.

Philanthropist, *n.*, one who loves mankind and seeks to promote the good of others, (1) ρume ραonnactamail; (2) ραoncαρρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -πί, *m.*

Philanthropy, *n.*, love of mankind, and desire and readiness to do good to others, ραonnact, -a, *f.*

Philistine, *n.*, a person deficient in liberal culture and refinement, φηλῖρτῖνες, *gen.* -νῖς, *pl.* -νῖς, *m.*

Philologic, } *a.*, pertaining to
Philological, } philology, canamameac̃, -nῖς, *m.*

Philologist, *n.*, one versed in philology, canamameac̃, -nῖς, -nῖς, *m.*

Philomel, *n.*, the nightingale, (1) ρρroeῶς, -ῶρζε, -a, *f.*; (2) béal binn; (3) the thrush nightingale, ρmólaac̃, -aῖς, -a, *f.*; (4) ρmn-ealaac̃, -aῖς, *m.*; (5) éan na noróce.

Philosopher, *n.*, one versed in or devoted to philosophy, (1) φαῖτtram̃, -an, *dat.* -am, *pl. id.* and -inna, *m.* (= philosophus); (2) φαῖτtramnaac̃, -aῖς, -aῖς, *m.*; (3) eaznuróe, *g. id.*, *m.*; (4) eaznuróeac̃, -ῶρς, *m.*

Philosopher's stone, formerly sought for by alchemists with the view of turning lead into gold, (1) cloc̃ na n-eaznuróeac̃; (2) cloc̃ na mbuaῶ.

Philology, *n.*, the science of language, canamameólar, -aῖρ, *m.*

Philosophic, } *a.*, wise, rational,
Philosophical, } (1) ραοῖτεamail, -mla; (2) ρáctac̃, -aῖς; (3) eaznaróeac̃, -ῶρς.

Philosophically, *a.*, rationally, wisely, zo heaznuróeac̃.

Philosophize, *v.i.*, to search into the reason and nature of things, τράct ap̃ an eaznuróeac̃ ná-óúrta.

Philosophy, *n.*, the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena of body and mind, (1) φαῖττρα, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) φαῖτtramnaac̃, -a, *f.*; (3) eazna.

Philter, Phitre, *n.*, a portion or charm intended to excite the passion of love, upcta, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aῖ, *f.* (B.L.L. I. 180, 30; V. 292, 24; R. C. II. 113; L. Br. 243a, 26).

Phiz, *n.*, the face or visage, (1) *αἶσαρ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *αἰστέ*, *f.*; (2) *ceannaḡaṛ*, *f.*, *pl.* *-aḡṣte*, *m.*; (3) *ḡnúr*, *gen.* *-e*, *f.*

Phlebotomist, *n.*, one who practises phlebotomy, *ṁume ṛḡaol-eap ṛuṭ*.

Phlebotomize, *v.t.*, to let blood by opening a vein, *ṛuṭ ṁo ṛḡaol-eaṁ*

Phlebotomy, *n.*, venesection in the treatment of disease, *ealaṁa ṛḡaol-te ṛola*.

Phlegm, *n.*, mucus secreted in the respiratory and digestive passages, (1) *ṛṛaḡaṭte*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*ṛ. 1.*); (2) *ṛpleanḡaṛ*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *ṛéama*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (4) *cṛamṭreṭte*, *g. id.*, *f.* (tough); (5) *ṛaḡaṛ cṛoré*, *m.*

Phlegmatic, Phlegmatical, *a.*, (1) generating or causing phlegm, *ṛpleanḡaṛ-eaḡ*, *-oḡe*.

(2) Abounding in phlegm, (*a*) *ṛéamamaṭ*, *-mṭa*; (*b*) *lān ṁe ṛéama*.

Phonetic, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to the voice or its use, *ṛoḡaṛaḡ*, *-aḡe*.

(2) Representing sounds, *ṛuamneāḡ*, *-nḡe*.

Phonetics, *n.*, (1) the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice, *ṛoḡaḡṭ*, *-a*, *f.*; also *ṛoḡṛaṁ-eaḡṭ*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) The art of representing vocal sounds by signs and written, characters, (*a*) *ṛuamnró-eaḡṭ*, *-a*, *f.*; (*b*) *ṛuameṁlaṛ*, *m.*

Phonic, *a.*, of or pertaining to sound, *ṛuameāḡ*, *-mḡe*.

Phonics. *See* Phonetics.

Phonograph, *n.*, an instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds, *ṛuamaḡṛaḡ*, *m.*

Phonography, *n.*, a representation of sounds by distinctive character, *ṛuamṛḡṛíobāṁ*, *-bḡa*, *m.*

Phosphorescent light, (1) *ṁeme ḡealám*, *f.*, *ṁeme ḡealṛaḡám* (*Don.*); (2) *bṛeṁ*, *g. id.*, *f.*: the fire over the sea in effulgence, *an bṛeṁ uap ṁumṁ 1 ṁṛulṛ* (*Fel. Œn. Apr. 23*); (3) *ṁeme mṁaṁaṁ*; (4) on land, *méaṛmáṭ*, *-áṭa*, *f.*; on sea, *baṛṛaḡṛ*, *-e*, *f.* (*Ker.*).

Photograph, *n.*, a likeness obtained by photography, (1) *ḡṛuanḡṛaḡ*; (2) *ṛolurḡṛaḡ*; (3) *ṛḡáṭḡṛuan*, *ḡṛéme*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Photographer, *n.*, one who practises photography, *ḡṛuanḡṛaḡaṁ-oṛ*, *-oṛa*, *-rí*, *m.*

Photographic, Photographical, *a.*, of or pertaining to photography, *ḡṛuanḡṛaḡamaṭ*, *-mṭa*.

Photography, *n.*, the art or process of producing pictures by means of the action of light on sensitive bodies, *ḡṛuanḡṛaḡaṁ*, *-bḡa*, *m.*

Phrase, *n.*, a brief expression, (1) *ṛoṛáṁ*, *-áṛ*, *-áṛoṭe*, *m.*; (2) *ṛann caṁnte*; (3) *ṛocal*, *-aṭ*, *pl. id.* and *-cla*.

Phrensy, *n.*, violent and irrational excitement, (1) *bámṛé*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *cṁnnṛṛe*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *ṁeaṛḡḡuṭe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Phthisical, *a.*, wasting, consumptive, (1) *ṛḡamḡaṭṛaḡ*, *-aḡe*; (2) *ṛḡamḡnaoṛoṭeaḡ*, *-ṭḡe*.

Phthisis, *n.*, consumption (*which see*), (1) *ṛḡamḡaṭaṛ*, *-aṛ*, *m.*; (2) *ṛḡamḡnaoṭ*, *m.*; (3) *eṭṁn*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *ṛeṛḡṭḡṭe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *meaḡ*, *-ḡṭa*, *m.*

Physic, *n.*, a remedy for disease, a medicine, (1) *ṭeḡeaṛ*, *-ḡṛ*, *m.*; (2) *íc*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *ṛṛeaṛaṁ*, *-ṛṭa*, *m.*

Physical, *a.*, of or pertaining to nature, (1) *νάουρτα*, *ind.*; (2) *αίceanτα*, *ind.*

Physically, *ad.*, according to the laws of nature, (1) *σο νάουρτα* (*O' Beg.*); (2) *σο ηαίceanτα*.

Physician, *n.*, a doctor of medicine, (1) *λιαῖς*, *gen.* *leaῖς*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: death is the poor man's *p.*, *λιαῖς* *ῥα* *βοιέτ* *ἀν* *βάρ*; (2) *δοῦτέρ*, *-ύρ*, *-ρί*, *m.*; also *δοῦτέρ*, *-ύρ*, *m.* (*Con.*); (3) *δοῦτέρ* *τε* *λεῖς* *εἰς*, *m.*; (4) *ῥεαπαῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (5) *ίcrōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōte*, *m.*: hence the name Hickey; (6) *τεῖbrōe*, *g. id.*, *m.*: physicians' Irish, *βέαρτα* *τεῖbrōe*.

Physiognomic, *a.*, of or pertaining to physiognomy, *ῥναοίφιορ* *υῖrōe*.

Physiognomics. *See* Physiognomy.

Physiognomist, *n.*, (1) *ῥναοίφιορ* *υῖrōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (2) *pl. iucēt* *ῥνύρ* *το* *λέῖς* *εἰς*.

Physiognomy, *n.*, (1) the art or science of discovering the characteristic qualities of the mind by the face, *ῥναοίφιορ*, *-ῥεαῖς*, *f.*

(2) The face or countenance as denoting character, *ceann-aḡarō*, *pl. -aḡte*, *m.*

Physiology, *n.*, the science of the phenomena of living organisms, *εῖlar* *νάουρ*.

Piamater, *n.*, the membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord, *ῥῥannán* *nó* *coḡall* *na* *hmēmne*.

Piazza, *n.*, an arcaded and roofed gallery, a portico, *ōrcionn*, *gen.* and *pl. ōrcinn*, *m.*

Pibroch, *n.*, a Highland air, (1) *copónac*, *-aḡ*, *-aḡe*, *m.*; (2) *ῖobairacēt*, *-a*, *f.*

Pica, *n.*, a kind of type, *píca*.

Piccaninny, *n.*, a small child, *leanb*, *gen.* *teimb*, *pl. leanbái*, *m.*

Pick, *n.*, (1) choice, right of selection, *τοḡa*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) That which would be picked or chosen first, the best, *ῖoḡa*, *g. -n*, *dat. -m*, *pl. -ḡna* and *-ḡne*, *f.*

(3) A heavy iron tool pointed at both ends with a handle in the middle, used in quarrying, etc., *ῖocōro*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*

Pick, *v.t.*, (1) to peck at as a bird with its beak, *ḡobaim*, *-aō*.

(2) To strike at with anything pointed, to prick as with a pin, *ῖuocaim*, *-aō*; also *ῖῖuocaim*, *-aō*.

(3) To separate or open by means of a sharp point as oakum, to open a lock as by wire, *ῖuocaim*, *-aō*.

(4) To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers or with the teeth, (*a*) to pick one's teeth, *ῖuone* *το* *ḡlanāō* *a* *ῖiacai*; (*b*) to pick a bone, *cnām* *το* *ḡreimint* (*ḡreimeāō*); (*c*) to pick a horse's hoof, *cop* *ḡapail* *το* *ḡlanāō*; (*d*) to pick, *i.e.*, pluck, a bird, *éan* *το* *lomῖaō*.

(5) To take up, esp. to gather from here and there, to collect, to pick up, (*a*) *ḡumnuḡaō*, (*b*) *baḡluḡaō*; (*c*) he has not gone there to pick up straws, *ní* *ḡan* *aōbār* *το* *ḡuarō* *ῖé* *annῖrō*.

(6) To choose, to select, to cull, *τοḡaim*, *-aō*.

(7) To gather fruit, *baḡim*, *v.n.* *baḡ(τ)*: picking nuts or blackberries, *aḡ* *baḡit* *ῖmēar* *nó* *cnō*.

To pick out, as a millstone; to variegate, *ḡreacaim*, *-aō*: the millstone is the better for being picked so long as it is not broken, *ῖῖ* *ῖeῖῖrōe* *an* *ḡrō* *a* *ḡreacāō* *ḡan* *a* *ḡῖῖeāō*.

- To *pick a quarrel*, to give intentional cause for a quarrel, *brurðean* *ðo* *cup* *ar* *ðume*.
- Pickaxe**, *n.*, a pick with a point at one end and a transverse edge at the other, *picóro*, *g.* -*e*, *pl.* -*i*, *f.*
- Picker**, *n.*, (1) one who or that picks in any sense, (2) one who uses a pick or pickaxe, (a) *picacóir*, *gen.* -*óra*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (b) *picóir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*
- Picking**, *n.*, the act of choosing, plucking or gathering, (1) *picacó*, -*cá*, *m.*; (2) *picairiacá*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) collecting or picking up here and there, *cnuarac*, -*aig*, *m.*: the p. of the banks [of a river after a flood], *cnuarac na bpoirt* (*Oss.* IV. 34-5; *cf.* *cnuarac na mapá*).
- Pickle**, *v.t.*, to preserve or season in pickle, *ráiltim*, -*leacó*.
- Pickle**, *n.*, a solution of salt and water in which fish, flesh, etc., may be preserved or cured, (1) *ráile*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ráill*, -*e*, -*te*, *f.*
- Pickled**, *a.*, cured, salted, *ráiltte*.
- Pickling**, *n.*, the act of salting, *ráilleacó*, -*lte*, *m.*
- Pickpocket**, *n.*, one who steals from people's pockets, (1) *barluac*, -*aig*, *m.*; (2) *pearḡaourðe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*oche*, *m.*; (3) *pearlaorann*, -*aimn*, *m.*; (4) *frut-méirleac*, -*lig*, *m.*
- Pick-thank**, *n.*, a flatterer, *lúrtaire*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*
- Pict**, *n.*, one of a race of people of uncertain origin who inhabited Scotland in early times, (1) *pioct*, -*a*, -*ái*, *m.*; (2) *Cpuitneac*, -*nig*, *m.*
- Picture**, *n.*, a representation of a person or thing on canvas, paper, etc., (1) *picúir*, -*úra*, *m.*;

- (2) *cinnméal*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*éil*, *m.*; (3) *dealb*, *gen.* *deilbe*, *pl.* *dealba*, *f.*; (4) *lúdealbacó*, -*úca*, *m.*; (5) *cormlacá*, -*a*, *f.*
- Pie**, *n.*, an article of food consisting of paste baked with something in or under it, *piḡe*, *g. id.*, *m.*: to have a finger in the pie, *méar* *ðo* *beir* *ran* *bpḡe* (*O' Beg.*); also *larar* *ra* *méir*.
- Piebald**, *a.*, having spots and patches of different colours, mottled, (1) *bpeac*, -*rice*; (2) *alacó*, -*aró* (speckled, *O' R.*): *ḡac uan alacó* (*B. B.* 236, *β.* 44); *mapcac eic alacó* (*L. U.* b. 25); (3) *ballac*, -*aig*.
- Piece**, *n.*, a fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, (1) *rtiall*, -*téill*, -*aca*, *m.*; (2) *leacó*, *gen.* *lerób*, *m.*; (3) *pioḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (*Mat.* 17, 27); (4) *ḡiota*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (5) *ppeabán*, *gen.* -*ám*, *m.* (*Mat.* 9. 16); (6) *pairte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*tí*, *m.*: p. *talman*; (7) *blúire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, and -*aca*, *m.*; (8) *mír*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (9) *ḡreim*, -*eama*, -*eamanna*, *m.*: bring it out p. by p., *tabair amac é ḡreim ar ḡreim* (*Ez.* 24, 6); (10) *bloó*, *gen.* -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: p. of a millstone, *bloó de cloic muintinn* (*Judg.* 9, 53); (11) *bonn*, *g. bonn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: for a p. of silver, *ar ron bonn airḡro* (*1 Sam.* 2, 36); (12) *rpóla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*: a p. of meat, p. *mair feóla* (*1 Chron.* 16, 3); (13) *rmuc*, -*a*, *m.*; (14) *ḡeampa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (of meat or bread); *m. b.*); (15) *cannca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Piecemeal, *ad.*, in parts or fragments, (1) *mbliúiríní*; (2) *mír* *ar* *mír*.

Pied, *a.*, spotted, piebald, (1) *b̄reac*, *comp.* *b̄rice*; (2) *ballac*, -*aīge*; (3) *alac*, -*ar̄o*. See Piebald.

Piedness, *n.*, the state of being pied, *b̄rice*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Pier, *n.*, (1) a mass of masonry supporting one side of an arch or lintel, (*a*) *piot̄oir*, *gen.* -*ōra*, *pl.* -*rī*, *m.*; (*b*) *columan*, *gen.*, and *pl.* -*am*, *m.*; (*c*) *cap̄r̄ac̄āo*, -*ar̄o*, -*ar̄oe*, *m.*

(2) A projecting wharf or landing-place, *c̄eāo*, -*ēr̄o*, -*anna*, *m.*

Pierce, *v.t.*, to thrust into, penetrate or transfix with a pointed instrument, (1) *collam*, -*ar̄o*; (2) *pollam*, -*ar̄o*.

Pierceable, *a.*, that may be pierced, (1) *iontollta*; (2) *ionpollta*; (3) *pollac*, -*aīge*; (4) *tolltāc* -*aīge*.

Pierced, *a.*, penetrated, entered perforated, (1) *tollta*, *ind.*; (2) *pollta*, *ind.*

Piercer, *n.*, one who or that which pierces, (1) *tolltāoir*, -*ōra*, -*rī*, *m.*; (2) *tolloir*, *m.*; (3) *polltāoir*, *m.*; (4) *b̄oir̄c̄in*, *g. id.*, *pl. n̄i m.*; (5) *b̄oir̄eac̄an*, -*ām*, *m.*

Piercing through, (*a*) *lān-tolltāo*, -*ita*, *m.*; (*b*) *tār̄tolltāo*, -*ita*, *m.*

Piercing to the quick, *beō-tolltāo*.

Piety, *n.*, loving obedience to the will of God and earnest devotion to His service, (1) *cr̄ā̄bāo*, -*ar̄o*, *m.* (*cf.* *W. crefydd*); (2) *cr̄ā̄b̄t̄eāc̄t*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *oiābāc̄t*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *cr̄iort̄am̄tāc̄t*, -*a*, *f.*

Pig, *n.*, a swine, a hog, (1) *muc*, *gen.* *muice*, *pl.* *muca*, *f.*: on the pig's back *i.* in luck, *ar̄ mun na muice*; (2) *orc*, *g.* *uirc*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. porcus*): do not build a sty before you get the

pigs, *nā ōēan cr̄ō mun na hearc̄āb̄*, *dim.* *orc̄an*, *m.*; *cf.* *ḡeall ré na huirc ir̄ na hearc̄*; (3) *rc̄uirc*, also *rc̄uirc̄an* and *rc̄tor̄c̄an*, a small fat pig.

Young pig, (*a*) *ban̄b*, -*am̄b*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (*b*) *lur̄an*, -*am*, *m.* = *ban̄b*; (*c*) *eap̄c̄an*, *m.*, a young pig not thriving which has to be hand-fed (*Tyr.*); (*d*) *cap̄an*, *m.*, is another word for the same thing; *cap̄an an ballān ōeir̄o*, the *ban̄b* of the last teat, (*e*) *rāb̄an*, -*ām m.*, and *rūḡan*, *m.* = a small well set up little pig with a smug expression, also applied to a little girl; (*f*) *c̄ēr̄*, -*e*, -*eanna*, and -*eāca*, *f.*: a young store pig about three months old; (*g*) a *ban̄b* for which a sow has no teat and which has to be spoon-fed, *iōc̄tāir̄in*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*n̄i*, *f.*

A pig desiring the boar is said to be, (*a*) *ḡā lāit*; (*b*) *ḡā c̄l̄it*: the pig was mated, *ŋo c̄l̄iteāo an muc*.

Calling pigs to their food, *ḡur̄air ḡur̄air*, (*in Mayo ḡur̄air ḡur̄air*, perhaps *ḡur̄air*, *ḡur̄air*, *M. O'D.*), *m̄ātāīge*, *m̄ātāīge*.

Cry made by young pigs while suckling, (*a*) *ḡur̄p̄an*, -*ām*, *m.*; (*b*) *ḡur̄p̄in*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Pig's trotter, a pig's foot cooked, *cr̄uib̄in* (*muice*), *m.*

Pigeon, *n.*, any bird of the order Columbæ, (1) *col̄úr*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*úr*, *m.*; (2) *col̄m*, *g.* *cuiltm*, *m.*; also *colum*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*uim*; (3) *p̄eap̄an*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ām*, *m.*; (4) young p., *col̄m̄an*, -*ām*, *m.*: a tame p., *col̄m̄an āruir*; *c.* *tīge*.

Fantail p., *col̄m̄an ḡab̄lāc*, *m.*

Rock p., *col̄m̄an cr̄āīge*, *m.*

Sea p., (*a*) *col̄m̄an map̄a*; (*b*) *caill̄ic̄in*, *m.*

Stock-dove, colmán zopm.

Turtle-dove, (a) colmán túcán, m.; (b) féarán breac.

Wild p., féarán fiaðam; f. erómn.

Pigeon-hole, n., a hole for pigeons to enter a pigeon-house, also a small compartment in a desk or case for keeping papers, rṡipéao, -éro, m. (M. B.).

Pigeon-house, n., a dovecote, teac cotum.

Pig-eyed, a., blear-eyed, šeam-rúteac; also rreamac, -aṡe.

Pigfish, n., any of the saltwater grunts, muclaac, -aṡ, m.

Piggery, n., a place where swine are kept, (1) fail muc, f.; (2) cró muc.

Piggin, n., a wooden vessel holding about a quart with one stave larger than the others which serves as a handle; in some places they are called noggins, pṡṡin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.

Pig-headed, a., obstinate, ceann-oána, ind.

Piglet, n., the smallest of a litter, eapcán, -ám, m.: the banb that sucks the last teat, eapcán an baillán oeirb (Der.); in M., íoctar neroín.

Pig-like, a., after the manner of pigs, (1) mucamail, -míla; (2) ap nóṡ na muc.

Pig-louse, n., a kind of louse that infests pigs, (1) rap, gen. and pl. -air, m.; (2) rop, -oir, m.; (3) ropán, -ám, m.; (4) ropóṡ, -óṡe, -a, f., with muice.

Pigment, n., any material from which a dye or paint can be made, oac, gen. -a, pl. -anna, m.

Pigmy, n., one of the fabulous race of dwarfs, (1) luacarmán (luacramán, Con.), -ám, m.; (2) luacarpán, -ám, m.; (3) teipreacán;

(4) abac; (5) lušapcán, m.; (6) lušpacán, m.; (7) lupracán, m.; (8) lupšaoán, m.; (9) clúpacán, m.

Pignut, n., the edible root of the plant Bunium flexuosum which is globular in shape with a sweet aromatic taste, (1) cnúctarlán, -ám, m.; (2) cutarlán, m.; (3) caoir talmán, m.; (4) cnó talmán.

Pigsty, n., a pigpen or piggery, (1) cró muc, m.; (2) fail muc; (3) uacró, g. id., pl. -cróoanna, m.

Pike, n., (1) a spear, (a) manaoir, -e, -eaca, f.; (2) rleasṡ, -eṡe, -a, f.

(2) Pitchfork, píce, gen. id., pl. -cí, f.

Pike, n., a large freshwater fish (Esox lucius), (1) túpe, gen. id., f.; also túp, -a, m. (Hyde's Raftery); (cf. L. lucius): ir pṡṡ ap šac iarš an ršaoán roir bṡaoán ṡ túpe; (2) šailiarš, -éirš, m.; (3) šiorán -ám, m.; (4) šioróṡ, -óṡe, -a, f.

Pikeman, n., a soldier armed with a pike, (1) rleasaoóir, -óira, -pí, m.; (2) raišoirúir píce, gen. -úra, pl. -úirí, m.

Pikestaff, n., the staff or handle of a pike, cranp píce, m.

Pilchard, n., a small marine food fish, Clupea pilchardus, pṡrṡar, gen. and pl. -éir, m.

Pile, n., (1) a mass of things heaped together, a heap, (a) cruac, -aice, -a, f.; (b) capn, -airn, a pile of stones, capn cloc; (c) capmán, gen. and pl. -ám, m.; (d) a heap of sticks, bones, etc., cuail, -e, -eaca, f.: a p. of bones, c. cnám, also cuail, -ail, m.; (e) a heap of grass, feópmán, -ám, m.; (f) a p. of timber, špmne, g. id., f.

(2) A large stake or piece of timber pointed and driven into the ground to support a super-structure, *cleačar*, -*ar*, *m.*

Pile, *v.t.* to heap up, to collect into a mass, (1) *cuacaim*, -*ao*; (2) *capnam* (also *cáinam*), -*ao*; (3) *rcácam*, -*ao*.

Piles, *n.*, small troublesome tumours or swellings about the anus, technically called hemorrhoids, *naofume*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Pilewort, *n.*, a plant (*Ranunculus ficaria*) whose tuberous roots have been used as poultices for piles, (1) *comán reappaig*; (2) *grán arcam*.

Pilfer, *v.t.*, to steal little by little, *miongorom*, -*goro*.

Pilferer, *n.*, a petty thief, *mion-šaoirde*, *gen. and pl. id.*, *m.*

Pilfering, *n.*, petty theft, *mion-šaoirdeacht*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Pilfering, *a.*, stealing in a small way, *mionbpaodac*, -*aige*.

Pilgrim, *n.*, a wayfarer, a wanderer, a traveller esp. to some holy place or shrine, *oilirpeac*, -*rig*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* Pilgrims' Hill near Abbeyfeale, *Cnoc na n-Oilirpeac*); they confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth, *o'adomur-eadar so pabadar péim 'n-a n-oeoiruioib 7 'n-a n-oilirpeadair ar an tcalam* (*Heb.* 11, 13).

Pilgrim, *a.*, of or pertaining to a pilgrim or pilgrimages, *oilirpeac*, -*rige*.

Pilgrimage, *n.*, a long journey esp. to a shrine or sacred place, (1) *oilirpe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eada*, *f.*; (2) *oilirpeacht*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *turap*, -*ur*, *m.*

Pilgrim's cell, *o'urpeac*, *gen. -rige*, *pl. -rige*, *m.*

Pilgrim's staff, (a) *bacall*, *gen. bacaille*, *pl. -cla*, *f.*; (b) *tiortán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Pill, *n.*, medicine in the form of a little ball, (1) *tiompán*, -*ám*, *m.*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *peallaire* (*Don.*).

Pillage, *n.*, the act of pillaging, (1) *creac*, -*eice*, *f.*; (2) *leir-rrior*, -*ta*, *m.*

Pillage, *v.t.*, to strip of money or goods by open violence, to plunder, to spoil, to lay waste, (1) *creacaim*, -*ao*; (2) *leir-rrioraim*, -*rrior*; (3) *aršaim*, *v.n. aršam*; (4) *rlaodaim*, -*ao*.

Pillager, *n.*, one who pillages, (1) *creacaoir*; (2) *rriorróir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (3) *rlaoirde*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.*

Pillar, *n.*, an upright support, a pier, a column, (1) *columán*, -*ám*, *pl. id.*, and -*inna*, *m.*; (2) *uairne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.*; (3) *šabal fulaing*, *m.*; (4) *pioloir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*: he is a p. of the Church, *ir pioloir don eaglais é*; (5) *earcail*, -*e*, *f.*

A pillar-stone, (a) *caprtao*, -*ao*, -*aoe*, *m.*; (b) *šallán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *coirte*,

Pillion, *n.*, a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle on which a woman may ride, (1) *pillín*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* also *pilliún*, -*úm*, *m.*; (*cf.* *L. pellis*, a hide); (2) *toirt*, -*e*, -*eada*, *f.*; (3) *toirta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*

Pillory, *n.*, a former instrument of punishment, (1) *cabóš*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.* (*O'R.*); (2) *canntaoir*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (3) *šomceap*, -*čip*, *m.*; (4) *pioloir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (5) *mumceap*, -*čip*, *m.*; (6) *pioloir*, -*e*, *f.*

Pillory, *v.t.*, to set in the pillory. *cuirim i bpioloir*.

Pillow, *n.*, a support for the head while in bed, (1) *pillúr*, *gen.* -úra, -úrí, *f.*; (2) *adairt*, -e, -eáca, *f.*; (3) *ceannaadairt*, *f.*; (4) *cluarán*, -ám, *m.*; (5) *cluarós*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (6) *cearccall*, -caille, -cía, *f.* (*cf.* *L. cervical*).

Pilot, *n.*, a person duly qualified to conduct vessels in and out of port, (1) *piolórdéac*, -oir, *m.*; (2) *rtiúrtdoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) *rtiúraodoir*, *m.*; (4) *rtiúrtdac*, -aí, *m.*; (5) *lomgreoir*, -óra, -rí, *m.* (*Ezek.* 27, 27); (6) *reóladoir*, *m.*; (7) *luamairé*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*, also *luam* (*cf.* *W. llyw*); (8) *treoirurde lunge*.

Pilot, *v.t.*, to direct the course of a ship where navigation is dangerous, *luamairim*, -reac.

Pilotage, *n.*, guidance as by a pilot, (1) *luamairéac*, *g.* -a, *f.*; (2) *piolórd.* -e, -í, *m.*

Pimp, *n.*, one who provides gratification for the lust of others, *ruatlán*, -ám, *m.*

Pimpernel, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Anagallis*, the poor man's weatherglass, *róir óir*, *m.*

Male p. (*A. arvensis*), usually the flowers are red or scarlet, (a) *palcaire ruar*, *f.*; (b) *ruinnruiré*, *f.*; (c) *palcaire ríadain*.

Female p. (*A. foemina*), yellow flowers, (a) *reamair muipe*, *f.*; (b) *lur Columcille*, *m.*

Pimple, *n.*, any small pustule, (1) *gorán*: a face full of pimples, *éadan lán do goránaib* (*O' Beg.*), *dim.* *gorín*, *m.*, and *gorámin*, *m.*; (2) *léar*, -ér, *m.*; (3) *botán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *buitín*, *m.*; (5) *gríir*, -e, *f.* (a rash), also *gríoir*, -ir, *m.*; (6) *bailgróro*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (7) *fairne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *bacóg*, -óige, -a, *f.* (*f. l.*); (9) *ruaic*, -e, -eáca, *f.*;

(10) on the eyelid, *leamragán*, -ám, *m.*

Pimpled, Pimpily, *a.*, covered with pimples, *goránaic*, -aíge.

Pin, *n.*, (1) a piece of metal, wood, etc., for fastening articles together or as a support from which they may be suspended, (a) *crannóg*, -óige, -a, *f.*; (b) *uame nó uairne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *f.*: warping pins in weaving, *uairní bealúca*; (c) pin of a pack saddle, *rtóir* (*rtóirán nó rtóirós*) *rracraic*.

(2) *Esp.* a small piece of wire with a head for fastening clothes, papers, etc., *biórán*, -ám, *m.*: it is not worth a pin, *ní ríú biórán é*; I don't care a pin, *ní'l ferom leir*; ní'l beann agam air, ní'l meaf biórám agam air; *biór*, *gen.* *bir*, *pl.* *beara*, *m.*

(3) An ornament, *bealú*, -eile, -a, *f.*; *bacraic*.

(4) For tethering, *cipín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Pins and needles, a tingling numbness caused by imperfect circulation owing to awkwardness of position of the particular part of the body, (a) *coúac* *gríir* (*M.*); (b) *c. orúlaic* (*Con.*); (c) *c. orúicilín* (*Aran*); (d) *c. gluragán* (*Don.*); (e) *c. orúlaicám* (*Kild.*); (f) *c. glurac* (*Mea.*); (g) *c. orúlaic* (*Mon.*); (h) *c. orúlaic* (*f. l.*).

Harp pin. *uifnaróm*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Head of a pin, *cuirín*, *m.*

Rolling-pin, *crann fuinte*.

Sleeping-pin, in folklore a pin which stuck in one's clothes, hair, etc., made the person sleep till it was found and withdrawn, *biórán ruam*.

Pin and web, a disease of the eyes, *líonrað purrs*.

Pincers. *See* Pinchers.

Pinch, *v.t.*, (1) to squeeze between the finger and thumb, (a) *míotaim*, -að; (b) *rʒealpaím*, -að; (c) *rpiataim*, -að.

(2) To cramp, to straiten, to oppress *cruaðós do cup nō do beir ar ðume*: if I were pinched for money, *ðá mbeað cruaðós airtio orm*.

(3) To compress, to squeeze, *fárgað so doct mar doḡní brós ar coir so mím*: a man himself knows best where his shoe pinches, *ir aḡ ðume pém ir fearr fíor cá lurgeann a brós ar*.

Pinch, *n.*, (1) a nip, (a) *rʒealpós*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (b) *rʒealbós*, *f.*; (c) *míotós*, *f.*; (d) *líomós*, *f.*: p. him, give him a p., *bám líomós ar*.

(2) As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb, any small quantity as a pinch of snuff, (a) *óéanós*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (b) *ʒrámin* (p. of anything), *m.*; (c) *rʒuibín*, *m.*

(3) A fix, a predicament, (a) *cruaðós*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*: the p. of poverty, *c. na boctame*; (b) *cruaðáil*, -ála, *f.*; (c) *ruáctanar*, -ar, *m.*: his courage failed him at the very p., *do áail pé a mírneac i n-am an fírruáctanar*; to leave one in the lurch at a p., *ðume do tréirgean i n-am an ruáctanar*.

Pinchers, *n.*, an instrument with two handles working on a pivot and two jaws for gripping, (1) *teanncár*, *gen.* -e and -cra, *f.*; (2) *rpiatadóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (3) *teannʒar*, -ar, *m.*; (4) *ʒream-*

aire, *m.*; (5) *peannrúir*, -úra, *m.*, also *peannrúir*, -úr, *m.*

Pincushion, *n.*, a pad for holding pins, *biopána, -aḡ, -aḡe*, *m.*

Pine, *v.i.*, to languish, to lose flesh, to waste away, (1) *cnaoróim v.n. cnaoi*; (2) *reirʒim*, -ʒeað, also *rearrʒaim*, -að; (3) *meataim v.n. meat*, and -að; (4) idiom, he pined away, *do cuaró pé ar*.

Pine, *n.*, any tree of the coniferous genus *Pinus*, (1) *cpann ʒiúire*; (2) *péme*, *g. id., pl. -ní, f.*

Pinfish, *n.*, a fish of the genus *Diplodus*, *freangac, -aḡ, m.*

Pinfold, *n.*, an enclosure in which domestic animals are confined, (1) *pé*, *g. id., f.*; (2) *fál*, *g. -áil, pl. id. and -ta, m.*; (3) *fairʒ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *bannruac, -aḡe, -a, f.*: a p. for sheep, *bannruac áorruac*.

Pining, *n.*, wasting away, *cnaoi, g. id., pl. -te, f.*; *cnaoróteac, gen. -a, f.*

Pinion, *n.*, (1) a fetter for the arm, *cuibreac, -ruʒ, pl. -ruʒe*, and -a, *m.*

(2) A feather, a quill, *eite, g. id., pl. -cí*, and -áca and -aða, *f.*

(3) A wing, *lit. or fig., rʒiactán, -ám, m.*

Pinion, *v.t.*, to bind the arms to the body, to bind the wings of a bird, *cuibruʒim, -iuʒað*: to p. a person or bird, *láma ðume nó rʒiactám éim do ceangal so doct*.

Pinioned, *a.*, having the arms or wings tied, *cuibruʒce*.

Pink, *n.*, (1) a plant of the caryophyllaceous genus *Dianthus*, *tur na ʒite*; *caorós téana, f.*

(2) A colour resulting from the combination of a vivid red with more or less white, *ðac báim-ðearʒ*.

P. needle, n., pin grass or Alfilaria (*Erodium cicutarium*), *ḡobcōrrlur, m.*

Pink, a., (1) *bámroearḡ, -eirḡe*; (2) *earc, gsf. eirce*; (3) *ceapac, -arḡe*; (4) *ceapa, ind.*

Pink, v.t., (1) to pierce with a sword, *pruocaim, -að.*

(2) In playing marbles: to throw a marble from between the finger and thumb, the thumb being the propeller, *batcaim, -að.*

Pink-eyed, a., having small eyes, (1) *mionfúiteac, -irḡe*; (2) *ḡiomfúiteac, -irḡe*; (3) *ḡiomcáoó, -oirce.*

Pinnace, n., a small boat propelled by sails or oars, *bároin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Pinnacle, n., (1) an architectural decoration generally ending in a point like a small spire, (1) *binn, -e, -eacá, f.*; (2) *beann, gen. and pl. binn, m., dim. beinnín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *buaó, -aice, -a, f., also -aic, m.*; (4) *buaic, -e, f.*; (5) *ppuaic, -e, -eanna, f.*; (6) *puuac, -e, -eanna, f.*

Pinnacled, a., furnished with pinnacles, (1) *ppuaiceac, -cirḡe*; (2) *buaiceac, -cirḡe.*

Pinner, n., a headdress like a cap with long lappets, *buaicín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Pinnock, n., a small bird, the tomtit, *caocán, -ám, m.*

Pint, n., a measure of capacity = half a quart, *prúnt, gen. and pl. -únt, m.*; *píonta, g. id., m. (Mcyo).*

Pioneer, n., one who goes before to prepare the way for others to follow, (1) *ḡear emn riam, m.*; (2) *túránuróe, g. id., pl. -óóe, m.*

Pious, a., religious, devout, godly,

(1) *ḡeaḡmóroead, -oirḡe*; (2) *ḡiaóá, ind.*; (3) *crláibóeac, -cirḡe.*

Piously, ad., in a pious manner, *ḡo ḡiaóá.*

Pip, n., a contagious disease of fowls, (1) *ḡiuc, -ca, m.*; (2) *ciob, -ibe, f.*, (3) *ciop, -ipe, f.*

Pipe, n., (1) a wind instrument of music consisting of a tube or tubes of metal, wood, straw or reed, (a) *píob, -a, m., also -ibe, -a, f. (cf. W., Corn., Breton, pib)*; (b) *píopa, gen. id., m.*; (c) *ḡeaóán, -ám, m.*; (d) *ḡroeóḡ, -óirḡe, -a, f.*; (e) *cramn ceóit*; (f) *cuirle, -eann, -eanna, f.*; (g) *ḡuireat, -rit, m.*

(2) Any long tube of wood, metal, etc., esp. for conducting water, (a) *ḡeaóán, -ám, m.*; (b) *píop, m. or f.*: water-pipe, *píop urḡe.*

(3) A passageway for the air in speaking, the windpipe, (a) *píopa na hanáite*; (b) *an píopán ḡaró.*

(4) A small bowl with a hollow stem used in smoking, (a) *píopa, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (b) *ḡúroin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (c) short pipe, *cucaró. -e, óe, m.*

Pipe, v.i., to play on a pipe, fife, etc., (1) *píobaim, -að*; (2) *ḡeaóánaim, -að*; (3) *ḡeimm ar píob.*

Piper, n., one who plays on a pipe, esp. the bagpipes, (1) *píobaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (2) *píopaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) *cuirleannaó, -arḡ, -arḡe, m.*; (4) *ḡeaóánaó, -arḡ, -arḡe, m.*; (5) *ḡeaóaire, m.*

Pipe-maker, n., one who manufactures pipes, *píobaóóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Piping, n., playing on a musical pipe, (1) *píobaireacó, gen. -a, f.*;

(2) *peoánaact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *piobað*, -bta, *m.*

Pipit, *n.*, a small singing bird resembling a lark, (a) the bog-lark (*Anthus pratensis*), *piabðs*, -ðise, -a, *f.*; (b) the rock pipit or sea-lark (*A. obscurus*), *bisgean*, -ém, *m.*

Pipkin, *n.*, a small earthen boiler, *cpocán*, -ám, *m.*

Piquancy, *n.*, the quality of being piquant, (1) *zéipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *beððact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Piquant, *a.*, stimulating to the taste, sharp, pungent, *zéar*, *comp. zéipe*; *beðða*, *ind.*

Pique, *n.*, a feeling of hurt, vexation or resentment, *ceatpuac*, -a, *m.*

Piracy, *n.*, the act or crime of a pirate, *piopároeact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; *poſturðeact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Pirate, *n.*, (1) a robber on the high seas, (a) *poſturðe farþise*; (b) *muirceacatðir*; (c) *muirceacaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (d) *poſmuirac*, -ríſ, *m.*

(2) One who infringes the law of copyright, *piopáro*, -e, -í, *f.*

Piratical, *a.*, of or pertaining to a pirate, (1) *piopároeac* -ðise; (2) *poſmuirac*, -aſe.

Piratically, *ad.*, in a piratical manner, *ſo piopároeac*.

Pirogue, *n.*, a dugout canoe, *cpannðs*, -ðise, -a, *f.*

Piscatory, *a.*, of or pertaining to fishes or fishing, *iaſzac*, -aſe.

Pisces, *n.*, the twelfth sign of the Zodiac, *iaſs*, *gen. éiſs*, *m.*

Piscine, *a.*, of or pertaining to a fish or fishes, *iaſſamail*, -míla.

Piscivorous, *a.*, feeding on fish, (1) *iaſſar*; (2) *iaſſiteac*.

Pish! *interj.*, an exclamation of contempt, *pú*, *pú*!

Pismire, *n.*, an ant, *peangán*, -ám, *m.* (*pioſán*, *Con.*); *moirb*, -e, -eacá, *f.* (*cf. L. formica*).

Pistol, *n.*, the smallest firearm used, *pioſtal*, *gen. and pl. -ail*, *m.*

Piston, *n.*, a sliding cylinder which is moved by or moves against fluid pressure, *pteallaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Piston-rod, *n.*, a rod by which a piston is moved or by which it communicates motion, (1) *riac pteallaire*; (2) *riac púſſeacám*.

Pit, *n.*, (1) a large cavity or hole in the ground either natural or artificial, (a) *poll doimn*, *gen. and pl. punn doimne*, *m.*; (b) *clair móir*, -e, -eanna and -eacá, *f.*, *gen. clacac* (*Con.*): at the bottom of the pit, *i otóm na clacac*; (c) *ſailcír*, -e, *pl. -eanna* and -ceara, *f.*; (d) *ioſ*, *g. iurſ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: water out of the pit, *urſc ar an ioſ* (*Isa. 30, 14*); (e) *ioſán*, -ám, *m.* (small).

(2) Specifically a hole in the ground from which material is dug, (a) a salt pit, *ſallannán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) clay pit, *clair émað*; (c) coal pit, *clair ſuan*; (d) sand pit, *clair ſamime*; (e) gravel pit, *clair ſairbéil*.

(3) An abyss, Hades, the bottomless pit, (a) *aſgean*, -ém, *m.*; (b) *ðubarſgean*, -ém, *m.*; (c) *ðuibearſán*, -ám, *m.*: *an loç nac líontar*.

(4) A hole in which things are stored, *poll*, *g. punn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a potato pit, *poll pſatái*.

(5) A depression or hollow in the surface of the human body, (a) the pit of the stomach, *ioctar an ſoite*; (b) the armpit, *poll na harſaille*.

Pitapat, *ad.*, with palpitation : my heart goes p., τὰ μο ἐπορεύεσθαι ἡρπυζοῦσθαι.

Pitch, *n.*, a thick, black, lustrous and sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar, *pic*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. *pix*) : p. and tar, *pic* ἡ τάρχεα; she daubed it with slime and with p., τοῦ ἐπιπλάσσειν [ῥί] τοῦ ἐπιπλάσσειν ἡ *pic* ὑπὲρ (Ex. 2, 3); also *bí*=*pix* (S.R., 2446).

Pitch, *n.*, (1) the extreme point of elevation, (a) *δοιρὸς*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) the highest p. of a thing, *πίορμυλλὰς νεῖτε*.

(2) A throw, a toss, a cast, *καίτ*, -*τε*, *m.*

P. and toss, *καίτεαμ* ἡ *n-άιρὸς*.

Pitch, *v.t.*, (1) to throw, to toss, to hurl, to cast, (a) *καίτμ*, -*τέαμ*; (b) *τείτσμ*, -*σαν*.

(2) To set up, to establish, *ῥυρὸμ*, -*οῦ* : to p. a tent, (a) *παλλίῳ* τοῦ ῥυρὸς, (b) *παίβλιῳ* τοῦ ἐπὶ ῥυρῷ; to p. a camp, *campa* τοῦ ῥυρὸς.

Pitch, *v.i.*, (1) to fix one's choice on, *τοῖσάμ*, -*αὐ* : to p. upon a thing, *νὶὸ* τοῦ *τοῖσάμ*.

(2) To encamp, *ῥυρὸμ*, -*οῦ* : Laban with his brethren pitched in Mount Gilead, τοῦ ῥυρῶν Ἰλαβὰν τε αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει Γίλαδ (Gen. 31, 25).

Pitch-cap, *n.*, a form of punishment prevalent in Ireland during the Penal times : a cap was covered with pitch on the inside and put on the victim while hot; when it cooled it was torn off violently with the hair and skin adhering, *καίπιν* *pic*.

Pitcher, *n.*, a wide-mouthed deep vessel with handle and lip and used for holding liquids, (1) earthen, (a) *ἐπύρζιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (b) *ἐποζάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*;

(2) wooden without lip, (a) *πύζιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (b) *πύζιν*, -*τε*, -*τεαῖα*, *f.* : putting a bottom in a p. is not harvest work, ἐὰν ὀβάρη ῥόζμαρ *cup* *τόνα* ἡ *ἐπύζιν* (U. *prov.*).

Pitchfork, *n.*, a farm utensil used in pitching hay, sheaves, etc., (1) *πίς*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*σί*, *f.*

(2) A two-pronged pitchfork, *πίς* ὅα *λαῖαρ*, *f.* : p. handle, *ἐπᾶν* *πίς*.

Pitching, *n.*, the act of throwing or casting, (1) *καίτεαμ*, -*τε*, *m.*; (2) *τείτσαν*, -*σμ*, *m.*

Pitchy, *a.*, resembling pitch, of the nature of pitch, *πίσεαμ*, -*νί*, *a.*

Piteous, *a.*, evincing pity, compassionate, *ἐπιδυσμῆτεα*, -*νί*, *a.*
Piteously, *ad.*, in a piteous manner, *σο* *ἐπιδυσμῆτεα*.

Piteousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being piteous, *ἐπιδυσμῆτεα*, -*νί*, *a.*

Pitfall, *n.*, a pit covered to trap wild beasts or men, (1) *ῥιός*, *gen. and pl.* *ῥιός*, *m.*; (2) *καίτεα*, -*νί*, *a.*

Pith, *n.*, (1) the soft spongy substance in the centre of many plants and trees, (a) *λαοῖεάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (b) *λαοῖάν*, -*άμ*, *m.*; (c) *μύρζαν*, -*άμ*, *m.*

(2) The spinal cord, the marrow, *ῥιός*, -*μεα*, *m.*

(3) That which contains the strength or life, (a) *ῥιός*, -*ε*, *f.*; (b) *ῥιός*, -*ε*, *f.*

Pithily, *ad.*, in a pithy or vigorous manner, *σο* *ῥιόςμαρ*.

Pithiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being pithy, *ῥιόςμαρ*, -*νί*, *a.*

Pithless, *a.*, (1) destitute of pith, *σαν* *λαοῖεάν*.

(2) Destitute of strength or vigour, *ζαν ὀρίξ*.

Pithy, *a.*, (1) abounding in pith, *λαοῖεάνας, -αίξε*.

(2) Having nervous energy,

(a) forceful, *ὀρίοξμαρ, -αίξε*;

(b) cogent, *comair, -e*.

Pitiable, *a.*, (1) deserving pity, worthy of pity, exciting pity,

(a) *τρυαιζμένεας, -αίξε*; (b) *ιοντρυαιζε*.

(2) Miserable, *ὀειπεόν, -e*.

Pitiableness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being pitiable, *τρυαιζμένεας, -α, f*.

Pitiful, *a.*, full of pity, compassionate, merciful, (a) *μαοτ-έρορεας, -οίξε*; (b) *τῖοκαιρεας, -αίξε*.

(2) Eliciting compassion, (a) *τρυαιζμένεας, -αίξε*; (b) it is p. for the person who has not got a thing himself, *ἢ μαίρις ὅον τέ ναὶ μβίονν ἥτο αἰξε πέμ (H. M. 603)*.

(3) Miserable, paltry, contemptible, despicable, (a) *ὀειπεόν, -e*; (b) *ρυσας, -αίξε*.

Pitifully, *ad.*, in a pitiful manner, *ζο τρυαιζμένεας; ζο ὀειπεόν; ζο τρυαζάντα*.

Pitifulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being pitiful, (1) *τρυαιζμένεας, -α, f.*; (2) *ὀειπεόντε, g. id., f*.

Pitiless, *a.*, (1) exciting no pity, *νεαμτρυαιζμένεας, -αίξε*.

(2) Destitute of pity, *μιοτῖοκαιρεας, -αίξε*.

Pitilessness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being pitiless, (1) *νεαμτρυαιζμένεας, -α, f.*; (2) *μιοτῖοκαιρεας, -α, f*.

Pittance, *n.*, a meagre portion or allowance, *βεζάν, m.*, *α. an mīr βεζ βίῳ τυζτάρ ὅο μανέαιβ μαρ βέιτε*.

Pity, *n.*, (1) compassion, fellow-feeling, commiseration, *τρυαζ, -αίξε, f.*: hate is better than true p., *ἢ πέαρρ ρυατ 'νά ρίορτρυαίξε*; it is better be an object of envy than an object of p., *ἢ πέαρρ ὀιολ τνύτα νά ὀιολ τρυαίξε*; I do not p. your condition, *νί τρυαζ ἡομ ὅο ὅορ*; a little help is better than much p., *ἢ πέαρρ βεζάν conganτα νά μόνάν τρυαίξε*; what a pity, (a) *ἢ τρυαζ, (b) α μῆριε ἢ τρυαζ*.

(2) A thing to be regretted, *μαίρις*, but only in phrases commencing *ἢ μαίρις*: it is a p. to be poor and bad also, *ἢ μαίρις βεῖτ βοῦτ αζυρ βεῖτ ζο ἡολε n-α ὀιαῖῃ*. Pity, *v.t.*, to feel pity or compassion for, as: I p. you, *μο τρυαζ τῦ*; he took p. on them, (a) *ὅο ζῖλας τρυαζ ὀοῖῃ ἔ, (b) ὅο ζαῖ τρυαζ ὀοῖῃ ἔ*.

Pivot, *n.*, a fixed pin or short shaft on which anything turns, (1) *υῖοαλάν, -άμ, m.*; (2) *βοαλάν, -άμ, m. (Foley)*; (3) *ἡντορμας, -αίξ, m.*; (4) *ἡντορμας, m.*; (5) *μαρθεός, -οίξε, -α, f*.

Placard, *n.*, a notice posted in a public place, *ρζῖρβμν ρυβῖρῃ*.

Place, *n.*, (1) a special spot or locality regarded as distinct from all others or as appropriated to some definite object or use, (a) *άιτ, -e, -eanna, f.*; (b) *ιοναῖ, -αῖ, m.*: to put one in another's p., *ὅομε ὅο ὅορ ι n-άιτ ὅομε εῖτε*; p. of abode, *άιτ νό ιοναῖ κομνυῖῃ*; and returned to his place, *αζυρ ὀ'ῖνῖ ὅομ α άιτε πέμ*.

(2) The site occupied by a dwelling, village, town, city, etc., (a) *άιτ, -e, -eanna, f.*: I will spare the p. for their sake,

coigeólaíró mé an áit uile ar a rón (*Gen.* 18, 26); (b) baile, *g. id., pl. -ite, m.*: there is a p. here below that is *incertus*, *ir* baile mpo rír ar mceitúr (*Book of Armagh* 11a, 2; *Ir. Gl.* 156).

(3) Rank, degree or grade; office, employment, occupation or calling, áit, -e, -eanna, *f.*: yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head and restore thee unto thy p., *grídeáð*, *raoi éionn trí lá fóir cóigeólaíró pharaon do éeann ruar 7 cuirfíró aó' áit féim tú* (*Gen.* 40, 13).

(4) Room, stead, (a) ionaó, -aíó, *m.*: in the p. of the king, *1 n-ionaó an ríog*; it is better to sit beside it than in its p., *ir fearr rúróe 'n-a áice ná 'n-a ionaó*; out of p., dislocated, *ar ionaó*; (b) áit, -e, -eanna, *f.*: am I in the p. of God? *an bfuilim-re 1 n-áit 'Oé?* (*Gen.* 50, 19); do not stand in the place of the great, *ná fear 1 n-áit daome móra* (*Prov.* 25, 6).

(5) (a) a particular portion or passage of a book or document, *ball, g. buill, pl. id., m.*: the p. of the Scripture which he read was this, *asur ar é ro an ball don Sgrúoirtúir do léig ré* (*Acts* 8, 32); (b) a definite place, there is the p. where I left the cow, *rim é an ball 'n-ar fágar an bó* (*P. O'L.*).

(6) Reception or effect, ionaó, -aíó, *m.*: my word hath no p. in you, *ní fágarann mo briaðar ionaó ionnuib* (*John* 8, 37.).

(7) Position in the order of proceedings, (a) fearct, -a, *f.*: in the first p., *fearct n-aon*; in the second p., *an dara fearct*; (b) áit, -e, -eanna, *f.*

P. of honour, (a) ceann cláir; (b) ceann búiró.

Place, *v.t.* to assign a place to, to fix, to settle, to locate, (1) cuirim, *v.n. cur*: p. them over them, *cuir ór a scionn iao* (*Ex.* 18, 21); (2) ionaóaim, -aó; (3) buaíim, -aíó: I placed my hand on his head, *do buaitear mo lám ar a éeann*; (4) rúróim, -óeaim, and rúróigim, -uigíó: to p. his name there, *a ainm do rúróiuigíó ain* (*Deut.* 14, 23); (5) to fix, to settle, *rocuigim, -uigíó*: Tom's business is now placed on a firm footing, *tá gnó Tomás rocuigíte anoir*; (6) to place suddenly or violently, *ropaim, -aó*: she placed the pot violently on the floor, *do rop ri an corcán ríor ar an úrlár*.

Placenta, *n.*, the vascular appendage which connects the fetus with the parent, *rlánáó, -nía, m.* See After-birth.

Placid, *a.*, mild, gentle, peaceful, calm, quiet, serene, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled, (1) ciúm, -e; (2) ráim, -áime; (3) réim, -e.

Placidity, Placidness, *n.*, calmness, serenity, (1) ciúme, *g. id., f.*; (2) ciúmeap, -nir, *m.*; (3) ráime, *g. id., f.*; (4) réime, *g. id., f.*;

Placidly, *ad.*, in a placid manner, (1) so ciúm; (2) so péro; (3) so ráim; (4) so réim.

Placing, *n.*, the act of assigning a place to, fixing, settling, (1) rúróiuigíó, -igíte, *m.*; (2) as cur; (3) rocuigíó, -uigíte, *m.*

Plague, *n.*, (1) an acute, malignant epidemic, (a) pláig, *gen. -e, pl. -ága and -eanna, f.* (*cf.* W. pla; L. plaga, disaster); (b) aicío mairbteac; (c) galap mór, *m.*; (d) táim, *gen. -áime, pl. -eáca, f.*, also táim, -e, -eáca, *f.*; (2)

anything very troublesome or annoying, (a) *buarðir*, -*ðear*ta, *f.*; (b) *plóro*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: *p. ort* (*Tory*); (c) *fig.*, a troublesome person, *þume* *trúobtróðeac*.

Plague, *v.t.*, (1) to afflict with disease, calamity or evil of any kind, *pláðaim*, -*að*.

(2) To vex, tease or harass, (a) *buarðrim*, -*ream* and -*read*; (b) *tuirrigim*, -*rug*að.

Plaguy, *a.*, vexatious, troublesome, tormenting, pestilential, (1) *pláðeaman*, -*m*la; (2) *tám*-*ac*, -*aiðe*; (3) *pláðeac*, -*ð*íðe; (4) *cplároteac*-*tiðe*.

Plaice, *n.*, a flat food-fish (*Pleuro-nectes platessa*) allied to the flounder, (1) *leatós*, *gen.* -*óðe*, *pl.* -*a*, *f.*; (2) *leite*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) small variety, *þroit*, -*e*, -*eaða f.*

Plaid, *n.*, a rectangular garment or piece of woollen cloth usually checkered worn by men and women in Scotland, (1) *þreacán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*cf. B.L.L. I. 126, 33; V. 382, 14*): put your *p.* on, *cuir ort* *þo þreacán*; (2) *plaro*, -*e*, *f.*

Plain, *n.*, a broad stretch of flat land, (1) *mað*, -*aiðe*, or -*a*, *pl.* -*a*, *f.* and *m.* (*cf. W. ma; Gaul, magos*); (2) *maðaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (3) *ðaitce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ac*a, .; (4) *ré*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*éröte*, *f.*, also *rae* and *perö*; (5) *perö*-*teac*, -*tið*, *m.*: all the land of the plain, *þearnam an perötis ute* (*Gen. 19, 28*); (6) *por*, *g. þur*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. Ros Comám, Roscommon*); (7) *mín*, -*e*, -*te*, *f.* (level *p.*); (8) *clár*, -*á*ir, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. Clár fódla Ireland*); (9) *comáro* -*á*ro, *m.*: that they found a *p.* in the land of Shinar, *þo þruarar comáro i rötir Shínáir* (*Gen. 11, 2*); (10) *co-*

trómós, -*óðe*, -*a*, *f.*; (11) *bán*, -*ám*, *pl.* -*ta*, *m.*

Plain, *a.*, (1) evident, manifest, obvious, clear, (a) *léir*, -*e*: *ir léir* *ðóð*; (b) *rollur*, *comp.*, *rollre*; (c) *rolléir* (*opp.* of *rolléir*, obscure).

(2) Flat, level, smooth, even, (a) *mín*, -*e*; (b) *rocair* -*cra*; (c) *perö*, -*e*; (d) *coðrom*, -*truime*.

Plainly, *ad.*, clearly, (1) *þo rollur*; (2) *þo rolléir*.

Plaint, *n.*, an accusation or protest, *éiteam*, -*ím*, *m.*

Plaintiff, *n.*, one who commences a personal action or suit in a court of law, (1) *éitðeðir*, -*óra*, -*í*, *m.*; (2) *ðearánac*, -*aið*, *m.* (*opp.* to *cornam*ac, defendant); (3) *ðgarðir*, -*óra*, -*í*, *m.*; (4) *þear* *ððra*.

Plaintive, *a.*, expressive of sorrow or melancholy, mournful, (1) *cum*ac, -*aiðe*; (2) *caomteac*, -*tiðe*.

Plait, *v.t.*, (1) to double in narrow folds, to pleat, (a) *þualaim*, -*að*; (b) *cornaim*, -*að*.

(2) To interweave, to braid, to plat, (a) *þigim*, -*ðe*; (b) *cuaðaim* -*að*.

Plait, *n.*, (1) a flat fold, a doubling as of cloth, (a) *þual*, -*ail*, *m.*; (b) *þilleað*, -*ite*, *m.*; (c) *þillearð*, -*eirðe*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *cairtimín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (e) *cuil*it, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

(2) A braid, a plat, (a) *þual*, -*ail*, *m.*; (b) *cuað*, -*aiðe*, -*a*, *f.*

Plaited, *a.*, folded, doubled over, braided, (1) *þualac*, -*aiðe*; (2) *þillte*, *ind.*; (3) *þigte*, *ind.*; (4) *carra*, *ind.*; (5) *cuaðac*, -*aiðe*; (6) *cuaðánac* -*aiðe*.

Plaiter *n.*, one who or that which plaits, *þualarðir*, -*óra*, -*í*, *m.*

Plaiting, *n.*, the act of folding or braiding, (1) ϑουλαῶ, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) ϕιλλεῶ, *gen.* -ιτε, *m.*; (3) καραῶ, -ρτα, *m.*

Plan, *n.*, (1) a representation drawn on a fiat surface as a map or chart, λέσπάρω, -ε, -ί, *f.*

(2) A method, a way of procedure ριγε, *g id*, *pl* -γε, *f.*

(3) A scheme, a project, (a) cteap, -α, and ctup, *pl id.*, *m.*; (b) ὁρίγ, -ε, *f.*: a plan that would save him, ὁρίγ α ῥάβδ-ρᾶθ é; (c) cúmpre. *g id.* *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Plan, *v.t.*, (1) to make a diagram, ὁέσναim λέσπάρω.

(2) To scheme, to devise, to contrive, (a) beapcuiγim, -uγᾶθ; (b) ceapaim, -αθ, also ceapuiγim.

Plane, *n.*, (1) a carpenter's tool for smoothing boards, (a) locap, *gen.* and *pl.* -ρα, and -αιp, *dat. pl.* locpαιθ, *m.*: he fitteth it with his planes, ὁεapuiγ ρé é te n-α locpαιθ (*Isa.* 44, 13); *p.* stock, ceap locpa; (b) locán, -án, *m.*; (c) plána, *g id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.* (*cf.* *L. plana*).

(2) *Geom.*, an even surface real or imaginary, (a) cočpomán, -án, *m.*; (b) comnápō, -áipō, *m.*

Plane, *v.t.*, to make smooth by means of a plane, (1) locpaim, -αθ; (2) plánaim, -αθ.

Planer, *n.*, one who planes, (1) loc-aipe, *g id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (2) plán-aipe, *g id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Planet, *n.*, a celestial body which revolves round the sun, (1) plaméao, -éro, *m.*; (2) plaméro, -e, -í, *f.*; (3) ápōpeann, -α, *pl id.*, *f.*; (4) péalτ ϕiυblác, -αίγ, *m.*

Planetary, *a*, of or pertaining to or consisting of planets, plam-éaoác, -αίγε.

Plank, *n*, a broad thick piece of sawed timber, (1) cláip, -áip, *m.* (1 *Kings* 6, 15); (2) capib, -áipib, *m.*

Plank-bridge, (a) pτανγαιpe, *g id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (b) ὁποιέαο cláip.

Planned, *a.*, devised, contrived, ceapaiτε.

Planning, *n.*, the act of devising or contriving, ceapao, -aiτε, *m.*

Plant, *n.*, a vegetable, (1) plantao, *g id.*, -αί, *f.* (*cf.* *L. planta*); (2) iuib, -e, *gpl.* -eann, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*; (3) iup, *g.* iopa, *pl id.*, *m.*; (4) *coll.*, iupiaθ, -e, *f.*

Plant, *v.t*, (1) to put in the ground and cover as seed for growth, pīolcuiγim, -cup.

(2) To put in the ground for growth as a young tree or vegetable with roots, (a) cuiγim, *v.n.* cup; (b) plantoiγim, -uγᾶθ: he planted a vineyard, ὁο plantoiγ ρé γapōa pīneamna (*Gen.* 9, 20).

Plantain, *n.*, a plant, (1) Plantago latifolia, cpiuac pᾶōpαιγ; (2) *P. lanceolata*, ribwort, ribgrass, pᾶntup, -up, and -iopa, *pl id.*, *m.*; (3) great water plantain (*P. alisma*), (a) bioipᾶntup, *m.*, (b) copcopōg.

Plantation, *n.*, (1) a piece of ground planted with trees or useful plants, (a) γpafγopτ, -γuiπτ *m.*; (b) pápcoill, -e. -ιτε, *f.*; (c) caolac, -αίγ, *m.*

(2) An original settlement in a new country, baitceacap, -aip, *m.*

Planted, pīolcuipta; cupta.

Planter, *n.*, one who or that which sows, (1) cuipeaoóip, -ópa, -ρί, *m.*; (2) plantoiγceóip, -ópa, -ρί, *m.*

Planting, *n.*, the act of sowing or setting seed or young trees or plants, (1) ἀσ κυρ; (2) κυρεαο-οῖρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (3) πλαννουγαο, -υιγε, *m.*

Plash, *n.*, a small pool of standing water, μύνλοε, -α, *m.*

Plaster, *n.*, (1) *Med.*, an external application to produce a medicinal effect according to its composition, cίpín, *m.*, céipín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*, also céip (S.R. 7683): he has got a "plaster" for life, τὰ céipín te 'n-α ῥαογαλ αῖp .i. a bad wife; p. for a burn, puaῤῗáιτεαε, -τιε, *m.*

(2) A composition of lime, water and sand for coating walls, ceilings and partitions of houses, μοιpτέαλ, -έιλ, *m.*

Plaster, *v.t.*, to cover with plaster as ceilings or walls, (a) μοιpτέαλ-αίμ, -αο; (b) αολαίμ, -αο; (c) with mud, οόβαίμ, -αο and -άιλ.

Plastering, *n.*, the act of covering with plaster, (1) μοιpτέαλαο, -ιτα, *m.*, also μοιpτέαλαετ, -α, *f.*; (2) with mud, οόβάλ, -άλα, *f.*; (3) πλάpτpάιλ, -άλα, *f.*; (4) αολαο, -ιτα, *m.*; (5) αολαοοῖρεαετ, -α, *f.*; (6) πpάίβεαετ, -α, *f.*

Plasterer, *n.*, one who covers walls with plaster, (1) αολαοοῖp, -οῤα, -pí, *m.*; (2) πpάίβεαε, -βῖε, *m.*

Plate, *n.*, (1) a flat piece of metal, pεαεο, -εibe, -α, *f.*, *dims.* pεipebín, *m.*, and pεipebeoε, *f.*

(2) Metallic armour, (a) lúip-eaε, -pῖε and -pῖε, *p.* -pεaεα, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* L. lorica); (b) πλάτα, *g. id., pl. -αί, m.*

(3) A domestic vessel, a trencher, (a) ceipnín, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) πλάτα, *m.*; (c) μιαp, *g. méipe, pl. -α, f.* (This word originally meant table and comes

from L. mensa, *cf.* Span. and Port. mesa, a table).

Platform, *n.*, a stage for speakers or performers, (1) άpοάν, -άίμ, *m.*; (2) léibeann, -bínne, -α, *f.* (*Aisl. M.*); (3) láipεán, -άίμ, *m.* (*P. O'L.*); (4) ποpε, *g.* and *pl.*, puipe. *m.*, the station platform, ποpε an pτάpíuín.

Platter, *n.*, a large plate or shallow dish, (1) ceipnín; (2) μιαp, *g. méipe, pl. -α, f.*; μιαp móp; μιαp maroe: help is a good thing till it comes to the p., ip maic an puo an caoair so oti lá na méipe.

Platter-faced, *a.*, having a broad flat face, τεατaneάoanaε, -αῖε.

Plaudit, *n.*, an expression or shout of praise or applause, εαίp μοιτα.

Plauditory, *a.*, applauding, commending, μοιταε, -αῖε.

Plausible, *a.*, superficially pleasing, apparently right, (1) pοicπεoε: (2) *fig.* to make a story p., ppoiceann oο cyp ap pεéα; what you say is p., τὰ ppoiceann ap oο curo camnte.

Plausibility, Plausibleness, *n.*, quality of being plausible, pοicπεoεαετ, -α, *f.*

Play, *n.*, (1) a drama, (a) oῤama, *g. id., pl. -anna, m.*; (b) αῖpεεαετ, -α, *f.* (*O' Beg.*).

(2) Amusement, sport, frolic, gambol, (a) imipε, *gen. imeapεα, f.*; (b) pult, -uilt, *m.*; (c) pύεpao, *gen. -εapεα, m.*: playing in the streets thereof, εε pύεpao i n-α pῥáoib (*Zech.* 8, 5); (d) cluice, *g. id., pl. -éi, m.*

Play, *v.t.*, to take part in a game, to perform a piece of music, to put into action as to play a trick, to play a card, (1) imipm, -mipε, *ful. impeoéao* and im-

εόρᾱο : to p. a trick upon a person, (a) cleap̄ oo buaiaō nō ō'imip̄c ap̄ ōume ; (b) imip̄c clip̄ ap̄ ōume ; to p. fair, ōeaḡimip̄c oo ōéanam̄ ; to p. foul, ōp̄oic̄-imip̄c oo ōéanam̄ ; he played the mischief with them, ō'imip̄ ré an ōonar̄ leō ; to p. the knave, clāōaipaēāc̄ oo ōéanam̄ ; to p. the thief, ḡaōurōēāc̄ oo ōéanam̄ ; let us p. partners, imip̄mip̄ ōōlām̄ ; p. a card, imip̄ cāp̄cā ; (2) remmim, *v.n.* remm, to p. a musical instrument : to p. a tune, remm puīp̄c.

Play, *v.i.*, (1) to engage in sport or recreation, to sport, to frolic, rūḡpuiḡim, -p̄aō.

(2) To contend or take part in a game, imip̄m : let us play on, imip̄eam ōop̄am̄.

(3) To perform on an instrument of music, remmim, *v.n.* remm : a person who plays well on the harp, ōume ip̄emneap̄ ḡo maīc ap̄ an ḡclāip̄ip̄iḡ.

Playboy, *n.*, a person fond of fun and tricks, (1) cleap̄urōe, *m.* ; (2) ōeam̄anlāc̄, -aiḡ, *m.*, (*Tyr.*).

Player, *n.*, (1) one who amuses himself, cleap̄urōe, *g. id. m.*

(2) One who plays at any game, (a) imip̄cēāc̄, -c̄iḡ, *m.* ; (b) imip̄cēōip̄, *m.*

(3) A gambler, a gamester, ceap̄p̄bāc̄, -aiḡ, *m.*

(4) A musician, ceōl̄c̄ōip̄, -ōp̄a, -p̄i, *m.*

Playfellow, *n.*, a playmate, com̄-rūḡp̄urōe, *g. id., pl.* -ōc̄e, *m.*

Playful, *a.*, sportive, frolicsome, humorous, merry, (1) imip̄cēāc̄, -c̄iḡe ; (2) cluiceam̄ail, -m̄la ; (3) rūḡāc̄, -aiḡe ; (4) cleap̄am̄ail, -m̄la ; (5) puroēipaēāc̄, -p̄iḡe.

Playfully, *ad.*, in a playful manner, (1) ḡo cleap̄am̄ail ; (2) ḡo rūḡāc̄.

Playfulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being playful, (1) cleap̄arō-eāc̄c̄, -a, *f.* ; (2) rūḡp̄arōēāc̄c̄, -a, *f.*

Playground, *n.*, recreation ground, (1) āit̄ rūḡp̄arōēāc̄cā ; (2) āit̄ imeap̄cā ; (3) p̄ait̄c̄e imeap̄cā.

Playing, *n.*, (1) sporting or frolicking, rūḡp̄aō-ḡap̄cā, *m.* ; (2) taking part in a game, imip̄c, *gen.*, imeap̄cā, *f.* ; (3) performing on a musical instrument, ip̄emm, *gen.*, p̄eanma, *m.*

Plaything, *n.*, a toy, (1) b̄p̄ēāḡān, -ām, *m.* ; (2) āit̄leāḡān, *m.*

Plea, *n.*, (1) an allegation in a cause, ēileām, *gen.* and *pl.* ēilim, *m.*

(2) An excuse, an apology, leīc̄p̄ḡēāc̄, -ēil, *m.*

Plead, *v.i.*, to argue for or against a claim, (1) ōéanam̄ aiḡnip̄ : I can p. for myself, p̄ēāōaim̄-ṛe aiḡneap̄ oo ōéanam̄ ap̄ mo ip̄on p̄ēm ; (2) ṛaḡp̄aim, -ḡaip̄c̄ and -aō : I will p. with them, ṛaiḡeōp̄a mé p̄iu (*Joel* 3, 2).

Plead, *v.t.*, (1) to argue a case before a competent tribunal, ṛaḡp̄aim, -ḡaip̄c̄ and -aō : pleading a cause, ṛaḡaip̄c̄ c̄ūp̄e.

(2) To allege in excuse : he pleaded poverty, (a) ōo leiḡ p̄ē aīp̄ beic̄ bōc̄c̄ ; (b) ōo c̄ūip̄ p̄ē an beāc̄ bōc̄c̄ aīp̄ p̄ēm.

Pleader, *n.*, an advocate, (1) aō-bācōrōēāc̄, -oiḡ, *m.* (*Keat.*, *Tbb.* 2, 10) ; (2) ṛaḡaip̄c̄ōip̄, -ōp̄a, -p̄i, *m.* ; (3) aḡaip̄c̄ōip̄, *m.* ; (4) aiḡneap̄ōip̄, *m.* ; (5) aḡp̄ait̄c̄ōip̄, *m.*

Pleading, *n.*, the act of defending a cause, (1) aōbācōrōēāc̄c̄, -a, *f.* (2) aiḡneap̄, -nip̄, *m.*

Pleasant, *a.*, agreeable, cheerful,
pleasing, grateful to the mind
or to the senses, (1) ἀοιῦμν., -ῶνε ;
(2) ταιῖνεαμάς, -αἰγε ; (3) ῥάμ,
-άιμε : that is a p. drink in this
hot weather, ἢ ῥάμ ἀν θεός ἱ
ῤῥῡν ῤῥαν ἀμρῖν τε ρεο ; (4)
ῥάμας, -αἰγε ; (5) ῥυαίρε, -e ;
(6) ῥόλαράς, -αἰγε : on all her p.
things that she had in the days
of old, ἀρ Ἀ huile νεῖτῶ ῥόλαράς
το βί διὰ ἀνῖνα λαεῖτῶ ἱ ν-ἀλλότο
(*Lam.* 1, 7) ; (7) ζρεανῖμαρ,
-αίρε : that is a p. fancy, ἢ
ζρεανῖμαρ ἀν ῤῡαμεσῖ ἐ ῤῥῡν ;
(8) ῥόζας, -αἰγε, also ῥόζαμαῖλ,
-μίλα ; (9) λάζας, -έαιγε ; (10)
ζῤῥῡν, -e ; (11) ῥάλβε, *ind.* ; (12)
ροῖβ, -e ; (13) ροῖβῖν -ῶρε ;
(14) ροῖρῶ, -e ; (15) ρομεαντα,
ind. ; (16) ρεαρζαῖρ, -e ; (17)
ῥύζας, -αἰγε ; (18) ῥυβάς, αἰγε ;
(19) ζηδοῖ, *ind.* ; (20) μέανρα,
ind. ; (μέαρα, *U.*, also μέανρα
and μέανρας).

Pleasantly, *ad.*, in a pleasant manner, (a) $\zeta\omicron$ haoibinn; (b) $\zeta\omicron$ taitneamhac; (c) $\zeta\omicron$ spreannhar; (d) $\zeta\omicron$ ruairc.

Pleasantness, *n.*, the state or quality of being pleasant, (1) ἀοῖβνεαρ, -νῆρ, *m.*; (2) ταῖτ-νεαμάκτ, -α, *f.*; (3) ταῖτνεαμαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*

Pleasantry, *n.*, good humour, cheerfulness, merriment, (1) αἰτεαρ, -ιρ, *m.*: ἵρ θεαρ ἀν ῥυθ αἰτεαρ na bpáirte; (2) αταλ, -αιλ, *m.*, and αἰτεαλ, -τιλ, *m.*; (3) ρυαιρ-
ceαρ, -cir, *m.*; (4) ὕρεαννῆαιρ-
eáct, -a, *f.*

Please, *v.i.*, (1) to afford or give pleasure, to excite agreeable emotions, řáruřim, -uřáð, -řam and -řað: I was never more pleased with anything, nioř řáruř ðon řuð řiam nioř mó

mé; I am not displeased with it, ní'ł mé miopárta leir; (2) beir toileamail: as you p., mar ir toil leat-rá; you are pleased to say so, ir é do toil rom do ráð; if you p., (a) máir é do toil é, (b) le do toil, (c) má'ir toil leat; if God p., má'ir toil le Dia; in whom I am well pleased, i n-a bfuil mo toil maid (Mat. 17, 2); I am pleased to do that, táim toileamail é rin do déanam; (3) idiom, (a) I am better pleased at that than a good deal, ir fearr liom é rin ná fuo maid, (b) say what you p., abair do roḡa fuo; do what you p., déan do roḡa fuo, (c) do as you p., déan mar ir mian leat; (d) I am pleased to see you in health again, ir maid liom d'fheirim i do fláinte air.

Please, *v.t.*, (1) to give pleasure to, to gratify, to content, to satisfy, (a) *ráruĩm*, -ušaò, -ram and -raò, p. yourself, *ráruĩ tú fém*; let him p. himself, *ráruĩšaò ré é fém*; (b) *maraim*, -aò and *mar*: trying to p. drunkards, *as maraò luēt póite* (*D. D.* 278.)

(2) To have or take pleasure in, $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\iota\varsigma\iota\mu$ $n\acute{o}$ $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\iota\varsigma\iota\mu$, - $n\epsilon\alpha\mu$: I do not p. him, $n\acute{i}$ $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\iota\varsigma\iota\mu$ $\iota\epsilon\iota\mu$; if she p. not her master, $m\upsilon\mu\alpha$, $\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\iota\tau\acute{o}$ $\rho\acute{i}$ $\iota\epsilon$ $n-\alpha$ $\mu\alpha\iota\varsigma\iota\mu\tau\iota\mu$ (*Ex.* 21, 8); when man's ways p. the Lord, $\alpha\mu$ $\upsilon\alpha\iota\mu$ $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\iota\tau\acute{o}$ $\rho\iota\varsigma\tau\epsilon$ $\alpha\mu$ $\tau\upsilon\mu\epsilon$ $\iota\epsilon\iota\mu$ $\alpha\mu$ $\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha$ (*Prov.* 16, 7).

(3) To choose, to wish, to desire, to will, (a) τοιῦτον, -ιὺς ἄθ: peradventure it will p. God, β' ἔροισιν σο μαθὲς τοῦ τε Ὑἱα (Num. 23, 27); if it p. the king, μάρ τοῦ λεῖψ ἀν πῦς ἐ (Esth. 1, 19); and not to p.

ourselves, *αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοὺς* (Rom. 15, 2); how he may p. his wife, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Cor. 7, 33); to p. her husband, *ὡς ἂν* (ib. 34); (b) *μιανύω*, -*ω*: for I always do those things that p. him, *ὅτι ἡμεῖς πάντες* (John 8, 29); (c) do with her as it pleaseth thee, *ὡς ἂν* (Gen. 16, 6); (d) he does not hear what does not p. him, *ὅτι οὐκ ἀκούει* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (e) it would p. me to see him, *ὅτι ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4).

Pleased, *a.*, experiencing pleasure, (1) *ἡδέως*, *ind.*: I am not p. with you, *οὐκ ἡδέως* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (2) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*.

Pleasing, *a.*, (1) giving pleasure or satisfaction, *χαίρων*, *-ων*.

Pleasing, *n.*, the act of giving satisfaction or pleasure, (1) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (2) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (3) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*.

Pleasingly, *ad.*, in a pleasing manner, *ἡδύτης*.

Pleasingness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being pleasing, (1) *χαίρων*, *-ων*; (2) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (3) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*.

Pleasurable, *a.*, capable of affording pleasure, *ἡδύτης*, *-της*.

Pleasurably, *ad.*, in a pleasurable manner, *ἡδύτης*.

Pleasure, *n.*, (1) amusement, sport, diversion, self-indulgence, the gratification of the senses or of the mind, (a) *ἡδύτης*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ἡδύτης*, *m.*: a handful of p. and a townful of shame, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4).

ἡδύτης; there is no p. without displeasure, *ὅτι οὐκ ἡδύτης* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (b) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (c) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; unless they found p. in being there, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (d) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; after I am old shall I have p.? *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (e) *ἡδύτης*, *g. id., f.*: at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (f) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; he that loveth p. shall be a poor man, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (g) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; therefore enjoy p., *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (h) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (i) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (j) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (k) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (l) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*; (m) *ἡδύτης*, *-της*.

(2) Will, choice, wish, purpose, (a) *ὡς ἂν* and *-ως*, *pl.* *-ως*, *f.*: at his own p., *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); that they should do according to every man's p., *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (b) *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); your p., madam, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (c) *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); he did it at his p., *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); (d) *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); p. in wickedness, *ὡς ἂν* (1 Tim. 3, 4); to all

them that have p. therein, *oon uile òuine as a bfuil o. ionnta* (*Ps.* 111, 2); (*d*) *mian, g. même, pl. -a, f.*; (*e*) at one's p.; *ar maoil a maimge* (*Con.*).

Plebeian, *n.*, one of the common people, (1) *tuata, g. id., pl. -aí*; (2) *baclac, -aig, m.*; (3) *pl., oaoicliann, -amne, -a, f.*; (4) *pl. oaoigiar pluais, m.*

Plebeian, *a.*, of or pertaining to the common people, (1) *tuatac, -aige*; (2) *tuata, ind.*; (3) *lábanta, ind.*

Plebeianism, *n.*, the conduct or manner of a plebeian, vulgarity, *tuatac, gen. -a, f.*

Pledge, *n.*, (1) something put in pawn, *geall, gen. and pl. gill, m.*: wilt thou give a p.? *an bfragarò tú geall asam?* (*Gen.* 38, 17); what p. shall I give thee? *creao an geall do beapfarò mé òuit?* (*ib.* 18); in p., *ingeall*; to take away his p., *a geall do breic uarò*; *breic a gill uarò*; you took a p. from your brother *do glac tú geall do beapbrácair* (*Job* 22, 6); *gealltar, -air, m.* (*Tyr.*)

(2) A promise to do or to refrain from doing something, (*a*) *peimgeallaò, -ita, m.*; (*b*) *geallamam, -mna, f.*; (*c*) *upraò, -arò, m.*

Pledge, *v.t.*, (1) to put something in pawn, *cuirim ingeall*: he pledged a gold ring, *do cuir ré páinne óir ingeall*.

(2) To guarantee, to engage, as: I p. you my hand and word, (*a*) *tabraim mo lámh ir m' focal òuit*, (*b*) *beirim-re brisg sac mionna oim*.

(3) To bind or engage by promise, *peimgeallam, -arò and -lamam*.

Pleiades, *n.*, a group of small stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, (1) *rtreóilín, g. id., m.* (*m. b.*); (2) *an trairgoín, g. id., m.* (*M.*).

Plenariness, *n.*, quality or state of being plenary, *foirpiontac, gen. id., f.*

Plenary, *a.*, full, entire, complete, *foirpionta, ind.*

P. indulgence, (*a*) *lántógaò, -arò, m.*; (*b*) *lógaò foirpionta nó ionlán*.

Plenipotency, *n.*, the quality or state of being plenipotent, *láncoimac, gen. -a, f.*

Plenipotent, *a.*, possessing full power, *láncoimacac, -aige*.

Plenipotentiary, *n.*, an ambassador or person possessing full power to transact business, *teaictaire láncoimacac*.

Plenitude, *n.*, fullness, completeness, abundance, *lionmaireac, -a, f.*

Plenteous, *a.*, (1) abundant, copious sufficient, (*a*) *lionmar, -aire*; (*b*) *iomaoamail, -mna*.

(2) Yielding abundance, productive, fruitful, *torcag, -aige*: in the seven p. years, *annna react mbliadonab torcaga* (*Gen.* 41, 34).

(3) Having plenty, rich, *paròbir, -bpe*: the Lord shall make thee p. in goods, *deanfarò an Tigearna paròbir i maoin tú* (*Deut.* 28, 11).

Plenteously, *ad.*, in a plenteous manner, *so lionmar*.

Plenteousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being plenteous, *lionmaireac, -a, f.*

Plentiful, *a.*, copious, abundant, ample, (1) *paropreamail, -mna*; (2) *peropreamail, -mna*; (3) *so leór, ind.*; (4) *flúipreac, -rige*;

(5) *lionmari*, -aire; (6) *iom-aoamail*, -mial; (7) *porchanac*, -aige.

Plentifully, *ad.*, in a plentiful manner, (1) *so flúirreac*; (2) *so paróirreamail*; (3) *so lionmar*; (4) *n-a mbairra bacail* (*Con.*); (5) *so flaitreamail*.

Plentifulness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being plentiful, (1) *flúirreac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *paróirreamail*, -a, *f.*.

Plenty, *n.*, full or adequate supply, enough and to spare, sufficiency, abundance, (1) *fairrimge*, *f.*; (2) *raðairre*, *f.*, *g. id.*, *f.*, also *peróre*, *f.* (from *remar*); (3) *lionmaireac*, -a, *f.*; (4) *lionmaire*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *oóicim*, -e *f.*; (6) *nearc*, -eir, and *nirt*, *m.*: *p.* of bread, *n. arám*; (7) *porchan*, -am, *m.*; (8) *lán*, -am, *m.*; (9) he had *p.*, *bi lán an mála aige*; (9) *lór*, *ind.*: it is *p.* for me, *ir lór liom é*, also *leór*; (10) *ráic*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* *L. sat*, enough); (11) *reamnar*, -air, *m.*; *so raib dó ir reamnar sac taob óinn*, may we have luck and plenty on all sides (part of a prayer).

Plethora, *n.*, (1) over-fullness, *ró-láime*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

(2) *Hyperæmia*, *opp.* to *anæmia*, (a) *iomarca fola*; (b) *iomao leannra* *γ fola* (*O' Beg.*).

Plethoric, *a.*, characterized by excess of blood, *lán de leannra asur o'fuit*.

Pleurisy, *n.*, inflammation of the pleura, *an treasgaro*, -e, *f.*.

Pliability, *n.*, flexibility, (1) *roirillteac*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *rotúb-éac*, -a, *f.*.

Pliable, *a.*, easily bent, flexible, pliant, (1) *rotúbéa*, *ind.*; (2)

roirillte, *ind.*; (3) *rochara*, *ind.*. Pliableness, *n.*, the quality of being pliable, *roirillteac*, *gen.* -a, *f.*.

Pliancy, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being easily influenced, *seúleamlaac*, *gen.* -a, *f.*.

(2) Same as Pliableness.

Pliant, *a.*, (1) easily influenced, tractable, *seúleamail*, -mial.

(2) Same as Pliable.

Pliantness. *See* Pliancy.

Pliers, *n.*, a kind of small pinchers with long jaws, *teanncáirín*, *gen. id.*, *m.*.

Plight, *n.*, (1) condition, state, (a) *oíreac*, -oró, *m.*, also *oréac*, *m.* and *íre*, *g. id.*, *f.*: am I not in a nice *p.* now? *nae dear an íre tá orm anoir?*; (b) *ioblaó*, -aró, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) *oroértáio*, -e, *f.* (evil *p.*).

(2) Difficulty, strait, that which is exposed to danger, (a) *cár*, -ár, *m.*; (b) *cruadócár*, -ár, *m.*: when the *p.* is greatest help is nearest, *nuair ir mó an c. ir siorra an cábar*; (c) *cum-angraic*, -aig, *m.* (hard *p.*); (d) *toicim*, -cme, *f.* (weary *p.*); (e) *oroibéil*, -é, *f.*.

Plight, *v.t.*, to pledge, to promise, to engage, *seatlaim*, -laim(τ).

Plod, *v.i.*, to toil, to drudge, *oibruim so rian*.

Plod, *v.t.*, to work laboriously, *raoéruim*, -uáó.

Plodder, *n.*, one who plods, (1) *rianoibruíteoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *raoéruíteoir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (3) *raoéruíre*, *gen. id.*, *m.*.

Plodding, *n.*, the act of working with laborious diligence, (1) *rianoibruíáó*, *gen.*, -igé, *m.*; (2) *raoéruíáó*, -uigé, *m.*.

Plot, *n.*, a small extent of ground, (1) *ceap*, -a, *m.*; (2) *ceapac*,

-αιγε, -α, *f.*; (3) level, (a) co-
 ἔπομος, -όιγε, -α, *f.* (*Con.* and
Dcn.), (b) πλάρος, *f.* (*P. O'L.*);
 (4) γεαο, -α, *pl. id., m.*

Plot, *n.*, conspiracy, intrigue, (1)
 ceatɣ, -ειγε, *dat.* -ειγ, *pl.* -α,
f.: he has a p. against me, τὰ
 ceatɣ αιγε ἀμ ἀγαρό-ρέ; a p.
 against the King or State, or
 Government, κοιμήιγε ceitɣe 1
 n-αγαρό ἀν Ρίογ νό ἀν Στάιτ νό
 ἀν ἐπίοερμαῖτ; the unravelling
 of the p., νοῖταο να ceitɣe; (2)
 τριλλ, -α, -ιτα, *m.*; (3) *fig.*,
 coɣapnac, -αιγε, *f.*

Plot, *v.i.*, to contrive a plan or
 stratagem, to scheme: the
 wicked plotteth against the just,
 βοῖνι ἀν τ-ανουινε τιονηγναμ
 1 n-αγαρό ἀν ιονηγναι (*Ps.* 37,
 12).

Plot, *v.t.*, to plan, to scheme, to
 devise, (1) τριλλαιμ, *v.n.* τριλλ;
 (2) meabɣuigim, -υῖαο; (3) cum-
 αιμ, -αο: p. no treachery, nά
 cum peall (*G. S. T.* 230).

Plotter, *n.*, one who schemes or
 plots, ceatɣaipe, *gen. id., pl.*
 -πί, *m.*

Plotting, *n.*, the act of conspiring,
 ceatɣaipeaṣt, -α, *f.*

Plough, *n.*, (1) a farm implement
 for turning up the soil, drawn
 by horses, céaṣta, *gen. id., pl.*
 -αί, *m.*

(2) *Astron.*, Charles's Wain,
 (a) ἀν céaṣt; (b) ἀν caimcéaṣt;
 (c) ἀν céaṣt cam.

Plough, *v.t.*, to turn up, break up
 or trench with a plough, tpeaṣb-
 αιμ, -αο.

Ploughboy, *n.*, a boy that guides
 a team in ploughing, ῥιολα
 céaṣta.

Ploughed, *a.*, turned up with a
 plough, tpeaṣṣta, *ind.*

Ploughing, *n.*, the act of turning
 up land with a plough, tpeaṣtaṣ,
 -ṣta, *m.*

Ploughing-belt, *n.*, a belt across
 a horse's back to support the
 traces during ploughing, (1)
 oɣomac, -αιγ, -αιγε, *m.*; (2)
 tɣomán, -ám, *m.*; (3) oɣomán,
m.; (4) oɣomaroē, *m.*

Plough-chain or Plough-trace, *n.*,
 putɣaiɣ, -e, *f.*; cumɣpeaṣ, -πῖγ,
 -πῖγε, *m.*

Ploughland, *n.*, land that is
 ploughed or suitable for tillage,
 (1) baite peapaim, *m.*; (2)
 ceatɣama baite.

Ploughman, *n.*, one who holds
 and guides a plough, (1) tpeaṣb-
 αιγε, *g. id., pl.* -πί, *m.*; (2)
 tpeaṣtaoóɣ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*; (3)
 tpeaṣṣtaṣ, -αιγ, -αιγε, *m.*; (4)
 oɣpeam, -αν, -αμ, *m.*; (5) ἀν
 congṣáurōe, *m.*

Ploughshare, *n.*, the part of the
 plough that cuts the earth at
 the bottom of the furrow, roc,
g. ruic, pl. id., m.

Plough-tail, *n.*, the hind part or
 handles of a plough, toɣa
 céaṣta, *f.*

Plough-team, *n.*, the horses that
 pull the plough, tɣɣpeaṣ, -πῖγε,
 -α, *f.*

Ploughwright, *n.*, one who makes
 ploughs, céaṣtaipe, *g. id., pl.*
 -πί, *m.*

Plover, *n.*, any one of the numerous
 species of limicoline birds (1)
 golden p. (*Charadrius apicarius*),
 peaoós, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; (2) Lap-
 wing (*Vanellus cristatus*), (a)
 pitbin, *m.*; (b) peaoós móna, *f.*;
 (c) aóaiɣcín, *m.*; (d) peaoós
 πιαɣṣaṣ, *f.*; (3) grey p. (*Charad-
 rius squatarola*), peaoós ῥιαɣ, *f.*
Plover's cry, míoɣ, -α, *m.*

Pluck, *v.t.*, to pull, to draw esp. with sudden force, (a) *ppiaiam*, -aō; (b) *tapramisim*, -amis: to p. a fowl, *éai* *oo lompaō*, *oo rsočaō*, *oo rtočaō*, *nó an clúm ašur na cleici* *oo baime* *oe*; to p. a crow with a person, *ceapc* *oo baime* *oe* *oime*; to p. asunder, *tapramis* *ó céite*; to p. up one's spirits, *šlacao* *mipnis* or *mipneac* *oo šlacao*; they plucked out his hair with pincers, *oo bam* *riaō* *a šruais* *oe* *le teanncaip*.

Plucker, *n.*, one who plucks, (1) *lomapčoir*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (2) *lomaočoir*, *m.*

Plucking, *n.*, the act of pulling with sudden force, (1) *ppiaiao* *óipeac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ppionao*, -nta, *m.*; (3) *rtočaō*, -oicce, *m.*; (4) *rsočaō*, -oicce, *m.*

Plucky, *a.*, courageous, spirited, (1) *miočalač*, -aiše; (2) *meipneamail*, -míla.

Plug, *n.*, a piece of wood or other material to fill a hole, a stopple, (1) *buas*, -aiše, -a, *f.*; (2) *buasaipe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (3) *oulán*, -ám, *m.*; *čairnge* *móip* *maroe*; (4) *p.* in the bottom of a boat, *tonós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (5) *p.* at the stern of a boat, *ppail*, -e, -eacá, *f.* (*Tory*).

Plum, *n.*, the edible fruit of the *Prunus domestica*, also the tree itself, (1) *pluma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) *plumip*, -e, -í, *f.*; (3) *oaimpín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (4) *oaimpeós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (5) bullace *p.*, *bulláipce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *m.*

Plumage, *n.*, the feathers of a bird, *clúm*, -úm, *m.* and -úme, *f.* (*cf.* *W.* *pluf*; *L.* *pluma*, with interchange of *p.* and *c*); *clúmpceac*, -píše, *f.*

Plumb, *n.*, a lump of lead attached to a line and used by builders to indicate perpendicularity, (1) *plumbip*, *g.* -e, *pl.* -í, *f.*; (2) *plumba*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*, also called plummet and plumb bob.

Plumb-line, *n.*, the cord by which the plumb bob is suspended, *opó*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óōanna, *m.* (*cf.* *oopuša*, a fishing line).

Plumb-rule, *n.*, a narrow board with a plumb-line, used by masons and carpenters, *ingip*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -í, *f.*

Plume, *v.t.*, to adorn with feathers, *cleicišim*, -iušaō.

Plume, *n.*, a feather, *cleice*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *m.*

Plummet, *n.*, a piece of lead attached to a line and used in sounding the depth of water, *plumba* *tuaro*, *m.*

Plump, *a.*, well rounded or filled out, fleshy, fat, (1) *moširoe*, *ind.*; (2) *bláčmar*, -aipe; (3) *čéasapča*, *ind.*; (4) *mášac*, -aiše; (5) *pašmar*, *comp.* *pašmpe*, also *peammar*, *comp.* *peimpe*.

Plum-tree, *n.*, (1) *Prunus communis*, *čpamn* *bulláipce*; (2) *P. domestica*, (a) *plumós*, -óise, -a, *f.*, (b) *čpamn* *pluma*; (3) *P. spinosa*, *opaišneós* (*wild*).

Plunder, *v.t.*, to pillage, to sack, (1) *čpeacaim*, -aō; (2) *pošailim*, -ail, also *pošaim*, -šail; (3) *aipšaim*, -am: *p.* no church the while you live, *ná haimš ceall* *an šaro* *beip* *beó* (*G. S. T.* 230; *Č. Mac* *Č.*).

Plunder, *n.*, spoil, booty, (1) *čpeac*, *gen.* *čpeice*, *pl.* *čpeacá*, *f.*; (2) complete *p.*, *léipčpeac*, *f.*; (3) *éaoail*, -ála, *f.*

Plundered, *a.*, pillaged, despoiled, ruined, (1) *πρεσάτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ροζαίτε*, *ind.*; (3) *ροζτα*, *ind.*; (4) *ρζπιορτα*, *ind.*

Plunderer, *n.*, one who plunders or pillages, (1) *πρεσάτορι*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (2) *πρεσάριε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*; (3) *πρεσάτορι*, *m.*; (4) *αρζτόρι*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*; (5) *ρζπιορτόρι*, *m.*; (6) *ροζαδ*, *-αίς*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Plundering, *n.*, the act of pillaging, (1) *πρεσάδ*, *-έτα*, *m.*; (2) *αρζαμ*, *gen. αριζνε* (*S. Geilt*, 24), *f.*; (3) *ροζαίλ*, *-ζία*, *-ζίαδ*, *f.*; (4) *ρζπιορ*, *-ρτα*, *m.*; (5) *ιμέπρεσάδ*, *-έτα*, *m.*; (6) *τέριπρεσάδ*, *-έτα*, *m.*

Plunge, *v.t.*, (1) to thrust into water, *τумаим*, *-αδ*: to p. head over ears in water, *τумаδ* *ι νοιαδ* *εμν* *ρα* *η-υιρζε*.

(2) To penetrate forcibly, to thrust, *ράιτιμ*, *-άταδ*: he plunged a dagger into his heart, *το* *ράιτ* *ρέ* *μιοτοδς* *ι* *η-α* *επορε*.

Plunge, *v.i.*, *τέμμιμ*, *v.n. τέμ*: he plunged into the water, *το* *τέμ* *ρέ* *ραν* *υιρζε*; the horse plunged aside, *το* *τέμ* *αν* *απαίλ* *αη* *λεαδταοιδ*.

Plunge, *n.*, a dive, leap, rush or pitch into, as into water, *τέμ*, *-ε*, *-εαννα*, *f.*

Plunger, *n.*, a diver, *τумаτορι*, *-όρα*, *-ρί*, *m.*

Plunging, *n.*, (1) the act of thrusting into or submerging, *τумаδ*, *-мта*, *m.*

(2) The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong like an unruly horse, (a) *βοc-τέμνις* *νό* *ποcτέμνις*; (b) *βοc-τέμνις*.

Plural, *a.*, relating to or containing more than one, (1) *ιολαρόα*, *ind.*; (2) *ιολαρό*: the p. number, *αν* *υμνιρ* *ιολαρό*.

Plural, *n.*, the plural number, *αν* *ιολαρό*, *-αρό*, *m.*

Plurality, *n.*, the state of being plural, *ιολαρόαδ*, *-α*, *f.*

Plus, *a.*, more required to be added, *όρ* *εμν*.

Plus sign, *+*, *κομαρτα* *βρεπε* *6* *+* *8*, *α* *ρέ* *πιυρ* *α* *ηοετ*.

Pluvial, *a.*, of or pertaining to rain, rainy, *βάιρτεαμναι*, *-ντα*.

Ply, *v.t.*, to use steadily, to work at diligently: to ply a thing, *εύραμ* *το* *όεαναν* *το* *νιδ*; to ply one's trade, *αριε* *το* *εαδαιρτ* *το* *εεάρτο*; to ply one's feet, *πιτ* *ζο* *ιυαδ*.

Pneumatics, *n.*, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, (1) *αερεόλαρ*, *-αίρ*, *m.*; (2) *ζαοιτεόλαρ*, *-αίρ*, *m.*

Poach, *v.t.*, (1) to rob game, *φιαδ* *εαρ* *οιρζε*: to p. a river at night with a torch and gaff, *όδζαμ*, *-αδ*, *lit.* burn: I heard that Flagford was poached last night, *εαλαρ* *ζυρ* *όδζαδ* *άτ* *να* *λεαα* *αρείρ*.

(2) To cook eggs by breaking them into boiling water, *υιβε* *το* *ρζαίλλαδ*.

Poachard, *n.*, a species of duck (*Aythya ferina*), also called poker, goldhead and freshwater or red-headed widgeon, *ιαα* *μάραδ*.

Poacher, *n.*, one who kills game contrary to law, *φιαζυρε* *εαρ* *οιρζε*.

Pock, *n.*, a pustule on the body in variolus and vaccine diseases, *βοτζαδ*, *gen. βοτζαίρζε*, *f.*

Pocket, *n.*, a small pouch, esp. one inserted in a garment, *πόα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*: my friend is my p., *μο* *εαρα* *μο* *πόα*.

Pocket, *v.t.*, to put in or conceal in the pocket, *εμνιμ* *ιμ* *πόα*.

Pocket-book, *n.*, a small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket, also a memorandum book, (1) *στειλεσθαι*, *-αιρ*, *m.*; (2) *λάμβανεισθαι*, *m.*; (3) *λεσθαι* *πόσα*, *m.*

Pocket-handkerchief, *n.*, a handkerchief to be carried in the pocket, (1) *βρατ* *λάμβει*, *m.*; (2) *εισπρήν* *πόσα*, *f.*

Pocket-money, *n.*, an allowance to meet small current expenses, *εισρεσθ* *πόσα*, *m.*

Pocket-net, *n.* See Bag-net.

Pock-marked, Pock-pitted, *a.*, marked by the small-pox, (1) *βυλγέλας*, *-αις*; (2) *λάν* *το* *τορ* (νό *μυαν*) *να* *βοτ* *αίς*; (3) *ειρος*, *-αις* (*Con.* and *U.*).

Pod, *n.*, a capsule of a plant, esp. a legume, (1) *ειροται*, *-αι*, *m.*; (2) *βοτ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *βυλγ*, *m.*; (3) *βοτ* *ζάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (4) *κοτά*, *-αι*, *m.*; (5) *μυρ*, *-μυρ*, *m.*; (6) *ρπατός*, *-οίς*, *-α*, *f.*; (7) *πέτελάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (8) *πέτεός*, *-οίς*, *-α*, *f.*, also *πέτεός* and *πέτεός*.

Poem, *n.*, a metrical composition, (1) *οάν*, *gen.* *-α*, and *-άμ*, *pl.* *οάντα* and *οάμ*, *m.*; (2) *ουαν*, *gen.* *-αμ*, *pl.* *ουαντα*, *m.*; (3) *μαν*, *g.* *-αμν* and *-α*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*; (4) *αμράν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (5) *λαορό*, *-ε*, *-εαννα*, *f.*

Poesy, *n.*, the art of composing poems, *πειροεσθ*, *gen.* *-α*, *f.*

Poet, *n.*, one skilled in writing poetry, (1) *πει*, *g.* *ιδ.*, *pl.* *-ί*, *m.*; (2) *είρεα*, *gen.* *-ειρ*, *pl.* *-ειρε*, *m.*, also *είρε*, *g.* *ιδ.*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*; (3) *ουαναιρε*, *m.*; (4) *ουανυρε*, *m.*; (5) *ταός*, *-αρός*, *m.*; (6) *βάρο*, *-άιρο*, *m.*; (7) *οάμ*, *-άμ*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, and *-να*, *m.*: royal p., *μιοσδοάμ*, *m.*; (8) *ρρυτ*, *-υιτ*, *-υιτε*, *m.*; also *ανρρυτ*, (9)

τορ, *g.* *ουρ*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*; (10) *ολλαν* *εοίλ*, *m.*; (11) *ολλαν* *τε* *οάν*, *m.*; (12) *ρυσθ*, *-αρό*, *pl.* *-όα*, *m.*; (13) *φάρο*, *g.* *ιδ.*, and *-ε*, *pl.* *-ε*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. vates*); (14) rustic p., *βάρωρτοός*, *m.*; (15) *coll.*, (a) *είρε*, *g.* *ιδ.*, *f.*, (b) *δορ* *οάνα*, *m.*

Poetaster, *n.*, an inferior rhymmer, *ρσωννιδάρο*, *-άιρο*, *m.*

Poetess, *n.*, a female poet, (1) *πει* *μνά*, *f.*; (2) *βανπει*, *f.*; (3) *βανιδάρο*, *f.*

Poetic, Poetical, *a.*, of or pertaining to poetry, (1) *πειροεσθ*, *-οίς*; (2) *πειεμναι*, *-μναι*; (3) *είρεα*, *-εις*; (4) *βάροεσθ*, *-αις*.

Poetically, *ad.*, in a poetic manner, *σο* *είρεμναι*; *σο* *πειεμναι*.

Poetics, *n.*, the art of poetry, *εοίλ* *πειροεσθα*, *gen.* *εοίλ* *ρ.*, *m.*

Poetry, *n.*, metrical composition, poems collectively, (1) *πειροεσθ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *βάροεσθ*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *ουαναιρεσθ*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *οάνταρόεσθ*, *-α*, *f.*; (5) *είρε*, *g.* *ιδ.*, *f.*: p. is an omen of misery, *ρ* *ταρ* *ανρόσα* *αν* *είρε*.

Poignancy, *n.*, keenness, sharpness, *είρε*, *gen.* *ιδ.*, *f.*

Poignant, *a.*, keen, sharp, *ζέαρ*, *comp.* *ζείρε*.

Poignantly, *ad.*, in a keen or sharp manner, *σο* *ζέαρ*.

Point, *n.*, (1) the sharp end of anything, that which pricks or pierces, (a) *κοτ*, *g.* *κυντ*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*; (b) *μυν*, *-ε*, and *μυννα*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *f.* (*cf.* *W. rhyn*); (c) *οιαρ*, *g.* *οείρε*, *pl.* *-α*, *f.*: the p. of the sword, *κοτ*, *οιαρ*, *νό* *μυν* *ελαομ*
(2) An instrument which pricks or pierces, *βιορ*, *g.* *βιρ*, and *βεαρ*, *pl.* *ιδ.*, *m.*

(3) An indefinitely small space indicated or supposed, *ponnc*, *g.* *pumnc*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. punctum*).

(4) An indivisible portion of time, (a) *ponnc*, *g.* *pumnc*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: my little daughter lieth at the p. of death, *ατά μ'νῆσαν βεῖς ἰ βπονc βάρ* (*Mark* 5, 23); (b) *fig.*, *βéal*, *-éil*, *m.*: at the p. of death, *ἰ μβéal βάρ*; he was on the point of breaking down, *βί ré ἰ μβéal α βρίτε*; (c) *fig.*, on the p. of falling, *αῖ βρυαc τυτμε*; (d) *fig.*, on the p. of death, *αῖ βυιτε αν βάρ*; (e) *fig.*, he is on the p. of doing it, *τά ré αῖ τὸβ α ὀέαντα*; (f) *fig.*, behold I am at the p. to die, *ρέαc ατάμ ας τυλ cυμ βάρ*; (g) *fig.*, for he was at the p. of death, *ὀίρ το βί ré τε ηυcτ βάρ*.

(5) The most prominent feature as of an anecdote, discourse, etc., (a) *éipim*, *-e*, *f.*; (b) *éipeact*, *-a*, *f.*: a story without a p., *ργéal ζαν éipeact*; (c) *fig.*, *cpoiceann*, *-cinn*, *pl. -cne*, *m.*: your talk is pointless, *ní't cpoiceann αῖ το cámmτ*; (d) idiom, come to the p., *cuir uait na reóparde .i. never mind the "runs" or long descriptions*; (e) idiom, to come to the p., *an ceann α βámmτ den rgeál*.

(6) An item, a detail, *ponnc*, *g.* *pumnc*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: there should be no indifference on this p., *ní cóir neamcár το ὀéanam den bponnc-το* (*P. L.*).

(7) A point of the compass, (a) *áipō*, *-e*, *f.*: the four points of the compass, *ceitpe háipōe na cuaitpe*; I looked to all points, *ο'φέαcαῖ ἰ ηγáε uite áipō*; (b) *ceáipō*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.* (*Con.*): they came from all

points, *εάηcαοαῖ αῖ ζάε uite ceáipō*; (c) *ceáipn*, *-eipn*, *pl. id.*, and *-a*, *m.* (*Don.*); (d) *bun*, *-um*, *m.*: it is very dark at the point of the wind, *ίρ τυὸβ ατά bun na ζαοίτε* (*W. Lim.*).

(8) Anything that tapers to a sharp well defined termination, (a) *beann*, *-eimne*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *beiprōéir*, *-e*, *-eacá*, *f.*; (c) *tor*, *g.* *uir*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (d) *rsoct*, *-oite*, *-a*, *f.*; (e) *paonagán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Point, *v.t.*, (1) to give a point to, *cuirim rínn nó colg αῖ*.

(2) To sharpen, *ζéapuirgim*, *-uagáō*.

(3) To direct towards, to aim, *áimuirgim*, *-uagáō*.

(4) To designate in a special manner, to indicate as by pointing, (a) *foituirgim*, *-uagáō*; (b) *comapcuirgim*, *-uagáō*.

Point, *v.i.*, to direct the point of something at an object to designate it or draw attention to it, *óipuirgim*, *-uagáō*, with *αῖ*: the finger of scorn was pointed at him, *το óipuirgeáō méap na tapcuirpe αῖ*.

Point-blank, *ad.*, in a direct, plain, unqualified manner, (1) *ceann αῖ agáō*; (2) *ζο τυῖ*.

Pointed, *a.*, having a sharp point, (1) *colgáe*, *-aige*; (2) *rimneac*, *-nige*; (3) *biopac*, *-aige*.

Pointer, *n.*, one who or that which points, (1) *ζáiptrōe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōce*, *m.*; (2) *óipirgceóir*, *-ópa*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) a game dog, *maoáō túirgō*.

Pointless, *a.*, having no point, blunt, obtuse, *maol*, *-oite*.

A *p. thing*, *maolacán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Poise, *n.*, weight, *meaócan*, *-ám*, *m.*

Poise, *v.t.*, (1) to balance, to make of equal weight, *cuṛum* ἰ *ῥο-τρῶμ*.

(2) To weigh, *μεσῶμαι*, *v.n.* *μεσῶ*, *μεσῶμαι* and *μεσῶ-σταιντ*.

Poised, *a.*, balanced, *coṭrom*, *-ṭruime*: the balance stands *p.*, *τά ἀν μεσῶ coṭrom*.

Poison, *n.*, anything noxious or destructive to life, *nīm*, *gen. -e*, *f.*, also *neīm*, *-e*, *f.*

Poison, *v.t.*, (1) to infect with poison, to put poison into, *nīmniḡim*, *-uḡaḥ*.

(2) To administer poison to, *nīm* ὅο *ῥαδαιρτ* ὅο *ῥume*.

Poisoner, *n.*, one who poisons, *nīmneōir*, *-ōra*, *-rī*, *m.*

Poisoning, *n.*, the act of infecting with or administering poison, *nīmnuḡaḥ*, *-iḡe*, *m.*

Poisonous, *a.*, having the effects of poison, venomous, baneful, noxious, (1) *nīmneaḥ*, *-niḡe*; (2) *nīmneaḡail*, *-mīla*; (3) *naṭarḥa*, *ind.*; (4) *naṭarḡail*, *-mīla*.

Poisonousness, *n.*, the quality of being poisonous, *nīmneaḥt*, *-a*, *f.*

Poke, *v.t.*, to thrust into or against with anything pointed, *priocaim*, *-aḥ*.

Poker, *n.*, a bar of metal for stirring a fire, (1) *crann ceallaiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *timṭire ceallaiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *iarann temeasḥ*; (4) *priocair*, *gen.* and *pl. -air*, *m.*; (5) *biar ṡpioraiḡ*, *-aiḡ*, *m.*; (6) *biar teimeasḥ*.

Pole, *n.*, (1) a long slender piece of wood, (a) *crann*, *-aimn*, *m.*: Moses made a serpent of brass and put it on a pole, ὅο *crann* ἰ *(Numb. 21, 9)*; (b) *cuailte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -easḥ*, *f.* and *m.* (*cf.* Eng. pole); (c) *cleaḥ*

ḡaḥ, *f.*; (d) *ṡeaḥ*, *g. -a*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (for propelling a punt); (e) *earcailán*, *m.*; (f) *p.* used in seine-fishing, *arṭai*, *-ait*, *m.*, also *maroe arṭait* (*Ker.*).

(2) A measure, a perch, *péirre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rī*, *f.*

Polestar, *n.*, the North Star, *fig.* a guide, a director, *ḡeait eōlair*, *m.*

Police, *n.*, *coll.* a body of officers and constables for the preservation of order and the prevention and detection of crime, (1) *conṛáblait*; (2) *riōṭḡaoir*, *m.*

Policeman, *n.*, a constable, (1) *conṛábla*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ait*; (2) *riōṭḡaoir*, *-aoir*, *m.*

Policy, *n.*, (1) prudence or wisdom in managing public or private affairs, *ṡuangaoir*, *-e*, *f.* (*O' R.*).

(2) Dexterity of management, (a) *ṡliocar*, *-air*, *m.*; (b) *ṡiamṡliocar*, *-air*, *m.*: *p.* is better than strength, *ir tpeire ṡliocar ná neairt* (*O' Beg.*).

Polish, *n.*, (1) a smooth glossy surface, *pleamame*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) Refinement, (a) *ṛnar*, *-a*, *m.*; (b) *ṡearrṡnaḥt*, *-a*, *f.*; (c) *míne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (d) *liōmṡaḥt*, *-a*, *f.*

Polish, *v.t.*, (1) to make smooth and glossy, (a) *ṡéanam* *pleamain*; (b) *liōmaim*, *-aḥ*; (c) *ṛliōmaim*, *-aḥ*; (d) *liōḡaim*, *-aḥ*; (e) *ṛliōḡaim*, *-aḥ*; (f) *blácuḡim*, *-uḡaḥ*.

(2) To refine, to wear off the rudeness and coarseness of, (a) *minḡim*, *-uḡaḥ*; (b) *ṡearrṡnuḡim*, *-uḡaḥ*; (c) *ṡlaḥtaim*, *-aḥ*.

Polishable, *a.*, capable of being polished, *mṡearrṡnuḡiḡe*.

Polished, *a.*, (1) made smooth, (a) *bláit*, *-e*; (b) *liōmṡa*, *ind.*; (c) *ṛliōḡṡa*, *ind.*

Polygamy, n., the having of several wives at the same time, (1) *ioṭ-pōrað*, -*pta*, *m.*; (2) *ioṃpōrað*, -*pta*, *m.* (*Lhuyd*); (3) *pōrað* *le mōpan* i *n-aon aimpir*; *cf.* for thou shalt be my only wife from this out, *ōir ir tū buṛ aombean* *ṽam-ṽa* *ō ro amac* (*K. Hist.*).

Polyglot, a., versed in or speaking many languages, (1) *ioṭgoṭac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ioṭteangac*.

Polygon, n., a plane figure having many sides and consequently many angles, *itṽleapán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Polygonal, a., having many angles, (1) *ioṭutleac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *ioṭ-coirnéac*.

Polypedic, a., many-footed, *ioṭ-ēoraḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Polypody, n., (1) a plant of the genus *Polypodium*, *ṽgeam*, -*em*, -*a*, *m.*: *p.* of the oak, *ṽgeam na ṽapac*.

(2) The wall fern (*Polypodium vulgare*), *ṽgeam na goṭoḡ*, *m.*

Polypus, n., a kind of tumour, *ṽreatrac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*

Polysyllable, n., a word of many syllables, *itṽriollab*, *g.* -*ab*, *pl.* -*ab.āḡa*, *m.*

Polytechnic, a., relating to many arts or sciences, *ioṭṽānac*, -*aiḡe*.

Pomegranate, n., the fruit of the tree (*Punica granatum*), also the tree itself, (1) *ṽreanuḡall*, *m.*; (2) *ṽrānuḡall*, *m.*; (3) *uḡall ṽrāmeac*, *m.*

Pomp, n., show of magnificence, display, (1) *uall*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *ṽioirpém*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *an mōrcúr*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *mōrṽacṽ*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *ṽṽoro*, -*e*, *f.*

Pomposity, n., the quality or state of being pompous, *mōrṽacṽ*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Pompous, a., ostentatious, pre-tentious, (1) *mōrcúrēac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *uallēac*, -*aiḡe*; (3) *mōr-ṽālac*, -*aiḡe*; (4) *mōrṽa*, *ind.*; (5) *ṽioirpémēac*, -*aiḡe*; (6) *ṽṽoroamail*, -*ail*.

Pompously, ad., in a pompous manner, (1) *ṽo mōrcúrēac*; (2) *ṽo mōrṽa*.

Pompousness, n., the quality or condition of being pompous, (1) *mōrcúrēacṽ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *mōrṽacṽ*, -*a*, *f.*

Pond, n., a small body of water naturally or artificially confined, (1) *toḡán*, -*ám*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *imn*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl. imnte*, *f.*: a trout in the hand is better than a salmon in the pool, *ir fearir bṽeac* *'ra lām ná bṽaḡán* *'ra imn*.

Ponder, v.t., to weigh in the mind, to consider attentively, (1) *bṽeacṽnuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; *léir-mearaim*, *v.n.* -*mear*.

Ponder, v.i., to think, to deliberate, to muse, *meabṽnuḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*, and *meabṽaim*, -*aḡ*.

Ponderer, n., one who ponders, *léir-mearṽóir*, *gen.* -*óra*, -*í*, *m.*

Ponderous, a., very heavy, (1) *ṽrom*, *comp.* *ṽruime*; (2) *ioṃ-ṽrom*, -*ṽruime*.

Ponderously, ad., in a ponderous manner, *ṽo ṽrom*.

Ponderousness, n., the quality or state of being ponderous, *ṽruime*, *g.*, *f.*

Poniard, n., a kind of dagger, (1) *mioṭoḡ*, *f.*; (2) *ṽuir*, -*e*, *f.*

Pontage, n., a duty or tax paid for building or repairing bridges, *ṽroiceaṽṽmaṽ*: *ṽmaṽ ēurṽar ar ṽir cum ṽroiceṽo ṽo ṽṽṽail*.

Pontiff, n., (1) the Pope, *ṽāpa*, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) A high-priest, ἀποφασαρτ, -αιρτ, *m.*

Pontific, } *a.*, (1) of or pertaining
Pontifical, } to a high-priest, ἀπο-
φασαρταμαίλ.

(2) Papal, πάρα, -αιγε.

Pontificate, *n.*, the office of the
Pope, πάρα, -αι, *f.*

Pontoon-bridge, *n.*, a bridge formed
of flat-bottomed boats, ὑποίκαδο
βάτο.

Pony, *n.*, a small horse, (1) πεῖλ,
-ειλ, *pl. id., m.*; (2) ζεαρράμιν,
g. id., pl. -νί, m.; (3) πλειβιτίν,
g. id., pl. -νί, m.

Pool, *n.*, (1) a small body of fresh
water, (a) ἡμν, -ε, -τε, *f.* (*cf.*
W. llyn; Bret. len); (b) *coll.*,
ἡμντρεᾶ, -ρις, *m.*; (c) λοῦάν,
-άμ, *m.*: τιορφαρὸ ἀν φεαρμν
τιρμ ἐμν βεῖτ 'n-α λοῦάν (*Isa.*
35, 7).

(2) A small body of stagnant
water, a puddle, (a) λογ, *g. λυς*,
pl. id., m.; (b) κλοδαρᾶν, -άμ,
m.; (c) πλο, *gen. and pl. pluro*,
m.; (d) πλο, *g. pluro*; (e)
μύντο, -α, *m.*; (f) ῥζλοδαρᾶν,
-άμ, *m.*; (g) καοῦπολλ, -πυλλ,
m.: a p. on a mountain or in
a marsh or moor; (h) πλυβᾶν,
-άμ, *m.*, a small p. after rain;
(i) λοῦάν, -άμ, *m.*; (j) πυαμλε,
g., id., pl. -λί, m.

Poop, *n.*, a deck raised above the
after part of a vessel, (1) βόρρο
οειρρό, *m.*; (2) τελεα, -τρο, *m.*;
(3) τετε, *g. id., pl. -λί, f.*

Poor, *a.*, needy, indigent, (1) βοῦτ,
-οῖτε: ἐὰν φῦλ ἀνοῦμε βοῦτ
α ὕφῦλ ἀμαρτ α ῥύλ αἷγε ἡ
λύτ α ῥοῖρε; blessed are the p.
(= meek) in spirit for theirs is
the kingdom of heaven, ἡ βεαν-
νιςτὲ νὰ βοῖετ ἡ ῥποῖρρο ὀῖρ
ἡ λεὸ ῥίοςᾶτ νεῖμε (*Mat.* 5, 3);
(2) οἰρὸβῖρ, -ῖρε: good to the p.

women is [even] buttermilk, ἡ
μαῖτ λε νὰ μνᾶῖβ οἰρὸβῖρε ἀν
βλάτᾶ; not p. till the eternal
fire, *i.e.* hell, νὶ βοῦτ ζο βῥᾶῖτ-
εῖμε; (3) οειρρόν, -ε; (4) ῥνγῖλ,
-ε; (5) οειλβ, -α.

They began to get p., οο
ῥπουαὸ ἀν ῥαοζαλ οῖτᾶ.

P. mouth, complaining of the
bad state of one's circumstances,
ἀν βεᾶλ βοῦτ.

Making the p. mouth, ας
οειρνεαμ.

P. person, (1) βοῦτᾶν, -άμ,
m.; (2) ἀμροειρῶῖρ, *m.*; (3)
οῖμε βοῦτ, *m.*; (4) οειλβᾶ, -
αῖς, -αῖγε, *m.*

Poorly, *ad.*, (1) in a poor manner
or condition, ζο βοῦτ.

(2) With little or no success,
οτς ζο λεὸρ.

(3) Without skill or merit,
ζο ηοτς; ζο οῖνα.

Poorness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being poor, βοῦτameᾶτ, *gen.*
-α, *f.*

Pop, *v.i.*, to enter or issue forth
with a sudden movement, πρεαβ-
αῖμ, -αὸ: to pop in, πρεαβαὸ
ῖτρεᾶ; he popped out a word
that spoiled all, ῥζαοῖλ ῥε ἀμαῦ
ῥοκαλ οο μῖλλ ἀν τ-οῖμλᾶν.

Pope, *n.*, the Bishop of Rome and
head of the Roman Catholic
Church, πάπα, *gen. id., m.* (*cf.*
Gr. πάπας, father): the dignity
of the Pope, ζῥαοαῖμ νὸ ἀρ-
οῖμ ἀν πάπα.

Pope's nose, part of a fowl,
ῥποῖμπῖν, *m.*

Popedom, *n.*, πάρα, -α, *f.*

Popery, *n.*, the religion of the
Roman Catholic Church, πάρα-
εᾶτ, -α, *f.*

Popgun, *n.*, a child's gun, ζῡννα
πλέαρζάμ.

Popish, *a.*, taught or ordained by the Pope, (1) *πάραμαιλ*, -*μίλ* *a*; (2) *πάπάνας*, -*αίσε*.

Poplar, *n.*, any tree of the genus *Populus*, *καοίτσαν*, -*άνν*, *m*.

Poplin, *n.*, a cloth usually of silk and worsted, (1) *πόλλ*, -*όλλ*, *m*; (2) *ποπλίν*, -*ε*, *f*.

Poppy, *n.*, any plant of the genus *Papaver*, (1) *ερότυρ*, -*υρ*, *m*; (2) *παίπιν*, *m*; (3) *τυρ αν έσοαι*; (4) *βαρρόζ ριαδ*.

Red p. (*P. rhœas*), (*a*) *καίλλεας* *έδαρς*; (*b*) *λινγνεας* *έδαρς*; (*c*) *βιάτ να μβοσας*.

White p. (*P. somniferous*), *κοιταροίν*, *m*.

Yellow p (*Glaucium tuteum*), *βαρρόζ ριαδ*, *f*.

Populace, *n.*, (1) the common people, *αν ριυας κοιτćeann*.

(2) The vulgar, (*a*) *ζαμαρς*, -*αιρς*, *m*; (*b*) *ζαμαρς*, -*ε*, *f*.

Popular, *a.*, (1) approved by or pleasing to the people, *ταιτνεαμάς* *τειρ αν ριυας κοιτćeann*.

(2) Common, ordinary, *κοιτćeann*, -*έμνε* : a *p.* disease, *αίσι* *κοιτćeann*.

Popularise, *v.t.*, to make suitable or acceptable to the common people, *έεαναν* *ταιτνεαμάς* *τειρ αν ριυας κοιτćeann*.

Populate, *v.t.*, to people, *τίοναδ* *λε* *οδοιμβ*.

Population, *n.*, the whole number of people in a country, (1) *τίον* *τίρε*; (2) *λυέτ* *άιτρεαδ*.

Populous, *a.*, full of inhabitants, (1) *ριυαςίμαρ*, -*αιρε*; (2) *ριοέτ* *ίμαρ*, -*αιρε*; (3) *λάν* *οε* *οδοιμβ*; (4) *τίονίμαρ*, -*αιρε*.

Populousness, *n.*, the state of being populous, *ριυαςίμαρς*, *gen.* -*α*, *f*.

Porch, *n.*, a covered and enclosed entrance to a house, (1) *πόρρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.* (*cf.* *Fr. porche*,

from *L. porticus*); (2) *πορδομαρ*, -*υρ*, *m*; (3) *τυράν*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Porcine, *a.*, of or pertaining to swine, *μουεαμάιλ*, -*μίλ* *a*.

Porcupine, *n.*, a rodent of the genus *Hystrix cristata*, *ζιάννεος*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f*.

Pore, *n.*, one of the minute orifices for perspiration, (1) *ρεαčán*, -*ám*, *m*; (2) *coll.*, *αιρςεαν*, -*ζιμ*, *m.* (*p. l.*); (3) *pl.* *φαννί*, *f.* (*p. l.*); (4) *τιέμα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αί*, *m*; (5) *τίος*, -*α*, *pl.* -*ρα*, *m*; (6) *τιυčán*, -*ám*, *m.*, and *τιυčός*, -*όιζε*, -*α*, *f.* (*Lhuysd* 124).

Pork, *n.*, the flesh of swine, (1) *μουεφείλ*, -*όίλ*, *f*; (2) *φεόλ* *muice*, *f*.

Porker, *n.*, a pig, (1) *muc*, *gen.* -*uice*, -*α*, *f*; (2) *πορčán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*cf.* *porcus*, a hog, from which *ορč*, *g. uιρč*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, and *ορčán*, -*ám*, *m.* with the loss of the *p*); (3) *čér*, -*ε*, -*εanna*, *f*.

Porosity, *n.*, the quality or state of being porous, *ευαράčт*, *gen.* -*α*, *f*.

Porous, *a.*, full of pores, *ευαράčт* -*αισε*.

Porousness, *n.*, the quality of being porous, *ευαράčт*, *g.* -*α*, *f*.

Porpoise, *n.*, a small cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*, (1) *muc* *ίμαρ*, *f*; (2) *τοιčт*, *m*.

Porridge, *n.*, a food made by boiling some farinaceous or leguminous substance in water or milk, *ρραρεας*, -*ριζε*, *dat.* -*ρις*, *f.* (*M.*); (2) *ρραρςε*, *g. id.*, *f*; (3) *βραčán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*U.*); (4) *thin p.*, *ρςοςαλ*, -*αίλ*, *m*.

Porringer, *n.*, a vessel from which porridge is eaten, (1) *μιαρ* *čтυαράčт*; (2) *čтυαρίν*, *m*; (3) *νοίγін*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Port, *n.*, a harbour or haven where ships may ride secure from storms, (1) πορτ, *gen.* and *pl.* -υιρτ, *m.* (*cf.* L. portus); (2) cуan, *gen.* -am, *pl.* -нта and -am, *m.*; (3) cалаѠ, *gen.* and *pl.* -аѠ, *m.*; (4) longporτ, -φυιρτ, *m.*; (5) cалаπορτ, *m.*

The Cinque Ports, на Cύγ CалаѠ.

Port, *n.*, the larboard or left side of a vessel looking from the stern towards the bow, бѠрѠ на ргєаррарѠе.

Portability, *n.*, (1) fitness to be carried, мiомcарacт, *gen.* -a, *f.*

(2) Capability of being easily carried, ροι-иомcарacт, -a, *f.*

Portable, *a.*, (1) capable of being carried, мiомcар.

(2) Easily transported, ροι-иомcарѠa.

Portal, *n.*, (1) a door, Ѡορар, -υιρ, *m.*

(2) A gate, гєaтa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aί, *m.*

Portcullis, *n.*, a grating hung over the entrance to a fortress capable of being let down at the approach of an enemy, cοмѠa, *g.* -an and -aѠ, *pl.* -am and -aѠa, *f.*

Porte, *n.*, the Ottoman Court, cύиρτ (нѠ ρигѠeагѠaгѠ) an ТурcагѠ.

Porte-monnaie, *n.*, a small pocket-book for carrying money, рраран, -am, *m.*

Portend, *v.t.*, to foreshow, to foretoken, to bode, (1) τυарам, *v.n.* τυар; (2) cοмарѠam ροи ρѠ; (3) ѠѠанам рѠиρѠе.

Portent, *n.*, an omen, a sign, (1) τυар, -aи, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) ρигm, (also ροигm), -гne, *pl. id.*, *f.*: behold the aerial signs, рѠаc ар ρигmѠ an аеиρ (*Oss.* IV. 66, 12).

Portentous, *a.*, ominous, fore-

shadowing, (1) anba, *ind.* (*O' R.*); (2) ρeамѠοиιρигѠeаc, -Ѡигe; (3) τairbeаnаc, -aигe.

Porter, *n.*, (1) one who carries luggage, etc., for hire, (a) иомcаиρe, *m.*; (also ρeар иомcаиρ, *pl.* ιυcт иомcаиρ); (b) иомcаиρeѠг, *f.*; (c) ορрaѠѠиρ; (d) аиρτρeѠиρ, -Ѡpa, -pί, *m.* (*B.L.L.* V. 22); (e) ορрaиѠиρ, *m.*; (f) ορрaиρѠe, *m.*; (g) ρѠиρѠѠиρ, -Ѡpa, *m.*

(2) A doorkeeper, (a) ѠοиρρeѠиρ, -Ѡpa, -pί, *m.*; (b) ѠοиρρѠe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ѠѠe, *m.* (*B.L.L.* V. 390).

Porter, *n.*, malt liquor of a dark colour, ιион ѠυѠ; ρѠρτυρ, -υиρ, *m.*

Porterage, *n.*, money paid for carriage by a porter, ιυac иомcаиρ.

Porthole, *n.*, an embrasure in a ship's side, ροιι ι ѠτaѠ Ѡигe, *gen.* and *pl.* ροиι ι Ѡ. ι., *m.*

Portico, *n.*, a collonade or covered ambulatory, υρѠam, -am, *m.* (*O'D. Gram.* 14).

Portion, *n.*, (1) a separate part of anything, (a) cуѠ, *gen.* cѠѠa, *pl.* cѠѠanna and cѠѠa, *f.*; (b) ροиm, -e, -onna, *f.*; (c) ρam, -amne, -a, *f.*; (d) mίρ, -e, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. μέρος, part); (e) ρmut, -υиτ, and -a, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (f) cиon, *g.* ceana, *pl.* -τa, *m.*

(2) A part considered by itself though not actually cut off from the whole, cуѠ, *g.* cѠѠa, *pl.* cѠѠanna and cѠѠa, *f.*: these are part of his ways but how little a p. is heard of him, иρ cуѠ Ѡ'a ρигѠѠб ιaѠѠѠ acт cрѠaѠ ι ιaигeаѠ на cѠѠa ѠѠ ѠлѠр υaѠѠ (*Job* 26, 14).

(3) Part assigned, allotment, share, (a) cοмροиm, -e, -onna, *f.*: the priests had the p. assigned them of Pharaoh and did eat

their p., το ρυαυοαρ να ραζαίτ
componn ó ρηαυοη γ α τουαοαρ
α ζcomponn (*Gen.* 47, 22); (b)
lion, -in, *pl. id., m.*: they shall
gather a certain p. every day,
cymneóaro lion áιιτε ζαó lá
(*Ex.* 16, 4); (c) οίολυζαó, -υιζε, *m.*:
ρεαóτ ρζαóαμ ο. αν υραóαμ;
ρεαóτ mβραóαμ ο. muice μαρα;
ρεαóτ muca μαρα ο. αν mίλ
móιι; (d) óán, -άια, *f.*

(4) The part of an estate given
to a child or heir, (a) ροmn, -e,
-onna, *f.*: is there any p. or
inheritance for us in our father's
house? αν υφui ροmn αρ bió
νό οiζρεαóτ άρ ζcomáιι-ne ι
οτιζ άρ n-αóαρ (*Gen.* 31, 14);
(b) curo, *g. coóα, pl. coóanna*
and coóca, *f.*

(5) A wife's fortune, a dowry,
ρρρέ, *g. id., pl. -έροεanna, f.*

Portion, *v.t.*, to divide into shares,
(1) ροmnιm, *v.n. ροmn(τ)*; (2)
óáιιm, *v.n. óáιι (cf. Skr. dalas,*
part).

Portliness, *n.*, dignity of mien or
of personal appearance, (1) móρ-
óáóτ, -α, *f.*; (2) μαίρε, *gen. id., f.*

Portly, *a.*, of dignified or noble
appearance, (1) móρóáó, -αιζε;
(2) μαίρεάó, -ριζε; (3) ράρο-
eamáιι, -mía.

Portmanteau, *n.*, a bag usually of
leather for carrying clothes, etc.,
on a journey, meabóζ, -óιζε,
óζα, *f.*

Portrait, *n.*, a likeness of the
human face, (1) óeab, *gen.*
óeíibe, *pl. α, f.*; (2) copamíaóτ,
α, f.

Portraiture, *n.*, the art of making
portraits, opeááó, *gen. -óτα, m.*

Portray, *v.t.*, to draw a likeness
of, opeácam, -αó.

Portress, *n.*, (1) a female door-
keeper, oíιρεόζ, *gen. -óιζε,*
pl. -α, f.

(2) A female carrier, ιοmáρóζ,
-óιζε, -α, *f.*

Pose, *n.*, the attitude of a person,
esp. when assumed for effect,
(1) ρυóεαó, -ζε, *m.*; (2)
ρυóεαμ, -óm; *ρ. na ρléιιτε*
(*B. M.*).

Poser, *n.*, a difficult question or
fact, ceíτ cυíρεann óume na
íóóτ.

Position, *n.*, (1) attitude, condition,
the manner in which a thing is
placed, (a) τρεό, *g. id., m.*; (b)
inneall, -míι, *m.*

(2) The spot where a thing is
placed, site, station, ιοναó, -αρο,
m.

(3) Social or official rank,
post, office, (a) céim, -e, -eanna,
m. and f.; (b) réim, -e, -eanna, *f.*

(4) The ground which one
takes in an argument, (a) ρυó-
ιυζαó, -ιζε, *m.*; (b) ρυóεαμ,
-óm, *m.*

Positive, *a.*, (1) definitely laid down,
cinnτε, *ind.*

(2) Not admitting of any
doubt, (a) óeapóóτα, *ind.*; (b)
óeimíι, -míιne.

P. degree (Gram.), an óuncéim,
-e, *f.* [the comparative degree,
an ópeíρcéim; the superlative
degree, an τράρcéim].

Positively, *ad.*, in a positive man-
ner, (1) ζο óeapóóτα; (2) ζο
óeimíιneáó.

Positiveness, *n.*, reality, certainty,
dogmatism, (1) cinnτεáóτ, -α, *f.*;
(2) óeapóóáóτ, -α, *f.*; (3) óeimí-
neáóτ, -α, *f.*

Possess, *v.t.*, to occupy in person,
to hold or actually have in one's

own keeping, (1) *realbuḡim*, -uḡaḡ; (2) *realbaim*, -aḡ; (3) usurp, *uḡlāmḡim*, -uḡaḡ.

Possessed, *a.*, in one's possession, *realbuḡte*, *ind.*

Possession, *n.*, the act or state of possessing or holding as one's own, (1) *realb* (*nō realb*), *gen. realbe*, -a, *f.*: it is already in his own p., *ṭā ré 'n-a realb* *ōiur* *ḡeana aḡe* (S. l. C. 263); the enemy were in p. of the hills, *bí an nāmāro i realb na ḡenoc*; I am in p., *ṭāim-pe 'n-a realb*; (2) *realbaḡar*, -aḡ, *m.*; (3) *realbaḡeasḡt*, -a, *f.*; (4) taking p., *realbuḡaḡ*, -uḡḡe, *m.*; (5) *lāmāḡ*, -aḡ, *m.*; (6) *uḡlāmāḡ*, -aḡ, *m.* (usurpation); (7) *ḡor-lāmāḡ*, -aḡ, *m.* (*ibid.*)

Possessions, *n.*, *coll.*, wealth, riches, (1) *ḡarōḡḡear*, -ḡ, *m.*; (2) *mmḡe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Possessive, *a.*, of or pertaining to possession, (1) *realbuḡḡeasḡ*, -ḡḡe; (2) *realbaḡ*, -aḡḡe; a p. pronoun, *ḡoraimm realbaḡ*.

Possessor, *n.*, one who possesses, holds, owns or controls, (1) *realbaḡōḡ*, -ōḡa, -ḡí, *m.*; (2) *realbuḡḡeōḡ*, -ōḡa, -ḡí, *m.*; (3) *realbōḡ* (*O' Beg.*); (4) *uḡlām-urōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ōḡe, *m.*; (5) *uḡlāmāḡ*, -aḡḡ, -aḡḡe, *m.*; (6) *ōume i realb*.

Posset, *n.*, hot milk curdled by some strong infusion as wine, etc., *ḡurōro*, -e, *f.* (*O' Beg.*).

Possibility, *n.*, the power of happening, being or doing, (1) *ḡorōeantaḡt*, -a, *f.*; (2) they had no p., *ní ḡaḡb aon ōul aḡa*.

Possible, *a.*, (1) capable of being done, (a) *ḡorōeanta*; (b) *ḡḡ ḡéroiḡ ōo beḡt ōeanta*; (c) *uḡaḡ*, *comp. uḡa*; (d) with God all things are p., *ṭā ḡaḡ ūte*

níō aḡ cumāḡ ōo ōia (*Mat.* 19, 26).

(2) Capable of existing or occurring, able to happen: it is p., *ḡḡ ḡéroiḡ ḡm*; it is not p., *ní ḡéroiḡ* (*pron. ní héroiḡ*, but not always); if p., *mā'ḡ ḡéroiḡ é*; if it were p., *ōā mba ḡéroiḡ é*. Possibly, *ad.*, in a possible manner, by possible means, by chance, perhaps: p. I shall do it, *b'ḡéroiḡ ḡo nōeanaḡo é*; I will do it if I p. can, *ōeanaḡo-ḡa é mā ḡéaḡaim*.

Post, *n.*, (1) a place at which anything is stopped, a station, *ḡorṭa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*

(2) The Post Office, the mail, (a) *ḡorṭ*, *gen. ḡuirṭ*; (b) *oirḡḡ* (-e, -í, *f.*) *an ḡuirṭ*.

(3) A station, office or position of trust or emolument, (a) *ait*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (b) *cūḡam*, -aim, *m.*; (c) *ḡorṭ*, *g. ḡuirṭ*, *m.*

Post, *n.*, a piece of timber, metal, etc., fixed in an upright position, (1) *ṭāḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) *maroe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ōí, *m.*; (3) *ṭaḡc*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (4) *larōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -anna, *f.*; (5) *uaitne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *f.*, also *uame*, *f.*; (6) *colba*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (a bed-post).

Post, *v.t.*, (1) to set, to place, *aitḡim*, -iuḡaḡ: who posted you there? *cia ō'aitḡ ann ḡom ṡú?*

(2) To enter in a book, *cuirim i leabāḡ*.

Postage, *n.*, price for the conveyance of a letter, *cíor an ḡuirṭ*.

Postage-stamp, *n.*, a government adhesive stamp to be affixed to letters and articles sent by post, *ṭampa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*, penny s., *ḡ. ḡingne*, sixpenny s., *ḡ. ḡealaḡ*.

Postal, *a.*, belonging to the Post Office, *ὑαμεαρ τεῖρ ἀν πῡιρτ.*

Postboy, *n.*, one who carries letters from the post, (1) *bonnaire, m.*; (2) *τεαάταιρε ὑτρεαδ.*

Postcard, *n.*, a card for transmission through the post at a lower rate than a sealed letter, *κάριτα πῡιρτ.*

Post-date, *n.*, a date put to a bill of exchange, etc., later than when it was actually made, *ιαραιμῖρ, g. -e, f.*

Poster, *n.*, a large bill posted up in a public place, *ποστρεαδάν, -ām, m. (T. Con.).*

Posterior, *a.*, later in time or in order, *ι νοιαιρό.*

Posterity, *n.*, descendants, (1) *ρῡιοέτ, gen. ρεαδέτα, m.*; (2) *ελαμμάικνε, f.*; (3) *ιαρομαρόε, g. id., f.*, also *ιαροαιρόε*; (4) *ρίοιρσάδ, -αιρό, m.*; (5) *εαρομαρόε, g. id., pl. -όε, m.*

Postern, *n.*, any small door or gate, (1) *τιαρρα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (2) *τιαρράν, -ām, m.*; (3) *ζεατα βεαδ, m.*; (4) *κύτοορ.*

Posthumous, *a.*, (1) born after the death of the father, *αρ n-a ὑπειτ ταρ έιρ ὅαιρ α δάαρ.*

(2) Published after an author's death: an author's *p.* works, *ραιοταρ ὕσθαιρ κυρεταρ ι ζελοό ταρ έιρ α ὅαιρ.*

Posting, *n.*, travelling with haste, *bonnaireαέτ, -α, f.*

Postilion, *n.*, one who rides and guides one of the horses to a coach, (1) *ζιόμάναδ, -αίς, -αίςε, m.*; (2) *ζιόλια εαρβαρό, gen. id., m.*

Postman, *n.*, a letter-carrier, (1) *τεαάταιρε ὑτρεαδ. gen. id., m.*; (2) *ρεαρ αν πῡιρτ.*

Post-meridian, *a.*, coming after mid-day, *ταρ έιρ μεαδόν λαε.*

Post-nuptial, *a.*, being or happening after marriage, *ταρ έιρ πόρτα.*

Post-office. *See* Post (2).

Postpone, *v.t.*, to defer to a future time, to put off, (1) *τεῖζιμ εταρμ*; (2) *ειρῡμ αρ ζεού*; (3) *ειρῡμ ριαρ*; (4) *ειρῡμ αρ κάρρε*: do not *p.* what is for your good, *νά τεῖζ ὅο τεαρ αρ κάρρε*; (5) *ειρῡμ αρ αέιά.*

Postponement, *n.*, deferring, putting off, *κάρρε, g. id., f.*: *p.* till morning, *c. ζο ιά*; *p.* for ever, *c. ζο ὅαιτ.*

Post-prandial, *a.*, happening or done after dinner, *ταρ έιρ πρῡμνε.*

Postscript, *n.*, a paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed, (1) *ραοιρζῡβῡμν, f.*; (2) *ιαρρζῡβῡμν.*

Postulate, *v.t.*, to beg or assume without proof, (1) *ιαρραιμ, -αιρό*; (2) *οεόνυῖζιμ, -υῖσάδ.*

Posture, *n.*, (1) state or condition, *ρταρό, -ε, pl. id., f.*; (2) posture or position, (a) *ρεαραμ, -αμν and -ρτα, m.*; (b) *cuma, g. id., pl. -έα.*

Pot, *n.*, (1) a metal or earthenware vessel applied to many uses, (a) *κορεάν, -ām, m.*, originally *εποεάν*; (b) *ποτα, gen. id., pl. -αί, m., dim. ποτιν, m.*; (2) *fig.* to go to the bad: he went to pot, *ο'ιμτέῖς ρέ τε ρυαέτ ιρ τε ράν*; (3) a drinking vessel, *ερυζαίρε, m. (prond. ερυζαίρε, Tyr.).*

Potable, *a.*, drinkable, *ιονόιτα, ind.*

Potash, *n.*, potassium carbonate, *ποβυαλ, -αίλ, m.*

Potation, *n.*, a draught or drink, *οεόδ, gen. οῖςε, pl. οεόδα, f.*

Potato, *n.*, a plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family and its edible tuber, *πράτα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. πράται*, *m.* (*M.*); *πρέατα* (*U.*); *πάτα* (*Con.*)

Large p. (a) *παῶβάν*, -άν, *m.*; (b) *εναπάν*, -άν, *m.*

Small p., (a) *πόριν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*: set small potatoes and you will dig small potatoes, *εὖν πόρινι ἡ βανφρὸ τῷ πόρινι* (*H. M.* 675); (b) *ῥῥιαροῖν*, *m.*; (c) *ῥῥεροῖν*, *m.*; (d) *εἰοῦάν*, -άν, *m.*: *εὖν εἰοῦάν ἡ βεῖν* (*βέιν*, *Con.* and *U.*) *ῥαν πράται* (*M.*); (e) *εἰοῦαροε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οί*, *m.*; (f) *εἰαῦαροε*, *m.*; (g) *ῥῥιοῦάν*, *m.*; (h) *ῥῥιοῦαροε*; (i) very small, *ῑνροε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οί*, *m.*

What remains of a *p.* after the "sets" are cut for planting, (a) *λαοῖεαν*, -οῖν, *m.*; (b) *λανῥάν*, -άν, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) *ῥῥιοῖοῦ*, *f.*

Mashed potatoes mixed with butter, *καὶ ceannan*, *m.*

Potatoes roasted in the ashes in their jackets. *See under Batch.*

P. picked by crows, *εἰνμεός* *nó εἰνμέος*, *f.*

Hard part of a half-boiled *p.*, *ῥεαῦα*, -αῖε, -α, *f.*

Potato-blight, *n.*, a kind of mildew which rots the stalks, *οὐβ*, -οὐβ, *m.*

Potato-cake, *n.*, a kind of bread made of potatoes, *ῥεαῦν*, -ῦν, *m.* (a frost-bitten potato, (a) *ῥεαῦν*; (b) *ῥεαῦαάν*, -άν, *m.*)

Potato-field, *n.*, a piece of land planted with potatoes, *ῥεαῦαροε*, and *ῥεαῦαῶα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αῖοτε*, *m.*

Potato-picker, *n.*, one who collects potatoes after diggers, *ῥαῖτεοῖν*, -οῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

Potato-planter, *n.*, the person who spreads the seed, (a) in drills, *καῖεαῦαροε*, *m.*; (b) in the holes made by a dibble, *ῥεαῖρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖν*, *m.*

Potato-strainer, *n.*, a small wicker basket into which the potatoes are poured after boiling to allow the water to drain off, (1) *ῥῥιαῖα*, -αῖα, *m.*; (2) *ῥῥιαῖα*, -ῥεῖα, -α, *f.* (*W. Lim.*); (3) *ῥῥιαῖοῦ*, -οῖε, -α, *f.* (*E. Ker.*); (4) *βιοῖοῦ*, *f.* (*W. Ker.*)

Pot-companion, *n.*, a companion in drinking, (1) *πόταῖρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῖν*, *m.*; (2) *εἰντε* *πότε*, *m.*

Poteen, *n.*, illicitly distilled Irish whisky, *ποῖν*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*lit.* little pot).

Potency, *n.*, physical or mental power, inherent strength or energy, (1) *εἰνῦα*, -α, *f.*; (2) *εἰνῦα*, -αῖν, *m.*; (3) *εἰνῦα*, *g. id.* and *εἰνῦα*.

Potent, *a.*, powerful, puissant, mighty, (1) *εἰνῦα*, -αῖε; (2) *εἰνῦα*, -αῖε; (3) *εἰνῦα*, -αῖε; (4) *εἰνῦα*, -ῖα; (5) *εἰνῦα*, -ῖα.

Potentate, *n.*, a sovereign, monarch or prince, (1) *ῥῖ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῥε*, *m.*; (2) *ῖν*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῖν*, *m.*; (3) *ῖν*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῖν*, *m.*; (4) *ῖν*, -α, *m.*; (5) *ῖν*, -α, *m.*

Potential, *a.*, being potent, (1) *ῖν*, -αῖε; (2) *εἰνῦα*, -αῖε.

Potentiality, *n.*, the quality or state of being potential, (1) *εἰνῦα*, *gen. id.*, -α, *f.*; (2) *εἰνῦα* (*εἰνῦα*), -ε, *f.*

Potentially, *ad.*, in a potential manner, *ῖν εἰνῦα*; *ῖν εἰνῦα*.

Potently, *ad.*, with force or energy,
 50 nearctmar.

Potentness, *n.*, powerfulness,
 nearctmarieact, -a, *f.*

Pother, *n.*, bustle, confusion,
 bother, buarðrean, *gen.* and
pl. -þur, *m.*

Pot-hook, *n.*, an S-shaped hook
 on which pots are hung over
 an open fire, (1) þrot, -a, *m.*; (2)
 lúb an ðorcáin; (3) lúb þota
 nó oiginn.

Potion, *n.*, a draught or dose
 usually of medicine, (1) þoir,
 -e, *f.*; (2) þeoð tergr, *f.*; (3) a
 love p., þeoð grárð.

Pot-lid, *n.*, the lid or cover of a
 pot, þotað þota, *m.*

Pot-like, *a.*, resembling a pot,
 þotamaðl, -má.

Pot-rack, *n.*, a kind of crane from
 which pots are hung over a
 fire, (1) þrot, -a, *pl.* -tá, *m.*;
 (2) þroc, -oíce, -a, *f.*

Pottage, *n.*, a kind of soup made
 by boiling vegetables or meal
 or both together in water, (1)
 þracán, -ám, *m.*; (2) þraieac,
 -rge and -rge, *f.*

Potter, *n.*, one who makes earthen
 vessels, (1) þotaðoir, -ópa, -rí,
m.; (2) cmaðaire, *m.*; (3)
 þotaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Potter's wheel, (a) near, -a, *m.*;
 (b) ní, -e, *f.*; (c) þoitléan, -ám,
m. (*Jer.* 18, 3).

Pottle, *n.*, a liquid measure of two
 quarts or half a gallon, (1) þá
 cðar; (2) teatðatun.

Pouch, *n.*, a small bag usually of
 leather, (1) þorán, -ám, *m.*; (2)
 þporþán, -ám, *m.*; (3) búrte,
g. id., *pl.* -tí, *m.*; (4) þruantóð,
 -óge, -a, *f.*; (5) þúcán, -ám, *m.*;
 (6) þotðán, *m.*; (7) rþliúcan, *m.*;

(8) þotð, *g. buitð*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (9)
 tíaðán, -ám, *m.*; (10) tíaðóð,
 -óge, -a, *f.*

Poult, *n.*, a young chicken, (1)
 eipeóð, -óge, -a, *f.*; (2) rícin,
g. id., *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Poulterer, *n.*, one who deals in
 poultry, (1) éantunðeoir, -ópa,
 -rí, *m.*; (2) þume ðiotar éantait
 te n-íte.

Poultice, *n.*, a soft preparation of
 bread, meal, bran, linseed, etc.,
 to be applied to sores, etc., (1)
 ceirín, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (2) buaic, -e,
f.: he has a p. on his tumour
 and he is huffy, tá b. ar a
 rpuaic ir é fém ar rpuaic (*Or.*).

Poultry, *n.*, domestic fowls as
 hens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.,
 éantait te n-íte.

P.-house, ceapctann, -ainne,
 -a, *f.*

Pound, *n.*, (1) sixteen ounces in
 weight, þunt, -úmt, *m.*

(2) A British denomination
 of money=20s. sterling, þunt,
 -úmt, *m.* (*M.*); punt, punta,
g. id., *pl.* -ái, *m.* (*Con.* and *U.*),
 also þónt (*cf.* fíce þonð=£20
T. P., II. 126).

Pound, *n.*, an enclosure for stray
 cattle, (1) þóna, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.*;
 (2) þannrac, -aige, -a, *f.*; (3)
 loca, *g. id.*, *pl.* -nna and -ái, *m.*;
 (4) fárð, -e, *f.*; (5) fárð, -a, *m.*;
 (6) fé, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) þannrac,
 -aige, -a, *f.*, “i mþannracisþ
 oðopa,” in condemned cells.

Pound, *v.t.*, (1) to bruise, to beat,
 þrúðam, -að.

(2) To pulverize by beating, (a)
 mionþrúðam, -að; (b) meitum,
 -t.

Pounder, *n.*, an instrument used
 for pounding, a pestle. (1)
 tuairðín, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) te rþrte,
g. id., *pl.* -tí, *m.*

Pounding, *n.*, (1) the act of bruising, *brúḡaḡ*, -*úḡte*, *m.*

(2) The act of beating, a beating, (a) *tuairḡaim*, -*ana*, *f.*; (b) *tuairḡneáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (c) *léiriuḡaḡ*, -*ḡte*, *m.*; (d) *ḡeann-airéaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*

Pour, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to flow in a stream as liquid, (a) *líonaim*, -*aḡ* with *amaḡ*: pour out a cup of tea, *líon amaḡ cupan té*; (b) *ḡoirḡim*, -*ḡtaḡ*: to p. water on a drowned mouse, *uirḡe ḡo ḡoirḡaḡ ar luḡóḡḡ báróte*, .i. *ḡearḡ ḡo cúp ar ḡuine laḡ naḡ ḡéirḡ leir ḡém a ḡorḡam*; (c) *ḡḡáirḡoim*, -*ḡeaḡ*; (d) *ḡaorḡaim*, -*aḡ*; (e) *ḡaomaim*, -*aḡ*; (f) *ḡteaillaim*, -*aḡ*.

(2) *fig.*, To send forth as in a stream or flood, *ḡoirḡim*, -*ḡtaḡ*: I poured out my soul before the Lord, *ḡo ḡoirḡ mé m'anam amaḡ i láḡair an ḡiḡearḡna* (1 *Sam.* 1, 15); now will I shortly p. out my fury upon thee, *anoir ḡo ḡoirḡ ḡoirḡró mé mo ḡib-ḡearḡ ḡirḡa* (*Ez.* 7, 8).

Pouring, *n.*, the act of sending forth in a stream, (1) *ḡoirḡaḡ*, -*uḡte*, *m.*; (2) *ḡteaillaḡ*, -*ita*, *m.*; (3) *ḡteaillḡail*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *ḡḡáirḡeaḡ*, -*ḡte*, *m.*; (5) *ḡaorḡaḡ*, -*ḡta*, *m.*; (6) *ḡaomaḡ*, -*mḡa*, *m.*; (7) of rain, (a) *ḡlaḡarḡnaḡ*, -*aḡe*, *f.* (*M.*), (b) *ḡlaḡar*, -*air*, *m.* (*Ker.*), (c) *ḡlaḡ-airḡ. ḡlaḡairḡ* and *ḡlaḡairéaḡt*, *f.* (*Gal.*).

Pourtray. See Portray.

Pout, *v.i.*, to thrust out the lips as in sullenness or displeasure (1) *ḡramncim*, -*ceaḡ*; (2) *bḡeaill-uḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*; (3) *pupaim*, -*aḡ*: he pouted, *cúir ḡé pup air ḡém*.

Pouter, *n.*, one who pouts, *pupáán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Poverty, *n.*, (1) the state of being poor, indigence, need,

(a) *ḡairḡḡe*, *g. id., f.*; (b) *ḡairḡḡear*, -*ḡir*, *m.*; (c) *ḡoḡt-ameaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*: p. is no shame, *ní náirḡe ḡoḡtameaḡt*; (d) *ḡoḡt-aine*, *g. id., f.*: the drunkard and the glutton shall come to p., *ḡiocḡarḡ an ḡóḡairḡ ḡ an ḡuine cḡaorḡaḡ cum ḡoḡtaine* (*Prov.* 23, 21); (e) *ḡoḡtamear*, -*uir*, *m.*: steeped in dire p., *báróte i nḡearḡḡoḡtamear*; (f) *ḡoiḡte*, *g. id., f.*: woe to him who extends the hand of poverty to the chicken-hearted, *ir mairḡ a ḡínear láim na ḡoiḡte ḡo ḡorḡe na cḡirce*; (g) *ḡoḡtaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*: *ḡoḡtaḡt, óiḡeaḡt, uimlaḡt ḡérḡ . . . na ḡrḡ móirḡe a cúḡ ḡo ḡia* (*B. H.*); (h) *airḡ*, *g. -e, f.*: the hen's heart in the mouth of p., *cḡorḡe na cḡirce i nḡob na hairḡe*; (i) *ḡeaibḡar*, -*air*, *m.*; (j) *uirḡear-bairḡ*, -*e, f.*, also *uirḡearḡbairḡ*; (k) *neaímḡuirḡ*, -*ḡoḡa*, *f.*; *má ḡuirḡeann tú leir an neaímḡuirḡ ḡuirḡró an noaímḡuirḡ leaḡ*; (l) *ḡuaḡḡanaḡ*, -*air*, *m.*: *ḡearḡaḡ ir ḡirḡuaḡḡanaḡ ḡá nḡo naḡ ḡḡéirḡir a ḡceilt*.

(2) Any deficiency or defect as of words, etc., (a) *luime*, *g. id., f.*; (b) *luimeaḡt*, -*a*, *f.*: (c) *uirḡearḡbairḡ*, -*e, f.*

Powder, *n.*, (1) any dry substance in fine particles, (a) *cḡéarḡḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *ḡmúoair*, -*air*, *m.*; (c) *púoair*, -*air*, *m.* (*cf.* Fr. *poudre* and Eng. *powder*).

(2) An explosive used in gunnery, *púoair*, -*air*, *m.*

Powdered, *a.*, covered with powder, *púoaraḡ*, -*aḡe*.

Powder-box, *n.*, a box for holding powder, *ḡorḡa an púoair*, *m.*

Powerfulness, *n.*, the state of being powerful, *κυνάκτ*, *gen.* -*α, f.*

(4) Application of knowledge,
or dexterity acquired by practice ;
ζηάρ, -άρ, *m.* : teaching and p.,
τεαζαρς ηρ ζηάρ.

(5) Systematic or habitual exercise, cleaḗct, -a, *m.*: constant p., p̄ioḗcleaḗct, -a, *m.*

Practise, *v.t.*, (1) to do repeatedly or habitually, (a) ḡnāctuiḡim, -uḡaḗ: to p. hypocrisy, p̄uaḗ-ḗp̄āḡarḗ ḡo ḡnāctuiḡaḗ (*Isa.* 32, 6); (b) cuiḡim i ḡḡnāct: when the morning is light they p. it, an tan iḡ p̄otur an mārom cuiḡim i ḡḡnāct é (*Mic.* 2, 1).

(2) To exercise as a profession or calling, (a) ḡnōctuiḡim, -uḡaḗ: to p. law or medicine, ḡuḡe nō leiḡear ḡo ḡnōctuiḡaḗ nō ḡo leanmāmt; (b); leanaim, -amām(τ).

(3) To take systematic or habitual exercise; (a) cleaḗctaim, -aḗ; (b) taiḗctim, -ḡe, also taḗctuiḡim, -uḡaḗ.

Practise, *v.i.*, (1) to accustom one's self to a certain exercise, cleaḗctaim, -aḗ: to p. with the sword, cleaḗctaḗ leiḡ an ḡclarḡeam̄.

(2) To form a habit, ḡnāctuiḡim, -uḡaḗ.

(3) To exercise or follow a profession or calling, ḡnōctuiḡim, -uḡaḗ: I have no great desire to p. on others and less that they should p. on me, nī't p̄onn mōḡ oḡm ḡnōctuiḡaḗ aḡ ḡaomib̄ eile ḡ iḡ luḡa nā ḡm an p̄onn aḗa oḡm ḡo ḡḡnōctuiḡeaḗ ḡaome eile oḡmḡa.

Practitioner, *n.*, one who does anything customarily or habitually, (1) ḡnāctauḡoḡim, -ḡḡa, -ḡí, *m.*; (2) cleaḗctauḡoḡim, *m.*

Praise, *n.*, (1) commendation, approval, laudation, approbation, molaḗ, *g.* and *pl.* -ita, *m.*: in p., in name and in honour, i molaḗ, i n-am̄m aḡur i n-onḡoḡim (*Deut.* 26, 19).

(2) The act of glorifying, honouring or worshipping God, molaḗ, -ita, *m.*: he hath put a new song into my mouth, even p. unto our God, ḡo cuiḡ p̄e camtic nuaḗ ann mo béal, molaḗ ḡ'aḡ n'ḡia (*Ps.* 40, 3).

Praise, *v.t.*, (1) to commend, applaud or laud, molaḡim, -aḗ: p. me and I will p. you, mot m̄ire ḡ molaḡo-ḡa ḡura; p. the sea, but keep on land, mot an m̄uir aḗt coimeaḗ aḡ an ḡḡim; the deed will p. itself, motḡarḗ an ḡnīom̄ é p̄em; if you wish to be praised, die, má'r mait̄ teat ḡo molaḗ, ḡaḡ b̄ar; p. the bog and avoid it, dispraise the wood and frequent it, mot an mōm iḡ p̄eaḗam̄ i, cām an cōitl iḡ taḗuiḡ i [the wood afforded a safer hiding-place in the Penal Days].

(2) To honour or glorify, as God, molaḡim, -aḗ: p. ye Him all his angels, p. ye Him all his hosts, molaḗ é, a aḡḡle p̄em uite; molaḗ é a ḡluaiḡ uite (*Ps.* 148, 2).

Praiseless, *a.*, without praise or approbation, ḡan molaḗ.

Praiser, *n.*, one who praises, motḡoḡim, -ḡḡa, -ḡí, *m.*

Praising, *n.*, the act of commending, approving or lauding, molaḗ, -ita, *m.*

Praiseworthy, *ad.*, in a praiseworthy manner, ḡo motḗaḗ.

Praiseworthiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being praiseworthy, motḗaḗct, -a, *f.*

Praiseworthy, *a.*, worthy of praise, commendable, (1) ionmotḗa, *ind.*: do not praise a person unless he is praiseworthy, nā mot ḡume muna hionmotḗa é; (2) motḗaḗ, -aḡe.

Prance, *v.i.*, to spring or bound as a mettlesome horse, (1) *iom-puagaim*, -að; the prancing of the horses, *iompuagað na n-eac*, *Nah.* 3, 2; (2) *ppeabað anonn asur anall*; (3) *boctéimim*, -léim-peac.

Prancing, *n.*, the act of springing or bounding, (1) *boctéimpeac*, -pige, *f.*; (2) *léimpeact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rtampáil*, -ála, *f.* (*Tyr*).

Prank, *n.*, a ludicrous, merry or mischievous trick, (1) *cleap*, -a, and *clup*, *m.*: to play one a mischievous p., *oioé-cleap' do bualað ar òume*; (2) *gníom mipe*; (3) *bob*, *g. buib*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*: he played a p. on me, *do buail pé b. oim*.

One who plays pranks, *álte-óir*, *m.* (*P. O'L.*).

Prankish, *a.*, full of pranks, frolicsome, (1) *cleapac*, -aige; (2) *lín do cleapab*.

Prate, *n.*, talk to little purpose, (1) *bpeapripeact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; (2) *cabapripeact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *glioḡapripeact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *glioḡapri*, -aip, *m.*; (5) *ḡpamḡpripeact*, a, *f.*

Prate, *v.i.*, to speak foolishly, to babble, (1) *oéanam bpeapripeact*; (2) *glioḡpurgim*, -uḡað, also *glioḡpaim*, -að; (3) *glioḡap-cáimnte*; (4) *beic as ríopcamnt ḡan tábaact*.

Prater, *n.*, one who prates, (1) *bpeapripe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (2) *ḡlapripe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (3) *ríopcamntéoir*, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (4) *glioḡapripe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (5) *ḡlaprín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nín*, *m.*; (6) *cáripe*, *m.*; (7) *glioḡapripe*, *m.*

Prating, *a.*, addicted to chattering or foolish talk, (1) *bpeapripeac*, -pige; (2) *ríopcamntec*, -tíge.

Prattle, *v.i.*, to talk much and idly, like a child, *ḡlioḡpaim*, -að.

Prattle, *n.*, empty or childish talk, (1) *ḡlioḡap*, *gen. -aip*, *m.*; (2) *ḡlioḡapripeact*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ḡeapripeact*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ḡpamḡpripeact*, -a, *f.*

Prattler, *n.*, one who prattles, (1) *ḡlioḡapripe*, *m.*; (2) *ḡliprín*, *m.*; (3) *beóitán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *ḡeapripe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí*, *m.*; (5) *cluprín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nín*, *m.*; (6) *ḡpamḡpripe*, *m.*; (7) *carripeáuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Prawn, *n.*, the common shrimp-like crustacea *Palæmon serratus*, (1) *cloiteós*, *f.*; (2) *cáptan*, -am, *m.* (*T. C.*); (3) *cloiceán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *minḡliomaac*, -aig, *m.* (*Mayo*); (5) *an muarḡán caot* (*Sc.*).

Pray, *v.i.*, to entreat, to supplicate, to offer prayers to God, (1) *ḡuróim*, -óe (*cf. √ ghedhyō*, I ask): p. for me, *ḡuróe oim*; (2) *upnurḡim*, -ḡe; (3) *upnaró do oéanam* (*Donl.*).

Pray, *v.t.*, to supplicate, to entreat, to beseech, to implore, (1) *ḡuróim*, -óe: I p. you, *ḡ. tú*; (2) *atcúingim*, -ḡe: I p. you, a. oit nó iarpaim o'atcúingé oit; (3) *impróim*, -óe: I p. you, i. oit; (4) *aitcim*, I p. God, a. ar Ōia.

Prayer, *n.*, (1) an act of adoration, confession, supplication or thanksgiving to God (*a*) *upnurḡe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ḡce*, *f.* (*cf. L. orans*, praying); (*b*) *ḡuróe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*c*) *impróe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) The form of words used in praying, (*a*) *upnurḡe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ḡce*, *f.*; (*b*) *paróir*, -ópe, -ópeacá, *f.* [strictly only the Lord's Prayer]: you know more than your prayers, *tá níor mó ná do parópeacá asat*; Partho-

lan of the sweet prayers, πορτ-
olon πατερβιμν (C M. 9, 6);
(3) that part of a petition which
specifies the request sought, (a)
ιμπρὸε, *g. id., f.*; (b) ζυρὸε, *g.*
id., f.

Prayer-book, *n.*, a book containing
devotional prayers, τεαβap up-
nuĩtce.

Praying, *n.*, the act of supplicating
God, (1) παρορεοιμεατ, -α, *f.*;
(2) ζυρὸεατταμ, -αα, *f.*; (3)
ζυρὸεατταμτ, -ε, *f.*

Prayerless, *a.*, without prayers,
ζαν παοιρ.

Prayingly, *ad.*, with supplication
to God, ζο ηιμπρὸεατ.

Preach, *v.i.*, to give serious advice
on morals or religion, to deliver
a sermon, (1) ρεανμὸιρμ, -ρεατ:
thou hast appointed prophets to
p. of thee, ο'δρ ουιζ τῷ ράρὸε το
ρεανμὸιρ οριτ ρέμ (Neh. 6, 7);
how shall they p. unless they
be sent, cionnur το οέανπαρὸ
ριατ ρεανμὸιρ μuna ζσυρτεαρ
ιατ; (2) ρεανμὸιμ, -νεατ.

Preach, *v.t.*, to utter in a sermon,
(1) ρεανμὸιρμ, -ρεατ: because
the Lord hath anointed me to
p. good tidings, δε βριζ ζυρ unζ
an Τιζεαρνα μέ το ρεανμὸιρ
ρζεαλα μαιτε (Isa. 61, 1); (2)
ρεανμὸιμ, -νεατ.

Preacher, *n.*, one who preaches,
(1) ρεανμὸιρμ, *g. id., pl. -ὸτε,*
m.; (2) ρεανμὸντυρὸε, *m.*: how
shall they hear without a p.?
cionnur ελμυρπο ριατ ζαν ρεαν-
μὸντυιζ (Rom. 10, 14).

Preaching, *n.*, the act of delivering
a sermon, (1) ρεανμὸιρμεατ, -α,
f.; (2) ρεανμὸιμεατ, -α, *f.*; (3)
p. the Gospel, ροιρζεαλαρὸεατ,
-α, *f.*

Pre-acquaintance, *n.*, previous ac-

quaintance or knowledge, ρεαμ-
αιτνε, *g. id., f.*

Pre-admonish, *v.t.*, to forewarn,
ρορρὸζραμ, -ατ.

Preamble, *n.*, an introduction, esp.
to a bill in or act of Parliament,
ρεαμρὰτ, *gen. -ρὰτ, pl. -ρὰρὸτε,*
m., also ροιμρὰτ, -άρτ, -άρὸτε, *m.*

Precarious, *a.*, uncertain, (1) νεμ-
εμντε, *ind.*; (2) νεμὸειμν,
-μνε.

Precariously, *ad.*, in a precarious
manner, (1) ζο νεμὸειμντε; (2)
ζο νεμὸειμν.

Precariousness, *n.*, the state or
quality of being uncertain, (1)
νεμὸειμντεατ, -α, *f.*; (2) νεμ-
ὸειμνεατ, -α, *f.*

Precaution, *n.*, caution or care
beforehand, (1) ρεαμαιρε, *g. id.,*
f.; (2) ρεαμὸιρμ, -αμ, *m.*

Precaution, *v.t.*, to forewarn, ρορ-
ρὸζραμ, -ατ.

Precautional, Precautionary, *a.*, of
or pertaining to precaution, ρορ-
ρὸζρατ, -αιζε.

Precede, *v.t.*, (1) to go before in
order of time, τέρὸιμ, *v.n.* ουλ,
with ρομ: to p. him, ουλ
ροιμε.

(2) To go before in rank
or importance, ροιρὸειμνιζμ,
-ιυζατ.

Precedence, Precedency, *n.*, pri-
ority, (1) τῷρ, -ῷρ, *m.*; (2) τορατ,
-αιζ, *m.*

Precept, *n.*, any commandment,
instruction or order intended as
a rule of action or moral con-
duct, (1) αιτνε, *g. id., pl. -τεαντα,*
f.; (2) ριαζαι, -ζια, *pl. id.*, and
ριαζιατ, *f.*; (3) ὀρ ουιζατ, -ιυζε,
m.; (4) βριατ, -αιρ, *pl. -τρε,*
m., also *g. -ρείτρε, pl. id., f.*:
precepts would not feed the
friars, νι κοιτεὸατ να βρείτρε
να βρῑίτρε.

Preceptive, *a.*, of the nature of precepts, *μαγιστὰς, -αισε*.

Preceptor, *n.*, a teacher or instructor, (1) *οιοε, g. id., pl. -οί, m.*; (2) *μύμντεοίη, -όηα, -ή, m.*; (3) *τεαζαργζτόη, m.*

Preceptress, *n.*, a female instructor, *βανοροε, f.*

Precious, *a.*, of great value or price, *λυαάμαη, -αιηε*: highly p., *μόρηλυαάμαη, -αιηε*, also *μόρηλυαισε*; she is more p. than rubies, *η μόρηλυαισε ζο μόρη ί νά να cloca uαιηε (Prov. 3, 15).*

Preciously, *ad.*, in a precious manner, *ζο λυαάμαη*.

Preciousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being precious, (1) *λυαάμαηεαάτ, -α, f.*; (2) *μόρηλυαά, m.*

Precipice, *n.*, a very steep descent, esp. a perpendicular or overhanging one, (1) *φαίη, -ε, -τε, f.*, originally *αίη (cf. B.L.L. I. 188)* which is still used in *Con.*; (2) p. overhanging a glen, *φιαη, -α, pl. id., m.*

Precipitance, Precipitancy, *n.*, headlong hurry, (1) *βαιοτλιαη, -αιη, m.*; (2) *οέμε, g. id., f.*

Precipitant, *a.*, rushing headlong, (1) *βαιοτλιαάτ, -αιτε*; (2) *οιαν, gsf. οέμε*.

Precipitantly, *ad.*, in headlong haste, (1) *ζο βαιοτλιαάτ*; (2) *ζο οιαν*.

Precipitate, *v.t.*, to throw headlong, (1) *τεητζιμ φιοη*; (2) *καίηιμ φιοη τε φάναρο*.

Precipitate, *a.*, overhasty, (1) *πόοβανη, -αιηηε*; (2) *ζποροέηεηεαά, -ηηε*.

Precipitately, *ad.*, hastily, headlong, *ζο ηοβανη*.

Precipitation, *n.*, great haste or hurry, (1) *οβαιηηε, g. id., f.*; (2) *φπαφαάτ, α, f.*

Precis, *n.*, an abridged statement, *αάμαηεαάτ, gen. -α, f.*

Precise, *a.*, (1) definite, exact, (*a*) *βεαάτ, -είτε*; (*b*) *αιηητε, ind.*; (*c*) *οίηεαά, -ηηε*; (*d*) *βιτέαιηητε*.

(2) Formal, ceremonious, punctilious, (*a*) *παιηητεαίηα, ind.*; (*b*) *πονηαά, -αισε*; (*c*) *τειεαηηα, ind.*

Precisely, *ad.*, in a precise manner, (1) *ζο βεαάτ*; (2) *ζο αιηητε*; (3) *ζο βιτέαιηητε*; (4) *ζο οίηεαά*; (5) *ζο ποηηηάοαά*.

Preciseness, { *n.*, exactness, accu-
Precision, { racy, (1) *βεαάταάτ, -α, f.*; (2) *βιτέαιηητεαάτ, -α, f.*

Preclude, *v.t.*, to hinder, to impede, (1) *βαααιη, v.n. βαα*; (2) *κοηζαιη, v.n. κοηζ*.

Preclusion, *n.*, the act of precluding, *κοηζ, -α, m.*

Preclusive, *a.*, hindering, *κοηζαά, -αισε*.

Precocious, *a.*, ripe before the proper time, (1) *μοάαηβρο, -ε*; (2) *βυηόητεαά, -ηηε*; (3) *φεανέφιοηηηα*; (4) *φοηαηβρο, -ε*.

P. youth, μαζαοοίη, m. (Don.).

Precocity, *n.*, premature development of the mental powers, (1) *φέιηέφιοηηηαάτ, gen. -α, f.*; (2) *φεανέφιοηηηαάτ, -α, f.*; (3) *φοηαβαιοεαάτ, -α, f.*

Precogitate, *v.t.*, to think beforehand, (1) *φέαμμαάτηηηζιμ, -υζαο*; (2) *φμυαηιμ ποηη φέ*.

Precogitation, *n.*, previous consideration, *φέαμμαάτηηη, -αιη, m.*

Precognition, *n.*, previous cognition, (1) *φέαμμαίηηε, g. id., f.*; (2) *φέιηφιοη, -φεαηα, m.*; (3) *φέιηηεόηαη, -αιη, m.*

Preconceive, *v.t.*, to form a previous notion or idea of, *φέαμμμυαηιμ, -ηεαο and -ηεαιη*.

Preconception, *n.*, conception or opinion previously formed, πρεσβυμυαίνεαϑ̃, -ντε, *m.*

Preconcert, *v.t.*, to settle beforehand, πρέμψωμιζωμι, -ωσάθω.

Precontract, *n.*, a contract preceding another, *comgeall* *nom* *plé*.

Precursor, *n.*, a forerunner, (1)
 πρεάμτελεσταιρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί,*
m.

(2) A harbinger, τuαρ, -αιρ, *m*.

Precursory, *a.*, indicating something to happen or follow, *πρόδρομος*.

Predatory, *a.*, plundering, pillaging, Țoșturîșteac, -țîșe.

Predecessor, *n.*, one who precedes another in the same position or office, *πρὸτελευταῖος*, -ός, -ή, *m.*

Predestinate, *a.*, fore-ordained, (1)
 πρεσβούριστε; (2) cinnτε, *ind.*

Predestination, *n.*, the act of ordaining beforehand, (1) *πρίμ-
ῑννεαῶ*, -*ντε*, *m.*; (2) *πρίμ-
ῑρουγᾶῶ*, -*υῖτε*, *m.*; (3) *φορ-
ῑρουγᾶῶ*, -*υῖτε*, *m.*; (4) *πρίμ-
ῑπκοίλεαῶ*, -*ιτε*, *m.* (*cf.* T.P. I.
485 and *εῖπκοίλυῶ*, *decretum*,
Z², 802); (5) *ῑννεαῖμαῖν*, -*ῖννα*,
f.

Predestine, *v.t.*, to ordain beforehand, (1) πρίμῃννμ, -νεᾶθ; (2) πριάμῃννμ, -υζᾶθ.

Predestined, *a.*, determined by
fate, 1 *nṵán*.

Predetermine, *v.t.*, to determine something beforehand, (1) $\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\mu$, - $\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma$; (2) $\rho\alpha\rho\acute{o}\rho\alpha\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

Predicament, *n.*, an unfortunate, critical, or trying position, a fix, (1) pámn, -e, *f.*: woe to him who loses his courage in whatever p. he may be, ir maing a caillead a mórnead

cibé páinn a ũeao pé ann (m. Ó'm.); (2) cár, -áir, m.; (3) ṡalar na ṡcár; (4) in a p., 1 ṡeuaóóár.

Predicate, *v.t.*, to affirm something of another thing, (1) κυριμ ὁρ ἄρω ; (2) θεϊμνιζιμ, -ιυζαθ.

Predict, *v.t.*, to foretell, to prophesy
(1) *ῥεάμφοιτιγίμ*, -ιγῶδ; (2)
ῥάιριτιμ, -νεάστ; (3) *ῥεάμ-*
αίτιριμ, -αίτιρι, and see Pro-
phesy.

Prediction, *n.*, prophecy, *ῥάριτι-
εἶς*, *-α*, *f.*; also *ῥάριτις* *g.*
id., *f.*

Predilection, *n.*, preference, in
favour of something, *κλωναδὸ*,
-ητα, m.

Predispose, *v.t.*, to dispose or incline beforehand, (1) *διαοναίμ*, -αὐδ ; (2) *πείστροφικαίς*, -υζαὐδ.

Predisposition, *n.* See Predilection.

Predominance, Predominancy, *n.*, ascendancy over others, (1) ceannar, -air, *m.*; (2) rár-
céimeáct, -a, *f.*; (3) rorlámar,
-air, *m.*

Predominant, *a.*, having ascendancy over others, (1) ceannarac, -arige; (2) ráircéimeac, -mige; (3) forlámac, -arige.

Predominantly, *ad.*, in a predominant manner, (1) σο ceann-
arac; (2) σο forlamarac.

Predominate, *v.i.*, to be superior
in authority, power or strength,
ορδέμνισιμ ; βυαρὸιμ ; του 1
ἔκυρᾶςτα ὁρ cιονν ἐάις.

Pre-eminence, *n.*, superiority in excellence, rank, etc., (1) ἀρετήμ, -e, -εαυνα, *f.*; (2) καίτρίεμ, -e, -εαυνα, *f.*; (3) ζηταοам, -а, *m.*: seeking p., ας ιαρπαρο ζηтаоама (*S. L. C.* 2), also -аим, *m.*; (4) ἀρετεαυнар, -αιр, *m.*: that in all things he might

have the p., cum a. do beir aige
 ór cionn na huile (*Col.* 1, 18);
 (5) uairle, *g. id., f.*: a man has
 no p. above a beast, ní'l u. as
 an nrouine ear an ainmíróe (*Eccles.*
 3, 19).

Pre-eminent, *a.*, superior in excel-
 lence, rank, etc., (1) árpócéimeac,
 -míge; (2) caitréimeac, -míge;
 (3) oiróearc, -a.

Pre-eminently, *ad.*, in a pre-emi-
 nent degree, (1) so hárpócéimeac;
 (2) so caitréimeac.

Pre-engage, *v.t.*, to engage by a
 previous promise, péimgeallaim,
 -amhamt.

Pre-engagement, *n.*, prior engage-
 ment by promise, péimgeall-
 amhamt, -e, *f.*

Preening, *n.*, the act of dressing
 with the beak, as birds,
 clúmaó, -míca, *m.* (*R. C. x.*
 76, 14).

Pre-examination, *n.*, previous exa-
 mination, péimféacaim, -ana, *f.*;
 péamrgrúougaó, -uighe, *m.*

Pre-examine, *v.t.*, to examine be-
 forehand, péimféacaim, -cainc;
 péamrgrúouigim, -uigaó.

Preface, *n.*, an introduction, (1)
 bpoluac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2)
 oíonbpoluac; (3) péamráó, *m.*;
 (4) péamfocal, -ail, *m.*; (5) for-
 focal, *m.*; (6) he prefaced his
 discourse with these words, do
 cornuig ré a cómráó leir na
 focail reo.

Prefect, *n.*, a superintendent of
 a department, (France), (1)
 uacáran, -ám, *m.*; (2) ma-
 luigheóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Prefer, *v.t.*, to set before another
 person or thing in esteem or
 liking, toigaim, -aó: ir fearr
 uíom nó b'fearr uíom; I p. this
 man to that man, ir meara
 uíom an fear ro ná an fear úo.

Preferable, *a.*, worthy to be chosen,
 iontoigta.

Preferableness, *n.*, the quality or
 state of being preferable, ion-
 toigtaóct, -a, *f.*

Preference, *n.*, the setting of one
 thing before another, (1) topac,
 -aig, *m.*: in p. to, (a) i totpac
 ar, (b) ear a ceann, (c) ór a
 cionn.

Preferment, *n.*, advancing in dig-
 nity or office, (1) gpaóam, -a
 and -aim, *m.*; (2) arpaótar,
 -air, *m.* (*cf. Eccles.* 10, 6).

Prefix, *v.t.*, cur roime.

Prefix, *n.*, one or more letters
 added to the commencement
 of a word, péim-mír, -e, -míopa,
f.

Pregnancy, *n.*, the state of being
 with young, (1) toirpéar, -ér,
m.; (2) comaille, *g. id., f.*; (3)
 tópmac, -aig, *m.*

Pregnant, *a.*, being with young,
 (1) toptac, -aige; (2) brum-
 teac, -cige; (3) trom, *gsf.*
 truime; (4) as iomcur cloinne;
 (5) moct, -oicte; (6) tópmac,
 -aige; (7) taobctrom, -ctruime;
 (8) leactrom, -ctruime (*Tyr.*).

Prejudice, *n.*, (1) a previous and
 unfavourable bias, (a) clon,
 -om, -ta, *m.*; (b) leactiomarcaró,
 -e, *f.*; (c) foirnéar, -a, *m.*; (d)
 foirbneic, -e, *f.*; (e) foirbneic-
 eammar, -air, *m.*; (f) péam-
 clonao, -nta, *m.*

(2) Mischief, hurt, damage,
 injury, (a) upcóro, -e, -eaca, *f.*;
 (b) oíogbail, -ála, *f.*

Without p., san ruim do beir
 asat i neac reac ar oile (1 *Tim.*
 5, 21).

Prejudice, *v.t.*, (1) to bias, clonaim,
 -aó.

(2) To hurt, damage, injure,
 (a) véanam oíogbail: this will

- p. your health, *ῥεάνφαρὸ πο*
οἰοῖσθαι *ῥοο* *ῥλάμτε*.
- Prejudiced, *a.*, biased, (1) *κλαον*,
-ome; (2) *κλαοντα*, *ind.*; (3)
κλαονῶρεατὰς, -αιγε; (4) *ῥαιρῥ*-
ῥνιωμας, -αιγε; (5) *ῥεατῖομαρ*-
κας, -αιγε; (6) *λαοῦ*, -οἶβε.
- Prejudicial, *a.*, hurtful, injurious,
(1) *οἰοῖσθαι*, -αιγε; (2) *ῥορτῖ*-
ῥεας, -ῥῖγε.
- Prejudicially, *ad.*, injuriously, *ῥο*
οἰοῖσθαι.
- Prelacy, *n.*, the office or dignity of
a prelate, (1) *εαρρῖ*, -ας, *f.*;
(2) *ῥρεατῖ*, -ας, *f.*.
- Prelate, *n.*, a bishop, (1) *ῥρεατῖ*,
-ε, -ῖ, *m.*; (2) *εαρρῖ*, -ῖ, *m.*.
- Prelateship. *See* Prelacy.
- Preliminary, *a.*, commencing, in-
troductory, *τορῖ*, -ῥῖγε.
- Prelude, *n.* (*Mus.*), an introductory
strain, an overture, *τορὰς* *σεοῖ*.
- Premature, *a.*, untimely, *αντῖ*,
-αιγε.
- Prematurely, *ad.*, untimely, *ῥο*
αντῖ.
- Prematureness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being untimely,
αντῖ, *gen.* -ας.
- Prematurity, *n.*, untimely or too
early ripeness, *ῥεατῖ*,
-ας, *f.*.
- Premeditate, *v.t.*, to think on
beforehand, (1) *ῥορῖ*,
-νεαῦ and -νεαῖ; (2) *ῥεατῖ*,
-νεαῦ and -νεαῖ.
- Premeditated, *a.*, considered before-
hand, (1) *ῥορῖ*, *ind.*; (2)
ῥεατῖ, *ind.*.
- Premeditation, *n.*, forethought, (1)
ῥορῖ, -νε, *m.*; (2)
ῥεατῖ, -νε, *m.*.
- Premier, *n.*, the first Minister of
State, *υατῖ*, -ας, *m.*.
- Premises, *n.*, a building and its
adjuncts, *αῖτῖ*, -εῖ, -ας, *m.*
(also *αῖτῖ*).
- Premonish, *v.t.*, to forewarn, (1)
ῥορῖ, -ας; (2) *ῥορῖ*
ῥοῖ - *ῥε*: *κομῖ* *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ* *ῥοῖ*
ῥοῖ *ῥε*.
- Premonitory, *a.*, giving previous
warning, *ῥορῖ*, -αιγε.
- Prentice. *See* Apprentice.
- Pre-occupation, *n.*, engrossing at-
tention, *ῥετῖ*, -ας, *m.*.
- Pre-ordain, *v.t.*, to ordain or ap-
point beforehand, *ῥεατῖ*,
-ας.
- Pre-ordinance, *n.*, antecedent
determination, (1) *ῥεατῖ*,
-ας, *f.*; (2) *ῥεατῖ*,
-ας, *f.*; (3) *ῥεατῖ*, -νε,
m..
- Pre-ordinate, *a.*, pre-ordained,
ῥεατῖ, -ῥῖγε.
- Pre-ordination, *n.*, the act of fore-
ordaining, *ῥεατῖ*, -ῥῖγε,
m..
- Preparation, *n.*, a making ready,
(1) *υῖ*, -ῥῖ, *m.*: pre-
parations of war, *υῖ* *κο*-
ας; (2) *υῖ*, -ας, *f.*; (3)
ῥεατῖ, -ῖ, *pl. id.*, and -ῖ, *pl.*,
m.; (4) *ῥεατῖ*, *g. id.*, *f.*.
- In p. for the day*, 1 *ῥομῖ*
αν *ῥε*.
- Preparative, } *a.*, tending to make
Preparatory, } ready, *υῖ*,
ῥεατῖ, -ῥῖ, *ind.*.
- Prepare, *v.t.*, to make ready, (1)
υῖ, -ας: p. your
victuals, *υῖ* *ῥο* *ῥο*
ῥε (*Josh.* 1, 11); (2) *κο*,
-ας; (3) *ῥεατῖ*, -ας;
(4) *ῥεατῖ*, -ας: I had pre-
pared for the work, *ῥο* *ῥεατῖ*
ῥε 1 *ῥομῖ* *ῥο* *ῥο* (*cf.* 1
Chron. 28, 2); to p. chambers,
ῥομῖ *ῥο* *ῥεατῖ* (2 *Chron.*
31, 11); (5) *ῥομῖ*, *v.n.*
ῥομῖ.
- Prepared, *a.*, made ready, (1)
υῖ *ῥο* *ῥο*, -ας; (2) *ῥο*

n-*a* hullmuḡaḡ; (3) ḡléarṭa, *ind.*; (4) péro, -e: p. for, péro roim (and i ḡcomne).

Preparedness, *n.*, the state of being ready, (1) ullmaḡṭ, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*; (2) ḡléarṭaḡṭ, -*a*, *f.*

Preparer, *n.*, one who prepares, (1) ḡléarṭóir, -óir, -í, *m.*; (2) cóirḡṡṭeóir, -óir, -í, *m.*

Preparing, *n.*, the act of making ready, (1) ullmuḡaḡ, -uḡṭe, *m.*: while the ark was p., an fearḡ oo bí an airc oá hullmuḡaḡ (1 *Pet.* 3, 20); he is p. himself for a long journey, ṭá ré oá ullmuḡaḡ rém cum airṭir fearḡ; (2) ḡléarḡ, -ṭa, *m.*: in p. him a chamber in the courts of the house of God, i ḡléar réóirpa oó i ḡcúirṭib éirḡe Dé (*Neh.* 13, 7); (3) oearuḡaḡ, -uḡṭe, *m.*; (4) córuḡaḡ, -uḡṭe, *m.*; (5) léiruḡaḡ, -ḡṭe, *m.*; (6) mnteḡ, -nealṭa, also -mṭe and -ḡṡṭe, *m.*

Prepay, *v.t.*, to pay in advance, (1) rémóiolaim, -óiol; (2) iocaim roim ré.

Preposition, *n.* (*Gram.*), a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence, (1) réamfocal, -ail, *m.*; (2) réimbriaṭar, -air, *m.*

Prepositional, *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a preposition, (1) réamfoclaḡ, -aḡṭe; (2) réimbriaṭraḡ, -aḡṭe; (3) réimfearbuaḡṭeaḡ, -ṭiḡṭe.

Prepossess, *v.t.*, to take previous possession of, réimfearbuaḡim, -uḡaḡ.

Prepossessing, *a.*, tending to inspire esteem or win favour, ṭairneamḡ, -aḡṭe.

Preposterous, *a.*, unreasonably absurd, (1) bun ór cionn; (2)

foiruarḡ, -aḡṭe; (3) éirḡcúillroḡ, *ind.*

Prepuce, *n.* (*Anat.*), the foreskin, (1) breall, -eill nó -rill, *m.*; (2) réamcproiceann, -cinn, *m.*; (3) forcproiceann, *m.*

Prerogative, *n.*, an exclusive or hereditary right or privilege, (1) buaḡṡur, -uir, *m.*; (2) buarḡ, -aḡḡ, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Presage, *n.*, an omen or prognostic, (1) ṭuar, -air, *m.*; (2) fearṭimeḡṭ, -*a*, *f.*

Presage, *v.t.*, ṭuarim, *v.n.* ṭuar; réamfáirḡim; cur i ḡcúill roim ré.

Presbyterian, *n.*, a member of the Presbyterian Church, (1) pperbitépiánaḡ, -aḡṡ, -aḡṭe, *m.*; (2) albanac, -aḡṡ, *m.*

Presbyterianism, *n.*, the faith and government of the Presbyterian Church, pperbitépiánaḡṭ, -*a*, *f.*

Prescience, *n.*, knowledge of events before they happen, (1) réiméolair, -air, *m.*; (2) réimfior, -fear, *m.*

Prescient, *a.*, having knowledge of coming events, réimfioraḡ.

Prescribe, *v.t.*, to order as a remedy, óruḡim leḡṭear.

Prescription, *n.*, a medical recipe, (1) óruḡaḡ, -uḡṭe, *m.*; (2) oíruḡaḡ, -ḡṭe, *m.*; (3) liaḡṡmaḡail, -ḡla, -ḡlaḡa, *f.*; (4) ruarḡaḡ, -oairṭa, *m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 66, 24).

Presence, *n.*, the state of being at hand or within call, (1) fearḡnaire, *g. id.*, *f.*: from the p. of the Lord, ó fearḡnaire an ṭiḡearna (*Gen.* 3, 8); (2) láṭair, *gen.* éreaḡ, *f.*; (3) comair -e, *f.*: in your p., ór oo comair amac.

In p. of, (a) i láṭair: in the p. of the sons of my people I give it thee, i láṭair éiomne mo

ῥαομε βεῖρῖμ ῥοιτ é (*Gen.* 23, 11); (b) ῥο λάτair; in the p. of God, ἰ λάτair ῥοια; she came into Finn's p., τάμῖς ῖ ῥο λάτair ῖμν; in his p., 'n-a λάτair; (c) ὀρ comair.

P. of mind, ἐαρζαῖρεαῖτ m-tinne (*O' Beg. Dict.* 38).

Present, a., being at hand, ἰ λάτair: I am p., τάμ ἰ λάτair nó láit-peac; at the p. time, fá láτair.

P. tense (Gram.), ῖρεacnairc, -e, arca, *f.*; an aimῖrῖ láit-peac.

Present, n., a gift, (1) ḃronntar (and ḃronntanar), -air, *m.*: I will give you a white p. when the snow comes, τaḃrḃarò mé ḃronntar zeal ῥοιτ nuair tioc-farò an ῖneacṡa; (2) τaḃarṡar, -air, *m.*; (3) ῖeacṡarò, -arò, *m.* (*m. b.*): Christmas presents, ῖeacṡarò nḃoḃlaṡ; (4) ṡreible, *g. id.*, -lí, *m.* (*Don.*); (5) forced p., ῖoráil, -áil, *f.*; bíonn ῖuac ar ῖoráil (*cf.* ní ῖuráil ῥοιτ = you must).

Present, v.t., (1) to bring, come or introduce into the presence of someone, τairbeánaim, -aḃ: they presented themselves before God, ῥο τairbeánarḃar iao ῖém ἰ λάτair ῥé (*Josh.* 24, 1).

(2) To give or bestow, (a) ḃronnam, -aḃ; (b) tiḃḃlacaim, -aḃ; (c) tiḃḃnacaim, -aḃ; (d) ῖaráilim, -áil; (e) ῖeacaraim, -arò.

Presentation, n., bestowal, (1) ῖoráil, *gen.* and *pl.* -áil, *f.*; (2) ḃronnaḃ, -nta, *m.*; (3) tiḃḃlacarò, -laicṡe, *m.*; (4) τairṡim, -ῖiona, *f.*

Presented, ad., bestowed, ḃronnta.

Presenter, n., one who bestows, (1) ḃronntóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) τaḃarṡóir, *m.*

Presentiment, n., foreboding, generally of impending evil, (1) τuar, -air, *m.*; (2) ῖeimḃior, *gen.* ῖeimḃeapa, *m.*

Presently, ad., (1) at once, without delay, (a) láit-peac bonn; (b) láit-peac bail; (c) láit-peac; (d) ar an mbail; (e) ṡo nobann; (f) ṡo ṡroo.

(2) Shortly, before long, soon, by and by, ar bail: and he p. forgot, ḡ ar bail ḃearmaḃuirṡ ῖé (*Jas.* 1, 24); I will be here p., berò mé annro ar bail (*O' Beg.*); a fool's wrath is p. known, aṡeantar ar bail ῖearṡ an amaḃóim (*Prov.* 12, 16).

Preservation, n., the act or process of preserving, τairṡáil, *g.* -áil, *f.*

Preserve, v.t., to keep safe, (1) coimḃeasaim, -méas, also coim-easaim: and preserved us in all the way we went, aṡur ῥο coimḃeas ῖimn ann ṡac uile ῖuṡe a ḃḃeacamar (*Josh.* 24, 17); (2) God p. us, ῥοia ḃimn; (3) cumḃuirṡim, -oac: I will p. them alive, cumḃeócarò mῖpe beó iao (*Jer.* 49, 11).

Preserved, a., saved from decay, leaṡuirṡe.

Preserver, n., one who preserves, (1) ḃíreanóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*: O p. of men, a ḃíreanóir na nḃoame (*Job* 7, 20); (2) cor-anóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (3) leaṡuirṡeóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Preserving. See Preservation.

Preside, v.i., to occupy the place of president or chairman, esp. at a public meeting, ῖorῖuròim, -ḃe.

Presidency, n., the function or office of one who presides, uacṡaránaṡt, *gen.* -a, *f.*

President, n., one who presides, uacṡarán, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*

Presidential, *a.*, of or pertaining to a president, *υαεταρἀνάς, -αιγε*.
 Presidentship. See Presidency.

Press, *n.*, (1) an apparatus for squeezing, stamping or shaping, (a) *τεανντάν*, chiefly for forcing wood into certain shapes; (b) *τεανναιμε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -πί, m.*; (c) *σαννταοιρ*, *-e, -ί, f.*; (d) *ράιρζεάν, -άμ, D.*; (e) *ράρζαο-όιρ, -όρμ, -πί, m.*; (f) *ολοετάν, -άμ, m.* (*Lhuyd* 127); (g) *ερανν-τεανντα* (a bookbinder's p.); (h) *ράιρζεάν ελόορμ* (printing p.): a book in the p., *τεαδαρ ραν ζελοό*; (2) press of work, *βροο, -e, f.*

Press, *v.t.*, (1) to squeeze, to compress, *ράιρζιμ, -άρζαο*.

(2) To squeeze in order to make dense, *ολύτσιμ, -υζαο*, and *ολύτσιμ, -αο*; *τεανναιμ, -αο*.

(3) To hurry, to urge on, (a) *βροοιζιμ, -ιυζαο*; (b) *ταφανν-αιμ, -φανν*: pressing one to take food or drink, *ας ταφανν αρ ουμε βιαο νό θεοο το ζλασαο*.

(4) To squeeze in order to extract the juice, *ράιρζιμ, -άρζαο*: I took the grapes and pressed them, *το ζλας μέ να σαορμ αζυρ ο'ράιρζ μέ ιαο* (*Gen.* 40, 11).

(5) To distress, *τσιρμ, v.n.* *cup*, with *αρ*: he was pressing him, *βί ρέ ας cup αρ*.

(6) To crush downwards as into a sack, *ομζιμ, -ζεαο*.

Press, *v.i.*, (1) to exert pressure, to push, *βρύζαιμ, -αο*: I pressed in, *το βρυζαρ ιρτεαο*.

(2) To crowd, to throng, to encroach, *φοιρέιζιμ, -ιυζαο*: every man presseth into it, *ατά ζαο uite ουμε ας οεαναο φοιρ-έιζιμ αρ* (*Luke* 16, 16).

(3) Where the shoe presses on him, *μαρ α ιυιζεανν αν βροζ αρ*.

Presser, *n.*, one who presses, *τεανναιμε, gen. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Press-gang, *n.*, a detachment of seamen to force men into the navy, (1) *ιυετ ρυαοαίς, m.*; (2) *βυροεαν είρνείστε, f.*

Pressure, *n.*, compression squeezing, crushing, (1) *κυμάνζμαετ, -α, f.*; (2) *ερυαοόζ, -όίγε, -α, f.*: he put p. on me, *τσιρ ρέ ερυαοόζ ορμ*; (3) *τεανναο, -ντα, m.*

Presumable, *a.*, entitled to belief without direct proof, *μμεαρτα*.

Presume, *v.t.*, to act on one's own initiative, with over-confidence or without leave or authority, (1) *ιάμαιμ, -αο*: will any of you p. to enter? *αν ιάμπαο αοιμνε αζαιβ ουλ ιρτεαο*; (2) *ζαδαίμ ορμ*: the prophet who shall p. to speak in My name, *αν ράρο ζεαδαρ αρ ιαδαίρτ ι μ'αμμ-ρε* (*Deut.* 18, 20).

Presumption, *n.*, the act of going beyond the bounds of reverence, respect or courtesy, arrogance, over-confidence, (1) *ανοόαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (2) *ειρζε ι η-άιρτε*; (3) *εαρυρμαετ, -α, f.*; (4) *υζοαράρ, -άιρ, m.*; (5) *ρταο-υρραοαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (6) *εαρυρμαοαρ, -αιρ, m.*; (7) *ιτράις, -e, f.* (*Or.*).

Presumptuousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being presumptuous, (1) *ανοόαρεαετ, gen. -α, f.*; (2) *υζοαράρεαετ, gen. -α, f.*

Presumptuous, *a.*, full of presumption, (1) *ανοόαρεαο, -αιγε*; (2) *εαρυρμαεαο, -αιγε*; (3) *βοιτ-εαλιθα, ind.*; (4) *υζοαράρεαο*; (5) *ρταουρραοαρεαο, -αιγε*; (6) *εαρυρμαοαρεαο, -αιγε*.

Presumptuously, *ad.*, in a presumptuous manner, *so* han-
vócarac: ye went p. up into
the hill, vo éuaððair *so* han-
vócarac ruar ran énoc (*Deut.*
1, 43).

Pretence, *n.*, deception by false or
feigned show, (1) leigint ar;
(2) rḡát, -a, -anna, *m.*: on the
p. of making long prayers, ar
rḡát beít *so* fada aḡ urnuige
(*Mat.* 23, 14); (3) ceáppán,
-ála, *f.*; (4) ppiocán, -ám, *m.*
(*Tyr.*); (5) ealaðam, -e, *f.*:
there is nothing the matter with
him, it is all p., ní'l vadaðm air
aét ealaðam; (6) *coll.*, moḡað
maḡað (*Con.*).

Pretend, *v.i.*, to feign, to sham,
to make believe, (1) leigim,
-ḡeað; (2) leigim, -ḡean, with
ar: I pretended to be drunk,
vo leigear oim beít ar meirge;
do not p., ná leig ort.

Pretender, *n.*, one who pretends
or feigns, leigteóir, -ópa, -rí,
m.

Pretending, *n.*, the act of deceiving
by false show, (1) aḡ leigint ar;
(2) aḡ cup i ḡcéil (*Don.*, *Mayo*
and *Clare*); (3) vúmar, *m.*
(=v'fomn ir): p. to be sick, aḡ
v. a beít tinn.

Pretentious, *a.*, presuming, as-
suming, ḡamurac, -aige.

Preternatural, *a.*, beyond what is
natural, ór cionn náðúrta.

Pretext, *n.*, an ostensible motive
put forward as an excuse, leat-
rḡeal, *gen.* -rḡeíl, *pl.* -ta, *m.*

Prettily, *ad.*, in a pretty manner,
(1) *so* veap; (2) *so* cópac.

Prettiness, *n.*, the quality of being
pretty, (1) veire(aét), *f.*; (2)
vatamlaét, -a, *f.*; (3) cópacét,
-a, *f.*

Pretty, *a.*, neat but not beautiful,
(1) veap, -eire: she is not beau-
tiful, but she is p., ní'l rí álamn
aét tá rí veap; (2) rḡiamac,
-aige; (3) ḡleórote, *ind.*; (4)
cópac, -aige.

Prevail, *v.t.*, to gain the victory or
advantage, (1) buaróim, -að,
with ar, also buaðuigim, -uḡað:
the waters prevailed, vo ruḡaوار
na huirḡe buað (*Gen.* 7, 19).

(2) To persuade or induce,
ráruigim, -uḡað, with ar: he
prevailed on them greatly, vo
ráruig ré ort a *so* móp (*Gen.*
19, 3).

Prevailing, *a.*, victorious, buaðac,
-aige.

Prevalence, *n.*, the condition of
existing generally, coitcmne, *g.*
id., *f.*

Prevaricator, *n.*, a shuffler, a
quibbler, cúlaroe, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-óte, *m.*

Prevent, *v.t.*, to hinder, to frustrate,
(1) corḡaim nó corḡim, *v.n.* corḡ;
(2) bacaim, *v.n.* bac.

Preventable, *a.*, capable of being
prevented, (1) corḡac, -aige; (2)
rocorḡta, *ind.*

Preventer, *n.*, one who hinders
or prevents, corḡtóir, -ópa, -rí,
m.

Preventingly, *ad.*, in a hindering
manner, *so* corḡac.

Prevention, *n.*, the act of hindering
or obstructing, (1) corḡað, -ḡta,
m.; (2) corḡ, -a, *m.*; (3) aḡ cup
ruar ar.

Previous to, ruí, rap (both only
used before verbs).

Previous acquaintance, réamairne,
g. id., *f.*

Previous engagement, réimḡeall-
amam, -rima, *pl. id.*, and
-rimaca, *f.*

-όρο, *m.*; (d) ονόρι, -όρα, *pl. id.*, and -όραδα, *f.*; (e) ῥῥόντορι, -αρι, *m.*

(3) Insolence or arrogance of demeanour or conduct, (a) ὀϊομαρι, -αρι, *m.*: Σεαῖαν αν ὀϊομαρι; (b) βυρβεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (c) βορραῖαρι, -αρι, *m.*; (d) ὀιαρῶαν, -άιν, *m.*; (e) ῥτράιτ, -ε, *f.*: it is hard to humble p., αν άιτ α μβίονν ῥτράιτ ῖρ ὀοιῖῡ α βαντ ῥαοι (*Or.*); (f) βοιτεαῖαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (g) ῥοταῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

(4) Show, ostentation, (a) μόρταρι, -αρι, *m.*; (b) μόριῖρι, -ε, *f.*; (c) μόρῶαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (d) μόμαρῶαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (e) μόρῶαῖ, -άῖα (with contempt for others); (f) εῖρῡε ι η-άριτῶε; (g) ῥῡόρι, -ε, *f.*; (h) τριοιμέρι, -ε, *f.*

(5) That which excites boasting or self-congratulation, (a) μόρῡρι, -ε, *f.* (implying contempt for others but never ostentation); (b) μυρταρι, -αρι, *m.*; (c) τόριτῖρι, -ε, *f.*: (d) άριρι, -ε, *f.* (*B.L.L.* II, 70 x).

Priest, *n.*, one who is authorized to say Mass, ῥαῡαρτ, *gen.* and *pl.* -αριτ, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* sacerdos).

Priestess, *n.*, a woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans, βαντῥαῡαρτ, *f.*

Priesthood, *n.*, (1) priests taken collectively, ῡιαι, *g.* ῡέριε, *dat.* ῡέρι, *f.*

(2) The office or character of a priest, (a) ῥαῡαρταῖτ, -α, *f.*; (b) ῡέριεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (c) ῥαῡαρτ-όριεαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Priest-like, *a.*, befitting or becoming a priest, (1) ῥαῡαρταμῖαι, -μῖα; (2) ῥαῡαρταῖ, -αῖῡε.

Priestliness, *n.*, holiness, (a) ναομ-ῡαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (b) ῥαῡαρταμῖαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Priestly, *a.*, holy, (a) ναομῡα, *ind.*; (b) ῥαῡαρταμῖαι, -μῖα.

Prig, *n.*, a pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow, βαῡταῖ, -αῖῡ, *m.*; (2) ὀυιε ῡαν άριτῶ ῡαν ῥεῖομ.

Prig, *v.t.*, to steal, ῡοριομ, *v.n.* ῡορο

Primacy, *n.*, supremacy, (1) ῥριμ-ῡεανναρι, -αρι, *m.*; (2) ῥριομῶαῖτ, -α, *f.*

Primal, *a.*, first, primary, original, chief, ῥριομῶα.

Primary, *a.*, primitive, fundamental, original, ῥριομῶα.

Primate, *n.*, (1) the chief ecclesiastic in a national Church, (a) ῥριομαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*; (b) ῥριομ-ῡάῖ, *m.*

(2) An archbishop, άριτῶεαρῡοῡ, -ῡιῡῡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Prime, *a.*, first in rank, degree, dignity, authority or importance, ῥριομ: the p. cause, αν ῥριομ-άῖῡαρι; p. artificer, ῥριομῡεάῖ, -ῡέρι, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* primus, first).

P. of life, ῡῡῡῡ ῡοιῖε (*O' Beg.*).

P. mover in an affair, ῡιιι-τῡιοαρι, -ῡραῖ, -ῡραῖα, *f.*

Primer, *n.*, a reading or spelling book for a beginner, (1) ῡῡαῖ-εαῖτ, *gen.* and *pl.* -α, *f.*; (2) ῡεάῖῡεαῖαρι, -αρι, *m.*

Primeval, *a.*, pristine, primitive, βυαῖῡάραῖ, -αῖῡε.

Primitive, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to the beginning or origin, (a) βυαῖ, *m.*; (b) βυαῖῡάραῖ, -αῖῡε.

(2) Primary, radical, ῥριομ: p. word, ῥριομῡοαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Primitiveness, *n.*, conformity to primitive style or practice, βυαῖῡάραῖτ, -α, *f.*

Primeness, *n.*, affected formality or niceness, ῡῡαῖῡε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Primogeniture, *n.*, the right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son, ῡεαῖτ βῡεῖῡε; ῡῡῡ ῡιιιῡῡῡ.

Primordial, *a.*, primary, original, bunarò.

Primrose, *n.*, an early flowering plant of the genus *Primula*, (1) muirpeán, -áin, *m.* (*P. veris*); (2) ramaircinn, *m.*; (3) bainne bó bleaéct (*P. vulgaris*).

Prince, *n.*, the son of a king or emperor, (1) ppiomna, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*; (2) flait, -aí, *m.*; (3) tpiat, -aí, -a, *m.*; (4) pioḡlaoc, -ois, -a, *m.*; (5) mál, -áil, *m.*; (*cf. W. mael*).

Princedom, *n.*, dignity or estate of a prince, flaitear, -tír, *m.*

Prince-like, *a.*, like a prince, (1) ppiomnamail, -míla; (2) flait-eamail, -míla.

Princeliness, *n.*, the quality of being princely, (1) ppiomnamílaéct, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) flait-eamílaéct, *gen. -a, f.*

Princely. *See* Prince-like.

Princess, *n.*, (1) the daughter of a sovereign, the wife of a prince, (*a*) banflait, -aí, *f.*; (*b*) bampiomna, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) A woman having sovereign power, pioḡan, -ḡna, *f.*

Principal, *a.*, chief, main, (1) ppiomnaí, *ind.*; (2) ppiom: the p. officer, an ppiom-maor (1 *Kings* 4, 5); (3) bunáiteac, -aí, *m.*

P. article of belief, bunait-cperóim.

Principal, *n.*, a thing of first or chief importance, ppiom, -a, *m.*

Principality, *n.*, the territory of a prince, (1) tóitais ppiomna; (2) iapflaitear, -tír, *m.*

Principally, *ad.*, chiefly, mainly, so móir móir.

Principle, *n.*, (1) source or origin, (*a*) céadóir, -úir, *m.*; (*b*) céadóirac, -aí, *m.*

(2) Faculty or endowment, cáil, *gen. -e, f.*

(3) A settled rule of action, maḡail, *gen. maḡla, pl. maḡailta, and maḡlaí, f.*

Principled, *a.*, having settled rules of conduct, maḡailta, *ind.*

Print, *n.*, (1) a mark made by impression, (*a*) loir, *g. luir, pl. id., m.*: except I see in his hands the print of the nails, muna bpaicprò mire loir na tairngead 1 n-a lámair (John 20, 25); (*b*) comairta, *g. id., pl. -aí, and -aí, m.*

(2) Printed letters, clóir, -a, *m.*: in p., 1 ḡclóir.

(3) That which receives an impression, ppiomna, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*: a p. of butter, ppiomna ime.

Print, *v.t.*, to strike off an impression from type, (1) clóirbuaí, -aí, *m.*; (2) cuirim 1 ḡclóir: O! that my words were printed in a book, uc! ḡan mo bpaicpa 1 ḡclóir 1 leabair (Job 19, 23).

Printer, *n.*, one who prints books, etc., (1) clóirbuaí; (2) ppiomnaí, -aí, -aí, *m.*

Printing, *n.*, the act or art of setting type, (1) clóirbuaí, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) clóirbuaí, -aí, *m.*

Prior, *n.*, the superior of a monastery, (1) ceann úir, *m.*; (2) pioḡóir, -aí, -aí, *m.* (*O' Beg.*).

Prior, *a.*, preceding in order of time, ppiom: a preposition doing duty for an adjective in composition, as ppiomféacaim, prior inspection.

Priority, *n.*, the quality or state of preceding something else, tír, -úir, *m.*

Prison, *n.*, a place where criminals are confined, (1) ppiomna, -aí, *m.*

m'αγαρό; (b) imēgim, *v.n.* im-
 τεαέτ; (c) τιμᾶλλαιμ, *v.n.* τιμᾶλλ:
 he proceeded over-sea after Col-
 umbille, το τιμᾶλλ ἐπὶ μὴν ἰ
 νοιάρῳ Columille (*cf.* πέλ Ἐν
 civ. 36); (d) ἑλταίριμ, -ρεαέτ:
 he proceeded to Cork, το ἑλταίρ
 ρέ σο Κορκαιῆ; (e) βυαίλιμ,
 -αλαῶ: he proceeded to the fair,
 το βυαίλ ρέ σο ὅτι ἀν τ-δοναέ;
 (f) εἰργίμ νό εἰργίμ, -ῆε, *imp.*
 εἰργῆ and τέριγῆ, *fut.* εἰρεόαο.

(2) To pass from one point,
 or topic to another, (a) τέρῳιμ,
v.n. οὐλ, with ἀρ ἀγαρό: Elihu
 also proceeded and said, το
 ἐυαρό Εὐιῆ ῥῶρ ἀρ ἀ ἀγαρό ἡ
 α οὐβαίρετ; twice have I spoken
 but I will p. no further, το
 λαβαίρ μέ ῥά ὅδ αέτ νί παάαο ἀρ
 m'αγαρό; (b) λεανᾶιμ, -αμᾶιμ,
 with ἀρ, le νό οε: p. (*imperat.*),
 lean leat, lean ορετ, lean ὀιότ.

(3) To issue or come forth as
 from a source or origin, (a)
 ἑλταίριμ, -ρεαέτ: I proceeded
 forth and came from God, ἡ ὁ
 Ὀία το ἑλταίρ μέ ἡ ἐλᾶιγ μέ
 (John 8, 42); (b) τῆγίμ, *v.n.*
 τεαέτ: according to the six
 branches that proceeded out of
 the candlestick, το πέριρ na ρέ
 mbeangán ἐῖς ἀμαά ἀρ ἀν ἑcomm-
 τεόιρ (*Ex.* 25, 35); nor any
 word p. out of your mouth, nά
 τῆγεαῶ δον ῥοαλ ἀρ βυρ mβéal
 (*Josh.* 6, 10).

(4) To prosecute a design:
 I will p. to do a marvellous
 work, παάαο μέ ἀρ m'αγαρό
 το ὀέαναῶ οἴβε ιονῆανταῖε
 (*Isa.* 29, 14).

(5) To begin and carry on a
 legal process: he proceeded
 against him at law, το ἐυαρό
 ρέ ἐυμ οἴγε ἰ n-α ἀγαρό.

Proceeding, *n.*, (1) a measure or
 step taken in the course of
 business, a transaction, as of a
 learned society, imτεαέτ, *gen.* -α,
f.

(2) Progress, advance: p. on
 his way, (a) ἀς κυρ οε; (b) ἀς
 οὐλ ἀρ ἀγαρό; (c) ἀς ἑλταίρεαέτ
 τερ νό ποιμε.

Proceeds, *n.*, that which comes
 forth or results, effect, product,
 τορᾶῶ, -αῖῶ, -ῖα, *m.*

Process, *n.*, (1) the proceedings in
 a cause civil or criminal, κύρ,
 -ε, -εanna, *f.*: criminal p., κύρ
 ἐοίρεαέ; in p. of time, te
 naίμριρ.

(2) The first step for the re-
 covery of certain debts, (a)
 πρῶιρεαρ, -ριρ, -αί, *m.*; (b)
 πρῶιρ, -ε, -εanna, *f.* (*Con.*);
 (c) πρῶιρτε, *g. id., pl.* -τί, *f.*
 (*Don. and N. Con.*).

Process-server, (a) ρεαρ na
 bπρῶιρεαρ; (b) ρεαρ πρῶιρτε
 (*Don.*).

Procession, *n.*, (1) an orderly or
 ceremonious progress of persons,
 (a) ταρῆαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (b) λυρταῶ,
m.; (c) μόιρῖουαλ, -αίλ, *m.*

(2) An orderly and ceremoni-
 ous progress of persons round
 a church within or without,
 τυραρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Proclaim, *v.t.*, to make known by
 public announcement, ρῶγραιμ,
 -αῶ (νό ρααγραιμ): in order to p.
 liberty to the captives, ὀ'ρρααγραι
 ραοιρρε το na βραιῆοιῶ (*Isa.*
 51, 1).

Proclaimed, *a.*, announced, ρῶγ-
 αῖα νό ρααγραια.

Proclaimer, *n.*, one who proclaims,
 ρῶγραιτόιρ, *gen.* -όρα, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*,
 also ρααγραιτόιρ.

Proclaiming, *n.*, the act of
 announcing publicly, ρῶγραιῶ,

- ζαρτα, *m.*: and the bird-host
p. the story, αζυρ ρλυαζ na
n-εαν ας ρυαζραθ αν ρζεν
(*D. D.* 8).
- Proclamation, *n.*, an official or
general notice, (1) ρόζαιρτ, -αρτα,
f.; (2) ρυαζρα, *m.*: King Asa
made a p. throughout all Judah,
οο ευρ αν ρίς Δρα ρυαζρα αρ
ρεαθ λυοαν υλε (1 *Kings* 15, 22).
- Proclivity, *n.*, an inclination or
propensity, κλοναθ, -ντα, *m.*
- Proconsul, *n.*, a person invested
with consular authority without
the office, τοραιρλεαθ, -ις, *m.*
(*Lhwyd*, 129).
- Procrastinate, *v.i.*, to delay, to be
dilatory, (1) ραοάλαμ, -άλ; (2)
οέαναρν μαυτε.
- Procrastinate, *v.t.*, to put off till
to-morrow or from day to day,
to postpone, (1) μαμνεαθτναμ,
-ταμ; (2) ευρ αρ κάρθε; (3)
ευρ ριαρ ο λά ζο λά.
- Procrastinating, *a.*, inclined to
delay, (1) ραοάλαθ, -αιγε; (2)
ρυλέαζαθ, -αιγε.
- Procrastination, *n.*, putting off to
a future day, (1) μαμνεαθταμ,
-тна, *f.*; (2) ραοάιλ, -άιλα, *f.*; (3)
ρυλέαζ, -έιγε.
- Procreant, *a.*, generating, ζεμεαμ-
αμεαθ, -νιγε.
- Procreate, *v.t.*, to generate, (1)
ζεμμ, -νεαμμ; (2) κομ-
πρέαοαμ, -πρέαο; (3) τυρ-
μνιγμ, -μνεαθ.
- Procreated, *a.*, generated, ζεμτε,
ind.
- Procreation, *n.*, the act of generat-
ing, (1) ζεμεαμμ, -μνα, *f.*;
(2) κομπρέαο, -έρο, *m.*
- Procreative. *See* Procreant.
- Procreativeness, *n.*, the power of
generating, (1) ζεμεαμμεαθτ,
-α, *f.*; (2) τυρμνιγεαθτ, -α, *f.*
- Procreator, *n.*, one who begets,
ζεμτεοιρ, *gen.* -ορα, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*
- Proctor, *n.*, a legal officer, ρρό-
καοοιρ, -ορα, -οιρί, *m.*
- Proctorship, *n.*, the office of a
proctor, ρρόκαοοιρλεαθτ, -α, *f.*
- Procurable, *a.*, obtainable, ρο-
ραζβάλα.
- Procure, *v.t.*, to obtain by any
means, (1) ραζαμ, -ζάλ; (2)
ρολαθρμνιγμ, -ταρ and -ταιρτ.
- Procurement, *n.*, procuring, ραζαίτ,
-άιλα, *f.*
- Prod, *n.*, a stab with a pointed
instrument, ρορ, -α, *m.*
- Prod, *v.t.*, to thrust some pointed
instrument into, ροραμ, -αθ;
ρρποαμ, -αθ.
- Prodigal, *n.*, (1) ουμε οιοβλάραθ;
(2) ρτρποθαυρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*
- Prodigal, *a.*, given to extravagant
expenditure, (1) οιοβλάραθ, -αιγε;
(2) ριοβόρθεαθ, -οιγε; (3) καίτ-
μνεαθ, -μνιγε; (4) οιοβλαθταθ,
-αιγε; (5) ρτρποθαμμλ, -μλ; (6)
ραβαυρμεαθ, -νιγε; (7) οορ-
ζυρθεαθ, -τιγε.
- Prodigality, *n.*, extravagance in
expenditure, (1) οιοβλάραθτ, -α,
f.; (2) ρτρπο, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3)
οιοβλαθτ, -α, *f.*; (4) ριοβόρθεαθτ,
-α, *f.*; (5) ραβαυρνε, *g. id.*, *f.*;
(6) ρτρποθαμμλαθτ, -α, *f.*
- Prodigally, *ad.*, in a prodigal
manner, ζο οιοβλάραθ.
- Prodigious, *a.*, astonishing, mar-
vellous, wonderful, (1) υαθβάραθ,
-αιγε; (2) ιονζανταθ, -αιγε; (3)
αίβρεαθ.
- Prodigiously, *ad.*, astonishingly,
ζο υαθβάραθ.
- Prodigiousness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being prodigious, υαθ-
βάραθτ, *gen.* -α, *f.*
- Prodigy, *n.*, a marvel, μιορβαίλ,
gen. -ε, *pl.* -ιτε and -ιί, *f.*

Produce, *v.t.*, (1) to bring forward,
to offer to view or notice,
ταῖς αἰτίας, -βαίρει, with ἡ ἐκείνη,
p. your cause saith the Lord :
ταῖς αἰτίαις σου ἡ ἐκείνη λέγει ὁ
κύριος ὁ θεός (Isa. 51, 21).

(2) To give being or form to, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\alpha\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\alpha\iota\mu$: an oak cannot p. a rose, $\tau\alpha\iota\rho\ \eta\iota\ \rho\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\iota\rho\ \mu\acute{o}\rho\ \tau\omicron\ \tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\alpha\alpha\iota\mu$ (*Hard.* II. 399).

(3) To bring forth as young,
to yield, to furnish, *berum, v.n.*
berit.

Produce, *n.*, that which is produced, yield, proceeds, (1) τομαῖον, -αῖον, -ῖον, *m.*; (2) βάριον, -άριον, and βάριον, *m.*; (3) ποδάριον, -άριον, *m.*; (4) ἐνυαρίον, -άριον, *m.*

Product, *n.*, anything produced
in any way, τοῦσθ, -σθ, -ρτα,
m.: *p.* of the earth, τοῦσθ να
ταλμῶν.

Productive, *a.*, fertile, (1) *τοῖς* *ἀδ.*,
-*αῖς*; (2) *τοῖς* *ἀνδρ.*, -*ῶν*.

Productiveness, *n.*, the quality of being productive, (1) *τοῖς ἀμ-
ιαισὶν*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ῥιότητι*, -*a*, *f.*

Profanation, *n.*, the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence, (a) տիրեցած, -ւած, *m.*; (b) միօնաձօմութեամբ, -ւութեամբ, *m.*

(2) The act of defiling, (a) ἐκμυῖσθαι, -νισθε, *m.*; (b) τρῦ-
αιλλεσθαι, -ιτε, *m.*; (c) μίονοσθαι,
-νισθε, *m.*

Profane, *v.t.*, (1) to defile, (a)
 Երկուցիմ, -ւոյճած ; (b) Երկուսուցիմ,
 -ւոյճած.

(2) To treat with disrespect or irreverence, (a) *mionamurğim*, -uğəð; (b) *oırbəğdam*, -əð: neither shall thou p. the name of God, *nı mó oırbəğdər tı damm De* (*Lev. 18, 21*).

Profaner, *n.*, one who defiles what
is holy, ἐἰληγχεῖν, -όρα, -μί, *m.*

Profanity, *n.*, (1) irreverence, *neim-*
ṽ1ΔṽΔāct, -*Δ*, *f.*

(2) Defiling holy things, (a) ἐκτιγᾶς, *gen. -ας, f.*; (b) τυφύλλων, *-ων, f.*

Profess, *v.t.*, to avow or acknowledge, (1) ἀπομύσσω, -μαι; (2) ἀιτῶμι, *v.n.* ἀιτῶ: I p. it to the world, ἀ. ὅον τραδοῦαι ἐ.

Profession, *n.*, calling, vocation,
(1) *ceápō*, -*éipōe*, *pl. id.*, *f.*;
(2) *ealaþōa*, -*n*, -*ōna*, *dat.* -*ōam*,
f.: he had no *p.*, *nī þaþ ceápō*
nā ealaþōa aige; a man is not
nobler than his *p.*, *nī uairþe*
þume nā a ceápō.

Professor, *n.*, one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge, *отдаѣнъ, -анъ, -аинъ, m.*

Proffer, *v.t.*, to offer for acceptance,
 τεινῆμι, -πιντ.

Proffer, *n.*, an offer made, (1) ταινῆριν, -ρίονα, *f.*; (2) ταινῆριντ, -ε, *f.*; (3) ποῖαῖλ, -άιλα, *f.*: a p. is disliked, βίονν ρυστ αρ ποῖαῖλ.

Proficiency, *n.*, adeptness in any science or art, (1) *κλίτεα*, -α, *f.*; (2) *τακίτεα*, -α, *f.*

Proficient, *a.*, adept, (1) *clirte*,
ind.; (2) *ταῖς τέλει*, *-τίγῃ*.

Profile, *n.*, the side face or half face, λεῖταῖον, *g.* -αιῖτε, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Profit, *n.*, (1) pecuniary gain in any transaction, (a) ἐσθάνη, -άνη, *f.*; (b) βунτάριτε, *g. id., pl. -τί, f.*; (c) ταιρβε, *g. id., m. and f.*: the name without the *p.*, ἀν τ-αμμ ζαν ἀν ταιρβε; (d) βρερ, -ε, *f.*; (e) ἀερα, *g. id., m.*; (f) ζινότάρβε, *g. id., pl. -όττε, m.*

(2) benefit, avail, (a) *mait*, -e, *f.*: this I speak for your own p., *ir ar mait lib-re a deinum na*

-α, *m.*; (4) *επορ*, -οιρε, -α, *f.*: in spite of his p., *ἐπὶ αὐτῷ*; (5) *ἔαρ*, -εἶρε, -α, *f.*: I am under a p. not to do that, *ἢ ἔαρ οὐκ ἔστιν*.

Prohibitive, *a.*, that prohibits, (1) *κορῶς*, -αἶγε; (2) *τοιμearῶς*, -αἶγε.

Prohibitory, *a.*, tending to prohibit, *κορῶς*; *τοιμearῶς*.

Project, *v.t.*, (1) to devise, *τιονησάμην*, -αἶν; (2) to throw forward, *κυρίῳ ἀμαρ*.

Project, *n.*, a plan, a scheme, (1) *τιονησάμεν*, -αἶν, *m.*; (2) *τιονησάμεν*, -αἶν and *-σαντα*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Prolific, *a.*, fruitful, (1) *πιοτῶν*, -αἶρε; (2) *πιοτῶν*, -αἶρε; (3) *εὐανθῶν*, -αἶρε; (4) *τορῶν*, -αἶν.

Prolix, *a.*, indulging in protracted discourse, tedious, (1) *παράλῳ*, -αἶγε; (2) *υπορῶν*, *ind.*; (3) *εὐμῶν*, -ε; (4) *πιοτῶν*, -αἶγε.

Proximity, *n.*, the quality or state of being prolix, (1) *παράλῳ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *υπορῶν*, -α, *f.*; (3) *εὐμῶν*, -αἶν, *m.*

Proxily, *ad.*, in a prolix manner, *σο παράλῳ*.

Prologue, *n.*, an introduction or preface to a discourse, poem or performance, (1) *προλλῶν*, *gen.* -αἶς, *pl.* -αἶγε, *m.* (*cf.* *L. prologus*); (2) *πρόμῳ*, -αἶν, *m.*

Prolong, } *v.t.*, (1) to extend in
Prolongate, } length, (a) *πῶν*,
-νεῶν; (b) *παύειν*, -αἶν.

(2) To extend in time, *βυανῶν*, -αἶν.

Prolongation, *n.*, the act of lengthening in space or time, (1) *πῶν*, -αἶν, *m.*; (2) *κομῶν*, -αἶν, *m.*; (3) *παύειν*, -αἶν.

-αἶν, *m.*; (4) *βυανῶν*, -αἶν, *m.*

Prolonged, *a.*, lengthened in time, *παρῶν*, -αἶν (*Ker.*).

Promenade, *n.*, a walk for pleasure, *παρῶν*, -αἶν.

Promenader, *n.*, one who promenades, *παρῶν*, -αἶν, *m.*

Promiscuous, *a.*, mixed, *μεαρῶν*, -αἶν, *ind.*

Promiscuously, *ad.*, in a promiscuous manner, *ἐν αὐτῷ*.

Promise, *n.*, an engagement to do or refrain from doing something, (1) *ἔαμ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ἔαμ*, *m.*; (2) *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, *f.*: that it should make the p. of no effect, *ἰονῶν σο ἔαμῳ* (*Gal.* 3, 17); (3) *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, *m.* (*ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, *m.*, *Ker.*): but to wait for the p. of the father, *ἀτῶν* *ἔαμῳ* (*Acts* 1, 4); (4) *fig.*, *φορῶν*, -αἶν, *pl. id.*, and *-αἶν*, *m.*: he gave his p., *ἐν ἔαμῳ*; (5) *ταῖν*, *g. id.*, *f.*: the Land of Promise, *τῶν* *ταῖν*.

P. of marriage, (a) *πόρῳ*, *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, *f.*; (b) *κέτῳ*, *ἔαμῳ*, *f.*; (c) *ἔαμῳ*, *πόρῳ*.

Promise, *v.t.*, (1) *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν and *-αἶν*: I p. you, *ἔαμῳ* *οὐκ*; p. little but do much, *ἔαμ* *βασάν* *ἀτῶν* *οὐκ* *μορῶν*, (2) *φορῶν* *οὐκ* *ἐν αὐτῷ* *ἔαμῳ*.

To p. marriage, (a) *πόρῳ*, *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, and *-αἶν*; (b) *κέτῳ*, *ἔαμῳ*.

Promising, *n.*, the act of making a declaration or giving a pledge, *ἔαμῳ*, -αἶν, *m.*

Promising, } *a.*, containing a pro-
Promissory, } mise, *ἔαμῳ*.

Promissory note, (a) *ban*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*; (b) *bille geallta*; (c) *bille geallanna*.

Promontory, *n.*, (1) a headland, *ceann tíre, m.*

(2) Long narrow point of land, *muin, -e*, and *peanna, f.*; (*cf. W. rhyn*).

(3) *Ror, g. ruir*, and *pora, pl. id., m.*

(4) Low but running well out into the sea, *oitiu, -treac, -treaca, f.*

Promote, v.t., (1) to contribute to the growth of anything, *méad-uigim, -uigim, -uigim*.

(2) To exalt in station, (a) *árouigim, -uigim*; (b) *cuirim ruar*: I will p. thee to great honour, *cuirim mé ruar tú i n-onóir mómóir (Numb. 22, 17)*.

Promoter, n., one who advances or forwards, *caibairtóir, -óir, -í, m.*

Promotion, n., exalting in rank or honour, (1) *tulguaracht, gen. -a, f.*; (2) *árougach, -uigim, m.*: shame shall be the p. of fools, *ir náire buir árougach do na hamadánnaib (Prov. 3, 35)*.

Prompt, a., ready and quick, (1) *gros, gsf. gsurde*; (2) *ullam, -aim, -aite*; (3) *luat, -aite*; (4) *lánluat, -aite*; (5) *actlam, -aim*.

Prompt, v.t., to instigate, to incite, *ppreagam, -ad*.

Prompter, n., one who incites to action, (1) *ppreagair, gen. id., pl. -í, m.*; (2) *bporcuigim, -óir, -í, m.*

Promptly, ad., in a prompt manner, (1) *go gros*; (2) *go héargach*; (3) *ar lánluar*.

Promptness, n., readiness, (1) *luaithe, g. id., f.*; (2) *éargachacht, -a, f.*

Promulgate, v.t., to make known by public announcement, *foill-rigim, -uigim*.

Promulgation, n., making known publicly, *foillrigim, -uigim, m.*

Promulgator, n., one who promulgates, *foillrigim, -óir, -í, m.*

Prone, a., disposed, inclined, (1) *clon, -ome*; (2) *rommair, -aite*.

Proneness, n., propensity, (1) *clonacht, gen. -a, f.*; (2) *clonome, g. id., f.*; (3) *rommaire, g. id., f.*

Prong, n., the tine of a fork, (1) *laigir, -gach, dat. laigir, pl. -gach, f.*; (2) *laigim, -óir, -a, f.*; (3) *beann, -a, pl. id., m.*

Pronged, a., furnished with prongs, *laigim, -aite*.

Pronoun, n. (Gram.), a word used instead of a noun or name to avoid repetition, *foramm, -anna, -annanna, m.*

Pronounce, v.t., to speak out, (1) *deirim amach*; (2) *laibair amach*.

Pronouncing, n., the act of speaking out, *laibairt amach*.

Pronunciation, n., the mode of uttering words or sentences, *canmam, -mna, f. (cf. L. cano)*.

Proof, n., (1) conclusive evidence, (a) *dearbacht, -a, f.*: show ye to them the p. of your love, *cuirim dearbacht buir ngráda i n-uimail doib (2 Cor. 8, 24)*; (b) *dearbacht, -bta, m.*: since ye seek a p., *ó atá rib ag iarrair dearbacht (2 Cor. 13, 3)*.

(2) A test by facts or arguments, (a) *teartar, -air, m.*; (b) *teartugach, -uigim, m.*; (c) *cuirtugach, -uigim, m.*; (d) *cuirtamair, -air, m.*

(3) A trial impression, *ppomach, -mcha, pl. id., and -mchanna, m.*

Prop, v.t., (1) to support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against, (a)

cuirim ruo leir; (b) cuirim teannta leir; (c) uainigim, -uigad; (d) teanntaim, -ad, also teanntuigim, -uigad.

(2) *fig.*, To maintain, to sustain, (a) comeadaim, *v.n.* coimead, with ruar; (b) congdam, -dail, with ruar.

Prop, *n.*, a support, a stay, (1) urra, -an, -anna, *f.*; (2) sabal, -ail, -bla, *m.*, also -aible, *pl.* -bla, *f.*; (3) sablós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (4) teannta, *g. id., pl.* -ái, *m.*; (5) taca, *g. id., pl.* -ái, *m.*; (6) eapcail, -e, *f.*; (7) cpoirín, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *m.*; (8) tporctán, -ám, *m.*; (9) uame, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *f.*, also uaitne, *f.*

Propagate, *v.t.*, (1) to multiply by generation, (a) riolaim, -ad; (b) rioluigim, -uigad; (c) riolraim, -ad.

(2) To spread from person to person, (a) ceaprgaoilim, -leat; (b) cpaobrgaoilim, -leat.

Propagation, *n.*, (1) multiplication by generation, (a) riolrao, -aró, *m.*; (b) riolao, -ta, *m.*; (c) riolpuigad, -uigte, *m.*

(2) Spreading abroad, (a) ceaprgaoileat, -ite, *m.*; (b) cpaobrgaoileat, -ite, *m.*

Propagator, *n.*, one who propagates, riolpuigteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Propensity, *n.*, natural inclination, (1) clonad, -nta, *m.*; (2) fonnmaireact, -a, *f.*

Proper, *a.*, (1) suitable in all respects, appropriate, right, fit, decent, (a) cóir, *comp.* córa; (b) cuibe, *ind.*; (c) oipeamnad, -aige; (d) iomcubad, -e; (e) ceapc, *gsf.* cipce; (f) féileamnad, -aige (*Con.*).

(2) Belonging to the natural or essential constitution, uat, -aile.

(3) Belonging to one, one's own, (a) oirteamad, -aige; (b) oirir, -lre: *p. noun*, ainm oirir.

Properly, *ad.*, in a proper manner,

(1) ar cóir; (2) go hoipeamnad.

Propertied, *a.*, having property,

(1) paróbir, -bpe; (2) immad, -mige.

Property, *n.*, ownership, (1) reab, -eibe, -a, *f.*; (2) sabáitar, -air, *m.*; (3) fagáitar, -air, *m.*; (4) oirreacht, -a, *f.*

Prophecy, *n.*, a prediction of something to come, a foretelling, (1) fárdeoirreacht, -a, *f.* (*prond.* fáig—): *p.* came not in the old time by the will of man, ní do réir tola dume táimís an fárdeoirreacht a n-aillóo (2 *Pet.* 1, 21); in them was fulfilled the *p.* of Esias, coimliontar ionnta fárdeoirreacht Eriar (*Mat.* 13, 14); (2) cairngiye, *gen. id., pl.* -rí, *m.*; (3) cairngiyeacht, -a, *f.*; (4) fáirtme, *g. id., pl.* -ní, *f.*

Prophesy, *v.t.*, (1) to foretell. to predict, (a) cairngiirim, -great: I hate him for he doth not *p.* good concerning me but evil, atá fuat agam-ra air óir ní cairngiyeann maic dam aet oic (1 *Kings* 22, 8); (b) fáirtim, -neacht, also déanam fáirtme: *p.* who struck thee, déan fáirtme cé buail tú.

(2) To foreshow, to herald, to prefigure, tuaraim, *v.n.* tuar.

Prophesy, *v.i.*, to utter predictions, to make declarations of events to come, (1) déanam, -am and -ad, with fárdeoirreacht: well hath Isaias prophesied of you, ir maic do rinne Eriar fárdeoirreacht buir oimceail (*Mat.* 15, 7); thou shalt *p.* to them, déanfaró tú fárdeoirreacht leo (1 *Sam.*

10, 6); (2) լարրոցարւմ, -շրեօծ : and thou son of man p. and say, ճշար շարձ ձ միւ ձն ըմե լարրոցար 7 ձձար (*Ez. 21, 28*); Christ prophesied, ըօ լարրոցար Ըրիօրտ (*K. ԾԽ. 111, 20*); (3) բարւոցւմ, -ւցձօծ : her prophets have prophesied for money, բարւոցւօ ձ Բբարւօ ձր ձրցեօ (*Mich. 3, 11*).

Prophet, *n.*, one who foretells events, *ῥάρω*, *g. id.*, *pl. -e, m.* (*cf. L. vates*): he is like a p, when he talks and like a fool when he acts, *ἢ κοῤῥαῖν ἐτε ῥάρω 'n-α δόμῃαρό 7 τε ἡμαδῶαν 'n-α βεαῖταιβ.*

Prophetess, *n.*, a female prophet,
 banfárò, *f.*: I went to the p.,
 çuarò mé sur an mbanfárò
 (*Isa.* 8, 3).

Prophetic, *a.*, containing or pertaining to prophecy, *párðeamat*, -*m̃t*.

Prophetically, *ad.*, by way of prediction, το εἰρηδαίει.

Propitiabile, *a.*, capable of being
propitiated, *ροσάρτα, ind.*

Propitiate, *v.t.*, to appease and render favourable, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota\mu$, $-\alpha\iota\mu$,

Propitiation, *n.*, the act of appeasing wrath and making favourable, (1) *πάram*, *-aím*, *m.*; (2) *πέρöτεαδç*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *πέρöτεαδç*, *-τιç*, *m.*: *he* is the *p.* for our sins, *ip eipean an πέρöτεαδ an ron ár tpeacairö* (1 *John* 2, 2); (4) *ceann πέρöτιç*: whom God had set forth to be a *p.*, *noc ö'örouis Öia i n-α ceann πέρöτιç* (*Rom.* 3, 25).

Propitiator, *n.*, one who propitiates,
 κεαηηέρρεοείηη.

Propitious, *a.*, favourable, auspicious, (1) *ṛāḍarāc*, -*aṛge*; (2) *ṛéanarāṁail*, -*mīla*.

Propitiously, *ad.*, in a propitious manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\rho\alpha\breve{\upsilon}\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

Proportion, *n.*, (1) comparative relation of one thing to another, as respects magnitude, quantity or degree, *κομότης*, -ας, *m.*

(2) Harmonic relation between parts or between different things of the same kind, (a) *κοινωνία*, *m.*; (b) *μέθεξις*, *m.*: let us prophesy according to the p. of faith, *θεάναμ παρθεσίμιας το πείρ μέθεξις αν έρηωμή* (*Rom.* 12, 6).

Proportion, *v.t.*, to adjust in a suitable proportion, (1) *com-
o*peačaim, -ačō; (2) *co*tpom-
uizim, -užāčō.

Proportionate, *a.*, in suitable proportion or degree, *commōpreācta*, *ind.*

Proportioned, *a.*, having proportion, symmetrical, com̄p̄eact̄a, *ind.*

Proposal, *n.*, an offer, τὰ προστάσεις,
gen. and pl. -τόνων, *f.*

Propose, *v.t.*, to offer for acceptance, τεινγim, -rim(τ): h. p. to him, δο τεινγ ré dō.

Proposition, *n.*, that which is offered for acceptance or consideration, (a) $\tau\alpha\iota\nu\sigma\tau\eta\mu$, - $\pi\iota\omicron\nu\alpha$, *f.*; (b) $\tau\alpha\iota\nu\sigma\tau\eta\mu\tau$, -*e*, *f.*

Proprietor, **n.**, an owner, (1) **realbčōr**, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) **realbadoř**, *m.*; (3) **realburg-**
čedōr, *m.*

Propriety, *n.*, fitness, appropriateness, (1) *cuibear*, -*bir*, *m.*; (2) *cuibearaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *iomcubarōeaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *pēileamnaēt*, -*a*, *f.* (fitness); (5) *oirēamam*, -*mna*, *f.*; (6) *oirēamnaēt*, -*a*, *f.*

Prorogue, *v.t.*, to adjourn a session
of Parliament, *cuiusmodi* par.

stantive predicated of another by the verb *ir* is qualified by an adjective of praise or dispraise it is not put in the genitive, *O'D. Gram.* 165]; (7) *veasgrac*, *m.*; (8) *ró*, *g. id., m.*: *p.* only lasts for a spell, *ca reasann an ró aét real (U.)*; (9) *baíl*, *-e, f.*: *baíl ó Óia oirt*; (10) *rochar*, *-air, m.*; (11) *tiomrochar*, *-air, m.* (great *p.*); (12) *róg*, *-óig, m.*; (13) *maire*, *g. id., f.*; (14) *maí*, *-e*.

Prosperous, *a.*, thriving, (1) *réanmair*, *-aire*; (2) *rona*, *ind. (opp. to dona, unlucky)*; (3) *réanamaíl*, *-míl*; (4) *ronurde*, *ind.*; (5) *racmair*, *-aire*; (6) *baileac*, *-lige*; (7) *rá maire*.

Prosperously, *ad.*, in a prosperous manner, *go réanmair*.

Prosperousness. *See Prosperity.*

Prostitute, *n.*, a harlot, a strumpet,

(1) *rtuapac*, *-aige, -aca, f. (cf. O.Fr. strupe, concubinage)*; (2) *rtuabóro*, *-e, -í, f.*; (3) *rtuabóro*, *f.*; (4) *méirpoeac*, *gen. -rige, pl. -eaca, f. (cf. L. meretrix)*.

Prostitution, *n.*, common lewdness in a woman, (1) *rtuapacair*, *gen. -air, m.*; (2) *méirpoeacair*, *-air, m.*

Prostrate, *a.*, stretched out, (1) *rinte*, *ind.*; (2) *leagta*, *ind.*

Prostrate, *v.t.*, (1) to throw down, *leagam ar lár*.

(2) To overthrow, *tiarḡaraim*, *-ḡairt*.

Prostrating, *n.*, the act of throwing down or overthrowing, (1) *tiarḡairt*, *-airta, f.*; (2) *leagad ar lár*.

Prostrating, *a.*, tending to throw down, *tiarḡairtac*, *-aige*.

Prostration, *n.*, weakness, *an-ḡramne*.

Protect, *v.t.*, to defend, to guard,

(1) *cornaim*, *-nam*; (2) *caomnam*, *-ad and main*; (3) *caomnuigim*, *-uḡad*; (4) *oionaim*, *v.n. oion*; (5) *oionuigim*, *-uḡad*; (6) *oideanuigim*, *-uḡad*; (7) *comairigim*, *-iuḡad*; (8) *cumḡuigim*, *-oac*: I will *p.* thee, *cumḡoḡad mé tú*; let them shout for joy because thou protectest them, *ḡáirḡoir le lúḡḡair ve ḡríg go ḡcumḡuig tur a iad (Ps. 5, 11)*; (9) *amíaim*, *-acal, fut. améḡad* (*cf. B.L.L. I. 12, also ramíaim*); *améḡad tur a inḡean óḡ (D. F. 210)*; no prince promised my protection, *níor ḡeall tuiat m'anacal air (Oss. IV. 86)*; also *anaclam*, *-cail and -cal*; (10) *táirḡuigim*, *-táil*; God *p.*, us, *go tḡáirḡuigro Óia rimn*, (11) *foirḡoméadaim*, *-méad*.

Protected, *a.*, defended, guarded,

(1) *coranta*, *ind.*; (2) *caomanta*; (3) *oideanta*, *ind.*; (4) *clúuigte*, *ind.*; (5) *cumḡuigte*.

Protecting, *n.*, the act of defending,

(1) *cornam*, *-anta, m.*; (2) *caomnuḡad*, *-uigte, m.*; (3) *em-eaclann*, *-anne, f.*, with *ar*.

Protection, *n.*, the act of protect-

ing, (1) *cornam*, *-aim and -anta, m.*; (2) *coraimt*, *-e, f.*; (3) *oioean*, *m.*: let them be your *p.*, *bíoir i n-a noioean aḡaib (Deut. 32, 38)*; (4) *comḡic*, *-e, f.*; (5) *comḡige g. id., m.* (a variant of *comḡic*): God's *p.* to us, *c. Oé eḡamn*; also *ar comḡige Óia rimn (Con.)*, (6) *tearmam*, *-aimn, m.*; (7) *caomnac*, *-a, f.*; *caomant*, *-e, f.*, also *caomnad* and *-mant*, *m.*; (8) *ḡḡac*, *-a, m.*; (9) *imḡioean*, *-one, f.*; (10) *coméad*, *-ta, m.*; (11) *foirḡoméad*, *m.*, also *foirḡoméad (M.)*; (12) *rlán*, *-ám, m.*;

(13) *anacat*, -αι, *m.*: she had no people near to afford her p., *ní* *παῖς* *λυέτ* *α* *hanacail* *αῖ* *α* *ζαρ* (T. E. S. 96); (14) *τάρριτᾶιλ*, -ᾶι, *f.*; (15) *cumṛad*, -αιḡ, -αιḡe, *m.*; (16) *imṛíon*, -ín, *m.*

Protective, *a.*, tending to defend or guard, (1) *corantac*, -αιḡe; (2) *caomnac*, -αιḡe; (3) *comairceac*, -αιḡe; (4) *tearmannac*, -αιḡe; (5) *τάρριτᾶιλ*, -αιḡe.

Protector, *n.*, a defender, (1) *tearmanntóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *caomnuigteóir*, *m.*; (3) *corantóir*, *m.*; (4) *oionadóir*, *m.*; (5) *oíreantóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (6) *oíreanóir*, *m.*; (7) *feap anacail*, *m.* (T. E. S. 95); (8) *coimigteóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (9) *foircoimhéadouróe*, *g. id., pl. -óce, m.*

Protest, *v.i.*, (1) to declare solemnly, *deapṁaim*, -ad: the young man protested to us saying, *oo* *deapṁ* *an* *τ-óglac* *óumn* *as* *πάo* (*Gen.* 43, 3).

(2) To make a solemn declaration in opposition, (a) *deipim* *i* *n-asaró*; (b) *cuirim* *i* *gcoimne*.

Protestant, *n.*, an adherent of Luther, (1) *ḡail*, -ail, *m.*; also *feap ḡailoa*; (2) *Saranac*, -αιḡ, *m.*

Protract, *v.t.*, to draw out or lengthen in time, *paouigim*, -uḡad.

Protraction, *n.*, the act of drawing out or delaying, (1) *paouigad*, *gen. -uigte*; (2) *moilluigad*, -igte, *m.*

Protractive, *a.*, lengthening in time, *paouigteac*, -ḡe.

Protractor, *n.*, one who delays, *oume* *cúipeann* *muo* *ai* *ḡeúl* *ó* *am* *ḡo* *nam*.

Protrude, *v.t.*, to thrust out, *pinim* *amac*.

Protrusion, *n.*, the act of thrusting forward, *rineasó* *amac*.

Protuberance, *n.*, (1) a knob, *cnapán*, -ám, *m.*

(2) A swelling, *ac*, *gen. and pl. aic*, *m.*

(3) A growth higher than the surrounding surface, *pár*, *gen. and pl. páir*, *m.*

Protuberant, *a.*, bulging beyond the surrounding surface, (1) *cnapánac*; (2) *ai* *n-ac* *ḡo* *móir*; (3) *palcmair*, -aire.

Proud, *a.*, over-rating one's excellences, possessing or showing too great self-esteem and hence arrogant, haughty, lordly, presumptuous, (1) *uairpeac*, -riḡe; (2) *oíompac*, -αιḡe; (3) *móir-óalac*, -αιḡe; (4) *móir-óad*, -αιḡe; (5) *uallac*, -αιḡe; (6) *uallmianac*, -αιḡe; (7) *beadare*, *ind. (Or.)*; (8) *ceannárhoac*, -αιḡe; (9) *rcáiceac*, -αιḡe; (10) *tóirt-éireac*, -riḡe; (11) *troiméireac*, -riḡe.

P. look, *rciúir*, -e, *f.*

Proudly, *ad.*, in a proud manner, (1) *ḡo* *huairpeac*; (2) *ḡo* *huallmianac*.

Provable, *a.*, capable of being proved, *pordeapṁta*.

Prove, *v.t.*, (1) to test, (a) *deapṁaim*, -ad, also *deapṁuigim*, -uḡad: p. your friend before you want him, *deapṁ* *oo* *capa* *poim* *riactanar*; I will p. thee with mirth, *deipṁeócaró* *mé* *tu* *le* *rubacap* (*Eccles.* 2, 1); she came to p. him with hard questions, *táinig* *rí* *oá* *deapṁad* *le* *ceirtib* *cruaróe* (*1 Kings* 10, 1); (b) *teartuigim*, -uḡad: examine me, O Lord, and p. me, *rpíon* *mé*, *α* *ḡigearna*, *asur* *teartuig* *mé* (*Ps.* 26, 2); this he said to p. him, *α* *oubairt* *pé* *ro* *oá* *teartuigad-ran* (*John*

6, 6); (c) *ῥηνομαίμ, -αὐ*: now go hunting and p. your arms, said the smith, *εἰρηρὸ ρεαρτα ὁο ρεαλζα ἡ ῥηνομαρὸ βαρ n-αρμα αρ an ζαβα* (Y. B. L. 904).

(2) To establish or ascertain by argument or testimony, (a) *εῤυτῡζίμ, -υζαὐ*: neither can they p. the things whereof they now accuse me, *αζυρ nί ηέρομ leὸ na neίτε-ρi ατάρ ριαὐ ὀ'εἰλυζαὐ οῤμ ανοιρ α εῤυτῡζαὐ* (Acts 24, 13); to p. his doctrine, *εῤμ α τεαζαιρζ ὁο εῤυτῡζαὐ* (Donl. 34); (b) *αἰτιζίμ, -τεαμ*: if I say I am perfect it shall p. me perverse, *μά ὀειρῡμ ατάμ ιομλάν αἰτεόαὐ ρm εἰζνεαρτα μέ* (Job 9, 20); (c) *ὀεαρῃαίμ, -αὐ*: the truth of this is proved by the words of Gregory, *ὀεαρῃῃαρ ῥίρῡμne na neίτ-ρε le ὀματῃραιῃ ζῃεαζόμ* (K., Tbb. 217, 9).

(3) To verify, (a) *ὀεῡμνίζίμ, -ιυζαὐ*; (b) *ῥυρὀίμ, -ὀε*, also *ῥυρὀίζίμ, -ιυζαὐ*: in which the existence of purgatory is proved, *ι n-α ῥυρὀῃαρ ῥυρζαὐὀίμ ὁο beίτ ann* (K., Tbb. 109, 16).

Prove, *v.i.*, to be found by experience, trial or result, *ὀεαρῃαίμ, -αὐ*.

Proved, *a.*, tested, verified, (1) *ὀεαρῃῃτα, ind.*; (2) easily p., *ῥοι-ὀεαρῃῃτα*; (3) fully p., *lán-ὀεαρῃῃτα*.

Provender, *n.*, dry food for domestic animals, (1) *ῃρῡnnταμ, -e, f.*; (2) *ῃοcán, -ám, m.*; (3) *beατα, gen. and pl. id., f.*

Prover, *n.*, one who proves, (1) *ὀεῡμνίζεὀίμ, gen. -ὀῃα, pl. -ῃί, m.*; (2) *ὀεαρῃῃῃίμ, m.*

Proverb, *n.*, (1) an old and common saying, (a) *ῃεανῃocal, -αι, pl. id.*, and *-cia, m.*: as saith the

p. of the ancients, *μαρ α ὀειρ ῃεανῃocal na n-άρραντα* (1 Sam. 24, 13); (b) *ῃεανῃαὐ, -άρὀ, -άρὀτε, m.*; (c) *ζῃατῃocal, m.*; (d) *ὀεαῃῃαὐ, m.*; (e) *ατán, -ám, m.* (cf. *αὐαν, Sc.*).

(2) A parable, *coῃamlaet, -a, f.*: now thou speakest plainly and thou speakest no p., *ανοιρ λαῃῃann tú ζο ῃοῃléιρ αζυρ nί λαῃῃann tú coῃamlaet αρ bίτ* (John 16, 29).

(3) A familiar illustration, *ῃεανῃαὐ, m.*: thou shalt be a p. and a byword, *beῃὀ tú αὐ ῃεανῃαὐ αζυρ αὐ ῃοῃῃocal* (Deut. 28, 37).

Proverbial, *a.*, used as a proverb,

(1) *ζῃαταc, -αιζε*; (2) *ζῃατῃocal, -αιζε*.

Provide, *v.t.* and *i.*, to procure beforehand, (1) *ῃοῃάτῃαίμ, also ῃοῃάτῃυίζίμ, -ταρ and -ταίρτ*: when shall I p. for my own house also, *ανοιρ cά ηυαιρ ὀεανῃαὐ μέ ῃοῃάταρ ὁο mo τίζ ῃém μαρ an ζcέαῃna* (Gen. 30, 30); (2) *ταῃαίρτ ι ὀτίρ* is an idiomatic phrase common in Don. and Tyr. for to provide: *cά ῃαιῃ ὀόίζ αρ bίτ αἰζε α ὀταῃαίρτ ι ὀτίρ αcτ . . .* he had no means of providing for them except . . .

Provided for, ῃιαρτα.

Provided that, αcτ ζο; αcτ ζυρ; αcτ: provided she be not angered, *αcτ ná cυῃῃαὐὀε ρεαρζ υιῃῃί*; you will succeed provided you persevere, *τιοcῃαὐὀ leat αcτ leannamτ αιρ*.

Providence, *n.*, (1) foresight, care, (a) *ῃοῃῃαὐαῃc, -αιῃc, m.*; (b) *ῃémῃéαcαίμτ, -e, f.*

(2) The foresight and care of God for his creatures, *αῃροῃéimeαρ ὀé*.

Provident, *a.*, foreseeing future wants and making provision for them, (1) *roláctpac*, -aige; (2) *perómgluc*, -e; (3) *deagóro-uigte*, *ind.*; (4) *aíneac*, -rige; (5) *preapatalac*, -aige; (6) *cúramac*, -aige.

Provider, *n.*, one who provides, furnishes or supplies, (1) *ceann-aíre*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *roláctpuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m.*; (3) *taḡóáturóe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche *m.*

Province, *n.*, a district, (1) *cúigeaó*, -ḡrò, *m.*; (2) *cúige*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Provincial, *a.*, relating to a province, *cúigeamail*, -míla.

Proving, *n.*, the act of testing, establishing or verifying, (1) *deapbáó*, -báda, *m.*; (2) *teap-uḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*; (3) *ḡromáó*, -máda, *m.*; (4) *deimniúḡaó*, -igte, *m.*; (5) *cruḡuḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*

Provision, *n.*, (1) the act of providing or making previous preparation, *roláctar*, -aí, *m.*

(2) That which is provided, esp. food and drink, (a) *lón*, -óm, *m.*

A cottage with plenty is better by far

Than a castle with little to eat.

Ír fearr teac beag 7 ceann lón

Ná cairleán móir 7 beagán bíó.

(b) *lóntán*, -ám, *m.*: *fuair ré lóntán bḡeag mme*, he (a beggar) was given a fine provision (alms) of meal; (c) *cóir*, -óra, *f.*; (d) *comḡar*, -aí, *m.*; (e) *taḡar*, -aí, *m.*

(3) A condition, (a) *cuanḡar*, -aí, *m.*: providing it is got, *ar cuanḡar a faḡáil* (*m. b.*); (b) *comḡeall*, -ḡill, *m.*

Provision, *v.t.*, to victual, *lónaim*, -aó.

Provisional, *a.*, (1) serving as a provision for the time being, *taḡarac*, -aige; (2) temporary, *uaineac*, -rige.

Proviso, *n.*, a provisional stipulation, *comḡeall*, *gen.* -ḡill, *pl. id.*, and -ḡeallada, *m.*

Provocation, *n.*, (1) the act of provoking or causing vexation or anger, *óibḡearḡaó*, -ḡda, *m.*

(2) That which promotes or excites anger, *óibḡearḡ*, -eige, *f.*

(3) Incitement, stimulus, (a) *ḡríoruḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*; (b) *bḡortuḡaó*, -uigte; (c) *ḡreann-uḡaó*, -uigte, *m.*

Provocative, *a.*, tending to provoke, excite or stimulate, (1) *óibḡearḡac*, -aige; (2) *ḡríortac*, -aige.

Provocativeness, *n.*, the quality of being provocative, *ḡríortact*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Provokable, *a.*, that may be provoked, *robḡortuigte*.

Provoke, *v.t.*, to incite, to exasperate, (1) *ḡríoraim*, -aó, also *ḡríoruigim*, -uḡaó; (2) *ḡpoḡaim*, -aó; (3) *bḡortuigim*, -uḡaó: p. him not, *ná bḡortuig é* (*Ex.* 23, 21); (4) *ḡreannuigim*, -uḡaó; (5) *cuirim*, *v.n.* *cuir*, with *ruar*: to p. a person, *ḡume ḡo cuir ruar*; (6) *ḡluairim*, -reac; (7) *raigim*, -ḡeaó; (8) *lonnuigim*, -uḡaó; (9) *ḡpreaḡaim*, -aó.

Provoker, *n.*, one who provokes, (1) *ḡpoḡaóóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) *ḡríoraóóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) *ḡpreaḡaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Provokingly, *ad.*, in a manner to provoke, *ḡo ḡpoḡamail*.

Provost, *n.*, the president of a college, *ápoḡeann coláirte*, *m.*

Prow, *n.*, the forepart of a vessel, (1) *longb̄rain*, -e, *f.*, also *b̄rame*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *c̄ponōs*, -ōr̄ge, -a, *f.*; (3) *τορὰς λυμγε*.

Prowess, *n.*, valour, (1) *mōr̄gair̄ge*, *f.*; (2) *ἑάκτ*, -a, *m.*; (3) *calmaçt*, *f.*; (4) *c̄pōdāçt*, -a, *f.*; (5) *arr̄açtar*, -air̄, *m.* (*Ir. Æn.* 2898); (6) *gair̄ge*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Proximity, *n.*, nearness, (1) *com̄gar*, -air̄, *m.*; (2) *com̄gar̄ieaçt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *for̄greaçt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *neaçt*, -a, *f.*; (5) *com̄neaçt*, -a, *f.*; (6) *ḡoieaçt*, -a, *f.*; (7) *ḡaob̄ar*, -air̄, *m.* (*m. b̄.*); (8) *gar*, *m.*; (9) *com̄poçur*, -uir̄, *m.*

Proxy, *n.*, a person deputed to act for another, (1) *ion̄rtair̄e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -r̄i, *m.* (*Lhuyd*); (2) *reap̄ ion̄aro*.

Prude, *n.*, a woman of affected modesty, (1) *uailleōs*, -ōr̄ge, -a, *f.*; (2) *leomōs*, *f.*

Prudence, *n.*, wisdom in the way of caution, (1) *c̄p̄ionmaçt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*: a son endued with p. and understanding, *mac l̄an do c̄p̄ionmaçt açur do tūisr̄in* (2 *Chron.* 2, 12); (2) *rtuaim*, -ama, *f.*; (3) *rtuam̄dāçt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ḡaor*, -oir̄e, *f.*; (5) *ḡliocar*, -air̄, *m.*; (6) *ciall*, *g. ceille*, *f.*; (7) *cun̄laçt*, -a, *f.*; (8) *tūisre*, *g. id.*, *f.*: in all wisdom and p., *ran uile eaçna açur tūisre* (*Ephes.* 1, 8).

Prudent, *a.*, sagacious and cautious in action, (1) *c̄p̄ionna*, *ind.*: a p. man covereth shame, *for̄cūḡ an òume c̄p̄ionna n̄air̄e* (*Prov.* 12, 16); (2) *ḡlic*, -e: a p. man concealeth knowledge, *ceit̄r̄o an òume ḡlic eōlar* (*Prov.* 12, 23); a p. wife is from the Lord, *ir̄ on Tīgear̄na an òean ḡlic*; (3) *ciallm̄ar*, -air̄e; (4) *rtuam̄(ō)aç*,

-air̄ge; (5) *cun̄naitl*, -e; (6) *ḡaor̄mar*, -air̄e.

Prudery, *n.*, affected modesty or coyness, *moiteam̄laçt*, -a, *f.*

Prudish, *a.*, very formal, precise or reserved, affectedly severe in virtue, (1) *rur̄talaç*, -air̄ge; (2) *moiteam̄ail*, -m̄la.

Prune, *n.*, a plum, (1) *òutor*, -oir̄, *m.*; (2) *òaim̄r̄in*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -n̄i, *f.*

Prune, *v.t.*, (1) to cut off superfluous branches or shoots, (a) *r̄ḡaich̄im*, -aç̄aò; (b) *r̄ḡoçaim*, -aò; (c) *beap̄raim*, -aò; (d) *leap̄uir̄ḡim*, -uç̄aò: six years shalt thou p. thy vineyard, *re bliad̄na leir̄eōçar t̄u ò'f̄ineam̄am* (*Lev.* 25, 3).

Pruning, *n.*, the act of cutting off superfluous branches or shoots, (1) *r̄ḡaç̄aò*, -air̄te, *m.*; (2) *beap̄raò*, -r̄ç̄a, *m.*; (3) *ḡeap̄raò*, -r̄ç̄a, *m.*

Pruning-hook, *n.*, a cutting instrument for pruning, *cop̄r̄an beap̄r̄ç̄a*: with pruning-hooks, *le cop̄r̄anaib̄ beap̄r̄ç̄a* (*Isa.* 18, 5).

Pry, *v.i.*, to attempt to discover something by scrutinizing curiosity, (1) *in̄p̄iúçaim*, -aò; (2) *fiop̄r̄uir̄ḡim*, -ç̄e; (3) *r̄ḡr̄iúoir̄ḡim*, -uç̄aò; (4) *r̄ḡr̄iúoaim*, -aò.

Prying, *n.*, the act of inspecting closely, (1) *fiop̄r̄uir̄geaçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *lor̄gar̄ieaçt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rtuac̄air̄ieaçt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *in̄p̄iúç̄aò*, -ç̄ç̄a, *m.*

Prying, *a.*, inspected closely or impertinently, (1) *fiop̄r̄aç*, -air̄ge; (2) *fiop̄r̄uir̄ḡç̄eac*, -ç̄iç̄e.

Pryingly, *ad.*, in a prying manner, *so fiop̄r̄aç*.

Psalm, *n.*, *raim*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* *raima* and -eaç̄a, *f.* also *raim*, *f.*: when they had sung a p. they

went out, *an uair to éanaoair*
raim to éaoair amac (*Mat.*
26, 30).

Psalmist, n., a title applied to David and the other authors of scriptural psalms, (1) *raimceao-lac, -aig, m.*: the last words of David, sweet p. of Israel, *briacra d'éreanacla Dáibí, raimceao-lac binn Ihrael* (2 *Sam.* 23, 1); (2) *raimeaoóir, -óir, -rí, m.*; (3) *ralmaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Psalmody, n., one who sings sacred songs, (1) *raimceóluróe, g. id., pl. -óce*; (2) *raimceólac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Psalmody, n., psalms collectively, *raimceól, -óil, m.*

Psalm-singing, a., given to singing psalms, *ralmac, -aige*.

Psalm-singing, n., the singing of psalms, (1) *raimceaoal, -ail, m.*; (2) *raltaireac, -a, f.*; (3) *ralmaireac, -a, f.*

Psalter, n., a book of psalms, *raltair, -taic, -taic, f.*

Psalterium, n., the third stomach of ruminants, *búillín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*

Pseudo, a., a prefix meaning false, (1) *raob, -oibe*; (2) *briéagac, -aige*.

Pseudo-apostle, n., a false apostle, (1) *raobabrtal, -ail, m.*; (2) *arpat briéagac, m.*

Pseudonym, n., a fictitious name assumed by an author, a pen-name, (1) *peannaim, m.*; (2) *raobaim*; (3) *ainm cleite*.

Ptarmigan, n., a grouse of the genus *Lagopus*, the feet are completely feathered and the birds are brown in summer and nearly white in winter, (1) *carmočan, -aim, m.*; (2) *carmonac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Ptomaine, n., a cadaveric poison, *rpinnim, -e, f.*

Puberty, n., the earliest age at which persons can beget or bear children, (1) *oirpirt, -e, f.*; (2) *uirgheannaic, gen. -a, f.*

Pubescent, a., arrived at puberty, (1) *oirpirtac, -aige*; (2) *uirgheannaic, -aige*.

Public, a., open to the knowledge or view of all, (1) *puiblróe, ind.*; (2) *pollar*; (3) *crasóirgaoite*; (4) *coitceann, -inne*.

Public, n., the people indefinitely, *pobal, -ail, m. (cf. L. populus)*.

Publican, n. (Rom. antiq.), a collector of taxes, tolls or tributes, *puiblocánac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Publication, n., *crasóirgaoiteac, -ite, m.*

Public-house, n., an inn, (1) *tábaírne, g. id., m. (f. in U.), (cf. L. taberna)*; (2) *taic órta, m.*; (3) *taig bioatáite*.

Publicity, n., the state of being public, *puiblróeac, -a, f.*

Publicly, ad., in a public manner, (1) *so puiblróe*: teaching you p. and from house to house, *bair oteagair so puiblróe asur ó tá so taig (Acts 20, 20)*; (2) *óir áir* (*opp. to óir íreal*, secretly).

Publish, v.t., (1) to make known to the people in general, (a) *crasóirgaoitim, -teac*; (b) *poill-rigim, -iugac*: I openly declare and p. my words . . . that I am an obedient child of the Church, *a veirim so poileir 7 poill-rigim le mo briacra . . . so bfuilim mo mac umal do'n eaglaí*; (c) *puibrigim, -iugac*; (d) *déanam puiblróe*; (e) *iomrádam, -rac*; (f) *pógraim nó fuagraim, -ac*.

(2) To send forth as a book, a newspaper etc., *cuirim v.n. cuir, with amac*.

Published, *a.*, made known to the people in general, (1) *crasob-r̥saoilte*; (2) *foillir̥gte*; (3) *r̥ōsair̥ta*, *ind.* (4) *ḡair̥mr̥sone do cup*.

Publisher, *n.*, (1) one who makes known to the public by announcement, (*a*) *boillraire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (*b*) *foillir̥gteoir̥*, -*ōra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (2) one who prints books and offers them for sale, *crasob-r̥saoilteoir̥*, -*ōra*, -*rí*, *m.*

Publishing, *n.*, (1) the act of making a public announcement through the bellman, *r̥ōsair̥t*, -*e*, *f.*

(2) The act of making publicly known in any way, *crasob-r̥saoileas̥*, -*ite*, *m.*

Pucelage, *n.*, virginity, *maḡoeanas̥*, -*aip*, *m.*

Puck, *n.*, a fairy who plays pranks on people, *púca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*aí*, *m.*

Puck, *n.*, a blow at the ball in hurling, *boc nó poc*, *g. buic nó puic*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Pucker, *v.t.* and *i.*, to gather into small folds or wrinkles, *crapaim*, -*as̥*.

Pucker, *n.*, a fold, a wrinkle, *crapas̥*, -*p̥ta*, *m.*

Puckered, *a.*, contracted into folds or wrinkles, *crap̥ta*, *ind.*

Puck-goat, *n.*, a he-goat, (1) *boc*, *g. buic*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *pocán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Pudding, *n.*, an intestine, esp. one stuffed and cooked as food, (1) *put̥ōs̥*, -*ōise*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *im̥reas̥ctán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *mápr̥ōs̥*, -*ōise*, -*a*, *f.* (*R. C.* xii. 641, and *Aisl. M.*); (4) *uir̥pín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.*; (5) small p., *ōur̥pín*, *m.*; (6) *r̥ḡéis̥*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Con.*), also *r̥ḡéas̥*, -*éis̥*, *m.*

Puddle, *n.*, a small pool of muddy or dirty standing water, (1) *l̥at̥as̥*, -*aḡe*, *f.*; (2) *l̥ait̥*, -*e*, *f.* (*B. LL.* I. 64, 3); (3) *l̥áib̥*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *r̥l̥oob̥*, *g. r̥luob̥*, *m.*, *dim. r̥l̥oob̥án*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *ōr̥mas̥oib̥*, -*e*; (6) *pl̥uob̥*, -*e*, *f.*; (7) *pl̥oob̥*, -*a*, *m.*; (8) *pl̥oob̥án*, -*ám*, *m.*; (9) *l̥oob̥án*, *m.*; (10) *pl̥oob̥ar̥án*, *m.*; (11) *m̥úpac̥*, -*aḡe*, *m.*; (12) *m̥uir̥leas̥*, -*is̥*, *m.* (*Kilk.*); (13) *puiteas̥*, -*is̥*, *m.* (*Con.*); (14) *cl̥as̥ar̥án*, -*ám*, *m.*

Puddly, *a.*, consisting of or resembling puddle, (1) *ōr̥mas̥oib̥eas̥*, -*b̥is̥e*; (2) *l̥áib̥eas̥*, -*b̥is̥e*.

Puerile, *a.*, (1) childish, silly, *leanb̥ar̥ōe*, *ind.* and *leanab̥r̥ōe*, *ind.*

(2) Trifling, *ruas̥pac̥*, -*aḡe*.

Puerility, *n.*, the quality of being puerile, (1) *leanb̥ar̥ōeas̥ct̥*, -*a* and *leanb̥ar̥ōeas̥ct̥*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ruas̥pac̥ct̥*, -*a*, *f.*

Puff, *n.*, a single, sudden emission of breath from the mouth, hence any sudden or short blast, gust or whiff of wind, (1) *r̥éroeán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *r̥éroeas̥*, -*ōte*: as a p. of breath, *am̥ail r̥an̥áta* (*Job* 11, 20); (3) *r̥éroeōs̥*, *f.*; (4) *r̥imneán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *r̥iob̥ōs̥*, -*ōise*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *pu̥t̥*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*anna*, *m.*; (7) *r̥p̥raio*, -*e*, -*ead̥a*, *f.*; (8) *ḡalán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (9) *ḡal*, -*aíl*, *m.*; (10) *l̥óm*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Clare*); (11) *r̥m̥íob̥*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Con.* and *U.*); (12) *oiteōs̥*, -*ōise*, -*a*, *f.*

Puff, *v.i.*, (1) to blow in puffs, *r̥éroim*, -*oeas̥*.

(2) To breathe quick and hard as after violent exertion, *rao̥t̥puis̥im*, -*uḡas̥*: he is puffed, *tá r̥é ar̥ rao̥tar̥*.

(3) To be dilated or inflated with air, (a) *αταίμ*, *v.n.* *ατ*; (b) *ριαταίμ*, -*αὐ*; (c) *βορραδαίμ*, -*αὐ*.
Puff-ball, *n.*, a kind of ball-shaped fungus (*Lycoperdon giganteum*), (1) *βοτζάν βέις*; (2) *βοτζ-ρέροτ*; (3) *ρζαδουβαίλ*, -*αίλ*, *m.* (*Hogan*).

Puffed, *a.*, swelled with air, (1) *απ n-ατ*: some are p. up, *τά ὀρεαμ αζαῖβ απ n-ατ ρυαρ* (1 *Cor.* 4, 18); (2) *βορρετα*, *ind.*; (3) *ρέροτ*.

Puffin, *n.*, (1) a kind of sea-bird (*Fratercula Arctica*) called also the sea-parrot, (a) *κάνος*: *Οιτεάν na ζΚάνος* in Kerry; (b) *καίρ-νεός*, *f.* (*m. b.*); (c) *κρογάν*, -*άιν*, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) *κρυραδάν*, *m.* (*Ker.*); (2) the same as Puff-ball.

Puffing, *n.*, the act of breathing or blowing in puffs, (1) *πυτζαίλ*, -*ε*, *f.*; (2) *ρέροεαὐ*, -*οῦτε*, *m.*; (3) *ρέροεαί*, -*οίλ*, *m.*; (4) *ρέροεάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*: a p. hole, *ποίλ αν τρέροεάιν*; (5) *βοτζαίρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (6) *ριαταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (7) from work, *ιομφοδαίρ*, -*αίρ*, *m.*

Puffy, *a.*, bloated, *βοτζφαῖαδτ*, -*αίς*.

Pugilism, *n.*, boxing or fighting with the fist, *οορναδοίρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Pugilist, *n.*, a professional boxer, (1) *οορνοδίρ*, -*όρμ*, -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *οορναδοίρ*, *gen.* -*όρμ*, -*ρί*, *m.*

Pugilistic, *a.*, of or pertaining to pugilism, *οορναδοίρεαδτ*, -*ρίς*.

Pugnacious, *a.*, disposed to fight, (1) *βυρὼνεαδτ*, -*νίς*; (2) *ζλεάμ*, -*αίς* (*m. b.*).

Pugnacity, *n.*, readiness to fight, *βυρὼνεαδτ*, *g.* -*α*, *f.*

Puisne, *a.*, younger or inferior in rank, *ρόραρ*.

Puissance, *n.*, power, (1) *κυμαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *αρραδταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *cumap*, -*αίρ*, *m.*

Puissant, *a.*, powerful, (1) *κυμαδτ*, -*αδ*, -*αίς*; (2) *αρραδτα*, *ind.*; (3) *cumapad*, -*αίς*.

Puissantly, *ad.*, powerfully, (1) *ζο κυμαδταδτ*; (2) *ζο cumapad*.

Puke, *v.i.*, to vomit, (1) *ρζείτμ*, *v.n.* *ρζείτ*, *ρζείτεαὐ* and *ρζείτεαδμ*; (2) *τοννταορζαίμ*, -*αὐ*; (3) *ρζεατμυζίμ*, -*υζαὐ*; (4) *αίρεαζαίμ*, *v.n.* *αίρεαζ*; (5) *υρ-λααίμ*, -*αν* and *αὐ*.

Puking, *n.*, the act of vomiting, (1) *αζ αίρεαζ*; (2) *τοννταορζαὐ*, -*ζτα*, *m.*; (3) *ρζεατμυζαὐ*, -*υίςτε*, *m.*; *υρλαααν*, -*αίμ*, *m.*

Pull, *v.t.*, (1) to draw, *ταρμυζίμ*, -*ζτ*, and *ταρμυα* (*M.*): p. your hand quietly out of a dog's mouth, *ταρμυαζ οο λάμ ζο πέρο απ βéal μαομάρ*; they pulled Lot into the house to them, *οο ταρμυαζεαοαρ λοτ εuca ιρτεαδ* (*Gen.* 19, 10).

(2) To draw forcibly, (a) *ρτοαίμ*, -*αὐ*: I will p. your hair (head), *ρτοαίρ αὐ μέ οο έααν*; he pulled him hither and thither, *οο ρτοαί πέ ανονν ιρ αναίί έ*; (b) *ρζοαίμ*, -*αὐ*; (c) *ρτρααίμ*, -*αὐ*: march, or I will p. you in the puddle after me, *ρυααίλ νό ρτραααο ραν λααίς ιμ οίαίρ έύ* (*B.M.*).

(3) To draw apart, to tear, to rend, (a) *ρτρααίμ*, -*αὐ* (*ρτρόαίμ*, *U.*): to p. asunder, *ρτραααὐ ό έέίτε*; (b) *ρρααίμ*, -*αὐ*; (c) *ρτρααίλαίμ*, -*αὐ*; (d) *πέααίμ*, -*αὐ*; (e) *ρμυίμ*, -*ρεαὐ*.

(4) To gather with the hand or by drawing towards one, to pluck, *βαίμμ*, *v.n.* *βαμ(τ)*: pulling herbs, *αζ βαίμτ ιυβεαρμυαίς*; let me p. the mote out of thine eye, *ρυλαγζ. οαμ αν βποα οο βαίμ απ οο ρύίλ* (*Mat.* 7, 4).

(5) To move or operate by the motion of drawing towards one, *bamim*, *v.n.* *bam*(τ) : p. the bell, *bam an clog*.

To p. *after*, *ṛṛṣaonim*, -*leað*.

To p. *down*, *leaḡaim*, -*að*, with *anuar*.

To p. *down* a wall, *balla do leaḡað anuar*.

To p. *one's self together*, *cúbaim*, -*að*.

Pull, *n.*, (1) the act of pulling or drawing with force, (a) *ṛṛṣaim*, *g.* -*e* and -*ce*, *f.* : at the first p., *ar an ḡcéaṛ ṛṛṣaim*; (b) *ṛḡoṛað*, -*oicce*, *m.*; (c) *ṛṛṣaṛað*, -*cṛa*, *m.*

(2) A "draw" or smoke of a pipe filled with tobacco, (a) *ṛeaḡ*, *g. id.*, *m.* : I will now have a p. at my ease, *berð ṛeaḡ aḡam ar mo ṛocṛaḡṛ*; (b) *ḡal*, -*ail*, *m.*, also *ḡail*, -*e*; (c) *ṛmaic*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.* : a p. at the pipe, *ṛmaic tobac* (*Or.*).

(3) The act of drinking, *ṛuḡ*, -*uis*, *m.* : have a p. at the bottle, *biorð ṛlog ar an buroḡal aḡaṛ*.

Pullet, *n.*, a young hen, (1) *eipeḡ*, -*oige*, -*a*, *f.* : *ceann eipeḡoige ar ṛeancṛic*, said of an old lady who dresses youthfully; (2) *eipín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.* : the big hen and the p. are of equal value, *ṛ comṛuaḡmar an ḡeapc mḡṛ ṛ an ṛ-eipín* (*B.L.L.* III. 380).

Pulley, *n.*, one of the mechanical powers, (1) *uicḡ*, -*oige*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ṛuḡ*, -*uice*, *pl.* -*uiceanna*, *f.*; (3) *ṛoicṛeán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *únlár*, -*áir*, *m.*; (5) *uicḡ*, *f.*

Pulmonary, *a.*, of or pertaining to the lungs, *ṛḡamḡḡaḡ*, -*aige*.

Pulp, *n.*, soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter, *laorán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Pulp, *v.t.*, to reduce to pulp, *bṛúḡaim*, -*að*.

Pulpit, *n.*, an elevated platform in a church where clergymen stand while preaching, (1) *ḡṛannḡaile*, *g. id.*, *f.* : Ezra the scribe stood upon a p. of wood which they had made for the purpose, *do ṛear Erpa an ṛḡṛibneḡṛ ar ḡṛannḡaile do ṛinnearar o'aon toirḡ do ṛm* (*Nah.* 8, 4); (2) *ḡṛannḡail*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *áṛoán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *ḡṛannḡ*, -*oige*, -*a*, *f.*

Pulpy, **Pulpous**, *a.*, *laoránaḡ*.

Pulsation, *n.*, beating of the heart or an artery, *ṛṛoṛbuaiað*, -*ailce*, *m.*

Pulsative, } *a.*, throbbing, *ṛṛoṛ-*
Pulsatory, } *buaiaṛeḡ*, -*cige*.

Pulse, *n.*, the beating or throbbing of the heart or arteries, *cuirle*, -*leann*, -*leanna*, *f.* : pulse-beats, *buaiað na ḡcuirleann*; intermittent p., *cuirle bṛṛce*.

Pulse, *n.* (beans, pease), (1) *pónaie*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *póipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ṛieánaḡ*, -*aig*, *m.* : dried p., *ṛieánaḡ oḡicce* (2 *Sam.* 17, 28).

Pulverization, *n.*, the action of reducing to fine powder or dust, *mimṛṛeað*, -*ṛce*, *m.*

Pulverize, *v.t.*, to reduce to fine powder or dust, (1) *mimṛṛim*, -*ṛeað*; (2) *mionbṛúḡaim*, -*að*; (3) *mionuigim*, -*uḡað*.

Pumice-stone, *n.*, a very light porous volcanic scoria used for smoothing and polishing, (1) *bláicṛiaḡ*, -*léige* and -*lige*, *pl.* -*a*; (2) *mínṛloḡ*, -*oice*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ṛliogairc*, -*aipc*, *m.*

Pummel, *v.t.*, to beat soundly, *ṛlanncaim*, -*að* and *ṛleangcaim*, -*að*.

Pummelling, *n.*, the act of beating soundly, *ṛlanncað*, -*cṛa*, *m.*

Pump, *n.*, a hydraulic machine for raising fluids, (1) ταορζαοάν, -άν, *m.*; (2) καροέαλ, -έαλ, *m.*; (3) ρύγτρειάν, -άν, *m.*; (4) ταομάν, -άν, *m.*

Pump, *v.t.*, (1) to raise water with a pump, (a) ταορζαίμ, -αὐ; (b) ταομαίμ, -αὐ.

(2) *Fig.*, to draw out as secrets, etc., to pump a person, ργέαλ το μεαλλὰ ὁ ὄυμε.

Pump, *n.*, a shoe with a thin sole, βυμπέρ, *gen. -e, pl. -i, f.* (It also means a kind of slipper and the *vamp* of a stocking or sock).

Pumper, *n.*, one who pumps, (1) ταομαίρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) ταορζτόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (3) ταορζυῖρε, *gen. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*

Pumping, *n.*, the act of drawing water by means of a pump, (1) ταορζαὐ, -ζα, *m.*; (2) ταομαῖ, -μα, *m.*; (3) πομπάι, -άι, *f.*

Pump-water, *n.*, water drawn from a pump, υῖρε καροέν.

Pun, *n.*, a play upon words which have the same sound but different meanings, (1) οειρμipeαὐ, -α, *f.*; (2) κορφοαλ, -αλ, *pl. id.*, and -αλ, *m.*; (3) πορκαομ, -e, -i, *f.*; (4) αλμβύρ, -εα, *f.* (*Fr.*).

Punch, *n.*, an alcoholic drink, pump, -e, *f.*

Punch, *n.*, an iron instrument for holing iron, πυαζαίρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Punch, *n.*, a thrust or blow, παλλτόζ, -όζε, -α, *f.*

Punchinello, *n.*, a buffoon, αῖρτεόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Punctilio, *n.*, a nice point in correctness of conduct or ceremony, ραοιβμίαν, -μέμε, *f.* (*O' Beg.*).

Punctilious, *a.*, exact as to conduct or etiquette, (1) ραοιβμίανα, -αίρε; (2) μοῖτεαμίαι, -μίαι.

Punctiliously, *ad.*, in a punctilious manner, ζο ραοιβμίανα.

Punctiliousness, *n.*, the quality of being punctilious, ραοιβμίανα, -α, *f.*

Punctual, *a.*, adhering to a regular or appointed time, (1) πομncαμίαι, -μίαι; (2) βιτcίμντε; (3) πομντεάιτα, *ind.*

Punctuality, *n.*, the quality of being punctual, (1) πομncαμίαια, -α, *f.*; (2) cίμντεα, -α, *f.*; (3) βιτcίμντεα, *gen. -α, f.*; (4) πομντεάιτα, -α, *f.*

Punctually, *ad.*, in a punctual manner, (1) ζο βιτcίμντε; (2) ζο πομncαμίαι.

Puncture, *n.*, a small hole made by a point, ποττ beαζ.

Pungency, *n.*, sharpness or acridity, (1) ζέρε, *gen. id., f.*; (2) ζέρεα, -α, *f.*

Pungent, *a.*, sharp, acrid, (1) ζυντα, *ind.*; (2) ζέαρ, -έρε; (3) αλζεαμίαι, -μίαι.

Pungently, *ad.*, in a pungent manner, ζο ζέαρ.

Punish, *v.t.*, to inflict pain, suffering or loss, (1) πιαναιμ, -αὐ, also πιανυζίμ, -υζαὐ: I will p. you seven times more for your sins, πιανπαὐ μέ ριβ ρεαὐ n-υαίρε ετε αρ ρον βαρ βρεααὐ (Lev. 26, 18); (2) ρμααυζίμ, -υζαὐ: I will p. the world for their evil, ρμααὐτόαὐ μέ αν ραοζα αρ ρον α n-υιτε (Isa. 13, 11).

Punishable, *a.*, deserving of punishment, μπιαντα, *ind.*

Punisher, *n.*, one who inflicts punishment, πιανατόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Punishment, *n.*, pain, suffering or loss inflicted on a person, (1) πιανύρ, -ύρ, *m.*: my p. is

greater than I can bear, ἢ μὲν
 μὲν π. νᾶ μαρ ῥέσθαιμ ἰομᾶρ
 (*Gen.* 4, 13); (2) πῑανόρ (πῑονόρ)
 -όρ, *m.*: for the p. of his sins,
 ἄρ ρον πῑανόρ ἄ πεᾶκαρὸ (*Lam.*
 3, 39); (3) πέμ, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L.
 poena): for the p. of the iniquity
 of the daughter of my people is
 greater than the p. of the sin
 of Sodom, ὅρ ἢ μὲν πέμ εἰςκαρτ
 ἰνῆμ μὲν ὅδοιμ-ρε νᾶ πέμ
 πεᾶκαρὸ Σοδομ (*Lam.* 4, 6);
 (4) πεᾶνναρ, -e, *pl. id., f.*: these
 shall go into everlasting p.,
 ἰμεόκαρὸ ρο ἰ βπεᾶνναρ ῥῑορρ-
 ἠρὸ (*Mat.* 25, 46); (5) πῑανὰ,
 -ητα, *m.*

Punitive, *a.*, of or pertaining to
punishment, (1) *πῑνῑράδ*, -*αιγε*;
(2) *πῑνῑράδ*, -*αιγε*.

Punster, *n.*, one who puns, co-
pocturōe, *g. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

Punt, *n.*, a flat-bottomed boat
with square ends, *comp.*, *q. id.*, *f.*

Punting-pole, *n.*, βατα εαρκαι and
ζεαβ, -α, *m.* See Pole.

Puny, *a.*, (1) small and feeble, беаџ,
gsf. бѣге, *comp.* луџа.

(2) Inferior, unipetal, -rle.

(3) Petty, ruḍṛaḥ, -aṣṣe.

Punywort, *n.*, an herb (Pulmonaria officinalis), (*a*) æð na hæbna (hæbann); (*b*) crotal colle.

Pup, *n.*, a young dog, coiteán,
gen. and pl. -áin, m.

Pup, *v.i.*, to bring forth pups,
coileām to breiç.

Pupil, *n.*, a scholar of either sex,
 ῥσολάμν, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Pupil (of the eye), *n.*, (1) meall na rúl, *m.*; (2) toub na rúl, *m.*; (3) cloc na rúl; (4) mac impeairín.

Puppet, *n.*, a marionette, (1) *ὑπόθεός*, -όης, -ός, *f.*; (2) *ὑλλεασάν*, -άν, *m.*; (3) *ὑάριπλιν*, *q. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

Puppy, *n.*, (1) a saucy fellow,
 ԾԱՆԽԻՆ (ԾԱՆԽԻՆ, *M.*), *g. id., pl.*
 -ի, *m.*

(2) A young dog, coileán,
-áin, *m*.

Puppyism, *n.*, extreme conceit or
impudence, $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\iota\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - α , *f.*

Pur, *v.i.*, to utter a low continuous sound as a cat does when pleased, (1) *ṭéanaim cṛónán*: the cat purs for his own benefit, *ar maíte leir fém ṭéanaim an cat cṛónán*; (2) *cṛónánaim, v.n. cṛónán*.

Purblind, *a.*, (1) wholly blind,
 ραλλ, -αλλη; (2) partially blind,
 cαοc̄, -οιc̄e.

(3) Near-sighted, dim-sighted,
(a) $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\acute{\mu}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, -οίς; (b) $\mu\alpha\zeta$ -
 $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, -οίς; (c) $\mu\alpha\zeta\omicron\alpha\iota\iota$, -αίς.

Purchasable, *a.*, capable of being
bought, poiceannuighe.

Purchase, *n.*, buying for money or its equivalent, (1) ceannać, -aḡ, -aḡe, *m.*; (2) ceannuḡeaćt, -a, *f.*: the p. of the field, c. an maćaḡpe (*Gen.* 49, 32); I took the evidence of the p. that was sealed according to law and custom, do ḡlac mé ḡḡḡbḡnn na ceannuḡeaćta ar n-a ḡealać do ḡeḡr an ḡliḡe aḡur an ḡnaćta (*Jer.* 32, 11); (3) ceannaćt, -a, *f.*

Purchase, *v.t.*, to buy for a price,
ceannuigim, -nac: which thou
hast purchased, noc do ceannuig
tura (*Ex.* 15, 16).

Pretended p., ceannað moʒað
maʒað.

Purchaser, *n.*, a buyer, ceannuig-
teoir, -óir, -mí, *m.*

Purchasing, *n.*, the act of buying.
See Purchase.

Pure, *a.*, (1) simple, unmixed, uncompounded, clean, clear, (*a*) *τλαν*, -*ame* (*cf.* W. *glân*; A. S.

clæne, O. H. G. chleini; Gr. γλήνῃος, γλήνη) : the p. blood of the grape, *ῥαίτ ἑλάν na ἑσάοι* (*Deut.* 32, 14); (b) *ῥιοῤῥῆλάν*, -ame : a candlestick of p. gold, *κολλητοῖσι τοῖσι ῥιοῤῥῆλάν* (*Ex.* 25, 3); (c) *ἑλάν ῥαί*; (d) *ἑλάν ῥαίλα*; (e) *τοῖο*, *ind.*

(2) Free from moral defilement or guilt, hence innocent, guileless, chaste, (a) *ἑλάν*, -ame : keep thyself p., *κολληθὶ τὴν ῥῆμ ἑλάν* (1 *Tim.* 5, 22); the end of the commandment is charity from a p. heart, *ῥῆ ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀίτνε ἑλάν ὁ ἐπορεύε ἑλάν* (1 *Tim.* 1, 5); (b) *ῥιοῤῥῆλάν*, -ame : shall a man be more p. than his Maker? *ἀν ἄνθρωπος τοῦτον νίος ῥιοῤῥῆλάν na ἁ ἑπὶ τοῖς ῥῆμασι;* (*Job* 4, 17); (c) *τοῖον*, -ame; (d) *εἰσάε*, -aige; (e) *ὁσῶς*, *ind.*; (f) *καί*, -e; (g) *ἑλάν*.

(3) Free from any spot or stain, (a) *ἑλῆλάν*, -ame; (b) *ἑλῆλα*, -aige; (c) *ἑλάν ῥαί*. Purely, *ad.*, *ἑλῆλάν*; *ἑλῆλα*.

Pureness, *n.*, the state of being pure, (1) *ἑλῆλάν*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ἑλῆλα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ἑλῆλα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *ἑλῆλα*, -a, *f.*

Purgative, *a.*, having the power of purging, *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -aige.

Purgatorial, *a.*, of or pertaining to purgatory, *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -aige.

Purgatory, *n.*, a place or state of punishment where some souls suffer for a time before they can go to heaven, *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, *gen.* -όρα, *m.*

Purge, *v.t.*, to operate on as a cathartic medicine, (1) *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -a; (2) *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -a.

Purge, *n.*, a medicine that evacu-

ates the intestines, *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, *gen.* -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. purgatio).

Purging flax, *n.*, also called fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), (1) *ἑλάν na ἑλάν ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*; (2) *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -aige, *f.*

Purging, *n.*, cleansing, excessive evacuations, (1) *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -a, *m.*; (2) *ῥιζοῤῥῆλάν*, -a, *m.*

Purification, *n.*, (1) to make pure or clear, *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *m.* : p. of the blood, *ἑλῆλάν na ῥοίλα*.

(2) The act of cleansing ceremonially, (a) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a : when the days of her p. according to the law of Moses were accomplished, *ἀν τῶν τοῦ κολληθῆναι ἑλῆλάν [ἑλῆλάν] τοῦ ῥῆμα ῥῆλάν ἑλῆλάν* (*Luke* 2, 22); (b) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a : so were the days of their p. accomplished, *ἑλῆλάν ῥῆμα τοῦ κολληθῆναι ἑλῆλάν ἁ ἑλῆλάν* (*Esth.* 2, 12); (c) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *m.*

Purification of the Blessed Virgin, *ῥῆλάν ἑλῆλάν na ἑλῆλάν*.

Purifier, *n.*, a cleanser, a refiner, (1) *ἑλῆλάν*, *gen.* -όρα, *pl.* -ρί, *m.* : p. of silver, *ἑλῆλάν ἀίτνε* (*Mat.* 3, 3); (2) *ἑλῆλάν*, *m.*

Purify, *v.t.*, (1) to cleanse, *ἑλῆλάν*, -a : p. your raiment, *ἑλῆλάν ὑμῶν ἑλῆλάν* (*Numb.* 31, 20).

(2) To cleanse ceremonially, (a) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a : Moses purified the altar, *ἑλῆλάν ἑλῆλάν ἑλῆλάν* (*Lev.* 8, 15); (b) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a; (c) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a.

Purifying, *n.*, the act of cleansing, (1) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *m.* : the p. of women, *ἑλῆλάν na ἑλῆλάν* (*Esth.* 2, 12); (2) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *f.*

Purity, *n.*, (1) freedom from foreign admixture, *ἑλῆλάν*, *g. id.*, *f.*

(2) Cleanliness, freedom from dirt, (a) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *f.*; (b) *ἑλῆλάν*, -a, *f.*

(3) Freedom from the defilement of sin, (a) *ḡiorḡlaine*, *gen. id., f.*: in faith and in p., *ḡsc̃eroeam̃ aḡur ḡ ḡḡiorḡlaine* (1 *Tim.* 4, 12); (b) *neam̃ṡruam̃lt-r̃oeaṡṡ*, *gen. -a, f.*; (c) *c̃ār̃oe*, *g. id., f.*; (d) *ioṡna*, *g. id., f.*; (e) *ioṡnaṡṡ*, *-a, f.*

(4) Chastity, (a) *ōḡṡṡaṡṡ*, *-a, f.*; (b) *ḡeanm̃nar̃oeaṡṡ*, *-a, f.*

Purling (of a brook), (1) *ḡiorḡr̃án*, *-ám, m.*; (2) *ḡioraḡnaṡṡ*, *-aḡe, f.*
 Purloin, *v.t.*, to steal, *ḡorom*, *v.n. ḡor̃o*.

Purloiner, *n.*, one who purloins, *ḡaour̃oe*, *g. id., pl. -ōṡe, m.*

Purple, *a.*, of a red and blue colour, (1) *cor̃caur̃*, *-e, pl. -cra*; (2) *cor̃craṡṡ*, *-aḡe*; (3) *cear̃*, *-a*; (4) *pur̃pur̃*, *-pra*.

Purple, *n.*, a colour formed by a combination of red and blue, (1) *pur̃pur̃*, *-uir̃, m. (cf. L. purpura)*; (2) *cor̃cur̃*, *-cra*, and *-cor̃a, m.*; (3) *cor̃cra*, *g. id., m. (B.L.L. I. 26, 31)*.

Purple-fish, *n.*, the murex having rough and often spinose shells, *m̃ṡraṡṡ*, *-aḡḡ, -aḡe, m.*

Purport, *n.*, the meaning or import, (1) *ciatl̃*, *g. cétl̃e, f.*; (2) *ḡr̃iḡḡ*, *g. -e*, and *ḡr̃iōḡḡ*, *f.*; (3) *bunaṡṡar̃*, *-aḡ, m.*: the p. of my reflections, *b. mo m̃aṡṡṡnam̃*.

Purpose, *n.*, design, intention, (1) *r̃ún*, *-ám, pl. id., m.*: with p. of heart, *le r̃ún cor̃or̃oe* (*Acts* 11, 22); (2) *r̃ém̃c̃m̃neāṡṡ*, *-nte* and *-nr̃o, m.*: according to the eternal p., *ṡo r̃éir̃ an r̃ém̃c̃m̃nr̃o ḡior̃pur̃oe* (*Eph.* 3, 11); according to his own p., *ṡo r̃éir̃ a c̃m̃nr̃o r̃ém̃* (2 *Tim.* 1, 9); (3) *aḡne*, *-ḡeant̃a, m.*: he came with the p. to fight, *c̃ám̃ḡ r̃é le naḡne com̃paic*; (4) *mt̃m̃*, *-e, f.*; (5) *coir̃ḡ*, *-e, -or̃ḡa, f.*:

with one sole p., *ṡ'āon coir̃ḡ* (*B.L.L. III. 422, 5*), also *ṡ'āon r̃er̃om̃* and *ṡ'āon ḡñō*; (6) *coḡra*, *g. id., m.*; (7) *c̃r̃iōṡ*, *-īce, -a, f.*: mischievous purposes, *c̃r̃iōṡa ur̃-c̃or̃oeaṡṡ*; (8) *c̃úr̃*, *-e, -eanna, f.*: that will serve our p., *ṡéañar̃o r̃m̃ an c̃úr̃ ṡúmñ*; marvel not at the p., *ñā bioṡ ionḡnaṡṡ aḡat anñra c̃úr̃* (*Eccles.* 5, 8); (9) *úim̃*, *-e, f.*: *cf.* purposely, *ṡ'āon úim̃* (*m. b.*); (10) I have appeared to thee for this p., *ir̃ c̃uḡe ro ṡ'foill̃r̃iḡ m̃é m̃é r̃ém̃ ṡuit̃* (*Acts* 26, 16); (11) all to no p., *ḡan maic̃ ar̃ biṡ*.

Purposely, *ad.*, with intention, purpose or design, (1) *ṡ'āon coir̃ḡ*; (2) *ṡ'āon úim̃* (*m. b.*); (3) *ṡ'āon ḡñō*; (4) *ṡ'āon ur̃*; (5) *ar̃ don ur̃*; (6) *ṡ'āon r̃er̃om̃*.

Purring, *n.*, making a low, murmuring sound like a cat, (1) *c̃r̃óñán*, *-ám, m.*; (2) *ḡior̃r̃án*, *-ám, m.*: *ar̃ maic̃e leir̃ r̃ém̃ ṡéañanñ an cat c̃r̃óñán*; (3) *c̃r̃óṡán* (*Don. and Tyr.*); (4) *c̃r̃óñánl̃* (*U.*).

Purse, *n.*, a pouch or pocket-book for carrying money, (1) *r̃raḡán*, *gen. and pl. -ám, m.*: he who opens his mouth most opens his p. least, *an té ir̃ mó or̃ḡlar̃ a ḡéat̃ 'r̃é ir̃ l̃ḡa or̃ḡlar̃ a r̃raḡán*; let us all have one p., *bioṡ don r̃raḡán aḡamñ uile* (*Prov.* 1, 14); (2) *pear̃*, *-a, m.*; (3) *pear̃án*, *-ám, m.*; (4) leather p., *r̃r̃liúṡán*, *-ám, m.*; (5) *r̃raḡa*, *gen. id., m., dim. r̃raḡín, m.*

Mermaid's purse, the egg-case of the skate, ray or shark, *r̃raḡín an ṡuine bioṡṡ*.

Purser, *n.*, a clerk on board ship who keeps the accounts, *ḡiolla r̃raḡám*.

Pursue, *v.t.*, (1) to follow with the view to overtake, (a) *leanam̃*,

-amam(τ): he smote them and pursued them, το θυαίλ πέ ιαο γ το lean ορεα (*Gen.* 14, 15); (b) τόρμυγim, -uγaδ: and pursued them unto Dan, γ το τόρμυγ ιαοραν ζο Όαν (*Gen.* 14, 14), also τόρμυγim, -iuγaδ; (c) p. closely, ποίpleanamim, -amam(τ).

(2) To seek, to adopt measures to obtain, έίuγim, -leanm, -liuγaδ and -ζε.

(3) To follow with enmity, to persecute, (a) ζέίpleanamim, -amam(τ): if they pursued me they will p. you also, μά ζέίpleanaoap mipeζείpleanaparo pōpe map an ζcέαona; also leanamim, -amam(τ); wilt thou flee before thine enemies while they p. thee? an oτειcπrō tū ποim το nāmroe an pεaδ bεap piao τοο leanmam? (2 *Sam.* 24, 13); the sword shall p. thee, leanpapo an clapoεam tū (*Jer.* 48, 2); (b) mγreamuygim, -uγaδ: the enemy shall p. him, mγream-όcapo an nāmapo eipean (*Hos.* 8, 2).

(4) To proceed along with a view to some end or object, leanamim, -amam(τ): he pursued his own course, το lean πέ a pύγε πέm; seek peace and p. it, ιαpπ pιoτcām aγup lean i (*Ps.* 34, 14).

Pursuer, *n.*, one who pursues or chases, (1) leanτόip, -όpa, -πί, *m.*; (2) leanmanaδ, -aγ, -aγe, *m.*; (3) τόippōe, *gen. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (4) τόippōe, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (5) τόipuyγεόip, -όpa, -πί, *m.*; (6) topγaipe, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*: until the pursuers returned, nō ζup pilleaoap na topγaipi (*Josh.* 2, 22); (7) mγreamtāc, -aγ, *pl. id., m.*: they went without

strength before the p., o'imctig-eaoap ζan neapc ποim an m-γreamtāc (*Lam.* 1, 6).

Pursuing, *n.*, the act of following either (a) to overtake simply or for sport, leanmam, -namna; or (b) with a hostile intention, ζέίpleanmam, -namna, *f.*

Pursuit, *n.*, the act of pursuing or chasing, (1) τόip, *gen. -όpa, -eaδa, f.*; (2) puag, -aγe, *f.*; (3) ποίpleanmamτ, -e, *f.*; (4) τόippōeaδc, -a, *f.*; (5) τόipapo-eaδc, -a, *f.*; (6) pāγ, -e, *f.*

Purulent, *a.*, full of pus, lān το bpaδaδ.

P. matter, bpaδaδ, -apo, *m.*

Purvey, *v.t.*, to provide, procure or get as provisions, polāt-puygim, -cap and -capiτ.

Purveyor, *n.*, a caterer, polāt-puroe, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*

Pus, *n.*, the matter produced in the process of suppuration, (1) bpaδaδ, -apo, *m.*; (2) lionaδ, -aγ, *m. (Aran)*; (3) bpaon, -om, *m.*; (4) ζop, *g. ζup, m.*

Push, *n.*, a shove, (1) τυpπαic, -e, -eaδa, *f.*; (2) pungc, -a, *m.*; (3) pungca, *g. id. m.*; (4) pungcap, -ap, *m.*

Push, *v.t.*, to shove, (1) oμuygim, -eaδ; (2) pāctim, -ācāδ; (3) oμuygim, -ζeaδ; (4) bpuγgam, -aδ; (5) pungcam, -aδ.

Pushing, *n.*, the act of shoving or pressing against with force, (1) bpuγaδ, -úγce, *m.*; (2) pācāδ, -āctce, *m.*; (3) pungcaδ, -cāa, *m.*

P. onward, aγ cup oe.

Pusillanimity, *n.*, weakness of spirit, cowardliness, (1) opoiōmupneaδ, *gen. -nyg, m.*; (2) am-mupneaδ, -nyg, *m.*

Pusillanimous, *a.*, weak-spirited, cowardly, (1) opoiōmupneamail; (2) ammupneamail.

Pusillanimously, *ad.*, in a cowardly manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\iota\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.

Pusillanimousness, *n.*, the state of being weak-spirited, $\tau\omicron\iota\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$.

Puss, Pussy, *n.*, a pet name for a cat, $\epsilon\alpha\tau$, *gen.* and *pl.* $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$, *m.*

Pustule, *n.*, an eruption of the skin containing pus, (1) $\zeta\upsilon\tau$, *-u\iota\tau*, *m.*, *dim.* $\zeta\upsilon\iota\tau\iota\kappa$; (2) $\mu\epsilon\delta\omicron\tau\omicron$, *-e*, *-i*, *f.*; (3) $\rho\mu\alpha\iota\epsilon$, *-e*, *-e\alpha\delta\alpha*, *f.*; (4) $\mu\iota\epsilon\alpha\kappa$, *-\acute{\alpha}\mu*, *m.*; (5) $\mu\iota\epsilon\alpha\delta$ *am\acute{\alpha}\epsilon*; (6) *coll.*, $\zeta\mu\iota\tau$, *-i\tau\epsilon*, *pl.* *-\acute{\alpha}*.

Pustulous, *a.*, covered with pustules, (1) $\zeta\upsilon\iota\tau\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\delta$, *-n\iota\zeta\epsilon*; (2) $\mu\iota\epsilon\alpha\kappa\epsilon\alpha\delta$, *-a\iota\zeta\epsilon*.

Put, *v.t.*, (1) to place, to lay, to set; *fig.*, to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\mu$, *v.n.* $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$: I will put enmity between thee and the woman, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\omicron$ $\mu\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\mu\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron$ γ $\alpha\kappa$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\kappa$ (*Gen.* 3, 15); he puts no trust in his servants, $\eta\iota$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\tau\alpha\sigma\delta\alpha$ $\alpha\tau$ $\beta\iota\tau$ $\iota\omicron\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha\iota\beta$ (*Job* 4, 18).

(2) To set before one for judgment, acceptance or rejection, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\mu$, *v.n.* $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$: to put a riddle, $\epsilon\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$.

(3) To attribute, to assign, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\mu$, *v.n.* $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$: put no mischievous construction on my words, $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota\iota$ $\alpha\tau$ $\mu\prime\phi\omicron\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota\beta$.

(4) To bring to the attention or notice, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\mu$, *v.n.* $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$: to put in mind, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ ι $\zeta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\epsilon$; $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ ι $\zeta\epsilon\iota\iota$.

To put aside, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\zeta\epsilon\iota$.

To put asunder, (a) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ \omicron $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$; (b) $\rho\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\delta$ \omicron $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$; (c) $\epsilon\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$.

Put away, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$: put away thy wine, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\rho\iota\omicron\alpha$ (*1 Sam.* 1, 14).

To put away one's wife, (a) α $\beta\epsilon\alpha\kappa$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$; (b) $\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\iota\beta\iota\tau$ α $\mu\iota\eta\acute{\alpha}$.

To put down, (a) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\rho\iota\omicron\tau$; (b) $\iota\epsilon\alpha\delta\omicron$ $\rho\iota\omicron\tau$; (c) $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota$ $\rho\iota\omicron\tau$: he put the money down on the table, $\tau\omicron$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\alpha\kappa$ $\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau$ $\rho\iota\omicron\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\kappa$ $\zeta\epsilon\iota\alpha\tau$.

To put forth, (a) to extend as the hand, $\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\delta$ *am\acute{\alpha}\epsilon*; (b) to propose a question, riddle, etc.: I will now put forth a riddle to you, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\omicron$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\tau$ $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\beta$ (*Judg.* 14, 12); (c) to put forth as a tree does leaves, $\rho\zeta\epsilon\iota\tau\mu$, *-\epsilon\alpha\delta*, and $\rho\zeta\epsilon\iota\tau$; (d) to exert as strength, $\eta\epsilon$ $\mu\iota\tau$ $\omicron\iota$ $\alpha\iota\iota$ $\mu\iota\tau$ $\rho\epsilon$ α $\eta\epsilon\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\rho\alpha\tau$ *am\acute{\alpha}\epsilon*.

Put in, (a) to introduce among others, to insert, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$; (b) to conduct into harbour as a ship, $\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\alpha\delta$ $\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\mu$ $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\mu$; (c) to put in a fix, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ ι $\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\tau\alpha$; (d) to put in order, to arrange, (i) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ ι $\tau\omicron\tau\epsilon\omicron$, (ii) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ ι $\eta\text{-}\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon\zeta\alpha\delta$; (e) to put in time, $\zeta\iota\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu$, *-\acute{\alpha}\delta*.

To put off, (a) to discard or lay aside, (i) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tau$, (ii) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\tau$, (iii) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\tau$, (iv) $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\kappa$ $\mu\epsilon\iota\tau$ $\rho\alpha\tau\alpha$; (b) to delay, defer or postpone, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\alpha\tau$ $\epsilon\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\epsilon$; (c) to push from land, $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ *am\acute{\alpha}\epsilon*.

To put on or upon, (a) to invest with clothes, $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\alpha\delta$ $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\omicron\mu$ (or $\mu\alpha\mu$); (b) to impose, to inflict: that which thou puttest on me I will bear, $\alpha\kappa$ $\eta\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\mu\iota\tau\omicron$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\omicron\mu$ $\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\delta\mu\iota\tau\omicron$ $\mu\epsilon$ ϵ (*2 Kings* 18, 14).

To put out, (a) to eject, $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ *am\acute{\alpha}\epsilon*; (b) to extinguish: he put out the candle, (i) $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\mu\epsilon\alpha\iota\iota$ $\alpha\tau$, (ii) $\tau\omicron$ $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\mu\epsilon\alpha\iota\iota$; (c) to

- equus, Gr. ἵππος, Celtic ep, O.I. ec̃, and Mod. Ir. eac̃, a horse; cf. L. quod, which; Ir. cas̃, what; L. aquila, Ir. acuit, eagle.
- Quack, *n.*, (1) an ignorant medical practitioner, ραοβλιαῖς, -leaḡa, *m.*
- (2) One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed, ῥῥοιτρῶε, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*
- (3) The cry of a duck or an imitation of it, ḡrāsḡaṭ, -e, *f.*
- Quack, *v.i.*, to utter a sound like the cry of a duck, ṽeanaṃ ḡrāsḡaṭ.
- Quackery, *n.*, false pretensions to any art, empiricism, ῥῥοιτρῶεac̃, -a, *f.*
- Quackish, *a.*, like a quack, ῥῥοιτρῶεac̃, -ōḡe.
- Quadragesima, *n.*, Lent, Capḡar, -aṛ, *m.*: Q. Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, an c̃eas̃ Domnaḡ oon Capḡar.
- Quadrangular, *a.*, having four angles and consequently four sides, (1) ceat̃ap̃ceap̃naḡ; (2) ceat̃ap̃c̃umneac̃; (3) ceat̃ap̃unleanaḡ; (4) ceat̃poḡaṛ (S.R., 4225).
- Quadrant, *n.*, an instrument for measuring altitudes, (1) ceat̃paṃa, -ṃan, -ṃna, *f.*; (2) ceat̃paṃan, -am, *m.*
- Quadrated, *a.*, square, ceat̃paṃnaḡ, -aḡe.
- Quadrifidous, *a.*, deeply cleft in four parts, ceat̃ap̃ḡaḡlaḡ.
- Quadrilateral, *a.*, having four sides, ceat̃ap̃taoḡaḡ.
- Quadruped, *n.*, an animal having four feet, ceat̃ap̃c̃opaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*
- Quære, Query, *n.*, a question, ceṛṭ, *gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*
- Quaff, *v.t.*, to drink copiously and with relish, (1) ólam, *v.n., ól*; (2) ṛlogam, -aḡ; with ḡo ṛḡaḡ

(cf. cuac̃ and L. cuacus, a drinking vessel, from which quaff is derived).

- Quaffing, *n.*, the act of drinking copiously and with relish, ṛlogaṛeac̃, -a, *f.*
- Quagmire, *n.*, wet land which shakes under the feet, (1) conn-c̃p̃ṭṭṭṭṭṭ, *g. -e, f.*; (2) ṛḡraḡ-ḡluḡaṛ, *f.*; (3) ceac̃aṛ, -e, *f.* (cf. B.L.L. IV. 100, 7); (4) boḡraḡ, -aḡe, -a, *f.*; (5) eṛḡ, -e, -í, *f.*; (6) ṛlogḡán, -ám, *m.*; (7) ṛlogaṛe, *g. id., pl. -ṛí, m.*; (8) ṛḡaṛe, *m.*; (9) ṛḡraḡ-boḡán -ám, *m.* (Con.), also ṛḡraṭ lunge (Don.); (10) ḡlaṛeac̃, -ṛḡe, -a, *f.* (Don.); (11) conn aṛ boḡaḡ; (12) f̃eṛṭ. -e, *pl. eanna, f.*
- Quail, *v.i.*, to lose spirit, to lose heart, to sink, to cower, cúbam, -aḡ.
- Quail, *n.*, a gallinaceous bird of the genus Coturnix communis, ḡeap̃raḡuṛṭ, *m.* (cf. Exod. 16, 13; numb 11, 32; and Ps. 105, 40).
- Quaint, *a.*, curious and fanciful, (1) ḡpeannmaṛ, -aṛe; (2) veṛmpeac̃, -ṛḡe; (3) tuṛ, -uṛe.
- Quaintly, *ad.*, in a quaint manner, ḡo ḡpeannmaṛ.
- Quaintness, *n.*, the quality of being quaint, ḡpeannmaṛe, *gen. id., f.*
- Quake, *v.i.*, to shake or quiver, (1) c̃p̃ṭṭṭṭṭ, *v.n. c̃p̃ṭ*; (2) c̃p̃ṭṭṭṭṭ-nuḡim, -uḡaḡ: the earth did q., ṽo c̃p̃ṭṭṭṭṭ an taṭam (Mat. 27, 51); the whole mount quaked greatly, ṽo c̃p̃ṭṭṭṭṭ an ṛuaḡ uṛle ḡo móṛ (Ex. 19, 18).
- Quaking, *n.*, the act of shaking with fear, cold, etc., shuddering, trembling, (1) c̃p̃ṭ nó c̃p̃ṭṭṭ, *g. c̃peaṭa, pl. c̃peaṭanna, m.*: a

great q. fell upon them, ὅσοι τὸν
ἐπὶ τὸν μόρον οὐκ ἔσονται (Dan. 107);
(2) ἐπὶ τὴν, -e, f.

Quaking, *a.*, shuddering, trembling,
(1) ἐρεάσας, -αῖς; (2) κορσάσας,
-αῖς (Don.); (3) q. for fear,
ἐρεάσας, -αῖς.

Qualification, *n.*, any quality en-
dowment or acquirement which
fits a person for any office or
occupation, (1) κάτρωσας, -α, f.;
(2) ποταῖο, -ιτα, and -αῖο, *m.*
(B.L.L. V. 430, 3).

Qualify, *v.t.*, (1) to fit for a place
or office, ὁρῶναι οὐρανῶν:
he qualified himself, ὅς ἐστιν
ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν οὐρανῶν; (2) to modify,
ἀπορῶναι, -αῖς; (3) to limit,
ἐπεὶ ὅτι.

Quality, *n.*, an attribute or char-
acteristic, (1) κάτ, *gen.* -e, *pl.*
-ί, *f.*; (2) κάτρωσας, -α, *f.*; (3)
ἐπὶ τὴν, *gen.* and *pl.* ἐπὶ τὴν, *f.*, *pl.*
also ἐπὶ τὴν, *f.*; (4) bad q.,
πορῶ-κάτ, -e, *f.*

Qualm, *n.*, (1) a sudden attack of
illness, esp. nausea, ἑλκός, *gen.*
and *pl.* ἑλκός, *m.*

(2) Faintness, ἑλκός ἐπὶ τὴν;
gen. id. f.

Quantity, *n.*, a sum or bulk, (1)
οὐρανῶν, *m.*; (2) μέτρον, *m.*; (3)
μέτρον, *m.*; (4) ποῖον, -e, *f.*;
(5) λίον, -m, *m.*; (6) large q.,
μόρον, *m.*

Quarrel, *v.i.*, to wrangle, to fight,
(1) πορῶναι, -αῖς; (2) κάτρων,
-αῖς.

Quarrel, *n.*, an angry dispute, (1)
πορῶναι, -ὄνη, -ὄνητα, *f.*: the
end of a feast is better than the
commencement of a fight, ἢ
πορῶναι ὅτι πλεονέχει τὸ πορῶναι
πορῶναι; (2) ἀπορῶναι, -αῖς, *m.*:
never go through the middle of
a row, ἢ ἑλκός ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τὸν
ἀπορῶναι; (3) ἐπὶ τὴν, -e, -εἰς, *f.*;

(4) ἐπὶ τὴν, -e, *f.*; (5) πορῶναι,
-ὄνη, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (6) πορῶναι, -ῶν,
m.: the q. is settled, τὰ ἀν
ἐπὶ τὴν ἀν τὴν πλεονέχει;
(7) πορῶναι, -e, -ί, *f.*; (8) πορῶναι,
-αῖς, *m.*; (9) πορῶναι, *g. id.*,
m.: see how he seeketh a q.
against me, πορῶναι πορῶναι
πορῶναι πορῶναι πορῶναι (2
Kings 5, 7).

Quarreller, *n.*, one who quarrels,
(1) πορῶναι, -ὄνη, -ῶν, *m.*;
(2) πορῶναι, *m.*

Quarrelling, *n.*, being engaged in
a quarrel, (1) κάτρων, -αῖς, *f.*;
(2) πορῶναι, -e, *f.*; (3) they were
q., πορῶναι τὴν ἀπορῶναι τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν.

Quarrelsome, *a.*, disposed to quar-
rel, (1) πορῶναι, -ὄνη, -ὄνητα, *f.*;
(2) πορῶναι, -αῖς, *f.*; (3) κάτρων,
-αῖς, *f.*; (4) πορῶναι, -αῖς, *f.*;
(5) πορῶναι, -αῖς, *f.*; quarrelsome
fellow, πορῶναι, *m.*, *gl. trico.*

Quarrelsomeness, *n.*, the quality
of being quarrelsome, (1) κάτρων,
-αῖς, *f.*; (2) πορῶναι, -αῖς, *f.*

Quarry, *n.*, a pit from which
stones are taken for building
and other purposes, (1) πορῶναι,
-ῶν, *m.*: he passed beyond the
quarries, πορῶναι πορῶναι πορῶναι
(Judg. 3, 26); some-
times changed by metathesis to
πορῶναι, -ῶν, *pl. id.*, and -ῶντα,
m.

Quarryman, *n.*, a worker in a
quarry, πορῶναι, -ὄνη, -ῶν, *m.*

Quart, *n.*, a measure, two pints,
(1) κάτρων, *gen.* -αῖς, *pl.* -α, *m.*;
(2) πορῶναι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*,
from which Sheeban.

Quarter, *n.*, (1) the fourth part
of anything, πορῶναι, -αν,
-ῶν, *f.*

(2) Of a year, *qáite*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *pl.* also *-eanna* and *-eáca*, *f.*

Quarter Sessions, *Ceátrama* *-feireóim*, *f.* (*'róim*, *b. f.*); *feireóim qáiteamla*.

(3) Of a compass, *áir*: they came to him from every *q.*, *táim* *riao* *cúige* *ar* *ḡac* *uile* *áir* (*Mark* 1, 45); the four winds from the four quarters of heaven, *na ceítre ḡaoṫa ó ceítre hároaib* *neimhe* (*Jer.* 49, 36).

(4) Of a round cake, (a) *ceannṫa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*; (b) *feapail*, *-e*, *f.* (*cf. fapóáil*, the greater part of anything, and *Eng. Fardel*, one of two parts of any object divisible into two).

(5) *pl.*, A place of lodgings or temporary residence, *ceátrama*, *-n*, *-mna*, *f.*: quarters for the night and the road in the morning, *c. na horóce* *ir* *an bóṫar* *ar* *maíom*.

(6) Of mutton, (a) *ceátrama* *caoirfeóla*, *f.*; (b) *riḡe* *caoirfeóla*, *f.*

(7) The act of sparing the life of a conquered enemy, (a) *anacal*, *-ail*, *m.* (*B.L.L.* I. 72); (b) *ceátrama*, *f.*, is also used in this sense; (c) *comirce*, *g. id.*, *f.*: to ask for *q.*, *comirce* *o'iaippar*; to give *q.*, *comirce* *oo* *ṫaḃairṫ*.

(8) A specific place, *áir*, *-e* *pl. -eanna* and *-eáca*, *f.*: because of the Jews who were in those quarters, *ar* *ron* *na nliúoaróeao* *oo* *bí* *amirna* *háitib* *rim* (*Acts* 16, 3).

Quarter, *v.t.*, (1) to divide into quarters or parts, *ḡeapnam* *'na* *ceátramnaib*.

(2) To furnish with shelter and food, *ṫaḃnam* *buanaṫ* *oo*. *Quartering*, *n.*, the act of billeting soldiers, *buanaṫ*, *-a*, *f.*

Quarterly, *a.*, once a quarter, (1) *qáiteamail*, *-mla*; (2) *uair* *ra* *qáite*.

Quarter-master, *n.*, a military officer who provides quarters and supplies for a body of troops, (1) *máirṫir* *ceátraman*, *m.* (*Feenachty*); (2) *máirṫir* *buanaṫa*, *m.*

Quatern, *n.*, the fourth part of a pint, a gill, *cnaḡaire*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*

Quartz, *n.*, a kind of stone usually transparent and composed of hexagonal crystals, *cloṫ ḡríme*, *f.*

Quash, *v.t.*, to make void, *cuirim* *ar* *neimnió*.

Quatrain, *n.*, a stanza of four lines, (1) *ṫann*, *-a*, *pl. id.*, and *-ṫaṫa*, *m.*; (2) *ceátrama*, *-n*, *-mna*, *f.*

Quay, *n.*, a wharf, (1) *céao*, *-éro*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (2) *céib* (*Con.*); (3) *calaṫ*, *-aró*, *m.*

Queen, *n.*, (1) the wife of a king, (a) *bamríogán*, *-ḡna*, *pl. id.* and *-ḡanta*, *f.*: the king said to me, the *q.* also sitting by him, *aoḃairṫ* *an* *riḡ* *liom*, *an* *bamríogán* *fór* *'n-a* *riúe* *lám* *leir* (*Neh.* 2, 6); (b) *ríogán*, *-ḡna*, *pl. id.*, *f.* (*cf. Skr. rājñī*; *L. regina*).

(2) A female sovereign, *bamríogán*, *-ḡna*, *pl. id.* and *-ḡanta*, *f.*: the queen of Sheba, *b. Šeba* (*1 Kings* 10, 1).

Queen-like, *a.*, like a queen, (1) *ríognamail*, *-mla*; (2) *ríognaróe* (*Y. B. L.* 905).

Queenly, *a.*, like or suitable to a queen, *ῥιόσναρθε* (*R. C.* xxiv. 207).

Queer, *a.*, (1) *ῥρεαννμαρ*, -αιρε; (2) *αιρτεαδ*, -τιρε: I think it q., *ἴρ αιρτεαδ ὕομ*; (3) *αιτ*, -ε: it is a q. world, *ἴρ αιτ αν ραοξαι ε*; (4) *βαρραμαιλ*, -μιλα (*Con.*).

Queerly, *ad.*, *ῥο ῥρεαννμαρ*.

Queerness, *n.*, *ῥρεαννμαιρεαδτ*, -α, *f.*

Quell, *v.t.*, *cuirim fá coir*.

Queller, *n.*, *coirgceóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Quench, *v.t.*, (1) to extinguish as fire and figuratively sensations and emotions. (a) *múcaim*, -að: if I drained the river my thirst I'd not q., *ῥά νοιύσφαμν αν ρρυτ ní múcφαμν μο ταρτ* (*G. O'Don.*); so they shall q. my coal, *μαρ ριν múcφαο μο ρμέαροο* (2 *Sam.* 14, 7); many waters cannot q. love, neither can the floods drown it, *ní féaῶaio mópañ uirgeaῶ αν ῥpaῶ ῥο múcaῶ, ní mó féaῶaio na tuilte α βαταῶ* (*Cant.* 8, 7); (b) *cuirim ar*; I quenched the fire, *cuir-eaῶ an teine ar*.

(2) To quench thirst, *coirgaím ταρτ*: the wild asses q. their thirst, *coirgro na harail fiaῶta α ῥταρτ* (*Ps.* 104, 11).

Quenchable, *a.*, capable of being quenched, *ρομúcta*.

Quenched, *a.*, extinguished, *múcta*, *ind.*

Quencher, *n.*, one who extinguishes, *múctóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Quenchless, *a.*, incapable of being quenched, *neamúcta*.

Querist, *n.*, one who asks questions, *ceirteóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Quern, *n.*, a handmill for grinding grain, *bpó*, *gen.* -ón, *dat.* -óin, *pl.* -óimte, *f.*; *cloc bpóime* (*Creggan*).

Querulous, *a.*, apt to find fault or complain, (1) *manpánaδ*, -αιρε; (2) *ceapnuigcead*, -τιρε; (3) *ῥeapánaδ*, -αιρε; (4) *buimbpead*, -ριρε.

Querulously, *ad.*, in a querulous manner, *ῥο manpánaδ*.

Querulousness, *n.*, the condition or quality of being querulous, *manpánaδτ*, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Query, *n.*, a question, *ceirt*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*

Quest, *n.*, (1) an attempt to find something, (a) *cuapтуgaῶ* (also *cuapῥaδ*), -uigce, *m.*: (b) to go in q. of new adventures, *ῥul ag loῥs ῥuaῥacta nuῶa*; I was in q. of you, *ῥo bí mé ar ῥo loῥs-ῥa nó ῥoo loῥs-ῥa*; (c) *iaῥῥaῶ*, -aῶta *m.*

(2) A kind of pigeon, *colúr*, -úr, *m.*

Question, *n.*, an interrogation, *ceirt*, -e, -eanna, *f.*: a lawyer asked him a q., *ῥo cuir ῥoctúr ῥuige ceirt ar* (*Mat.* 22, 35).

Question, *v.t.*, to examine by asking questions, (1) *ceirtigim*, (also *ceirrigim*, *Con.*), -uigῥaῶ (*cf.* *L. quæstio*); (2) *cuirim ceirt ar*; (3) to treat as doubtful, *cuirim, v.n. cup*, with *ῥcaῥ*: q. not the clerics' deeds, *ná cuir ῥcaῥ ῥníom na ῥcliaῥ* (*Oss.* IV. 80, 8).

Questionable, *a.*, doubtful, (1) *ceirteamail*, -miла; (2) *amῥapaδ*, -αιρε.

Questionableness, *n.*, the quality of being doubtful, *ceirteamlaδτ*, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Questioner, *n.*, one who questions, (1) *ceirteóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *ceirteačán*, -ám, *m.*

Questioning, *n.*, the act of examining by question and answer,

(1) ceiptiugadh, -ighe, *m.*; (2) cur caoéire oim-ra, *q. me.*

Questionless, *ad.*, beyond question or doubt, (1) gan ceirt; (2) gan ampar.

Quibble, *n.*, a trifling or evasive distinction, (1) veirmineacht, -a, *f.*; (2) corfocat, -a, *m.*; (3) forcaom, -e, *f.*; (4) camóg, -óige, -a, *f.*

Quibble, *v.i.*, to evade the point by artifice or by trifling distinctions, déanam camóg.

Quibbler, *n.*, one who quibbles, (1) cabaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) camógach, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (3) corfocturóe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óche, *m.*

Quibbling, *n.*, the act of equivocating or evading the point by artifice, (1) veirmineacht, -a, *f.*; (2) camógacht, -a, *f.*; (3) camit-éaracht, -a, *f.*

Quick, *a.*, (1) alive, living, animate, beó, *ind.* (*cf.* W. byw): quicklime, aol beó; till they go down *q.* into the pit, go raáaro ríor beó annra poll (*Numb.* 16, 30).

(2) Characterized by life or liveliness, animated, sprightly, agile, brisk, ready, (a) beó, *ind.*; (b) meap, *gsf.* mipe; (c) beóluat, -aite; (d) bpior, -irge; (e) ppar, *gsf.* ppeibe, also ppar; (f) sproo, *gsf.* spruo.

(3) Speedy, swift, (a) luat, -aite: com luat le teangta na mban; very *q.*, iomluat, -aite; (b) taparó, -e; (c) éararó, -e; (d) garra, *ind.*: a bicycle is sometimes called capall garra; (e) lútmair, -aibe; (f) tpic, -e (often); (g) abéil, -e: very *q.*, rárabéil.

(4) Impatient, passionate, hasty, (a) meap, *gsf.* mipe;

(b) obann, -ainne; (c) cpiaró, -e; (d) dian, *gsf.* déine.

(5) Sensitive, perceptive in a high degree, géar, -éibe: a *q.* ear, cluar géar; *q.* sight, raóapc géar; *q.* of comprehension, géarpiurpae, -rige.

Going as *q.* as possible (*colloq.*), (a) as out 'rna feirí sunnte (*Con.*); (b) as imteacht i mbárr na bpararóche (*M. M. R.*); (c) as imteacht 'rna reala babtaí (*Con.*); (d) as imteacht 'rna putou-rápa (*E. O'N.*); (e) as imteacht ar a mme géibe; (f) as imteacht ar óiceall.

Quick, *n.*, a living person, the part of a finger or toe to which a nail is attached, beó, *g. id.* and bí, *pl.* -óda, *m.*: who shall judge the *q.* and the dead noé béapap breac ar beódaib 7 ar márbuib (*2 Tim.* 4, 1); a nail in the *q.*, cairnge 'ran mbeó.

Quicken, *v.t.*, (1) to make alive, to vivify, beódam, -aó, also beó-óurim, -uáó; (2) to accelerate speed, géarpurim, -uáó.

Quickbeam, *n.*, the quicken tree or rowantree, (1) cpiann caor-tann, *m.*; (2) caoréann, -ainn, *m.*; (3) cártann (*M.*). (The oldest spelling is cártann).

Quickenbush, *n.*, a shrub which stands for the letter l in Irish, luir, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Quicker, *comp.* of Quick, níor túirge.

Quicklime, *n.*, unslacked lime, aol beó, *m.*

Quickly, *ad.*, in a quick manner, (1) go luat; (2) go hobann: he who gives *q.* gives twice, an té oo veip go héararó oo veip ra óó; (3) go sproo; (4) go garra: a bad herb grows *q.*, páparr oíócluib go garra (*H. M.*

1322); (5) so prap: tāmīg meap̄ṣac̄ na lann nḡlar īr a rluas̄ so prap ar an mball (Oss. IV. 110, 28).

Quickness, *n.*, activity, briskness, (1) tuar, -air and -ra, *m.*; (2) beōdām̄laēt, -a, *f.*; (3) ḡarṭaēt, -a, *f.* (of intellect); (4) meap̄rō-āēt, -a, *f.*; (5) mipeāēt, -a, *f.*; (6) ēap̄ḡarōeāēt, -a, *f.*

Quicksand, *n.*, a mass of sand mixed with water which is dangerous if walked on, (1) ḡameam̄ beō: lest they should fall into the quicksands, o'eaḡla so mbual̄f̄roir̄ ī nḡameam̄ beō (Acts 27, 17); (2) beōḡameam̄, -m̄me, *f.*; (3) rloḡeaoal, -ail, *m.*; (4) ḡameam̄ p̄ūḡ, *gl.* syrtes.

Quickset, *n.*, a living plant set to grow, esp. the hawthorn, crann p̄air, *m.*

Quick-sighted, *a.*, quick to see or discern, beōpaōar̄caē, -aḡe.

Quick-sightedness, *n.*, the quality of being quick-sighted, beōpaōar̄caēēt, -a, *f.*

Quicksilver, *n.*, the metal mercury, (1) aḡḡeao beō; (2) bīceap̄b.

Quick-tempered, *a.*, easily roused, (1) tuarḡānta, *ind.*; (2) lāp̄anta, *ind.*

Quick-witted, *a.*, having ready wit, ḡeap̄cūp̄eāē, -r̄ḡe.

Quiescence, *n.*, state of quiet or repose, (1) ciúmeap̄, *gen.* -ir, *m.*; (2) toḡṭ, *m.*

Quiescent, *a.*, at rest, still, (1) ciúm, -e; (2) pomeann̄o.

Quiet, *n.*, (1) repose, ruam̄neap̄, *gen.* -nir, *m.*

(2) Stillness, ciúmeap̄, *gen.* -nir, *m.*

(3) Ease, (a) rām̄me, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) rām̄āēt, -a, *f.*; (c) rām̄p̄rōe, *g. id.*, *f.*

On the *q.*, (a) ar an ḡcūp̄áro; (b) ī ḡan p̄ior.

Quiet, *a.*, (1) in a state of rest or calm, ruam̄neāē, -nḡe: they were *q.* all the night, bīoaōr so r. ar p̄eaō na horōce (Judg. 16, 2).

(2) Free from noise, hushed, still, ciúm, -e.

(3) Not excited or anxious, (a) rām̄, -ām̄me; (b) p̄ém̄, -e; (c) p̄érō, -e.

(4) Not exciting disorder or trouble, (a) rocair, -cra; (b) p̄ioṭcānta, *ind.*; (c) ruam̄neap̄aē, -aḡe; (d) rōm̄ail, -e; (e) tām̄, -ām̄me; (f) cūp̄áro, -e.

Quiet, *v.t.* and *i.*, to still or become still, to pacify or be pacified, (1) ciúmm, -neaō; (2) ciúm̄ḡim, -iuḡaō; (3) p̄ém̄ḡim, -iuḡaō.

Keep *q.*, (a) fan rocair; (b) ceap̄ ro ruam̄neap̄.

Quieted, *a.*, stilled, pacified, ciúm̄ḡe.

Quietly, *ad.*, in a quiet manner, (1) so rām̄; (2) so p̄ém̄; (3) so ciúm; (4) so rocair; (5) so p̄érō.

Quietness, *n.*, the state of being quiet, (1) ciúmeap̄, *gen.* -nir, *m.*; (2) ruam̄neap̄, -nir, *m.*; (3) ciúme, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) p̄ém̄eāēt, -a, *f.*; (5) tām̄leāēt, -a, *f.*

Quietude, *n.*, tranquillity, (1) rām̄me *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) p̄ém̄me, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) p̄eap̄ḡaḡeāēt, -a, *f.*

Quill, *n.*, a large feather, (1) cleite, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cī, *m.*; (2) eite, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cī, -āēa and -āōa, *f.*; (3) eiteaḡān, -ām̄, *m.* (Tyr.); (4) p̄iteān, p̄iḡṭeān, eiteān iteācān: a weaver's *q.*, *p.* p̄iḡ-eaoōpa.

Quilt, *n.*, an outer bedcover, (1) cuit, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (2) cuitce,

- g. id., pl. -cí, f.;* (3) *ṛalac* *leabta*; (4) *pluro, -e, f., dim. pluroeós, f. (Con.).*
- Quince, *n.*, the fruit of a shrub (*Cydonia vulgaris*), *cumpe, g. id., f.*
- Quinquagesima, *n.*, Shrove Sunday, *Domnac na hInroe.*
- Quinsy, *n.*, a disease characterized by inflammation and swelling of the throat, (1) *plucamur, -uir, m.;* (2) *ṣalar pluce*; (3) *ṛme-reádam*; (4) *tactán, -ám, m.;* (5) *tóctán, -ám, m.;* (6) *ṛṣeic-éimneap, -uir, m.;* (7) *ac bṛáṣao, m.*
- Quintessence, *n.*, pure or concentrated essence, *an bṛíṣ ṛ ṛíor-ṣlame.*
- Quire, *n.*, originally five sheets of parchment, now 24 sheets of paper with a single fold or unfolded, (1) *cíona, g. id., pl. -ta, m.;* (2) *cín, f. (cf. L. quinum):* give me a q. of parchment, *taḃair dom cíona meamṛam*; (3) *ceatṛama, -n, -mna, f. (L. quartus).*
- Quire-singing. *See Choir.*
- Quirk, *n.*, a smart retort, *ṛoṛcaom, -e, f.*
- Quirkish, *a.*, resembling a quirk, *ṛoṛcaomeac, -nige.*
- Quit, *v.i.*, to go away from a place, *ṛáṣam, -ṣáil and -ṣamc.*
- Quitch grass, *n.*, a perennial grass (*Agropyrum repens*), *bṛuimṛeap, -ṛeip, m.*, also called couch grass, quick grass, quack grass, scutch grass and twitch grass.
- Quite, *ad.*, completely, wholly, (1) *ṣo nute*; (2) *ṣo léip*; (3) *q. right to sue them, ṛ maic an ceapc é an olige do cup oṛca*; (4) *ap ṛao.*
- Quits, *a.*, to be even, (1) *coṣrom, -ṛume*, (2) *map a céile*; (3)

- I will be quits with him, *beao-ṛa ruap leip*; (4) *beao-ṛa cúiteac leip.*
- Quitting, *n.*, the act of leaving, (1) *ṛáṣáil, -ála, f.;* (2) *ṛáṣamc, -e, f.*
- Quiver, *n.*, a sheath for arrows, (1) *bolṣán, -ám, m.;* happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them, *ṛ beannuṛṣce an ouine aṣ a bṛuil a bolṣán ṛaiṣeao lán oíob (Ps. 127, 5);* (2) *ṣabolṣ, -buitṣ, m.*
- Quiver, *v.i.*, to tremble, to shake or shudder, *cṛioṣam, v.n. cṛioṣ and cṛiṣ.*
- Quivering, *n.*, the act of shaking or trembling, (1) *cṛiṣ, g. cṛeacá, m.;* (2) *cṛeacáṛṣáil, -e, f.*
- Quivering, *a.*, tremulous, shaking, (1) *cṛeacánaṣ, -aṣe*; (2) *cṛeacáṣ, -aṣe.*
- Quiz, *v.t.*, to chaff, to mock, *maṣao (nó ṛonómaro) do oḃeanam ṛé oume.*
- Quoif. *See Coif.*
- Quorum, *n.*, such a number of any public body as can legally transact business, *úion comairle, m.*
- Quotation, *n.*, part of a book or writing repeated, *aṣṛáo, -ṛáo, -ṛáoce, m.*
- Quoter, *n.*, one who quotes, *aṣ-ṛáoṛceóip, gen. -ópa, pl. -ṛí, m.*
- Quoth, *def. v.t.*, said, *ap: q. I, aṛpa mire*; *q. he, ap ṛé.*
- Quotidian, *a.*, daily, *laeṣeamail, -mla.*

R.

R, R, *ruip* (the elder tree), the fourteenth letter of the Irish alphabet. Etymologically R is most closely related to L, N and S, as in *le=pe*, with;

uom = μiom, with me; loc uaiṛ near Mullingar is called loc uaiṛ, and Όρυμ Cuiάθ near Castlepollard is called Όρυμ Cuiάθ (*cf.* O'D. *Gram.* 37). After C and D, R becomes N, and N becomes R, ρήιρ, adultery, becoming ρήιρ in W. *Lim.*; in *Con.* and *U.* cnoc is pronounced cṛuc and ṡṛuc.

Rabbit, *n.*, a small animal of the genus *Lepus*, the European species being *L. cuniculus*, comín, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.* (*cf.* *L. cuniculus*; W. *cwningen*; Corn. *cynin*; Br. *cunigl*).

Rabbit-warren, *n.*, preserved ground where rabbits burrow and breed, comṡḡar, *gen.* and *pl. -éir, m.* (*cf.* Ital. *conigliera*).

Rabble, *n.*, a crowd of low, noisy people, (1) ραοṡḡar, -aiṛ, *m.*; (2) ραοṡḡar ṛluaiṡ, *m.*; (3) bṛurḡar ṛluaiṡ; (4) bṛurḡán, -ám, *m.*; (5) coramair, -aiṛ, *m.*; (6) ṡṛáirṡ, -e, *f.*; (7) ṡṛamairṡ, -e, *f.*; (8) cumṡṛioirṡ, -a, *m.*; (9) ṡṛeaḡairṡ, -e, *f.* (*Don.*); (10) cóir, -e, eaḡa, *f.*; drunken rabble, cóir an óil.

Rabid, *a.*, furious, raging, (1) ṛíochmar, -aiṛe; (2) ṛṛaóchmar, -aiṛe.

Rabidness, *n.*, the state of being rabid, ṛíochmaṡṛeaḡt, *gen. -a, f.*

Rabies, *n.*, canine madness, conṡáθ, -arò, *m.*

Race, *n.*, the descendants of a common ancestor, (1) cmeáθ, -níθ, *pl. -nròeaḡa, m.*, also cme (*cf.* Gr. γένος; L. gens); (2) clann, *gen. clomne, pl. -a, f.* (*cf.* W. plant; *cf.* Lat. planta, sprout and Eng. plant); (3) póir, -óir, *m.* (*cf.* σπόρος, seed and W. par, germ); (4) ṛóir, -e, *f.*; (5) ṡṛeaḡ, -eibe, -a, *f.* (*cf.* Fr.,

Ital., Span. and Port. tribu, clan); (6) ṛíotṛaḡ, -aiṡ, *m.*; (7) ṛíot, -íl, *pl. -ta, m.*; (8) true r., ṛáirṡoḡ, -oíḡe, -a, *f.*; (9) ṛluoḡt, -leaḡta, *m.*; (10) noble r., (a) ṛaopaicme, *f.*, (b) new r., úir-ṛluoḡt, *m.*; (c) free r., ṛaor-ṛluoḡt, *m.*; (11) quiet r., ṛuam-ṛluoḡt, *m.*; (12) ṛme, *g. id.*, *pl. -aḡa and -aḡaḡa, f.*; (13) line, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, f.*; (14) ṛítṛeaḡ, -eibe, -a, *f.*; (15) foreign r., ṡallṛme, *f.*

Race, *n.*, a running, esp. in a contest, (1) ṛár, -áir, -anna, *m.*; (2) cúirra, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.*: until they try a r. with them, ṡo bṛéaḡarṡ ṛiaθ cúirra leó; (3) ṛit, *gen.* and *pl. ṛeaḡa, m.* (*cf.* W. rhed); (4) comṡṡṡṡ, -leaṡṡa, *f.*: I saw . . . that the r. is not to the swift, conaiṛe mé . . . naḡ ṡo'n luat atá an comṡṡṡṡ (*Eccles.* 9, 11); let us run with patience the r. that is set before us, ṛuoḡam maílle le ṛoṡṡro cum cinn na comṡṡṡṡ atá ṛománn (*Heb.* 12, 1); (5) comṡṡṡṡ, -ṛeaḡa, *m.*

Race-course, *n.*, (1) céroe, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí, m.* (O'D. *Supp.*); (2) cúirra, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí, m.* (*cf.* *Hard.* II. 38, and *cf.* cúirra ṡamṛa, dance green).

Racer, *n.*, one who or that which races, (1) ṛíteóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (2) runner, ṛeaḡuròe, *g. id.*, *pl. -òḡe, m.*

Race-horse, *n.*, a horse bred for running races, (1) eaḡ buaḡa (*Bk. Lism.*); (2) capall ṛáir: the world would not make a r. out of an ass, ní ṡéanṛaḡ an ṛaḡṡat capall ṛáir ṡ'arai; (3) eaḡ ṛeaḡa, *m.*; (4) ṛeaṡṡeaḡ, *m.* (*N. Con.*).

Racing, *n.*, the act of contending in a race, (1) κοῖμιμτ, -e, *f.*; (2) κοῖμιμτ, -ρεατᾶ, *m.* (1 Cor. 9, 24); (3) ἀγ ριτ le n-a céile; (4) ἀγ βαῖμτ an ὁδῶν τῶν δᾶ céile.

Racing, *a.*, given to running, ρεατᾶ, -αιγε.

Rack, *n.*, (1) an instrument of torture, (a) κανταοῖρ, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -ρί, *f.*; (b) γλέαρ πιονόρ; (c) πεαρταλόρ, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -οί, *f.*

(2) A frame for holding hay, corn, etc., supplied as fodder for animals, ρακα, *g. id.*, *m.*

Rack, *v.t.*, to torture, ριαναιμ σο τῶαν.

Racket, Racquet, *n.*, an instrument used for striking a ball in tennis and similar games, βυαῖτεοῖρ, -όρᾶ, -ρί, *m.*

Racket, *n.*, confused, clattering noise, (1) γλεό, *g.* γλιαό, *dat.* γλιαρό, *m.*; (2) κυλλόρ, *gen.* -οε, *f.*; (3) κατῶρα, *m.* (*Tyr.*); (4) τορᾶν, -αιν, *m.*; (5) ράιγ, -e, *f.*

Rackety, *a.*, making a tumultuous noise, (1) κυλλόρροεᾶ, -οῖγε; (2) γλιατορᾶ, -αιγε.

Rack-rent, *n.*, an excessive rent, ῥαορῑόρ, -α, -αννα, *m.*

Racy, *a.*, exciting the mental taste, βλαρτα, *ind.*

Raddle, *n.*, a red pigment used in marking cattle, (1) κρέ ρυαό, *f.*; (2) ρυαρόκρμोट, *f.*; (3) βρεαρᾶ, -αιτ, *m.*

Radiance, Radiancy, *n.*, vivid brightness, (1) ρεαῖρᾶ, -ρᾶρ, *m.*; (2) τονηρᾶ, -ρᾶρ, *m.*

Radiant, *a.*, emitting a vivid light, (1) ρεαῖρᾶ, -αιγε (*cf.* Gr. δῆλος, bright); (2) τονηρᾶ, -αιγε; (3) λαμνεᾶ, -νῖγε; (4) ροῖλρεᾶ, -ρῖγε.

Radiantly, *ad.*, with vivid brightness, (1) σο ρεαῖρᾶ; (2) σο τονηρᾶ

Radiate, *v.i.*, to shine, (1) ρεαῖρᾶμ, -αό; (2) τονηρᾶμ, -αό.

Radiation, *n.*, emission and diffusion of light, (1) ρεαῖρᾶ, -αρό, *m.*; (2) τονηρᾶ, -αρό, *m.*; (3) ρρῑεᾶ, -ετᾶ, *m.*

Radical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the root or origin, (1) ρῑεᾶμᾶ, -αιγε; (2) πῑεᾶμᾶ, -αιγε; (3) βυαόρα, -αιγε.

R. word, ρῑεᾶμῑοκα, -αιτ *m.*

Radish, *n.*, (1) the well-known plant Raphanus sativus, (a) μεᾶκαν ρεαρῑ, *m.*; (b) μεᾶκαν ρατοῖγ, *m.*; (c) ρατοῖρ, -e, *f.*; (d) μεᾶκαν ρυαό, *m.*

(2) Horse-radish, (a) μεᾶκαν εᾶ, *m.*; (b) μεᾶκαν ραγυμ, *m.*; (c) υῖργε βεᾶτᾶ na mbῑᾶτᾶρ.

(3) Water radish, μεᾶκαν ραγυμ υῖργε.

Raffle, *n.*, a kind of lottery, ρᾶρῑᾶ, *g. id.*, *pl.* αῖ, *m.*

Raft, *n.*, pieces of timber fastened together, a float, ρλαο, *gen.* α, *pl.* αῖ, *m.*

Rafter, *n.*, one of the timbers of a roof, (1) ταοβᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*: our rafters of fir, ῥο γῑυμᾶρ ᾶρ ῥταοβᾶν (*Cant.* 1, 17); two rafters, κύρῑᾶ, νό κύρῑᾶ ταοβᾶν, *m.*; (2) ρατα, *g. id.*, *pl.* αῖ, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Raftsman, *n.*, a man who makes or manages a raft, ρεαρ ρλαοα.

Rag, *n.*, a piece of cloth torn off, (1) κεαρτ, *gen.* κεῖρτε, *pl.* κεῖρτεᾶ, *f.*: filthy rags, κεῖρτεᾶ ραῖᾶ (*Isa.* 64, 6); his clothes are worn to rags, τᾶ α εᾶοᾶ καῖττε n-a κεῖρτεᾶ; (2) ρτῑόγ, -α, αῖ, *m.*; (3) ρτῑόγᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.* (*Don.*); (4) ρτῑοκῑᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*; (5) ρεᾶβα, -αῖγ, -αιγε, *m.*; (6)

ρίοβαλ, -αιλ, *m.*; (7) ῥιοβαλ, -αιλ, *m.*; (8) λεαῶβ, -α, *pl. id.*, and -αῶα, *m.*; (9) ῥιβεός, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; (10) ῥιατός, *f.*; ῥεαρ ῥιατόιγε, a ragman or one who gathers rags.

Ragamuffin, *n.*, a paltry or disreputable fellow, ῥαιτίν (ῥαιτίν, *M.*), *gen. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

Rage, *n.*, violent anger, (1) οἰβ-ρεαρς, -ειρσε, *f.*: ye have slain them in a r., ῥο μαρβαδαιρ ιαο ι νοιβρεαρς (2 *Chron.* 28, 9); (2) βάνιρθε, *f.*; (3) ῥεαρςῥιμπε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) κομφαῶ, -αῶ, *m.*; (5) κυτάς, -αις, *m.*: your r. against me, ῥο κυτάς αμ ἀγάρ-ρε (*Isa.* 37, 28); (6) βυτε, *g. id.*, *f.*: I know thy r. against me, ιρ ριορ ῥαμ-ρα ῥο βυτε αμ' ἀγάρ (2 *Kings* 19, 27).

Rage, *v.i.*, to be furious with anger, (1) κυταῖςιμ, *v.n.* κυτάς: the fool rageth and is confident, κυταῖςιρ αν τ-αμαῶαν ἀγυρ βιόνι ρέ ῥόεαράς (*Prov.* 14, 16); (2) ῥεαρςβυτε ῥο βεῖτ αρ ῥουμ; (3) ῥιυκῶιμ, -αῶ.

Ragged, *a.*, wearing tattered clothes, (1) ῥιοβαλας, -αισε; (2) ῥιοβας, -αισε; (3) ῥιοβόζας, -αισε; (4) κλιοβας, -αισε; (also ῥλιοβας, -αισε).

A *r. person*, (a) ῥιοβλακῶν, -ῶν, *m.*; (b) κλιοβαιρε, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*

Raggedness, *n.*, the state of being ragged, ῥιοβαλαςτ, *gen. -α, f.*

Ragged robin, *n.*, a plant (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*), (1) ιυρ ρίοβα; (2) πλύρ να κυαῖε.

Raging, *n.*, the act of being violently agitated, (1) κομφαῶ, -αῶ, *m.*: the sea ceased from its r., ῥο ρσυρ αν ραιρρσε ῥά κομφαῶ (*Jonah* 1, 15); (2) the r. of the water, κομῥαῖ αν ιυρσε (*Luke*

8, 24); (3) r. of the sea. κομφαῶ να ραιρρσε.

Raging, *a.*, with rage, (1) αρ ῥεαρς ιαπαῶ; (2) ριαοῶα, *ind.*; (3) ριοῶα, *ind.*; (4) βυτεαμῶι, -ῶι; (5) κομφαῶας, -αισε.

Ragingly, *a.*, in a raging manner, (1) ῥο ριαοῶα; (2) ῥο ριοῶα.

Ragwort, *n.*, a composite plant (*Senecio Jacobæa*), (1) βυακῶιαν (burœ), *m.*; (2) βοιτῶν burœ (*U.*); (3) βαιτσεαράν, -ῶν, *m.*; (4) βυαφανῶν να η-εαρςαράν; (5) κυρεός βυρœ; (6) βογλυρ (marsh).

Raid, *n.*, a hostile or predatory incursion, a foray, (1) κρεας, -εισε, -α, *f.*; (2) τῶν, -ῶν, -ντε, *f.*; (3) ραμῶς, -αις, *m.*: there is no r. made by Maeve on a King of Ulster of the hosts, νίλ αον ραμῶς α ῥουγ Μαεῶβ αρ αον ρίς ιλιαῶ να ρλυας (*D. A.* 37); (4) εαρςαίρε, -ε, *f.*; (5) ρυας, -αις, *m.*

Rail, *n.*, a bar of timber or metal; also a frame for a cart, ρῶι, *g. ρῶας, pl. ρῶας, f.*

Rail, *v.i.*, to utter reproaches, (1) κάιιμ, -νεαῶ: he wrote letters also to r. on the Lord, ῥο ρῥιοῶ ρέ ιτρεαςῶ μαρ αν ῥεῶαῶα ῥο κάμεαῶ αν Τιῥεαρνα (2 *Chron.* 32, 17); (2) ῥοβειρῶιμ αῖτῖρ ῥο: they that passed by railed on him, αν ῥρεαμ ῥο ῥαῶαῶ εῖαίρ ῥο βειρῶιρ αῖτῖρ ῥό (*Mark* 15, 29)

Rail, *v.t.*, κάιιμ: λαῶαίρε ῥο ρῥαμῶας ιε ῥουμ.

Railer, *n.*, κάιιτεῶιρ, *gen. -ῶρα, pl. -ρί, m.*

Railing, *a.*, expressing reproach, (1) κάιιτεας, -τισε; (2) αν-κάιιμτεας, -τισε.

Railing, *n.*, a barrier made of rails, (1) ῥαμῶι, -ε, *f.*; (2) ρῶι, -ῶας, *f.*

Railing, *n.*, the act of reproaching,

(1) cámeað, -nte, *m.*; (2) mar-luḡað, -uigḡte, *m.*; (3) anéainnt, -e, *f.*: he is proud knowing nothing but doting about questions and strifes of words . . . railings, evil surmisings, atá ré uaiḃpeac ḡan fíor domneite aige aet é ar raob céille i tóimceall ceirteann aḡur impeapán focaí . . . anéainnt, oíocḃapamla (1 *Tim.* 6, 4); do not render evil for evil or r. for r., ná oéan oíe i n-aḡaró uíle ná anéainnt i n-aḡaró anéainnte (1 *Pet.* 3, 9).

Raillery, *n.*, jesting language, banter, (1) maḡað, -aró, *m.*; (2) rúḡrao, -ḡarḡa, *m.*; (3) rult, -uít, *m.*; (4) pparḡḡ, -e, *f.* (*Lhuyd*).

Railroad, Railway, *n.*, a road with steel rails on which trains run, bótar rapam.

Raiment, *n.*, clothing in general, éaðac, -aig, *m.*

Rain, *n.*, water falling from the clouds, (1) fearḡam, -e and -ḡanna, *f.*; (2) báirḡeac, -ḡiḡe, *f.* (báirḡeac, *Or.*); (3) heavy r., (a) claḡar, -ar, *m.* (*Ker.*), (b) claḡarḡnac, -aigḡe, *f.* (*W. Lim.*). (c) bpaílle fearḡanna; (4) r, driven by the wind, rapro, *g. id.*, *m.*; (5) light r., (a) bráóán, -ám, *m.*, (b) bráóarḡnac, -aigḡe, *f.*, (c) oraḡnánac, -aigḡe, *f.*, (d) riab-fearḡam, *f.* (with wind), (e) mist, ceobḡán, -ám, *m.*; (6) swirling r., oírtán, ám, *m.*

Rain, *v.t.* fearpam, -aró: I will command the clouds that they r. no r. on it, paigḡópa mé o na néallaib ḡo nac ḃpḡarḡar fearḡam uirre (*Isa.* 5, 6).

Rain, *v.i.*, to fall in drops from the clouds: it rains (a) ra pé aḡ

cup fearḡamne; (b) tá pé aḡ oéanam fearḡamne; (c) tá pé aḡ fearḡam.

Rainbow, *n.*, a bright-coloured bow or arc in the sky showing in concentric bands the colours of the spectrum, (1) boḡa báirḡiḡe, *m.* (*Con.*); (2) boḡa rín, *m.*; (3) boḡa leaca, *m.* (*M.*); (4) boḡa ceaḡa, *m.*; (5) tuar ceaḡa, *m.* (tuas ceaḡa, *Don.*); (6) tuar uirḡe (*Tyr.*); (7) boḡa ppar, *m.*: boḡa fluc na marone boḡa tḡum an trápḡóna.

Rainbow-stump, maðao ḡaoite, also maopa ḡaoite.

Raincloak, } *n.*, a rain-proof gar-
Raincoat, } ment, bpat ceaḡa.

Raining, *n.*, the falling of rain, (1) aḡ cup fearḡanna; (2) aḡ fearḡam (*M.*); (3) in Erris, (a) aḡ claḡneao, (b) aḡ oíteann.

Rain-gauge, Pluviometer, *n.*, an instrument for measuring the rainfall in a given time, tómar fearḡamne.

Rainwater, *n.*, water that falls from the clouds, uirḡe fearḡamne.

Rainy, *a.*, wet, showery, (1) bpaonac, -aigḡe; (2) fluc, -íce; (3) fearḡannac, -aigḡe; (4) showery, ceaḡac, -aigḡe; (5) gusty and wet, pparḡneamail, -míla; (6) idiom: "for a r. day," (a) pá coir tinn, (b) le naḡaró na coire ḡalaḡ (*H. M.* 663), *lit.* the sore foot.

Raise, *v.t.*, (1) to elevate, to lift up, (a) árouḡim, -uḡaró: to r. the price, an luac o'árouḡaró; (b) tóḡam, -áil: to r. a thing from the ground, níó o tóḡáil ón oalam; he raiseth the poor out of the dust, tóḡam pé an boet ar an luaitḡeao (1 *Sam.* 2, 8).

(2) To cause to rise or appear, τόςαιμ, -άι: I will r. forts against thee, τόςφαρὸ μέ πειρεῖς αὐτὸν ἀγῶν; to r. a wall, βάλλω τοὺς τόςαι; to r. from the dead, τόςαι ὁ μαρτυρῶν; r. no more spirits than you can lay, νᾶ τὸς νίος μό πῶς νᾶ πέθανεν τὴν λεγάμενον ῥίον; "is it not I that r. the dust?" said the fly behind the coach, νᾶς μπερὲς τὸς ἀνὰ κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ ἐνὶ τῇ νῶτιον ἀνὰ ὀπίσθεν; thou shalt not r. a false report, νῆ τόςφαρὸν τὴν ἰομῶν βρέξας (Ex. 23, 1).

Raised, *a.*, lifted up, τόςτα, *ind.*

Raiser, *n.*, one who or that which raises, ἀρῶντες, *gen.* -ῶνα, -ῶν, *m.*

Raisin, *n.*, a dried grape, ῥῆν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*

Raising, *a.*, tending to elevate, τόςτα, -αί.

Raising, *n.*, the act of lifting up, (1) τόςαι, *gen.* -άια, *f.*; (2) τόςαις, -ε, *f.*; (3) τόςαις, -ε, *f.*; (4) τόςαις, -άια, *f.*

Rake, *n.*, an instrument with a head having teeth and a long handle, used for collecting hay, (1) ῥακ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ακ, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άμ, *m.* (U.); (3) ῥακ, -άμ, *m.*

Rake, *n.*, a loose, disorderly, vicious man; a roué, (1) ῥακ, -αί, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ακ, *m.*; also ῥακ, *m.* (3) ῥακ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥακ, *m.*; (4) ῥακ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῥακ, *m.*

Rake, *v.t.*, (1) to collect with a rake, ῥακ, -άμ, *m.*

(2) To scrape or scratch with a rake, (a) ῥακ, -άμ, *m.*; (b) ῥακ, -άμ, *m.*

(3) To cover live coals with ashes: to r. the fire, ἀνὰ κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ ἐνὶ τῇ νῶτιον ἀνὰ ὀπίσθεν.

Raking, *n.*, the act of gathering hay with a rake, (1) ῥακ, -άια, *f.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rakish, *a.*, having a tendency to a disorderly and vicious life, (1) ῥακ, -άια, -άια, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, -άια, *m.*, another form of the same word.

Rally, *v.t.*, (1) to collect and reduce to order as troops, (a) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (b) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

(2) To attack with raillery, ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Ram, *n.*, the male of the sheep, ῥακ, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῥακ, *m.* (*pl.* ῥακ, *Or.*); (*cf.* L. arietes).

Ramble, *v.i.*, to rove, to wander, (1) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (3) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (4) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Ramble, *n.*, a stroll for recreation, (1) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (3) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (4) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rambler, *n.*, a rover, a wanderer, (1) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (3) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (4) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rambling, *n.*, the act of roving, (1) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (2) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (3) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (4) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rambling, *a.*, roving, wandering, discursive, ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rammer, *n.*, (1) an instrument for driving anything with force as piles, stones, etc., ῥακ, -άια, *m.*; (*cf.* O.I. for road); (3) ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

(2) A ramrod (*which see*).

Ramming, *n.*, driving, forcing or pressing in, ῥακ, -άια, *m.* (*Mac f. Oub*); ῥακ, -άια, *m.*

Rampart, *n.*, (1) ρονναῶ, -αῶ, *m.*; (2) ρονναῖ and τονναῖ, -α ῖ, *m.* (*P. W. J.* 220).

Ramrod, *n.*, the rod used in ramming home the charge of a gun, (1) ῥομγεάν, -ám, *m.* (*Lhuyd*); (2) ρλατ -ḡunna, *f.*; (3) ρλατίν ḡunna.

Ran, *imp.* of Run: he ran, ῥο ριτ ρέ.

Rancorous, *a.*, full of spite and malice, (1) ρυαῖαῖ, -αῖε; (2) μιρκαῖρεαῖ, -ρῖε; (3) ακαῖρεαῖ, -ρῖε (*P. O'C.*); (4) μιρκυμεαῖ, -μῖε.

Rancorously, *ad.*, in a rancorous manner, ḡο ρυαῖαῖ.

Rancour, *n.*, intense enmity, malice or spite, (1) ακαῖρ, -e, -i, *f.* (*M. R.* 294, 15); (2) καῖρε, *g. id.*, *f.*: see the *r.* in him, ρέαῖ αῖν καῖρε τὰ ῖ-α βοῖς; (3) ρυαῖ, -a, *m.*; (4) μιρκαῖρ, -e, *f.*; (5) ρυαῖορο, -e, *f.*; (6) ῥιόμβλορο, -e, *f.*

Random, *a.*, without settled aim or purpose, (1) τεαḡμαῖρεαῖ, -ρῖε; (2) ὑρῖαῖρ μεαῖρβαῖι (*pr.* μεαῖραῖαῖ), a *r.* shot, also ὑρῖαῖρ ἰομῖοῖι; a *r.* word, ρḡιορρ-ῖοαῖ; at *r.*, ρὰ ῖαῖρμ.

Range, *n.*, (1) a range of mountains, ραον, *gen.* and *pl.* -οῖ, *m.*: the *r.* of the mountains is his pasture, ραον na ρῖαῖ ῖρ μῖβαῖρ ῥό (*Job* 39, 8).

(2) A series, ρρεαῖ, -εῖτε, -εαῖν, *f.*; (*B. LL.* I. 138).

(3) A rank or row, ρανḡc, -a, *m.*

Range, *v.t.*, to put in proper order, κυῖρμ ἰ-ὅρῖουḡαῖ: they ranged the battle, ῖρῖεαῖοαῖ αῖν αῖτ ἰ-ὅρῖουḡαῖ (1 *Sam.* 17, 2).

Range, *v.i.*, to roam at large, to go round, κυαῖρκυḡμ, -υḡαῖ.

Rank, *n.*, station, degree, grade, (1) ἀῖρῖοῖ, *f.*; (2) ἰῖ, *g. id.*,

f.; (3) ḡρῖαῖ, -ῖα, *m.*; (4) ρτῖαῖ, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (5) céim, -e, *f.*

Rank, *a.* strong smelling, (1) βοῖτναῖ, -αῖε; (2) it is *r.* poison, ῖρ ἰῖ ἰομῖλῖν é.

Ransack, *v.t.*, to search thoroughly, (1) κυαῖρκυḡμ ḡο ῥῖαῖ; (2) ρῖῖοῖαῖ, -αῖ; (3) ρῖαῖοῖαῖ, -οῖαῖ.

Ransacker, *n.*, one who ransacks, ρῖαῖοῖαῖρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ὀῖτε, *m.*

Ransacking, *n.*, the act of searching thoroughly, (1) ρῖῖοῖαῖ, -ῖα, *m.*; (2) ρῖαῖοῖαῖ, -ῖα, *f.*

Ransom, *n.*, (1) the release of a captive by the payment of a consideration, (a) ρυαῖḡαῖ, -ḡαῖα, *m.*: who gave himself as a *r.* for all, ἰοῖ ῖυḡ é ρέῖ ἰ-α ρυαῖḡαῖ αῖρ ῖοῖ na ἰ-ῖῖῖ (1 *Tim.* 2, 6); (b) ρυαῖḡαῖ, -e, *f.*: for the *r.* of his life, αῖρ ῖοῖ ρυαῖḡαῖ α ἰῖα (*Ex.* 21, 30); (c) ραῖοῖαῖ, -ῖα, *m.*

(2) The price paid for redemption, (a) éῖρῖ, -e, *pl.* éαῖρα, *f.*: in order to give his life as a *r.* for many, ῥο ῖαῖβαῖρ α ἰῖα ρέῖ ἰῖα éῖρῖ αῖρ ῖοῖ ἰῖοῖαῖ (*Mat.* 20, 28); (b) ῥῖοῖαῖρεαῖ, -a, *f.*

Ransom, *v.t.*, to redeem from captivity or punishment, (1) ρυαῖḡαῖ, -αῖ and -ḡαῖ; (2) ραῖοῖαῖ, -αῖ.

Ransomeless, *a.*, incapable of being ransomed, ḡαῖ ρυαῖḡαῖ.

Ransomer, *n.*, one who ransoms or redeems, ρυαῖḡαῖτῖοῖρ, -ὀῖα, -ῖῖ, *m.*

Ransoming, *n.*, the act of redeeming, (1) ρυαῖḡαῖ, -ḡαῖα, *m.*; (2) ρυαῖḡαῖ, -e, *f.*; (3) ραῖοῖαῖ, -ῖα, *m.*

Rant, *n.*, boisterous, empty language, βλαῖοῖαῖ, -αῖν, *m.*

Ranunculus, *n.*, a genus of herbs mostly with yellow flowers in-

cluding crowfoot, buttercup, etc.,
(1) *epob ppeácam*; (2) *ur an*
pócar; (3) *tuile talman*,

Rap, *n.*, a quick blow, (1) *cnasab*,
-ab, *m.*; (2) *cnas*, *-as*, *pl. id.*,
and *-a*, *m.*, a rap of his baton,
cnas oá batá; (3) *cnap*, *-ap*,
m.

Rap, *v.t.*, to strike with a quick
blow, (1) *cnasaim*, *-ab*; (2) *an*
oqar oó buab go capar, to
rap at the door.

Rap, *n.*, any coin of trifling value,
bonn, *g. bunn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: they
have not a r., *ní't bonn rreap*
aca; idiom: I don't care a r.,
(a) *ir cuma liom 'ra míab*
mór (m. b.), (b) *ir cuma liom*
'ra scat mapá (m. b.), (c) *ir*
cuma liom 'ra sclampar (m. b.)

Rapacious, *a.*, (1) avaricious,
greedy, *pannac*, *-as*.

(2) Given to plunder, *puabg-*
ceac, *-ce*.

Raparee, *n.*, (1) an Irish highway-
man, *ropaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*
[so called from the sword of the
same name which he originally
carried].

(2) A political refugee, *tonoub*,
-ub, *m.*

Rape, *n.*, sexual connection with
a woman without her consent,
(1) *pleit*, *-e*, *f. (Aisl. McCon.)*;
(2) *puabac*, *-as*, *m.*: the r. of
a woman, *puabac mná*; (3)
érgan, *-gm*, *m.*: r. of a virgin,
é. maíome; the r. of maidens,
érgan bhumneall (Fer.); (4)
porcup, *-up*, *m.*; (5) *pápuab*,
-ugce, *m.*

Rape, *n.*, a plant of the species
Brassica campestris, *páb*, *gen.*
-e, *f.*

Rape, *v.t.*, to ravish, (1) *érganim*,
-ugab; (2) *puabgim*, *-bac*;
(3) *porcupim*, *-cup*.

Rapid, *a.*, very swift or quick, (1)
uac, *comp. uacite*; (2) *gnoro-*
meap, *-mipe*; (3) *capar*, *-e*;
(4) *capamail*, *-má*.

Rapid, *n.*, the part of a river
where the current moves with
great rapidity, *érgan*, *-e*, *f.*:
I hate a r. without stepping-
stones, *ir puac liom érgan san*
cloacán.

Rapidity, *n.*, swiftness, velocity,
uap, *gen. uap* and *uapa*, *m.*

Rapidly, *ad.*, in a rapid manner,
go uac.

Rapidness, *n.*, swiftness, *uap*, *gen.*
uap, and *uapa*, *m.*

Rapier, *n.*, a straight, narrow,
finely-pointed sword used for
thrusting, (1) *rapéap*, *-éip*, *m.*;
(2) *ropaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*;
(3) *toca*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Rapine, *n.*, pillage, plunder, (1)
léirgnor, *-ur* and *-morca*, *m.*;
(2) *puabac*, *-as*, *m. (Nah. 2, 12)*.

Rapture, *n.*, extreme joy or pleas-
ure, (1) *lúcgáip*, *-e*, *-gáica*, *f.*;
(2) *lúcgáipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *mór-*
gáipoeacap, *m.*; (4) *loimne*, *g. id.*,
f.; (5) *pámap*, *-ap*, *m.*

Rapturous, *a.*, feeling or expressing
rapture, (1) *lúcgáipeac*, *-uige*;
(2) *mórgáipoeac*, *-oige*.

Rare, *a.*, (1) not frequent, seldom
met with, (a) *annam*; (b) *pánac*,
-as.

(2) Valuable to a degree,
seldom found, *opaála*: the
rarest jewel is the fairest, *an*
treóro o. ir í ir áilne.

(3) Thinly scattered, scarce,
(a) *teipe nó teape*, *comp. teipe*;
(b) *gan*, *-anne*; (c) *ganacup-*
ead, *-rige*.

Rare, *a.*, partially cooked, under
done, nearly raw, *omóa*, *ind.*

Rarefaction, *n.*, the act of making or the state of being thin or less dense, *τανάρθεα*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*

Rarefy, *v.t.*, the act of making thin or less dense, *τανυῖς*ιμ, -*υ*ῖς*α*ῶ.

Rarefying, *n.*, the act of making thin or less dense, *τανυῖς*αῶ, -*υ*ῖς*τε*, *m.*

Rarely, *ad.*, seldom, (1) *ῥο* *hannam* ; (2) *ῥο* *πάν*α.

Rareness, Rarity, *n.*, scarcity, (1) *τερ*ις*ce*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαν*νεα*ς*α*ρ*, -*αι*ρ, *m.*

Rascal, *n.*, a base, dishonest person, (1) *ῥε*α*ρ*ῥα*ς*, -*αι*ῥ, *m.*; (2) *ῥα*ι*λ*τιμ (*ῥα*ι*λ*τιν, *M.*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*; (3) *βί*τεα*ρ*ν*α*ς, -*αι*ῥ, *m.*; (4) *κ*λα*ῶ*αι*ρ*ε, *g. id.*, *pl.* - *ρί*, *m.*

Rascality, *n.*, base fraud, (1) *ῥε*α*ρ*ῥα*ς*τ, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*; (2) *κ*λα*ῶ*-*αι*ρε*α*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*

Rash, *a.*, over-hasty in counsel or action, (1) *με*α*ρ*ῥά*να*, *ind.* (*cf.* 15); (2) *ο*ba*nn*, -*αι*νε: be not r. with thy mouth, *νά* *βί* *ο*ba*nn* *τε* *ο*ο *β*ε*α*λ (*Eccles.* 5, 2); he is very r. in all his undertakings, *τά* *ῥ*ε *ῥ*ῶ-*ο*ba*nn* *ῥ*αν *υ*ι*ε* *ἐ*ῦ*ρ*αμ *τ*ῶ*ς*α*nn* *ῥ*ε *α*ρ *λ*ά*μ*η; a r. word, *ῥ*ο*α*λ *ο*ba*nn*; (3) *α*ν*ῥ*ά*να*, *ind.*; (4) *ῥ*ῥο*nn*α*ς*, -*αι*ῥε; (5) *ῥ*ῥο*nn*α*ρ*α*ς*, -*αι*ῥε; (6) *ῥ*ο*nn*ῥ*α*, *ind.*; (7) *ο*ι*ο*ρ*ρ*υ*ι*ρ*c*, (*Don*); (8) *λ*υ*α*ρ*ῥ*ά*να*ς, -*αι*ῥε; (9) *ce*α*nn*-*υ*αι*ρ*νε*α*ς, -*ν*ῖῥε; (10) *ῥ*υ*ι*ρε*α*ρ*α*ι*λ*, -*μ*η; (11) *τε*α*ρ*ῥά*να*, *ind.*; (12) *με*α*ρ*ῥά*ν*τα, *ind.*: the heart of the r. shall understand knowledge, *τ*υ*ι*ῥ*ῥ*ῶ *c*ῥο*ρ*ῶ*e* *να* *ῥ*ῶ*α*ο*ι*με *με*α*ρ*ῥά*ν*τα *ε*ῶ*λ*α*ρ* (*Isa.* 32, 4).

Rash word, (a) *ῥ*ῥο*nn*ῶ*ς*, -*ῶ*ῥε, -*α*, *f.*; (b) *ῥ*ῥη*λ*ῶ*ς*, *f.*; (c) *με*α*ς*, -*ν*ῖῥ, *m.*

Rash, *n.*, a fine eruption on the body, (1) *ῥ*ῥῖ*ρ*, -*e*, *f.* (skin disease); (2) *ῥ*ῥῖ*ο*ρ, -*ι*ρ, *m.*

Rashly, *ad.*, in a rash manner, (1) *ῥο* *hobann* ; (2) *ῥο* *με*α*ρ*ῥά*να*.

Rashness, *n.*, the quality of being rash, (1) *με*α*ρ*ῥά*να*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *τε*α*ρ*ῥά*να*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ο*ba*nn*νε*α*ςτ, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *ῥ*υ*ι*ρε*α*ρ*α*-*ι*α*ς*τ, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *ῥ*ῥο*nn*α*ρ*, -*αι*ρ, *m.*; (6) *ο*ι*ο*ρ*ρ*υ*ι*ρ*c*, -*e*, *f.*

Rasp, *v.t.*, to rub or file with a rasp, *ῥ*ῥῖ*ο*ρ*α*ι*μ*, -*α*ῶ.

Rasp, *n.*, a coarse file, *β*α*ρ*α*ρ*ῶ*e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῶ*ῥε, *m.* (*W. Ker.*).

Raspberry, *n.*, the fruit of the shrub (*Rubus idæus*), also the shrub itself, *ῥ*υῖῥ*α*οῦ*β*; rasp-berry bushes, *ῥ*ῥε*α*ς*α* *ῥ*υῖῥ*α*οῦ*β*.

Rat, *n.*, a rodent of the genus *Mus*, (1) *ῥ*ῥα*nn*α*ς*, -*αι*ῥ, *m.*; (2) *ῥ*α*ll*υ*ς*, -*υ*ι*ε*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *λ*υ*ς*ῶ*ς*, -*ῶ*ῥε, -*α*, *f.*, and *λ*υ*ς*ῶ*ς* *μ*ῶ*ρ* (*U.*, *λ*υ*ς*ῶ*ς* *ῥ*ῥα*nn*α*ς*, *Tyr.*); (4) *ῥ*α*ρ*τ*άν*, -*ά*μ (*Der.*).

Rate, *n.*, (1) established portion, fixed measure, *λ*ῖ*ο*n, -*ῖ*n, *m.*: a certain r. every day, *λ*ῖ*ο*n *ἀ*ῖ*ρ*ῖ*τε* *ῥ*α*ς* *λ*ά (*Ex.* 16, 4).

(2) That which is established as a measure or criterion, (a) *ῥ*ε*α*ςτ, -*α*, *m.*: that is above the market r., *τά* *ῥ*ῖ*μ* *ὅ*ρ *κ*ῖ*ο*nn *ῥ*ε*α*ςτ*α* *α*n *μ*α*ρ*ῥα*ῶ*; (b) a strange r., *μ*ο*ῶ* *ῖ*ο*nn*ῥ*α*ς; (c) at the old r., *α*ρ *α*n *ῥ*ε*α*n-*ν*ῶ*ρ*; (d) at an extravagant r., *α*ρ *ῥ* *α*ς*α* *ῖ*ο*nn*α*ρ*-*α*ς; (e) at a low r., *α*ρ *β*ε*α*ῥ*λ*υ*α*ς; (f) to hold a thing at a great r., *ῥ*ῖ*α*ς*α* *μ*ῶ*ρ* *ο*ο *ἐ*ῦ*ρ* *α*ρ *ν*ῖ*ῶ*; (g) a first-rate vessel, *ῖ*ο*nn* *ῶ*o*n* *ῥ*ε*α*ῶ *ὅ*ρ*ο*; (h) a first-rate author, *υ*ῖ*ῥ*ο*α*ρ *ῶ*o*n* *ῥ*ε*α*ῶ *ῥ*ε*ῖ*μ; (i) I can live no longer at this r., *ν*ῖ *ῥ*ε*α*ῶ*α*ι*μ* *μ*α*ρ*ε*α*ςτ*α*ι*ν*τ *ν*ῖ*ο*ρ *ῥ*α*ρ*ῶ*e* *α*ρ *α*n *μ*ο*ῶ*-*ῥ*ο.

(3) A rate or tax, (a) *ῥ*ῥε*α*ςτ, -*ε*ῖ*τε*, *pl.* -*anna*, *f.*; (b) *κ*ῖ*ο*ρ, -*α*, *pl.* -*anna*, *m.*

Rath or mound, *n.*, (1) *ráð*, -*a*, *m.* (*Con.*), also *ráð*, -*áðe*, *pl.* -*a* and -*anna*, *f.*, *dim.* *ráðín*, *g.* -*neac*, *pl.* -*ní*, *f.* (*cf.* *Seán na Ráitíneac*); (2) *uor*, *gen.* *leapa*, *m.*

Rather, *ad.*, (1) more readily or willingly, preferably, (a) *read*; (b) *readar*: *r.* than any other woman, *r. don bean eile*; (c) *car*: death *r.* than my life, *bár car mo beata (Job 7, 15)*; (d) I would *r.* be at home, *do b'fearr uim beir as baile*; I'd a thousand times *r.* be for ever without a husband, *ba míle fearr uim beir coróce san fear*.

(2) In some degree, somewhat, (a) *r.* scarce, *ráiteac sam*; (b) *r.* lonely, *corrait uaigneac*; (c) *r.* hungry, *puo beas ocraic*; (d) *r.* dry, *baiteac tium*; (e) *r.* dark, *par (beas) dorca*; (f) *buile (beas) dorca*; (g) the weather is rather cold, *tá an aimsir cmeál fuar (Mayo)*.

Ratification, *n.*, confirmation, sanction, (1) *damsguagó*, -*ighe*, *m.*; (2) *deimnuagó*, -*ighe*, *m.*

Ratify, *v.t.*, to confirm, to give sanction to, (1) *damsguagim*, -*uagó*; (2) *deimnuagim*, -*uagó*.

Ratiocinate, *v.i.*, to reason, *réarúnam*, -*ao*.

Ratiocination, *n.*, deductive reasoning, *réarúntaict*, -*a*, *f.*

Ratiocinative, *a.*, addicted to reasoning, *réarúntaict*, -*aiqe*.

Ration, *n.*, a fixed allowance, *curo*, *g. cora*, *pl. corca* and *coranna*, *f.*

Rational, *a.*, (1) having reason, *réarúnta*, *ind.* (*in Con.*, = middling, tolerable).

(2) Wise, judicious, (a) *turpionac*, -*aiqe*; (b) *ciallac*, -*aiqe*; (c) *ciallóa*, *ind.*

Rationally, *ad.*, in a rational manner, *so réarúnta*.

Ratteen, *n.*, a thick woollen twilled stuff, *raicín*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Rattle (in the throat), (1) *glocar*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) *clioacar*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *rrannán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Death *r.*, (a) *rocaill*, -*ail*, *m.*; (b) *rocaill*, -*e*, *f.*; (c) *glocar an báir*.

Rattle, *n.*, a rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds, (1) *torann*, -*aim*, *m.*; (2) *tormán*, -*ám*, *m.*: the noise of the rattling of the wheels, *fuaim tormán na roca (Nah. 3, 2)*; (3) *rotram*, -*aim*, *m.*; (4) *riúroán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Rattle, *v.i.*, to make a quick succession of sharp clattering sounds (1) *riúroánuagim*, -*uagó* (*Job 39, 23*); (2) *deanam rotram nó tormán*.

Rattling, *n.*, the act of making a clattering sound, (1) *riúroán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *clioaraíl*, -*áil*, *f.*; (3) *rrannán*, *r.* in the throat.

Raucous, *a.*, rough, harsh, *garb*, *comp. garbe*.

Ravage, *n.*, violent ruin or destruction, (1) *léirgimor*, -*rta*, *m.*; (2) *rgimor*, -*rta*, *m.*; (3) *lomargaim*, -*argne*, *f.*

Ravage, *v.t.*, to plunder, to spoil, to lay waste, (1) *léirgimoram*, -*rgimor*; (2) *rgimoram*, *v.n. rgimor*; (3) *creacaim*, -*ao*; (4) *lomargaim*, -*sam*.

Ravaged, *a.*, laid waste, plundered, (1) *léirgimorta*, *ind.*; (2) *rgimorta*; (3) *lomargte*.

Ravager, *n.*, one who spoils or lays waste, *léirgimortóir*, -*óir*, -*í*, *m.*

Ravaging, *n.*, the act of laying waste or plundering. *See Ravage.*

Rave, *v.i.*, to be delirious, *πάμ-αιλίμ, -λεαθ*.

Raven, *n.*, a large black passerine bird (*Corvus corax*) like the crow but larger, (1) *ῥιάς, -αίς*, and *ῥεῖς, pl. -α, m.*, formerly a bird of divination; *cf.* *ῥίον* *cmn* *ῥιαίς*, knowledge of the raven's head; *gen.* *ῥεῖς, Keat.*, as: his hair the colour of the raven, his cheeks the colour of the blood of a calf, and his skin the colour of snow, *ῥατ ἀν ῥεῖς ἀρ ἄ ῥοιτ ῥατ ῥοτα ἀν λαοῖς ἀρ ἄ ῥῖουαῖο ἡ ῥατ ἀν τῖνεαττα ἀρ ἄ ἐνειρ*; (2) *ἐνάμῖφιας, -αίς, m.*; (3) *ῖπρέακάν ἐνάμῖφιας, m.*; (4) *ῥάμῖφιας, -αίς, m.*; (5) *ῖαμῖ, -ε, -εαττα, f.*; (6) *ῖαν, -αῖν, m.*; (7) *ῖαμῖφιας, -αίς, m.*; (8) *ῖανάν, -αῖν, m.*

Ravenous, *a.*, furiously voracious, (1) *κίορπας, -αῖς*; (2) *ἀμῖαττας, -αῖς*; (3) *κοῖπας (κοῖπαττας), -αῖς*; (4) *οῖπας, -αῖς (S. R. 898).*

Ravenously, *ad.*, in a ravenous manner, *σο κίορπας*.

Ravenousness, *n.*, the quality of being ravenous, (1) *κίορπατ, gen. -α, f.*; (2) *ἀμῖ, -ε, f.*; (3) *ἀμῖα, m.*

Ravine, *n.*, a mountain gorge, (1) *κῖμαρ, -αῖρ, pl. id. and -μῖα, m.*; (2) *κοῖρ, g. id., m.*; (3) *ῖῥεαῖοάν, -αῖν, m.*

Raving, *n.*, the act of talking wildly and irrationally, (1) *πάμ-αιλέαθ, -ιτε, m.*; (2) *πάμῖα, -ε, -ί, f.*; (3) *ῖεακῖα, -αῖι, m. (ῖ. l.)*; (4) *pl. ῖῖεαθῖαοῖ (M.)*; (5) *ῖῖεαθῖαοῖ (ῖ. l.)*; (6) *ῖαθῖαῖατ, -α, f.*; (7) *ἀρ μεαῖβατ*: he is r., *τῶ μεαῖβατ αῖρ*.

Ravish, *v.t.*, to rape, *εῖςμῖς, -ιῖαθ*: to r. a virgin, *μαῖςῖοεαν ὁ'εῖςμῖαθ ἡ ὁ ῖῖαθ*.

Ravisher, *n.*, one who ravishes, *εῖςμῖςῖοῖρ, -όρῖα, -ῖῖ, m.*

Ravishing, *n.*, the act of violating, (1) *εῖςμῖαθ, -μῖςῖτε, m.*; (2) *ῖῖαθ, -μῖςῖτε, m.*

Raw, *a.*, (1) not cooked, (a) *ἀμ*; (b) *οῖοῖα, ind.*

(2) Unprepared for use: r. hemp, *κῖαῖ ῖαν ῖῖαμῖαθ*; r. silk, *ῖοῖα ῖαν ῖῖαθ*; r. leather, *ῖεατταῖρ ῖαν ῖεαῖαθ*.

(3) Inexperienced, unpractised: a r. youth, *ὀῖῖαῖ ῖαν ῖοῖρ ῖαν ῖοῖῖαῖ*.

(4) Disagreeably damp or cold, *ῖαῖρ, -αῖρ*: r. weather, *ῖοῖν ῖαῖρ ῖῖαῖ*; it is a raw day, *ῖ ῖῖαῖ ἀν ῖῖ ῖῖαῖ ἀν ῖῖαῖρ ῖε ῖῖοῖαν ῖαῖθ. ῖῖαῖρ, ῖαῖρ ῖῖαῖ ῖῖαῖ ῖῖαῖ ῖῖαῖ*.

Rawness, *n.*, the quality or state of being raw, (1) *οῖοῖατ, -α, f.*; (2) *οῖῖ, g. id., f.*; (3) *οῖῖατ, -α, f.*; (4) of weather, *ῖῖαῖρ, gen. id., f.*

Ray, *n.*, any of the broad, flat, narrow-tailed fishes of the genus *Raia* such as skates, sting-rays, etc., (1) *ῖῖῖτε, g. id., pl. -ῖῖ, m.*; (2) *ῖο, g. ῖῖῖ, pl. id., and -α, m.*; (3) *ῖῖῖ, g. id., pl. -ῖῖτε, f.*; (4) rough r., *ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ*; (5) smooth r., *ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ*; (6) *ῖοῖα, g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*; (7) *ῖῖῖ ῖοῖα, m.*; (8) large r., *ῖῖαῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ*.

Ray, *n.*, a line of light, (1) *ῖῖῖ, -ῖῖ, m.*; (2) *ῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ*; (3) *ῖῖῖῖ, m.*

Raze, *v.t.*, to lay level with the ground, *ῖῖῖῖ, -αῖθ*.

Razed, *a.*, levelled to the ground, *ῖῖῖῖ*.

Razor, *n.*, a very sharp knife of a peculiar shape used for shaving, (1) ῥζιαν βεαρρῆτα: no r. shall touch his head, ní μὰς αὐτὸ ῥζιαν βεαρρῆτα ἀρ ἃ ἔεανν (*Judg.* 13, 5); (2) μάρῦρ, -ῦρ, *m.*; (3) αἰταν, -αινε, *dat.* -αιν, *dpl.* αἰτνῖς, *pl.* -α, *f.*; also αἰτᾶν ῥζιμε; (4) βεαρρῆτος, -ότης, -α, *f.* (*Lhuyd* 100).

Razorbill, *n.*, a species of auk, (*Alca torda*), πατε, -α, *m.*

Razor-fish, *n.*, a small Mediterranean food-fish (*Coryphæna novacula*), ῥζιαν μάρα, *g.* ῥζιμε μάρα, *pl.* ῥζεана μάρα, *f.*

Reach, *v.t.*, (1) to arrive at, (a) ῥῆσιν, *v.n.* μὰς τὰμ and ποῦ τὰμ; (b) ποῖς τὰμ, -οῦ τὰμ; (c) ῥποῖς τὰμ, -ῖν τὰμ, and ῥποῖς and ῥποῖρ: ποῖς τὰμ, -ἔεας τὰμ; I cannot r. it, ní πέροιρ ἡμ-ρα ἃ ποῦ τὰμ; to r. a place, τεὰς τὰμ ἔμ αἶτε; (d) to r. with difficulty, βάμμιν ἀμας; I reached Clare Island, βάμ μέ Κίαρα ἀμας (*J. M. O'R.*).

(2) To extend, ῥίνμ, -νεαδ: she stretcheth her hands to the needy, ῥινρὸ ἃ ἡμν ζῦρ (ῥον) ἀν ἐαρβάρδεας (*Prov.* 31, 20).

Reached, *imp.* of Reach, (1) ῥάμνις: a notice and forewarning of the resolution r. O'Neill, ῥάμνις παδὰ ὁ ῥεμῆριος να κομᾶντε ῥιν ζο νῦα Νέιλλ (*F. M. A. D.* 1522).

Reaching, *n.*, the act of arriving at, (1) ποῦ τὰμ, -α, *f.*; (2) μὰς τὰμ, -α, *f.*: on r. the land, ἡρ ποῦ τὰμ ἃ ὁτῖρ ὁδῖς; (3) ποῖς εἰς τὰμ, -αἶα, *f.*

Read, *v.t.*, to peruse, ῥέζμ, -ῆεαδ and ῆεαμ, also ῥέας αἶμ (*cf.* L. lectio).

Read, *a.*, perused, ῥέζτε (*cf.* L. lectus).

Readable, *a.*, (1) easily read, ποῖ-ῥέζτε.

(2) Fit to be read, ἡνέζτε.

Reader, *n.*, one who reads, ῥέζ-ῥεῖρ, *gen.* -ῥα, *pl.* -ῥί, *m.* (*cf.* L. lector).

Readily, *ad.*, willingly, ζο ῥον-ῥαμ.

Readiness, *n.*, the state of being ready, (1) ὑλλὰμὰς τὰμ, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (2) πέρο τεὰς, -τῖς, *m.*: the hand of r., ἡμν ἀν πέρο τῖς; (3) have everything in readiness, βιὸς ζαδ ἀον ἡρὸ ἃ ὁτρεῖς ἀζαῖς; (4) ἡνεαῖς τὰς τὰμ, -α, *f.*

Reading, *n.*, the act of perusing, (1) ῥέζεαμ ἡρ ῥέζεαδ, -ῆς τὰμ, *m.*; (2) ῥέζτεῖς ῥεῖς τὰμ, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Reading-desk, (a) ῥῥνῖν, *g.* ἡδ., *pl.* -ῥί, *m.*; (b) ὁ ῥάρεαμ, -αἶμ, *m.*

Ready, *a.*, (1) prepared for what one is about to do or experience, (a) ὑλλὰμ, -αἶμε; (b) πέρὸ, -ε.

(2) Fitted or arranged for immediate use, (a) πέρὸ, -ε; (b) ὑλλὰμ, -αἶμε: is the dinner r.? ὅρυν ἀν ὁμῆαρ ὑλλὰμ ἡρ πέρὸ?; r. for, πέρὸ ποῖμ; r. to, πέρὸ ἡ, πέρὸ ἔμ; πέρὸ ἃ ἡ-ἀζαῖς; (c) ζῖεαρ τὰ, *ind.*: I made r. for the work, ὁ ζῖεαρ μέ ἃ ζομνε να ἡοῖρε (1 *Chron.* 28, 2); (d) ἡνεαῖς τὰ, *ind.*; (e) ῥαοῖ πέρ.

(3) Willing, inclined, disposed, (a) ὑλλὰμ, -αἶμε; (b) πέρὸ, -ε; (c) ὑρ, *ind.*; (d) I am ready, willing or anxious, τὰ ὅρᾶντε ὅρμ (*Tyr.*).

(4) Quick in action or perception of any kind, dexterous, prompt, expert, (a) αἰβῖς, -ε; (b) κῖρτε; (c) ἀῖλὰμ, -αἶμε; (d) ζῖε, -ε: r. of utterance, βῆαζῖε.

(5) Offering itself at once, at hand, near, easy, (a) *ῥεαρ*, -*ειρε*: the readiest way, *ἀν τῇ ῥιγε* ἢ *ῥειρε*.

(6) On the point, about, on the brink, followed by an *infin.*, (a) *ὑλλᾶμ*, -*αιμε*; (b) *ῥέρῶ*, -*ε*: my heart was r. to break, *ὅτι μοι ἐπορεύετο ὑλλᾶμ νό ῥέρῶ ἐν μὲν ῥιγῇ*; (c) idiom: I laughed till I was r. to fall, *ὅτι ῥα ἔδωκεν ὑπὸ ῥόβῳ τῷ τῷ*.

Ready-made, *a.*, made already, *ῥοιμὸ ἐάντα*.

Ready-money, *n.*, cash, (a) *ῥιγεᾶν* *ῥιῶν*; (b) *ῥιγεᾶν* *ἰαιμε*.

Reaffirm, *v.t.*, to affirm again, *ῥιτῶν ῥιγῇ*, -*ῥα*.

Reaffirmance, *n.*, second affirmation, *ῥιτῶν ῥιγῇ*, -*ῥα*, *m.*

Real, *a.*, true, genuine, (1) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥιγε*; (2) *ῥιῶν*, -*ῥι*, and *ῥιῶν*, prefix to nouns, as: a r. enemy, *ῥιῶν ῥιμῆα*; (3) *ῥεᾶν*, -*ῥα*.

Realize, *v.t.*, to bring home to one's self; to make one's own in apprehension or experience, (1) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥιγε*; (2) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥιγε*; (3) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥιγε*: two who do not r. your death—the man who loves you and the man who hates you, *ὅτι ῥα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα* (Or.).

Really, *ad.*, actually, in truth, (1) *ῥιμῆα*: do you r. mean it? *ἀν ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; (2) *ῥιμῆα*, used generally in an expostulating or deprecating manner; (3) *ῥιμῆα*: you do not know r., *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; (4) *ῥιμῆα* *ῥιμῆα*, r., dear me; (5) *ῥιμῆα*: I was there, *ὅτι ῥιμῆα*; were you r., *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; (6) *ῥιμῆα*; (7) *ῥιμῆα*; (8) *ῥιμῆα*; (9) *ῥιμῆα* *ῥιμῆα*.

Realm, *n.*, a kingdom, *ῥιμῆα*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῥα*, *f.*

Ream, *n.*, 20 quires or 480 sheets of paper, *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, -*ῥα*, *f.*

Re-animate, *v.t.*, to infuse new life, vigour or courage into, *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*.

Re-animation, *n.*, revival, *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *f.*

Reap, *v.t.*, to cut corn with a sickle, *ῥιμῆα*, *v.n.* *ῥιμῆα* (τ) and *ῥιμῆα* (τ): thrust in thy sickle and r. for the time is come for thee to r., *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα* (Rev. 14, 15).

Reapable, *a.*, fit to be cut, *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, *ind.*

Reaper, *n.*, one who reaps, (1) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, -*ῥι*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῥα*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῥα*, *m.* (Or.), also *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, -*ῥι*, *m.*; (4) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῥι*, *m.*, from *ῥιμῆα*, a reaping-hook; (5) *pl.* *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*.

Reaping, *n.*, the act of cutting corn, (1) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *f.*; (2) *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *f.*: r. corn, *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; (3) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *f.* (Or.).

Reaping-hook, *n.*, a serrated curved implement for cutting corn, *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *m.*

Rear, *n.*, (1) the back or hindmost part, opposed to the front, *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: to bring up the r., *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; to attack the enemy in flank and r., *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*; (2) *ῥιμῆα*, *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*, *dat.* -*ῥα*, *pl.* -*ῥα*, *f.*

Rear, *v.t.*, (1) to erect, *ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*.

(2) To bring up to maturity, to foster, (a) *ῥιμῆα ῥιμῆα*, -*ῥα*.

(b) *tógaim*, -*gáil* and -*gaimt*: to r. a lamb, *uan do tógaimt*.

(c) *Coctugim*, -*ugad*: you are the bad rearing .i. a worthless child, *ir tú an doctúg-ad*.

(d) To rear children, *oilim*, -*leamam* (*cf.* L. *alo*): his rearing is better than his teaching, *ir fearr a oileamam na a oideascar*; to r. a child, *leab' do'ileamamnt nó do tabairt ruar*.

Rearing, *n.*, bringing up to maturity, instructing, fostering, educating, (1) *oileamam*, -*mna*; (2) *coctugad*, -*ugte*; (3) *tógáil*, -*áil*, *f.*

Rear-guard, *n.*, the hindmost division of an army. (1) *iarmaíam*: until the lot fell on the r., *sur tuit an crann ar na iarmaíam* (*Oss.* IV. 110, 12); (2) *cúlcoméad*, -*éir*, -*a*, *m.* (*Dun. Fin.* 17, 6).

Rearward, *a.* and *ad.*, at or towards the rear, *cum deiríó*.

Re-asking, *n.*, asking again, *ait-iarparó*, -*adta*, *m.*

Reason, *n.*, (1) efficient or final cause, ground of argument or action, (a) *féarún*, -*úm*, *m.*; a thing contrary to r., *níó contráróa do féarún*; (b) *fát*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, and -*anna*, *m.*: conceal not the r., *ná ceil oíamh anoir an fáit* (*M. C.*); chief r., *ceannfát*, *m.*; there is a r. for everything, *tá fáit le gac níó*; (c) *fátciail*; (d) *cúir*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*, it is not without reason that I say it, *ní gan cúir doirim é*; (e) *éirim*, -*e*, *f.*: the r. of our expedition, *éirim ár n-eactra*; (f) *cionn*, *dat.* of *ceann*, head: for the r. that, *do cionn*; (g) *dearcab*, -*e*, *f.*: for that r., *da dearcab*; (h) *fig. taob* (side), why, for what r., *cad 'n-a taob*;

for every r., *ar gac don taob*; (i) *briú*: for that r., *da briúim*; (j) *ron*: by r. of the cold, *ar ron an fuact*; (k) *trúis*, -*úige*, *f.*: the r. for this is, *ir é ir trúis leir reo*; the only reason for it was, *ní maib do trúis leir act*; (l) *riocair*, -*raic*, -*raica*, *f.*: for that r., *ar an triocairim*; (m) *bun*, -*um*, *m.*: that the r. of this was, *sur bé ba bun leir reo* (*nó do ro*); (n) *adbar*, -*air*, *m.*: that the r. of it is, *surab é an t-adbar leir*; (o) *foeam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (p) *facam*, -*e*, *f.*; (q) *farar*, -*air*, *m.*; (r) *ciail*, *g. céille*, *f.*: to bring one to reason, *duine do tabairt cum céille*.

(2) The mental faculty or capacity of man by which he distinguishes right from wrong, *tuirim*, -*riona*, *f.*: will is stronger than r., *ir treire toil ná tuirim*.

Reason, *v.i.*, to carry on a process of deduction or of induction in order to infer conclusions from premises; to argue, (1) *tasraim*, -*ad*, and -*gairt*: I will r. with them: *taigeórad leó*; (2) *deanam*, -*am* and -*ad*, with *aighear* *le* I desire to r. with God, *tá fonn oim aighear do déanam le Dia*; (3) *deanam* *oiorróireact* *le*.

Reason, *v.t.*, to debate or discuss, *tasraim*, -*ad* and -*gairt*: I reasoned the case with him, *do tasrar an cúir leir*.

Reasonable, *a.*, agreeable to reason, rational, *féarúnta*, *ind.*

Reasonableness, *n.*, the quality of being reasonable, *féarúntact*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Reasonably, *ad.*, in a reasonable manner, *go féarúnta*.

Reassemble, *v.t.* and *i.*, to assemble again, *at̃cpuinnigim*, -uḡaḡ.

Reassert, *v.t.*, to affirm a second time, *at̃deap̃buigim*; -uḡaḡ.

Reassure, *v.t.*, to put at ease mentally, *tabair̃c̃ cum ruair̃ññir̃* *aig̃ne*.

Rebaptize, *v.t.*, to baptize again, *at̃bair̃ctim*, -teaḡ.

Rebel, *v.i.*, to take up arms against the lawful authority of a ruler or government, *tér̃oim* *i* *ḡcoḡaḡ* *i* *n-aḡaḡ*; Israel rebelled against the house of David, *oo c̃uar̃o* *Ir̃raẽl* *i* *ḡcoḡaḡ* *i* *n-aḡaḡ* *t̃iḡe* *Óaib̃i* (2 *Chron.* 10, 19).

Rebel, *n.*, one who revolts, an insurgent, (1) *m̃eip̃leaḡ*, -uḡ; -uḡe, *m.*; (2) *óib̃reap̃ḡaḡ*, -aig̃, *m.*

Rebellion, *n.*, revolt, insurrection, (1) *eap̃aont̃ap̃*, -air̃, *m.*; (2) *ceannair̃c̃*, -e, *f.*; (3) *m̃eip̃leaḡap̃*, -air̃, *m.*

Rebellious, *a.*, disposed to rebel, (1) *eap̃aont̃aḡ*, -aig̃e; (2) *eap̃uip̃aḡḡap̃aḡ*, -aig̃e; (3) *ceannair̃c̃eaḡ*, -ḡiḡe: the devil is the prince of the rebellious angels, *r̃é an diaḡal p̃ruonñra na n-am-ḡeal ḡceannair̃c̃eaḡ*; (4) *eap̃uip̃am̃aḡ*, -aig̃e.

Rebelliously, *ad.*, in a rebellious manner, *ḡo ceannair̃c̃eaḡ*.

Rebelliousness, *n.*, the quality of being rebellious, *ceannair̃c̃eaḡt̃*, -a, *f.*

Rebukable, *a.*, worthy of rebuke, *iontoḡt̃uḡḡe*.

Rebuke, *n.*, reproof, reprimand, (1) *ap̃maip̃e*, *g. id.*, *f.*: the scorner heareth not *r.*, *ñi éip̃teaann tap̃cuip̃neāḡ ap̃maip̃e* (*Prov.* 13, 1); (2) *air̃ḡeap̃*, -ḡip̃, *m.*: *ḡḡur tuḡ air̃ḡeap̃ duip̃ḡe ap̃éip̃* (*Gen.* 31, 42), also *iomair̃ḡeap̃*: *ñi éluim an boḡt iomair̃ḡeap̃* (*Prov.* 13, 8); (3) *ac̃mup̃án*, -ám, *m.*:

it is better to bear the *r.* of the wise, *ip̃ ḡeap̃ip̃ éip̃teaḡt̃ le naḡ-mup̃án an eaḡnaḡḡe* (*Eccles.* 8, 5); (4) *maip̃la*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*: *b̃ioḡ a ḡioḡ aḡaḡ ḡup̃ab ap̃ oo ron-ra o'ḡulaḡḡ mé maip̃la* (*Jer.* 15, 15); (5) *air̃ḡip̃*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -í, *f.*

Rebuke, *v.t.*, to reprove, to reprimand, (1) *air̃ḡip̃im*, *v.n.* *air̃ḡip̃*; (2) *m̃illeánaim*, -aḡ; (3) *loḡt̃uig̃im*, -uḡaḡ; (4) *iomc̃ánim*, -neaḡ; (5) *ḡp̃reap̃ḡaim*, -aḡ; (6) *air̃ḡip̃im*, -ḡip̃t̃; (7) *iom-air̃ḡip̃im*, -ḡip̃t̃; (8) *im̃ḡeap̃ḡaim*, -aḡ; (9) *cp̃ónuig̃im*, -uḡaḡ: as many as I love I *r.* and chasten, *an méro ip̃ ioñm̃um liom cp̃ón-uig̃im aḡur ḡmaḡt̃uig̃im iao* (*Rev.* 3, 19).

Rebuking, *a.*, containing a rebuke, *m̃illeánāḡ*, -aig̃e.

Rebuking, *n.*, the act of chiding or reproving, (1) *im̃ḡeap̃ḡaḡ*, -ḡḡa, *m.* (*Luke* 4, 41); (2) *ḡp̃reap̃ḡaip̃eaḡt̃*, -a, *f.*; (3) *iom-air̃ḡeap̃*, -ḡip̃, *m.*: at the *r.* of the Lord, *le niomair̃ḡeap̃ an ḡiḡeap̃ma* (2 *Sam.* 22, 16).

Rebus, *n.*, a pictorial riddle, *t̃óim̃-ḡeaḡán*, -ám, *m.*

Recalcitrant, *a.*, showing repugnance or opposition, (1) *eap̃um̃at̃*, -aite; (2) *eap̃um̃laḡ*, -aig̃e.

Recall, *v.t.*, to call back, (1) *c̃úḡḡaim̃*, *v.n. id.* (2) *ḡaim̃im̃* *ḡap̃ n-air̃*; (3) *ḡaim̃im̃ ap̃ír̃*: this I *r.* to mind therefore I hope, *ḡoip̃im̃ (ḡaim̃im̃) ro ap̃ír̃ cum m'̃int̃im̃ne, uime ḡin at̃a oḡḡap̃ aḡam* (*Lam.* 3, 21).

Recalling, *n.*, calling back or summoning to return, *at̃ḡḡaim̃*, -ap̃ma, *f.*

Recant, *v.t.*, to contradict a former declaration, *o'úip̃ḡéanam̃*, -aḡ.

Recantation, *n.*, retraction, οὐκ-
ῆσαναὐτοῦ, -ητα, *m.*

Recapitulate, *v.t.*, to summarize,
· տֵգօ՛ւմ, -ան.

Recapitulation, *n.*, the act of summarizing the principal points as in an essay argument or discourse. *τεστίαν, -αίν, m.*

Recede, *v.i.*, to move back, (1) cúluiğın, -uğað ; (2) tərōim ap tscúl.

Receipt, *n.*, (1) the act of receiving,
 ḡlacarō, -cā, *m.*

(2) An acknowledgment for money paid, ἀπομάρτυρις, -ας, f.

Receivable, *a.*, fit to be received,
 10951acta, *ind.*

Receive, *v.t.*, (1) to take as something that is offered, (a) ḡlacaim, -að: is it a time to r. money, an t-am airtir do ḡlacað ro (2 *Kings* 5, 26); it is more blessed to give than to r., ir mō ir beannuighe tabairt ná ḡlacað (*Acts* 20, 35); (b) ṣabaim, -ail; (c) faḡaim, -ail: to r. great honours, onōir mōir o'faḡail; though I should r. a thousand shekels, oá bfaḡaimn-re míle pecet airtir (2 *Sam.* 18, 12).

(2) To entertain or lodge, *ḡabaim*, -*áil*: a man who received us, *pear noč do ḡab inne (rimne) cúise* (*Acts* 28, 7).

(3) To permit to enter, ḡabaim, -an : him that is weak in the faith r. ye, ḡabarō ēuḡarō an tē atā ēasḡuarō 'ra ḡarperōam (Rom. 14, 1).

Receiver, *n.*, one who takes or receives, ἡλισταθῶν, *gen.* -ῶνα, *pl.* -ῶν, *m.*: where is the r.?
 αἵτ' ἂν ὕμῶν ἂν ἡλισταθῶν?
 (*Isa.* 33, 18).

Receiving, *n.*, the act of taking
as something that is offered, (1)

ʒlacəṯ, -cṯa, *m.* : r. the end of
 your faith, the salvation of souls,
 aš ʒlacəṯ ʕpīce buṛ ʒcperom̄,
 p̄lānte na n-anam (1 *Pet.* 1, 9);
 (2) ʒəḅāil, -āla, *f.* : concerning
 giving and r., ʔ ʒcunnṯaṛ taḅaṛṯa
 ʔ ʒəḅāla (*Phil.* 4, 15); (3)
 p̄ašāil, -āla, *f.* : wherefore we
 r. a kingdom, uime p̄in aṛ
 ḅp̄ašāil p̄iošəcṯa ṯūmn (*Heb.*
 12, 28).

Recent, *a.*, new, modern, (1) *ναῦο*,
-αῖο (*cf.* L. *novus* ; Gr. *νῆος*
√névos, Skr. *nava*, W. *newydd*);
 (2) *ὔπ*, *comp.* *ὔπνε*.

Recently, *ad.*, lately, not long since, *le* *berpeannaige* ; *le* *berò-eannaige* ; *an na maithib* (*Don.*).

Receptacle, *n.*, a repository, (1) ιοναο ζαβδάλα; (2) ιανν, -αιμνε, -α, *f.*; (3) ζαβαδοάν, -άν, *m.*

Reception, *n.*, the act of receiving,
 ἡ λᾱκαὶ, -εῖα, *m.*

Recess, *n.*, an alcove, a niche, (1) *cuap*, -*ay*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) in a kitchen, *pat*, *g.* -*atác*, *pl.* -*atácá*, and -*ite*, *f.*; (3) *cúlait*, -*e*, -*anna*, *f.*; (4) *clúro*, -*e*, -*eača*, *f.*; (5) *rsipéao*, -*éro*, *m.* (*m. b.*).

Recipient, *n.*, a receiver, ὑποδοχὴς,
gen. -όρου, pl. -αῖ, *m.*

Reciprocal, *a.*, mutually inter-
changeable, μεταρτεαδ, -τιγε;
μεταρταδ, -τιγε.

Reciprocal labour, *n.*, com- $\alpha\pi$ =
com- $\alpha\pi$, co-ploughing, co-tillage.

Reciprocation, *n.*, the interchange of acts, (1) $\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\mu, -\alpha\mu, m.$; (2) $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\lambda\alpha\upsilon\ \alpha\mu\ \kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\mu$; (3) $\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\mu\tau\text{-}\xi\epsilon\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau, -\alpha, f.$

Reciprocator, *n.*, one who mutually
gives and takes, *comap̄t̄sac̄*,
-š̄t̄š. *m.*

Reciprocity, *n.*, mutual giving and
returning, (1) *comap*, -*ap*, *m.* ;
(2) *an lam a bein n i a zeib*.

Recognition, *n.*, the act of knowing, (1) αἰθε, *g. id., f.*; (2) αἰθεαέταίλ, -άλα, *f.* (Ὁρέαζα ἔηρεαν).

Recognizance, *n.*, an obligation entered into before a court or a magistrate, (1) κοπαρθεάετ, -α, *f.*; (2) βαμν, -α, -αί, *m.*; (3) υππαρθεάετ, -α, *f.*

Recognize, *v.t.*, to know again, αἰτηγίμ, *v.n.* αἰτη(τ): he did not r. his own voice, νίορ αἰτην πέ α ἑλὸρ πέμ.

Recoil, *v.i.*, to start, spring or draw back, κύτνιγίμ, -υζαθ.

Recollect, *v.t.*, to remember, κυμνίγίμ, -νεαμ and -ιυζαθ: "do you r., O Semei, the unkindness and the wrong you did my father?" "I r.," said he, "αν κυμνν λεατ, α Semei, αν τ-αμιοέτ γ αν έαζεοίρ το ρυννιρ αρ μ'αέταιρ." "I r. κυμνν," αρ έ ρμ (Cbb. 251, 8); do you r. that night, αν ζκυμνν λεατ αν οροέ υο; I pray you r. yourself, ζυρὸμ έύ κυμννίγ ορε πέμ; r. that I told you, ταβαίρ τοο' αίρε ζο νουβμρ λεατ.

Recollection, *n.*, remembrance, (1) κυμνε, *gen. id., f.*: and it is the bringing of that danger to our r., αζυρ ιρ αζ κυρ να ζυαίρε-ρμ ι ζκυμνε ούμν (Cbb. 4v); (2) μεαβαίρ, -βμαέ, *f.*; in r., ι μεαβαίρ.

Recollective, *a.*, having the power of remembering, κυμνεαέ, -νίγε.

Recommence, *v.t.*, to begin again or anew, (1) αέτορνιγίμ, -υζαθ; (2) αέτορννιγίμ, -υζαθ.

Recommend, *v.t.*, to commend to the favourable notice of another, (1) 'molaim, -αθ; (2) ρεαζ-μολαίμ, -αθ.

Recommendable, *a.*, fit to be recommended, ιονμολτα, *ind.*

Recommendation, *n.*, the act of recommending, (1) ρεαζμολαθ, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) τείρετ, -e and -εαρτα, *pl.* -εαρτα, *f.*; also τεαρταρ, -αίρ, *m.* and τείρεταρ, -τίρ, *m.* (*cf.* L. testis).

Recommendatory, *a.*, serving to recommend, ιετίρ ρεαζμολτα, a r. letter.

Recommender, *n.*, one who recommends, ρεαζμολτόίρ, -όρμ, -ρί, *m.*

Recompense, *n.*, compensation, a suitable return, (1) οίολαρθεάετ, -α, *f.*; (2) ιυαέ ραοέταιρ, *m.*: which hath great recompense of reward, αζ α βρυν μόρλυαέ ραοέ-αίρ (*Heb.* 10, 35); (3) κύττεαμ, -τίμ, *m.*; (4) κύτνιυζαθ, -ίγτε, *m.* (*Joel* 3, 7); (5) ιυαίγεαέτ, -α, *f.*: render unto them a r. according to the work of their hands, κύτιγς ιεό ιυαίγεαέτ το πέίρ οίβρε α ιάμ (*Lam.* 3, 64).

Recompense, *v.t.*, to requite, to compensate, (1) κύτιγίμ, -ιυζαθ: the Lord r. thy work, ζο ζκυίτ-ίγρὸ αν Τιζεαίρμα το ραοέταρ λεατ (*Ruth* 2, 12); (2) αίτοόιολαίμ, -αθ (*Ps.* 137, 8).

Recompensing, *n.*, the act of requiting or rewarding, (1) κύτνιυζαθ, -τιγτε, *m.*; (2) αίτοόιολαθ, -ιτα, *m.*

Reconciliable, *a.*, easily reconciled, ροπέροτιγτε.

Reconcile, *v.t.* to cause to be friendly again, πέροτιγίμ, -τεαέ: first be reconciled to thy brother, αρ οτύρ πέροτιγς ιεο' ρεαρβμáέταιρ (*Mat.* 5, 24); let her be reconciled to her husband, βιοθ ρί πέρο ιε ν-α πέαρ (1 *Cor.* 7, 11); death reconciles all things, πέρο-τιγεανν αν βάρ ζαέ υίλε νίρ; to r. people, ραομε το ρεαννμ μυνντεαρθ; to r. strife, ιμ-

pear ʔo pérotesac; to r. neighbours, na comarram ʔo pérotesac.
Reconcilement, *n.*, reconciliation, pérotesac, *gen.* -tiḡ, *m.*

Reconciler, *n.*, (1) péroteoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) péroesóoir, *m.*

Reconciliation, *n.*, the act of reconciling or the state of being reconciled, (1) pérotesac, -a, *f.*; (2) óéanam ruar; (3) acmumntirear, -rír, *m.*

Recondite, *a.*, hidden from the mental view, abstruse, (1) óiamair, -e; (2) ʔoóuḡrionnac, -aiḡe; (3) ʔoréa, *ind.*

Reconduct, *v.t.*, to conduct back again, aítteóruḡim, -uḡaʔ.

Reconnoitre, *v.t.*, to examine with a view to military operations, (1) tairḡeallaim, -aʔ; (2) bpaítim, *v.n.* bpaít; (3) cuarpuḡim, -uḡaʔ (*Æn.* 3138).

Reconsider, *v.t.*, to consider again, acpmuamim, -neam and -neaʔ.

Reconsideration, *n.*, the act of reconsidering, acpmuameam, -nim, *m.*

Record, *v.t.*, to preserve the memory of by registration or otherwise, buancumniḡim, -uḡaʔ

Record, *n.*, a register or official writing, (1) leabar cumne; (2) buancumne, *g. id., f.*: it is upon r., tá ré ar buancumne; (3) the book of records, leabar na cumne (*Ezra* 4, 15).

Recorder, *n.*, one who records officially, (1) cumniḡteoir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) peancúro, *g. id., pl.* -óce, *m.*; (3) ḡraibmneac, -niḡ, -niḡe, *m.*

Recording, *a.*, keeping a record or register, cumniḡteac, -tiḡe.

Recount, *n.*, (1) to tell over, to relate in detail, aíturim, *v.n.* aítur.

(2) To enumerate, áipmim, -peam: they are not worth recounting, ní piú a n-áipeam iad.

Recover, *v.i.*, to regain health after sickness, to grow well, (1) tiḡim, *v.n.* teac, with ó, ar, cúḡe, cúce, etc.: inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease, riarruḡró ʔe Óaalzebub, óia Ecron an ʔtiocparó mé ón ʔtimnear-ʔo (2 *Kings* 1, 2); he will not r., ní tiocparó ré ar; he is recovering, tá ré aḡ teac cúḡe péim; (2) paḡaim, -ḡail, with arír, ʔ'paḡail arír: to r. one's health, ʔume ʔ'paḡail a ptáimce arír; to r. one's money, ʔume ʔ'paḡail a cúro aipḡro arír; (3) ḡabaim, -bail: she will not r., ní ḡeobaró rí ar; (4) he recovered from his sickness, ʔ'eipḡró ré ó n-a tinnear (*Isa.* 38, 9); (5) téarḡaim, -aʔ and -am.

Recover, *v.t.*, (1) to get or obtain again, to regain, (a) acḡabaim, -bail; (b) bamim, *v.n.* bain(τ), with amac: David recovered all the Amelikites had carried away, ʔo bam Óáibí amac a ruḡaʔar na hAmalecitiḡ teó uile (1 *Sam.* 30, 18).

(2) To rescue, to deliver, tiḡim, *v.n.* teac, with ar n-ar: that they may r. themselves out of the snare of the devil, aḡur teac ar a n-ar ó ʔul an óiabail (2 *Tim.* 2, 26).

Recovering, *n.*, restoration from sickness, faintness, etc.: he is r., tá ré aḡ teac cúḡe péim (nó teac ar); tá ré aḡ ʔul i bpeabar.

Recovery, *n.*, (1) the act of regaining or retaking possession, (a)

ραζαίλ, -άλα, *f.*; (b) αἰρεάς, -τῖς, *m.*: it is there hundreds were lost without r., ἦσαν ὅσοι ἐκείθεν ἔσαν αἰρεοὺς καὶ ἐκείθεν (D. E. 46); r. of sight to the blind, ὅσοι καὶ ἐκείθεν αἰρεοὺς ἔσαν καὶ ἐκείθεν (Luke 4, 18).

(2) Restoration from illness, weakness or faintness, (a) παοιρ-
εαμ, -ρμ, *m.* : (b) he is past r.,
nī'el o'ail teacēt tap n-aip aige;
(c) παοτ'εαμ, -αμ, *m.*

Recreant, *a.*, craven, cowardly,
 clariņeac, -nișe.

Recreant, *n.*, a mean spirited cowardly wretch, *κλαῖφι*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*

Recreation, *n.*, pastime, amusement, (1) κατεάν ἀμυγρε; (2) ρύσματος, -α, *f.*; (3) ρύσματος, -α, *f.*; (4) ρύσματος, -α, *m.*

Recriminate, *v.i.*, to answer a charge by making another, ἀντιλογίζωμαι, -ιουζαο.

Recrimination, *n.*, a counter-accusation, ἀποκρίσις, -ιστε, *m.*

Recruit, *n.*, a newly enlisted soldier.
 ελπίς, *gen. id. m.*; ἀνδράν, -άν, *m.*

Recruit, *v.t.*, to renew strength,
 αἰτνεαῖται ἰσχύϊ, -ὕδαθ.

Recruiting, *n.*, the act of obtaining recruits for the army, εἰσκατῶ, -εἰσκά, *m.*

Recruiting officer, escape, *g. id.*,
pl. -ni, m.

Rectangle, *n.*, a right angle, (1)
 ὀρθοῦντλη; -ανν, -αννα, *f.*; (2)
 ὀρθοῦντλη, -ανν, -αννα, *f.*

Rectangular, *a.*, right angles, (1) *oponnutleac*, -*uŕŕe*; (2) *ceaput-*
unleac, -*uŕŕe*, -*a*.

Rectifiable, *a.*, capable of being rectified, ροιceanτιζτε.

Rectification, *n.*, the act of rectifying, $\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\delta\omicron$, - $\mu\eta\zeta\epsilon$, *m.*

Rectifier, *n.*, one who rectifies,
 ceaptyuſtēōlſ, -ōlā, -lſ, *m.*

Rectify, *v.t.*, to make or set right,
 ρερτυσιμ, -υζαθ, *fut.* ρερτ-
 όζαθ.

Rectilinear, *a.*, consisting of straight lines, ὀρθογώνιος, -ης.

Rectitude, *n.*, (1) justice, (a) ὀρθότης, -α, *f.*; (b) ἀρετή, *gen.* αἰρή, *m.*; (c) δόξη, -ῶνα, *f.*

(2) Integrity, integrity , $-a\text{r}$, m .

Rector, *n.*, a clergyman who has charge of a parish, *πρεσβύτερος*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.* (*cf.* L. rector).

Rectorship, *n.*, the office or duties
of a rector, ρεδταίρεδς, -δ, *f.*

Recumbent, *a.*, reclining, ρίντεαδ,
-τιρε.

Recur, *v.i.*, to come back, pīllim,
-lēāḏ.

Red, *a.*, of the colour of blood,
 דֶּאֱרֵס, -עֵרֶסֶ.

Redbreast, *n.* (*Zool.*), the robin,
(1) ρρροεός, -όιγε, -α, *f.*; (2)
ρρρροεός, *f.* See Robin.

Redden, *v.t.*, to make red, (1) $\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho\gamma\alpha\mu$, -αθ; (2) $\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\mu$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho\gamma$.

Reddening, *n.*, the act of making
red, ὀεανσαῶ, -ῖτα, *m.*

Reddish, *a.*, somewhat red, (1) *ronnoear̥s*, -eip̥se; (2) *ruar̥*, -ar̥oe (*cf.* W. *rhudd*, L. *rufus*).

Redeem, *v.t.*, (1) to repurchase, *fuairglaim*, -*glait* and -*glao*: if a man sell a dwelling-house in a walled city then he may r. it within a whole year after it is sold, *má fheacann tuime tís comnuíde i gceathrúis baille, ann-roim féadúis ré a fuairglao i gceoinn bliadna go hiomlán ceathrú a fheaca* (*Lev.* 25, 29).

(2) To ransom, to rescue, (a) puarstaim, -saint and -at: Christ redeemed us by His blood, t'puarstait Cnuort rinn le n-Δ

ῥῆνι; (b) ῥαοῤῥαῖμ, -αὐ: r. Israel, O God, ῥαοῤῥ ἱρραεὺ, αὐ Ὁ ἰα (Ps. 25, 22).

Redeemable, *a.*, (1) capable of being redeemed, (a) ῥοῤῥαοῤῥα; (b) ῥοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥα.

(2) Worthy of being redeemed,

(a) ἰοῤῥαοῤῥα; (b) ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥα.

Redeemer, *n.*, one who redeems, esp. our Saviour, ῥαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -όῤα, ῥῖ, *m.*

Redeeming, *v.*, the act of ran-

Redemption, *n.*, soming or rescuing, (1) ῥαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, *gen.* -e, *f.*;

(2) ῥαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῥαῤῥα, *m.*: redemption of man, ῥαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ ἄν ῥοῤῥε (Donl. 32); (3) ῥαοῤῥαῤῥ, -ῥαῤῥα, *m.*

Red-handed, *a.*, having hands red with blood, ἰαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -eῤῥε.

Red-hot, *a.*, (1) ἄῤῥ ῥεαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ; (2) ἄοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -eῤῥε.

Red-lipped, *a.*, βεῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -eῤῥε.

Redness, *n.*, the quality of being red, (1) ῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥα, *f.*: the r. of anger in his countenance, ῥαῤῥαῤῥ ἡα ῥεῤῥε ῥ-α ῥῥῥῥ (ῤόῤ. ἡα ἡεῤῥε); (2) ῥεῤῥε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) ῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥα, *m.*; (4) ῥαῤῥ (ῥαῤῥαῤῥ), -ῤῥ, *m.*; (5) r. at sunrise, ῥῥοῤῥεαῤῥ, -ῥῥε, *f.*

Redouble, *v.t.*, to double again or repeatedly, ἄῤῥοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥαῤῥ.

Redoubt, *n.*, an outwork in a fortification placed within another outwork, ῥῥῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥαῤῥ, *m.*

Redress, *n.*, a setting right, (1) ῥεαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥε, *m.*; (2) ῥεαῤῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥε, *m.*

Redress, *v.t.*, to set right, to remedy, (1) ῥεαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥαῤῥ; (2) ῥεαῤῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥαῤῥ.

Redshank, *n.*, the red-legged sand-piper, (Totanus calidris), (1) ῥοῤῥ ῥεαῤῥαῤῥ; (2) ῥαοῤῥεαῤῥ ῥοῤῥ ῥεαῤῥ; (3) ῥῥῥῥ ῥῥαῤῥ; (4)

ῥαῤῥαῤῥ ῥαῤῥα; (5) ἰαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥα, *m.* (Gal.).

Redstart, *n.*, small singing bird (Ruticilla phœnicurus), (1) ῥεαῤῥ ῥεαῤῥ, *m.*; (2) ῥεαῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, *m.*; (3) black, ῥεαῤῥ ῥοῤῥ, *m.*

Red-trout, *n.*, a trout of a reddish colour, ῥαῤῥοῤῥεαῤῥ, ῥ. ῥαῤῥοῤῥε, *m.*

Reduce, *v.t.*, (1) to bring to an inferior state, ῥῥῥαῤῥ, -αῤῥαῤῥ.

(2) To conquer, ῥῥῥαῤῥ ῥῥ ῥῥαῤῥ.

(3) As a fortress, ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῥῥαῤῥ.

(4) By chipping, ῥῥοῤῥαῤῥ, -ῥε.

(5) In condition: he is reducing in condition, ῥῥ ῥε ῥῥ ῥοῤ ῥῥ.

Reducing, *n.*, (1) the act of subduing, capturing or conquering, ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥα, *f.*

(2) Lessening by chipping, ῥῥοῤῥε, -ῥε, *m.*

Reduction, *n.*, the act of reducing, ῥῥῥαῤῥ, -ῥῥε, *m.*

Redundance, Redundancy, *n.*, superabundance, excess, ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -e, *f.*

Redundant, *a.*, exceeding what is necessary, ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥε.

Redundantly, *ad.*, in a redundant manner, ῥο ἰοῤῥαῤῥαῤῥ.

Reduplicate, *v.t.*, to redouble, ἄῤῥοῤῥαῤῥ, -ῤῥαῤῥ and -ῥαῤῥαῤῥ.

Reduplication, *n.*, the act of doubling, (1) ἄῤῥοῤῥαῤῥ, -ῥαῤῥα, *m.*; (2) ἄῤῥοῤῥαῤῥ, -e, *f.*

Reed, *n.*, (1) a small piece of cane attached to the mouthpiece of certain musical instruments, (a) ῥῥῥεῤ, -e, -eαῤ, *f.*; (b) ῥεαῤαῤ, -ῤαῤ, *m.*

(2) A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant, (a) ῥεόῤαῤ, -ῤαῤ, *m.*, also ῥεόῤαῤ, *m.*, and ῥῥῥαῤ, *m.*; (b) ῥῥεόῤ, -όῤε, -α, *f.*

Re-examination, *n.*, a renewed examination, *ալտճարտուցած*, -լցե, *m.*

Re-examine, *v.t.*, to examine anew, *ալտճարտցիմ*, -ւցած.

Re-exchange, *n.*, a renewed exchange, *աժմաւարտ*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -եաձ, *f.*

Refectory, *n.*, a room for refreshment, *քրօմնեաձ*, -ւց, -ւցե, *m.*

Refer, *v.i.*, to direct attention to, *լսածիմ*, -ածած, and *լսած*: the mountain to which we referred *an* *բլաձ* *նո* *ո* *լսածեամար* (Եբ. 3, 18); therefore I refer to these things as an example to the people, *ի* *սիմե* [*րիմ*] *լսածիմ* *նա* *նեւե-րե* *մար* *թօմբլա* *ո* *նա* *ժաօմիւ* (Եբ. 234, 21); (2) I r. it to you, *բճցիմ* *բնտ-րա* *ե*; (3) *աճարիմ*, -ճարտ and -ած, *ful.* *ալցեօրած*; (4) it was not right for you to r. to it, *նիօր* *ճարտ* *օւրտ* *ե* *ճարիւս* *անսար*.

Referee, *n.*, one to whom a matter in dispute is referred, (1) *մօտ-տօր*, -օրա, -րի, *m.*; (2) *րերօ-տօր*, *m.*

Reference, *n.*, the act of referring, a specific direction of the attention, (1) *աճարտ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *աճարտա*, *f.*; (2) *օնաճարտ*, -արտ, *f.*; (3) *լսած*, -արտե, *m.*

Referring, *n.*, mentioning, *լսած*, -արտե, *m.*: without r. to it in that place, *ճան* *ա* *լսած* *րան* *ալտ* *նո* (Եբ. 110, y); though I am reluctant to refer to it, *սիօ* *լարց* *սիօմ* *ա* *լսած* (Եբ. 152, 4); it is r. to that weight, *ի* *աճ* *լսած* *ան* *ալսիմե-րիմ* (Եբ. 283, v).

Refill, *v.t.*, to fill again, *աժնօնիմ*, -ած.

Refine, *v.t.*, to purify, (1) *աժ-ճլանիմ*, -ած: I will r. them as silver is refined, *աժճլանարօ* *մե*

լսո *մար* *աժճլանար* *ան* *տ-ալրճեա* (Zech. 13, 9); (2) *ալտեաճիմ*, -ած: refined gold, *օր* *ալտեաճա* (1 Chron. 28, 18); (3) *բրիւմտցիմ*, -օեած.

Refined, *a.*, (1) polished, cultured, (a) *օեարճնա*, *ind.*; (b) *օեար-ճնուլցե*, *ind.*; (c) *օեարճարտե*, *ind.*; (d) *րսածամաւ*, -մա; (e) *մօթմարաձ*, -ալցե; (f) *նօրմար*, -ալի; (2) purified, (a) *աժճլանա*, *ind.*; (b) *ալտեաճա*, *ind.*: *ճեօն-ար* *սալմրե* *ո* *ճրօմ* *սալաձ* *րօ* *ճրի* *ո* *օր* *ալտեաճա* (E. O. A. 205); (c) *բրիւմտե*, *ind.*

Refinement, *n.*, culture, (1) *օեար-ճնաձ*, -ա, *f.*; (2) *նօրամաձ*, -ա, *f.*

Refiner, *n.*, one who or that which refines, (1) *ճլանտօր*, -օրա, -րի, *m.*; (2) *լեաճտօր*, -օրա, -րի, *m.*; (3) *լեաճաօր*, *m.*; (4) *բրիւտ-նօր*, *m.*

Refit, *v.t.*, *աժճօրիցիմ*, -ւցած.

Reflect, *v.i.*, to meditate, (1) *մաճտնուլցիմ*, -ւցած; (2) *մաճ-նիմ*, -ամ; (3) *աճրմսանիմ*, -նեան and -նեած; (4) *րմսանիմ*, -նեան and -նեած; (5) *լեար-րմսանիմ*, -նեած and -նեան; (6) *բրեաճնուլցիմ*, -ւցած.

Reflection, *n.*, continued considera-
tion, contemplation, (1) *բրեաճ-նուցած*, -ւլցե, *m.*; (2) *մաճտնան*, -ան, *m.*; (3) *մաճտնած*, -ած, *m.*; (4) *մաճտնուցած*, -ւլցե, *m.*; (5) *րմսանեան*, -նիմ, *m.*; (6) *աճրմսանեան*, -նիմ, *m.*; (7) *րմսանեած*, -նե, *m.*; (8) *մեաձրսուցած*, -րսուլցե, *m.*; (9) *լեարրմսանեած*, -նե, *m.*; (10) *լեարրմսանեան*, -նիմ, *m.*

Reflection, *n.*, censure, reproach, (1) *մարա*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ալ, *m.*; (2) *միմեար*, -րա, *m.*; (3) *օրան*, -ան, *m.*: to cast a r. on the people, *օրան* *ա* *ճարտեան* *ար* *նա* *ժաօմիւ*.

Reflecting. See Reflection.

Reflective, } *a. (Gram.)*, having for
Reflexive, } its direct object a
pronoun which refers to the
agent or subject as its ante-
cedent, *ῥητὸς ἑαυτοῦ*.

Reflector, *n.*, a mirror, *ῥηκτὴρ*,
-άμ, *m.*

Refolding, *n.*, folding again, *ἀτε-
ῖν*, *m.*

Reform, *n.*, amendment of what
is defective or vicious, *ῥεσμοσμός*,
gen. -μοστέ, m.

Reform, *v.t.*, (1) to amend, to
correct, *ἀτελεσμοσμός*, -μός.

(2) To put into a new form,
ἀτελεσμοσμός, -μός.

Reformation, *n.*, (1) changing from
worse to better, (*a*) *ῥεσμοσμός*,
-μοστέ, *m.*: until the time of *r.*,
ἵνα ῥεσμοσμός ἀνὸς ῥεσμοσμοστέ
(*Heb.* 9, 10); (*b*) *ἀτελεσμοσμός*,
-μοστέ, *m.*

(2) Specifically the Protestant
Reformation, *ῥεσμοσμός ῥεσμοσ-
μῶν*.

Reformatory, *n.*, an institution
for promoting the reformation
of juvenile offenders, *ῥεσμοσμῶν*,
-λάνη, -ά, *f.*

Reformer, *n.*, one who urges re-
form, (1) *ῥεσμοσμοστέος*, -ός,
-ή, *m.*; (2) *ῥεσμοσμοστέος*, *m.*

Refractoriness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being refractory,
(1) *ῥεσμοσμοστέος*, -ά, *f.*; (2)
ῥεσμοσμός, *g. id., f.*

Refractory, *a.*, obstinate in dis-
obedience, (1) *ῥεσμοσμοστέος*, *ind.*;
(2) *ῥεσμοσμός*, -ή, *m.*

Refrain, *v.t.*, to hold back, to re-
strain, (1) *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άμ, with *ο*:
let him *r.* his tongue from evil,
*ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ἄ ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ἄ τοῦτ
ο οἷο* (1 *Pet.* 3, 10); (2) *ῥεσμοσμός*,
v.n. ῥεσμοσμός: I will not *r.* my

mouth, *ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ἄ ῥεσμοσμός*
(*Job* 7, 11).

Refrain, *v.i.*, (1) to keep one's self
from action or interference,
ῥεσμοσμός, -άο: I refrained from
speaking, *ῥεσμοσμός ὁ ῥεσμοσμός*.

(2) To avoid, to hold aloof,
ῥεσμοσμός, -άο and -άμ: *r.*
from these men and let them
alone, *ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ῥεσμοσμός ἄν
ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ῥεσμοσμός*
(*Acts* 5, 38).

Refresh, *v.t.*, (1) to relieve from
fatigue, *ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ῥεσμοσμός*: the
king and all the people were
weary and refreshed themselves
there, *ῥε ῥε ἄν ῥεσμοσμός ἄ ῥεσμοσμός ῥε ῥεσμοσμός*
ἄ ῥεσμοσμός ἄν ῥε (2 *Sam.* 16, 14).

(2) To enliven anew, to re-
animate, *ῥεσμοσμός*, -μός.

(3) To relieve by cooling,
ῥεσμοσμός, -μός; also
ῥεσμοσμός, -άο.

Refreshing, *a.*, cool, *ῥεσμοσμός*,
-άμ.

Refreshing, *n.*, the act of relieving
by cooling, *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άμ, *m.*

Refreshment, *n.*, food or drink,
ῥεσμοσμός ὁ ῥεσμοσμός, *gen. ῥεσμοσμός ὁ ῥεσμοσμός*.

Refrigerate, *v.t.*, to cause to be-
come cool, *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άο; also
ῥεσμοσμός, -μός.

Refrigeration, *n.*, the act of making
cool, *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άμ, *m.*

Refuge, *n.*, shelter or protection
(1) *ῥεσμοσμός*, -όμ *m.*: as a place
of *r.*, *ῥεσμοσμός ἄν ῥεσμοσμός* (*Isa.* 4, 6);
(2) *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άμ *m.* (*cf.* *L.*
terminus).

Refrigerator, *n.*, that which makes
cold or keeps cool, *ῥεσμοσμός*,
-όμ, -ή, *m.*

Refulgence, *n.*, brilliancy, *ῥεσμοσμός*,
gen. ῥεσμοσμός, *m.*

Refulgent, *a.*, radiant, brilliant,
(1) *ῥεσμοσμός*, -άμ (*cf.* *Gr.* *δῆλος*,

bright); (2) *rontreac*, -rige; (3) *tonnpac*, -aige.

Refund, *v.t.*, to repay, *aitōiōlaim*, *v.n.* *aitōiōl*.

Refusable, *a.*, admitting of refusal, *moūltā*.

Refusal, *n.*, denial of anything demanded, solicited or offered, (1) *oiūtāō*, *gen.* -aō, *m.*: it is a small thing that is not better than a r., *ir beas an puō nac peapir nā oiūtāō*: a flat r., *lomōiūtāō*; (2) *eiteac*, *gen.* *eitiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *obaō*, -bā, *m.*; (4) *éapaō*, -pā, *m.*

Refuse, *v.t.*, to decline to do or grant, (1) *oiūtāim*, -aō: because I have refused him, *vo cionn ḡur oiūt mipe é* (1 *Sam.* 16, 7); (2) *oiūtciḡim*, -uḡāō: r. flatly, *lomōiūtāim*, -aō; don't r. good money, it is not lucky, *nā oiūtciḡ o'airḡeao māit, nīl pe pīntāc* (B. P.); (3) *eitiḡim*, -uḡāō, and *eiteac*; they refused him, *o'eitiḡeaoar é*, (4) *obaīm*, -aō (*R. C.* xxiv. 207); do not r. and do not ask for honour, *nā hob ḡur nā hīapir onōir*; it is one of his injunctions not to refuse a feast, *ir o'ā ḡear-aib ḡan pteao o'obaō* (*G. S. T.* 32); (5) *éapaīm*, -aō; (6) *locaīm*, -aō; (7) *péanaīm*, -aō, with *ar* (*Tbb.* 130, 1); (8) *cuipim ruar vo*: I refuse it during my life, *cuipim ruar vō le mo pae* (*Oss.* IV. 72, 24); *cuipim ruar vo'n ḡrāō, nī pīu é beit leir* (*B. D.* 256).

Refuse, *v.i.*, not to comply, *oiūtāim*, -aō: if thou r. to let them go, *mā oiūtāim tū leiḡean vōiō imteacēt* (*Ex.* 4, 23); if ye r., *mā oiūtāoi* (*Isa.* 1, 20).

Refuse, *n.*, dregs, (1) *oḡaō*, -aib, *m.*; (2) *oḡaōḡuḡeall*, *gen.* -ḡill, *m.*; (3) *oḡib*, -e, *f.*; (4) *palāar*, -āar, *m.*: the r. of wheat, *palāar na cpiūtneacētā* (*Amos* 8, 6); (5) *rḡrubapnac*, -aig, *m.*; (6) *rḡruibleac*, -uig, *m.*; (7) *tuḡḡar*, -aīr, *m.*; (8) after winnowing corn, *barḡḡail*, -e, *f.* (M. B.); (9) peelings, (a) *rḡean-fairt*, -arā, *f.*; (b) *treilīr*, -e, *f.*; (10) *oḡiōoar*, -aīr, *m.*: the r. of the tribe, *oḡiōoar na cme*; (11) *ouḡluacāar*, -āra, *f.*

Refuser, *n.*, one who refuses, (1) *oiūtāōir*, *gen.* -ōra, *pl.* -pī, *m.*; (2) *obāc*, -aig, *m.*

Refusing, *n.*, the act of declining to do or grant, (1) *oiūtāō*, -aō, *m.*; (2) *oiūtciḡāō*, -uḡācē, *m.*: you have some reason for r. our food and drink, *tā cūir éḡim ḡḡat le oiūtciḡāō o'ār mbiaō ḡur o'ār nōeoō* (*Eipir* 13); (3) *péanaō*, -nā, *m.*: do not be refusing me, *na bī tapēir mo péanaō*.

Refutation, *n.*, the act of proving false or erroneous, *bréagnuḡāō*, *gen.* -uḡācē.

Refute, *v.t.*, to prove to be false or erroneous, *bréagnuḡim*, -uḡāō

Refuter, *n.*, one who refutes, *bréagnuḡācēoir*, -ōra, -pī, *m.*

Regain, *v.t.*, to get again, *acḡāōaīm*, -āil.

Regal, *a.*, kingly, royal, *pīoḡamail*, -mā.

Regale, *v.t.*, to entertain in a sumptuous manner, *pteaoḡim*, -uḡāō.

Regalia, *n.*, symbols of royalty, *puāiteantar pīoḡamail*.

Regality, *n.*, royalty, *pīoḡamācēt*, *gen.* -ā, *f.*

Regally, *ad.*, in a regal manner, *ḡo pīoḡamail*.

Regard, *n.*, attention, respect, (1) meap, *gen.* meapτα, *m.*: they have no r. for thee, ní cúḡadap meap opτ-ρα (*Dan.* 3, 12); I have a great regard for you, τά meap móp aḡam opτ; I have not the regard of a wisp of straw for him, ní'l meap pop tuḡe aḡam aip; (2) beann: I have no r. for him, ní'l aon meap nó beann aḡam aip; (3) ruim, *gen.* -e, *f.*: he was not giving her any more regard than a stemless button, ní raib pé aḡ cup ruime cnaipe ḡan coip uipce; (4) uppaim, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (5) ppéir, -e, *f.*: I have no r. for the clerics, annpan ḡcléir ní'l mo ppéir (*Oss.* IV. 2, 7); (6) topaō, -aō, and -pta, *m.*; (7) caip, -e, *f.*; (8) áipō, -e, *f.*: ní'l áipō aḡam aip, I have no regard for him, (9) éileam, -lim, *m.*: τά éileam móp aca ap a céile.

In r. of, map ḡeall ap.

With r. to, (a) 'oo leit; (b) i ḡcionn; (c) i 'otaob: with r. to our work and the toil of our hands, i 'otaob ap n-oibpe ḡ paōap ap lám; (d) i 'otimceall: with r. to bread, i 'otimceall apám; (e) maroir le hairḡeao (*Mat.* 22, 16).

Regard, *v.t.*, (1) to gaze upon, (a) 'eapcam, -aō; (b) péacam, -aim(τ).

(2) To heed, esteem, consider, respect or value, (a) meapaim, *v.n.* meap: they r. not the works of the Lord, ní meaparo oibpeaca an Tiḡeapna (*Isa.* 5, 12); he that regarded not the word of the Lord, an té aḡ naō raib meap i mbpéitir an Tiḡeapna aḡe (*Ex.* 9, 21); (b) tabpaim, -baipτ, with aip: because . . . I stretched out my hand and no man re-

garded, 'e bpiḡ . . . ḡup rin mé mo lám amaō aḡup naō 'otus aon 'oime aip (*Prov.* 1, 24); (c) cuipim ruim i.

Regarding, *prep.*, concerning, respecting, (1) i 'otaob; (2) i 'otimceall; (3) maroir le.

Regardless, *a.*, heedless, careless, (1) neamhairpeac, -piḡe; (2) neam-cúpamaō, -aḡe; (3) neamfuim-eamail, -míla.

Regenerate, *v.t.*, to cause to be spiritually born anew, aicḡemim, -neamam.

Regeneration, *n.*, the entering into a new spiritual life, aicḡemeam-am, -mna, *f.*: ye who followed me in the r., ríbre 'o lean mipe annpan aicḡemeamam (*Mat.* 19, 28); he saved us by the washing of r., 'o paop pé rinn tpe ionntaō na hairḡemeamna (*Tit.* 3, 5).

Regent, *n.*, one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence or disability of a sovereign, (1) learpíḡ, *m.*; (2) tainiptéir, -éapa, -pí, *m.* (*Foley*).

Regicide, *n.*, (1) the murderer of a king, píoḡmarbōoir, -ōpa, -pí, *m.*; (2) the murder of a king, píoḡ-marbāō, -bōa, *m.*

Regimen, *n.*, a regulation of diet, (1) paḡtuḡaō, -uḡce, *m.*; (2) bíōpaḡlaō, -ḡalta, *m.*

Regiment, *n.*, a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, 'oipma, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*

Region, *n.*, country, (1) tīp, -e, -iopta, *f.*: he had dominion over all the regions, bí tiḡeapnar aḡe op cionn na tīpe uile (1 *Kings* 4, 24); (2) cpíoc, *gen.* -íce, *pl.* -a, *f.*: through the r. of Galatia, tpe cpíc na ḡalatia (*Acts* 16, 6).

R. of the heart, purōeacán an cpōrōe.

Register, *n.*, a book containing an official record, (1) *clár cumhne*, *m.*; (2) *ḡearraḡán*, *-ám, m.*; (3) *ḡurleabḡar*, *-aḡr, m.*

Regress, *n.*, the act of passing back, *ḡul nó teacḡt tar n-aḡr*: to have free egress and *r.*, *ceao raor le ḡul amac aḡur teacḡt ḡteacḡ.*

Regret, *n.*, grief, sorrow, (1) *ḡob-ḡón*, *-óm, m.*; (2) *aḡreacḡar*, *-aḡr, m.*; (3) *ḡoilḡear*, *-ḡḡr, m.*; (4) *maḡrḡ*, *-e, f.*; (5) *cumḡa*, *g. id., pl. -aḡ, m.*: I *r.*, *tá cumḡa oḡm*; (6) *caḡuḡaḡ*, *-uḡḡe, m.*: I *r.*, *tá caḡuḡaḡ oḡm*; (7) *ḡanaḡo*, *-e, f.*: I do not *r.* it, *ní ḡanaḡo ḡom*; (8) *ceḡneamḡ*, *-nḡm, m.*; (9) *maoḡtneacḡar*, *-aḡr, m.*: *tá m. oḡm*; (10) *aḡmḡeile*, *g. id., f.*; also *aḡmḡeala*, *m.* and *aḡmḡealtar*, *m.*

Regret, *v.t.*, to feel sorrow or grief for, (1) *tám ḡoilḡearacḡ nó ḡobḡónacḡ maḡ ḡeall aḡr*; (2) *tá cumḡa oḡm*.

Regretful, *a.*, full of regret, (1) *ḡoilḡearacḡ*, *-aḡḡe*; (2) *ḡobḡónacḡ*, *-aḡḡe*.

Regretfully, *ad.*, in a regretful manner, *ḡo ḡoilḡearacḡ*.

Regrow, *v.t. and i.*, to grow again *aḡḡaraim*, *v.n. aḡḡar*.

Regrowth, *n.*, a new or second growth, *aḡḡár*, *gen. and pl. aḡḡár*.

Regular, *a.*, (1) governed by rule, *maḡalta*, *ind.*; correct and regular, *iḡcearḡ ḡr iḡcóm*.

(2) Steady or uniform, (a) *coḡpom*, *-ḡume*; (b) *cuḡroma*, *ind.*

(3) Belonging to a monastic order, (a) *óḡoamail*, *-mḡa*; (b) *maḡalta*.

Regularity, *n.*, the quality of being regular, (1) *maḡaltaacḡ*, *gen. -a, f.*;

(2) *cumeap*, *-ḡta, m.*: without *r.* or order, *ḡan cumeap ná óḡro-uḡaḡ*.

Regular succession, *ḡiaḡo aḡ nḡiaḡo*.

Regulate, *v.t.*, (1) to adjust by rule, (a) *maḡlam*, *-aḡ*; (b) *maḡluḡim*, *-uḡaḡ*.

(2) To put in good order, (a) *óḡrouḡim*, *-uḡaḡ*; (b) *cóḡuḡim*, *-uḡaḡ*; (c) *eḡḡaim*, *-ḡaḡrḡ*; (d) *ḡéróḡḡim*, *-teacḡ*; (e) *cóḡuḡim*.

Regulated, *a.* adjusted by rule. *maḡalta*, *ind.*

Regulation, *n.*, (1) the act of regulating, (a) *óḡrouḡaḡ*, *-uḡḡe, m.*; (b) *maḡlaḡ*, *-ḡalta, m.*

(2) A rule or order, *maḡail*, *-ḡla, pl. id. -ḡlaḡa, f.*

Regulator, *n.*, one who or that which regulates, (1) *maḡaltóḡr*, *-óḡa, -ḡí, m.*; (2) *maḡluḡḡeóḡr*, *-óḡa, -ḡí, m.*; (3) *ḡear maḡta*.

Rehearsal, *n.*, the act of rehearsing, recital, (1) *aḡḡur*, *-e, f.*; (2) *ḡreḡreacḡ*, *-a, f.*; (3) *aḡḡaḡ*, *-áḡo, -áḡóḡe, m.*

Rehearse, *v.t.*, (1) to repeat what has been already said, to tell over again, *aḡḡurim*, *v.n. aḡḡur*: write this and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua, *ḡḡríob ḡo aḡur aḡḡur é i ḡcluapáḡ lophua* (*Ex. 17, 14*).

(2) To recite for private experiment, *ḡreḡim*, *-ḡeaḡ*.

Rehearser, *n.*, one who rehearses, *aḡḡurḡeóḡr*, *-óḡa, -ḡí, m.*

Rehearsing. *See* Rehearsal.

Reign, *v.i.*, to rule as a king or emperor, *ḡíoḡaim*, *-aḡ*: we will not have this man to *r.* over us, *ní háil ḡim é ḡo ḡo ḡíoḡaḡ oḡamn* (*Luke 19, 14*).

Reign, *n.*, sovereignty, (1) *ḡíoḡacḡ*, *-a, f.*: in the fourth year of the *r.* of Solomon, *amḡa ceacḡmamḡ*

βλιαδαιν δε πίοζαετ Σοτουμ (1 *Kings* 6, 1); (2) πίγε, *g. id., f.*: in the eighth year of his r., ἀντηα n-οετμαδ βλιαδαιν οά πίγε (2 *Kings* 24, 12); (3) πέμειαρ, -μρε, *pl. id., f.*; (4) ἰμπίρεαετ, -α, *f.*: the fifteenth year of the r. of Tiberius, an cūgeαδ βλιαδ-αιμ οέαε ο'ἰμπίρεαετ Ἰβεριυρ (r. of an emperor), (*Luke* 3, 1); (5) πλαιτεαρ, -τιρ, *m.*

Re-imburse, *v.t.*, to pay back, αἰεόιοταιμ, -αδ.; *v.n.* αἰεόιοι.

Rein, *n.*, the strap of a bridle, (1) ρριαν, -αιμ, *pl. id.*, and -ντα, *m.*; (2) ἀραδαιμ, -ονα, *pl. id., f.* (*Aisl. M.*; *F. M.* 2, 198); one of the seven "valuables" of a chief.

Reinforce, *v.t.*, to strengthen with fresh force, αἰεναρτιυγίμ, -υγαδ.

Reinforcement, *n.*, the act of reinforcing, αἰεναρτιυγαδ, -υγίε *m.*

Reins, *n. pl.*, the kidneys, the loins, (1) ουβδαιμ *m.*; (2) ἀραμμα, *pl. of ἀρα, f.*; (3) εαοι αν ορομα.

Reiterative, *n.* (*Gram.*), a word expressing repeated action, αἰε, αε and αιρ, in composition as: αἰεοέαναιμ, remaking; αεματ-αιρε, re-exchange; αἰρείρε, resurrection.

Reject, *v.t.*, (1) to refuse to grant or accept, (a) οἰύλταιμ, -αδ.; (b) οἰύλτιυγίμ, -υγαδ: rejecting your counsel, αε οἰύλτιυγαδ οο κομαίρε.

(2) To cast aside, (a) τευγίμ υαίμ; (b) κυίμ αιρ εαύ: I have rejected him, κυίμ μέ αιρ εαύ (1 *Sam.* 16, 1).

Rejecter, *n.*, one who rejects, οἰύλτόιρ, *gen. -όρα, -πί, m.*

Rejection, *n.*, the act of rejecting, οἰύλταδ, -αδ, *m.*

Rejoice, *v.i.*, to feel joy or gladness.

(1) εαίρτοιγίμ, -ιυγαδ: r. and be glad with her, εαίρτοιεο te ιύε-εαίρ ιέι (*Isa.* 66, 10); (2) οέαναιμ εαίρτοεαεαρ; (3) ιύε-εαίρμ, -εαίρ, also ιύεεαίρτιυγίμ: r. not when thine enemy falleth, ná ιύεεαίρτιυε αν υαιρ εαιρεαρ οο náμαο (*Prov.* 24, 17); (4) ραοιγίμ, -ιυγαδ; (5) ροιυεγίμ, -ιυγαδ; (6) ιοννιγίμ, -υγαδ; (7) μερογίμ, -ιυγαδ.

Rejoicing, *n.*, joy, gladness, (1) εαίρτοεαεαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) ιύε-εαίρ, -ε, *f.*; (3) ραοιτεαετ, -α, *f.*; (4) ιοννυγαδ, -υγίε, *m.*; (5) great r., (a) ραμάν, -δαιμ, *m.*, (b) υρεεαίρτοιυγαδ, -ιγίε, *m.*, (c) υρεεαίρτοεαεαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (d) οιυεαίρτοεαρ, -οιρ, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Rejoinder, *n.*, an answer or reply, ρρεαερα, *gen. and pl. εαρεα, m.*

Rejuvenate, *v.t.*, to make young again: it would make an old man young again, οο εαιρεαδ ρέ βλαε να ηόγε αιρ ρεανουε.

Re-kindle, *v.t.*, to kindle again, αελαραιμ, -αδ.

Rekindling, *n.*, the act of setting on fire again, αελαραδ, -ρεα, *m.*

Relapse, *n.*, a sliding or falling back into a former bad state either physically or morally, (1) αἰειομπόδ, -α and -πυγίε, *m.*; (2) αἰειομπαίλ, -άλα, *f.*; (3) αε-τιυτιμ, -εμε, *f.*; (4) ρυείμ, -ε, *f.*; (5) αετιυρεαδ, -ιυδ, *m.*

Relapse, *v.i.*, to fall back into a former bad state or practice, (1) αἰειομπυγίμ, -πόδ; (2) αετιυτιμ, *v.n. id.*; (3) εαυ-ρεαμνιυγίμ, -υγαδ; (4) αε-τιυριμ, -ιεαδ.

Relate, *v.t.*, to narrate, to tell over, (1) ιννιρμ, *ful. ιννεοραδ, v.n. ιννιρμ(ε), ιννρε, Don.*; ινν-ρεαετ, *Con.*); (2) ραιρνείρμ,

v.n. fairnéir; (3) aitéiríim, *v.n.* aitéir: aitéir d'úinn anoir san b'íon, cia fuas buaó ar énoc an áir; wonderful to r., iongantac le ráó.

Relate to, do b'aim leir; sac níó ná bameann leat éirt leir asur r'saol éar.

Related (kindred), (1) d'áimeamail, -míla; (2) saolmair, -aire: má'r cor'mail ír saolmair; (3) saolac, -aire; (4) r'ib: they cannot be married, they are r., ní féoir a bpórac tá r'ao r'ib le éite (*cf.* √ sebhā, kin; sebhios, related; Skr. sabha, kin); (5) tá ré sairíó i ngaol dom, he is r. to me.

Relater, *n.*, one who narrates or tells over, aitéiríteoir, -óira, -rí, *m.*

Relating, *n.*, the act of narrating, fairnéir, -e, *pl.* -í and -eáca, *f.*; innrimt, -rte, *f.*

Relation, *n.*, the act of narrating, aitéir, *gen.* -e, *f.*

Relation, *n.*, one allied by blood.

See Relative.

Relationship, *n.*, saol, *gen.* -oil, -lta, *m.*

Relative, *a.* (*Gram.*), indicating or expressing relation, coibnearta.

Relative, *n.*, one allied by blood,

(1) saol, -oil, *pl.* -ta, *m.*: many relations and few friends, iomaó saol asur beasán capao; (2) cor'saol, *gen.* -saol, *pl.* -lta, *m.*; (3) *pl.*, clannmáicne, *f.*; (4) *pl.*, cor'máiríoe, *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.*; (5) *pl.*, saolríuoct, -ríleáca, *m.*; (6) *pl.* saolríme, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *pl.*, (a) cáiríoe saol: running down one's relatives, an earcon as íte a hearbail pém; (b) muinnrí, -e, *f.*; tá mo muinnrí i b'feir's móir liom, my relatives are very angry with me; (c) one of my relatives, fearí oem cineál-ra (*Tyr.*).

Relax, *v.t.*, to loosen, r'saolím, -leao.

Relaxation, *n.*, (1) remission of attention or effort, r'sic, -e, *f.*

(2) Amusement, caiteam aim-ríe, *m.*

(3) Diversion, r'úsrao, -sarca, *m.*

Relaxative, *Relaxing*, *a.*, having the quality or relieving from constipation, *a.*, r'saolíteac, -ríe

Releasable, *a.*, capable of being released, por'saolíte, *ind.*

Release, *v.t.*, to let loose, to set free, (1) r'saolím, -leao: ye have a custom that I should r. one to you at the Passover, tá gnác asairíe go r'saolrímní d'ime éirím d'aoib pá cáir's (*John* 18, 39); knowest thou not thā. I have the power to crucify thee and have power to r. thee, nac b'ruil a fíor asac go b'ruil cumáca asam-ra do érocaó asur go b'ruil cumáca asam do r'saolíteao (*John* 19, 10); (2) leirím amac: at the feast the governor was wont to r. a prisoner, do cleácaó an t-uac-tarían b'raíe do leiréan amac lá an féarta (*Mat.* 27, 15): whom will ye that I r. unto you? cia ír toil líb do leiréan éugab? (*Mat.* 27, 17).

Released, *a.*, set free from confinement or restraint, r'saolíte, *ind.*

Release, *n.*, (1) relief from confinement, obligation or care, r'saolíteac, -a, *f.*

(2) Discharge from any obligation, fuar'slaó, -sailte and -sailta, *m.*: this is the manner of the r., ír é ro moó an fuar-sailte (*Deut.* 15, 2).

Relent, *v.i.*, to become more mild or tender, cair'sím, -íuáó.

Relentless, *a.*, un pitying, (1) *neam-
trócaireac*, -*ri*ge; (2) *neam-tair-
eac*, -*ri*ge.

Reliable, *a.*, trustworthy, (1) *tor-
taobac*, -*ai*ge; (2) *oilir*,
-*ir*e; (3) *méperote*, *ind.*; (4)
iontaobta, *ind.*; (5) *reapmac*,
-*ai*ge.

Reliant, *a.*, trusting, (1) *mumig-
neac*, -*ni*ge; (2) *tor-taobac*, -*ai*ge.

Relic, *n.*, (1) that which remains,
a remnant, (a) *iaipma*, *g. id.*,
pl. -ai, m.; (b) *raoib*, -*e, f.*; (2)
of saints, *taire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ri*
and -*reaca*, *f.* (*B.L.L.* V. 124,
25); *creatar*, -*air, m.* (the place
where relics are kept).

Relict, *n.*, a widow, *bamtreabta*,
-*ai*ge, *f.*

Relief, *n.*, (1) that which lessens
pain, (a) *raoiream*, -*rim, m.*;
(b) *raoetam*, -*aim, m.*; (c) *bireac*,
-*ri*g, *m.*

(2) That which gives succour,
(a) *róiricem*, -*e, f.*; (b) *raoibáil*,
-*áil, f.*

(3) That which comforts, (a)
furtaet, -*a, f.*: without *r.* as
long as God shall be God, *san*
furtaet an fear a b'iar Dia n-a
Dia (*P. L.* 201); (b) *com-
furtaet*, -*a, f.*

(4) That which gives aid,
(a) *congnam*, -*sanra, m.*: to send
r. according to their ability,
congnam do cup do réir a
n-acfume (*Acts* 11, 29); (b)
cabair, *g. -b'ra, -b'rac* and
-b'rae, *f.*

Relieve, *v.t.*, (1) to aid, *cabruigim*,
-*u*gao: *r.* the poor, *cabruigro*
na boiet (*Isa.* 1, 17).

(2) To comfort, (a) *beirim*
cabair: because the comforter
that should *r.* my soul is far
from me, *de b'ri*g go *b'ruit an*
*cabairtae no*c *do b'eara*c *cabair*

oom' anam ab'rao uaim (*Lam.*
1, 16); (b) *furruigim*, -*u*gao:
the mouth of the grave relieves
the mouth of the miserable,
*furruigeann beal na huai*ge *beal*
*na trua*ige (*Or.*).

(3) To succour, *róirim*, -*ro*
and -*reac*t: a doctor who would
r. you from pain, *liai*g a *róir-*
reao tú ó péim.

Religion, *n.*, (1) a system of faith
and worship, *creroeam*, -*om,*
m.: and that I profited in the
Jews' *r.* above my equals, *asur*
*sur mó táim*g *mé ar m'asair* i
*sceroeam na nlú*ouigea*o ná*
*móran oom' macra*mla (*Gal.*
1, 14).

(2) A system of piety, *crábar*,
-*ar, m.*: an only son of a
nobleman who took religious
vows, *donnac oime uapail do*
*gab cum*g *crábar*o (*Tbb.* 11, 17).

(3) A regulated mode of life
as in a monastery, *ma*gail,
-*gla, pl. id., f.*: according to
the most sure sect of our *r.*,
*do réir ma*gla *an úir*o *roóir*ig-*re*
asanne (*Acts* 26, 5).

Religious, *a.*, of or pertaining to
religion, (1) *crábar*, *g. of crábar*;
(2) *cráibteac*, -*ti*ge; (3) *ma*g-
alta, ind. (*Acts* 13, 43): *r.* order,
*óir*o *ma*galta. See Religion,
n. (2).

Religious, *n.*, (1) a monk, *manac*,
*gen. -ai*g, *pl. id., m.* (*cf.* *L.*
monachus).

(2) A nun, *bean ma*galta, *f.*

Religiously, *ad.*, in a religious
manner, *go cráibteac*.

Religiousness, *n.*, the quality of
being religious, *cráibteac*, -*a, f.*

Relinquish, *v.t.*, to give up, *cabram*
-*bai*re, with *ruar*.

Reliquary, *n.*, a box or casket in
which relics are kept, (1) *creatar*,

-αιη, m.; (2) μμν (*Bl. Lism.*);
(3) r. taken to battle, κατὰς,
-αις, m.

Relish, *n.*, (1) a pleasing taste,
(a) βλαρ, *gen.* -αιρ, *m.*; (b) ρεαῖ-
βλαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (c) βλαρταναρ,
-αιρ, *m.*

(2) Liking, ταιτνεαῖν, *gen.*
-ναιῖν, *m.*

(3) That which is used to impart flavour, a condiment, (a) ἀντίσταν, -άντν, *m.* (*LL.B.* IV. 118); (b) τάρταρον, -άρτν, *pl. id., m.* (*Don.*), (*cf. LL.B.* II. 386, 9).

Relishable, *a.*, fit to be relished,

(1) ionbλarτa, *ind.*; (2) počaitme.

Reluctance, Reluctancy, *n.*, (1) unwillingness, (*a*) *nearmton*, *gen.* -e, and *-tota*, *f.*; (*b*) *nearmrouil*, -e, *f.*; (*c*) *nearmponn*, *gen.* -*funn*, *m.*; (*d*) *aimreonaet*, -a, *f.*

(2) Aversion of mind, ὀφθαλμο-
-αἴμα, m.

Reluctant, *a.*, unwilling, (1) ἀμή-
θεόναδ', -αιγε; (2) νεμήτοικεαδ',
-ιγε; (3) νεμήποννημαρ, -αιγε.

Reluctantly, *ad.*, in an unwilling manner, $\gamma\sigma$ neařponnmař.

Rely, *v.i.*, to have confidence, to trust, to depend, (1) τὰοῶμαι, -αὐ : because thou didst rely on the Lord, ὅε ὑπὶς σου τὰοῶ τὴν λέην ἀν Ὑψίστου (2 *Chron.* 16, 8); (2) τοῖταοῶμαι, -αὐ : relying on a thing, ἰ τοῖταοῶν τὴν ψυχήν ; (3) μὴμῖναι τοῦ βεῖναι ἀρ' οὐμὲν ; (4) τεανῶμαι, -αὐ : if you cannot r. on a friend do not r. on an enemy, μὴν τεανῶν ἀρ' ἐχθρὸν νῆ τεανῶν ἀρ' ἐχθρὸν ; (5) ῥεαῶμαι ἀρ' : relying on my health, ἄς ῥεαῶμαι ἀρ' ἐμὴν ὑγίανην ; because they relied on the Lord, ὅε ὑπὶς σου ῥεαῶσθαι ἀρ' ἀν Ὑψίστου (2 *Chron.* 13, 18); (6) κυρῶμαι ὁπίς

1: θε βρίς ζυρ εuir τυ το οόις 1
ρίς na σινια (2 Chron. 16, 7).

Remain, *v.i.*, (1) to stay behind, to be left after, or out of a greater number, *ṣanam*, -*nam-am*(τ), also *ṣanaḥ*: if aught of the flesh of consecration or of the bread r., *mā ṣanann don nīō don ṣeōil cōrruṣṣe nō don ṣpān* (*Ex.* 29, 34); it remains that I must shift for myself, *nī'ḥ ann ḥḥ ṣur ēṣm ḡam-ṣa ḡṣe ḡo ḥḡḡṣṣ ḡam ṣēm*.

(2) To continue in a particular place, form or state, (a) *commurō*, -ōe: the perfect shall r. in the laud, *commēōcarō an t-ionnpaia canna ouēaiḡ* (*Prov.* 1, 21); (b) *panaim*, *v.n.* *panaiman*(τ), also *panaēt*; he remained quiet, *o'pan ré rocan*: r. a widow in thy father's house, *pan ro' bantrēabaiḡ i otig o'atari* (*Gen.*, 38, 11); (c) you could have remained inside (indoors), *o'pēaotā fupheāc itig*.

Remainder, *n.*, anything that remains or is left, (1) *purgeall*, -*gill*, *m.*: thou shalt burn the r. with fire, *loupsrò tú an purgeall le teimrò* (*Ex.* 29, 34); (2) *purglead*, -*lig*, *m.*; (3) *iar-már*, -*air*, *m.*; (4) *iar-mair*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *iarirma*, *g. id., pl.* -*ai*, *m.*; *iarirma na oirioibhairte*; (6) *iaroaròe(adt)*, *f.*; (7) *iar-oraròe(adt)*, *f.*

Remaining, *n.*, the act of remain-
ing, (1) ᾤονμαι , *g.* -e, *f.*; (2)
 ᾤονα (*U.*); (3) ᾤονα , -α, *f.*
(*Con.*).

Remaking, *n.*, making over again,
 ἀιτῶέαναν, -ητα, *m.*

Remand, *v.t.*, to put back, cuirum
ar scúl ar fead áimpir áiríte.

Remark, *v.t.*, to take notice of,
(1) бѣаѹнѹшѹм, -уѹаѹ; (2)

ταῦταί μιν πέ νοεῖται (*M.*), πα
νοεῖται (*Con.*), πα νοεῖ (*U.*);
(3) τροχνηγῖμ, -υγῶ.

Remarkable, *a.*, uncommon, extra-
ordinary, ιονγανταῖ, -αῖγε.

Remarkableness, *n.*, the quality
of being remarkable, ιονγανταῖτ,
-α, *f.*

Remarkably, *ad.*, in a remarkable
manner, γο μιονγανταῖ.

Re-marry, *v.t.*, to marry again,
αῖπὸραῖμ, -αῖ.

Remediable, *a.*, capable of being
cured, ποτεῖγεαῖτα, *ind.*

Remedial, *a.*, affording a remedy,
(1) ιοῖπλάνταῖ, -τῖγε; (2) ἰεαῖ,
-οῖγε.

Remediless, *a.*, not admitting of
a remedy, γαν τεῖγεαῖ.

Remedy, *n.*, (1) that which cures
a disease, τεῖγεαῖ, -γῖ, *m.*: the
r. is worse than the disease, ἡ
μεῖαῖ ἀν τεῖγεαῖ νά ἀν γαλαῖ;
(a) there is no r. for jealousy, νί'τ
τεῖγεαῖ ἰ ν-αγῶ ἀν ἑαῖα; (b)
ἰε, -e, *pl.* ἰοα, *f.*

(2) Help to recover a right or
redress a wrong, (a) ποῖπῖμ,
-ῖνε, *f.*: so that there was no
r. for them, ιονμῖ νά παῖ α
ῖποῖπῖμ ἀνν (2 *Chron.* 36, 16);
(b) τάρπῖτῖλ, -άῖα, *f.*: he shall
suddenly be destroyed and with-
out r., μίλλτεαῖ ἑ γο ηὸβαν
αγῖ ἑ ῖμ γαν τάρπῖτῖλ (*Prov.*
29, 1); (c) βαῖλαῖ, -αῖγ, *m.*: the
devil had no r., νί παῖ βαῖλαῖ
αγ ἀν οῖαβαῖ (*Tyr.*).

Remedy, *v.t.*, to cure, to heal,
(1) τεῖγεαῖμ, -γῖεαῖ; (2) ἰεῖμ,
-εαῖ.

Remember, *v.t.*, to recollect, to
bring to mind again, κυῖμῖγῖμ,
-νεαῖ: I remember, ἡ κυῖμῖ
μῖμ; r. what I say, κυῖμῖγῖ ἀ
εῖα τῖμ α ῖαῖ; I will r. it,
κυῖμνεῖαῖ ἀῖ; his story will

be remembered, βεῖα α ῖεαῖα
ἀῖ κυῖμνε; though I am not
quarrelsome I r., γῖα νά βῖμ
ῖμῖρεαῖ βῖμ κυῖμνεαῖ; r.
me, κυῖμῖγῖ οῖμ-ῖα; r. the
Sabbath day, κυῖμῖγῖ ἰά να
Sabῖρε (*Ex.* 20, 8); we will r.
thy love more than wine, κυῖμ-
νεῖαῖ οῖο γῖαῖ νί ῖα ῖοῖ νά
ῖῖμ (*Cant.* 1, 4); r. this and
show yourselves men, κυῖμῖγῖ
ῖο αγῖ τῖρεαῖαῖ ῖῖ ῖῖμ
ῖῖ ῖρεαῖαῖ (*Isa.* 46, 8).

Remembering, *n.*, the act of keep-
ing in or calling to memory,
κυῖμῖμῖγῖ, -ῖγε, *m.*: r. my
affliction and my misery, αγ
κυῖμῖμῖγῖ μ'ανῖρε αγῖ μῖ
ῖοῖτῖνε (*Lam.* 3, 19).

Remembrance, *n.*, recollection,
κυῖμνε, *gen. id.*, *f.*: your re-
membrances are like to ashes, τῖ
ῖῖ γκυῖμνε κοῖμῖλ τε λῖαῖ
(*Job* 13, 12).

Remembrancer, *n.*, one who or
that which serves to bring to
or keep in mind, (1) κυῖμῖγῖεῖῖ,
-ῖῖα, -ῖῖ, *m.*: Jehosaphat was
r., οῖο ῖῖ ἰηοῖαῖαῖ 'ν-α κυῖμῖγῖ-
ῖεῖῖ (2 *Sam.* 20, 24); (2)
μεαῖμῖρε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῖγε, *m.*

Remind, *v.t.*, (1) to bring to the
remembrance of κυῖμ ἰ γκυῖμνε
(2) To bring to the notice of
(a) κυῖμ ἰ γεῖῖλ οῖο; (b)
κυῖμ ἰ ν-ἰῖλ οῖο.

Reminiscence, Reminiscency, *n.*,
remembrance, (1) κυῖμνε, *g. id.*,
f.; (2) καῖῖρεαῖτ να κυῖμνε;
(3) ῖεαῖκυῖμνε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Remiss, *a.*, (1) careless, νεαῖ-
αῖρεαῖ, -ῖγε.

(2) Tardy, ῖαῖῖαῖρεαῖ,
-ῖγε.

(3) Negligent, ῖαῖῖῖγεαῖ,
-ῖγε.

Remission, *n.*, pardon of transgression, (1) *maiteamnar*, -ar, *m.*: for the r. of sins, *cum maiteamnar na bpeacab* (*Mat.* 26, 28); (2) *maiteamnacar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *maimeacar*, -ar, *m.*: for the r. of sins, *cum maimeacar na bpeacab* (*Mark* 1, 4); (4) *maiteam*, -am and -te, *m.*; (5) *lógabact*, -a, *f.*; (6) *lógmál*, -ála, *f.*

Remissly, *ad.*, in a negligent or careless manner, (1) *so faillig-teac*; (2) *so neamairteac*.

Remissness, *n.*, the quality or state of being remiss, (1) *neamairte*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *fuairlaoro*, -e, *f.*

Remit, *v.t.*, (1) to forgive, to pardon, (a) *maim*, -team: whose-soever sins ye shall r., *gró b'é ó'a mairpó ríó a bpeacab* (*John* 20, 23); (b) *lógaim*, -ab.

(2) To transmit or send, (a) *cum cum*: to r. money to a person, *airgeab do cup cum* oume; (b) *cum as triall ar*: to r. money to a person, *airgeab do cup as triall ar* oume.

Remnant, *n.*, that which remains after part is removed in any way, (1) *fuigeall*, -gill, *m.*: the r. of the oil that is in the priest's hand, *fuigeall na hola i lám an trasaire* (*Lev.* 14, 18); for the r. left, *ar pon an fuigill do fágab* (*Isa.* 37, 4); (2) *fuair*, -e, *f.*; (3) lees, dregs, *deargab*, -ar, *m.*; (4) residue, vestiges, (a) *iar-ópaí*, *m.*; (b) *iarrma*, *m.*; (5) remainder, posterity, (a) *iarmar*, -ar, *m.*, (b) *iarmarán*, -ám, *m.*; (6) bits, scraps, crumbs, *ppuab-ar*, -ar, *m.*

Remodel, *v.t.*, to model or fashion anew, *atcumaim*, -ab.

Remonstrance, *n.*, expostulation, *airtearg*, -teirg, *m.*

Remonstrate, *v.i.*, to expostulate, (1) *airteargaim*, *v.n.* *airtearg*; (2) who was remonstrating with you? *cé bí teat?*

Remorse, *n.*, anguish caused by a sense of guilt, *comgom*, *gen.* -e, *f.*

Remorseful, *a.*, full of remorse, *comgomneamail*, -má.

Remorseless, *a.*, (1) without remorse, *san comgom*.

(2) Without mercy, *neam-éiróaireac*, -rige.

(3) Without pity, *neam-éiruarigméileac*, -lige.

Remorselessly, *a.*, in a remorseless manner, (1) *so neaméiróaireac*; (2) *so neaméiruarigméileac*.

Remorselessness, *n.*, the quality of being remorseless, (1) *neam-éiróaireact*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neam-éiruarigméileact*, -a, *f.*

Remote, *a.*, far away, distant, (1) *iarscúita*, *ind.*; (2) *imcian*, -céme; (3) *i scian* and *i scéin*; *abfao ó'n lám atá i scian*; (4) *coiscríoc*, -íce; (5) r. from the centre, *imealla*, -aige.

Remoteness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being remote, (1) *coiscríocar*, -ar, *m.*; (2) *iarscúitar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *im-céme*(act), *f.*; (4) *cianroact*, -a, *f.*

Re-mould, (1) to mould or shape again, *atcumaim*, -ab.

(2) To put fresh clay to growing plants, (a) first time, *as cup cré*, *as cup teirgean*; (b) second time, *as cup airché*, *raotrugab*, -uigte.

Removable, *a.*, capable of being removed, *ro-airteirgite*.

Removal, *n.*, the act of removing, (1) *airtrugab*, -igte, *m.*; (2) *imice*, -e, *f.*, also *imice*, *g. id.*, *f.*: there is no r. without loss, *ní*

bíonn imirce san cáilleamaint ;
(3) *ἀρῦξάθ*, -*υῖξτε*, *m.* : for *r.*,
cum ἀρῦξτε (*Ezek.* 12, 3).

Remove, *v.i.*, to change place in
any way, *ἀρτῦξιμ*, -*υῖξάθ* ;
imircim, *v.n.* *imirc* : do not *r.*
on Monday or Saturday, *ná óéan*
imirc *oia luam nó oia Saṭṭairn*.

Remove, *v.t.*, (1) to put from its
place, (a) *ἀρτῦξιμ*, -*υῖξάθ* : *r.*
that chair, *ἀρτῦξ an cáṭṭoir*
rim ; (b) *ἀρῦξιμ*, -*υῖξάθ* : *r.* not
the ancient landmark, *ná naṭṭuirῖξ*
an rean teópa (*Prov.* 23, 10) ;
(c) *cuirim*, *v.n.* *cuir*, with *ó nó*
ar : he removed the stone from
the mouth of the well, *óo cuir*
ré an éloc ó béal an tobair ;
he removed him from the place,
óo cuir ré ar an áit é.

(2) To take away, to with-
draw, *baimim*, *v.n.* *baim(τ)*, with
oe : *r.* this load from me, *baim*
an t-uallac ro óiom ; *r.* his head,
bain an ceann oe ; his name is
removed from the book of life,
baintear a ainm ar leabhar na
beaṭáθ.

(3) To banish, *óibrim*, -*birt* :
r. sorrow from my heart, *óibir*
óobríón ar mó époróe (*Eccles.*
11, 10).

Remove, *v.i.*, to change place,
(1) *ἀρτῦξιμ*, -*υῖξάθ* : thou shalt
r. from thy own home, *ἀρτῖεóó-*
áθ tú ó óo baite rém ; (2)
ἀρῦξιμ, -*υῖξάθ* : thou shalt *r.*
from thy place to another place
in their sight, *ἀρóóaró tú óó'*
áit rém óo háit eile i n-a paó-
aric (*Ezek.* 12, 3).

Remover, *n.*, one who removes,

(1) *ἀρτῦξτεóir*, -*ópa*, -*πί*, *m.* ;
(2) *ἀρῦξτεóir*, *m.*

Removing, *n.* See Removal.

Remunerate, *v.t.*, to recompense,
luac paóṭair *óo ṭabairt*.

Remuneration, *n.*, recompense, (1)
luaróeáct, -*a*, *f.* ; (2) *luac*
paóṭair.

Remunerative, *a.*, affording remu-
neration or gain, *ṭairóeac*, -*bῖge*.

Renaissance, *n.*, a revival, *áit-*
beóóáθ, -*beóóóte*, *m.*

Renascent, *a.*, being born again,
áitbeóóáθ, -*áige*.

Rencounter, *n.*, a meeting of two
persons or bodies, *teagmáil*,
-*ála*, *f.*

Rend, *v.t.*, (1) to tear asunder with
force or violence, (a) *réabaim*,
-*áθ* (*cf.* *√ réupō*, I tear, break) :
because thou didst *r.* thy clothes,
oe bῖῖḡ ṡur réab tú ó'éáṭáθ (2
Chron. 34, 27) ; (b) *ṭiaillaim*,
-*áθ* : a time to *r.* and a time to
sew, *áimrir le ṭiailláθ ásur*
áimrir le fuagáil (*Eccles.* 3, 7) ;
(c) *ṭṭacaim* *ó céile* ; (d) *ṭar-*
ṭaimḡim ar a céile : lest they
turn again and *r.* you, *ar eáḡla ar*
bῖilleáθ óóib óo ṭṭaróḡṡaróir
riṭ rém ar a céile (*Mat.* 7, 6).

(2) To take away by force,
fuáṭuirḡim, -*óac* : I will surely
r. the kingdom from thee,
fuároéóaró mire óo deimim an
rióḡáct uait (1 *Kings* 11, 11).

Render, *v.t.*, to give or furnish,
óobeirim and *ṭabṭaim*, *v.n.*
ṭabairt : every offering they
shall *r.* to me, *ḡac tióṭlacáθ*
noó óobéaparo óam-ra (*Numb.*
18, 9) ; *r.* to every man according
to his ways, *ṭabair óo ḡac don*
óume óo réir a ṭῖḡṡeac (2
Chron. 6, 30) ; shall he not *r.*
to every one according to his
works, *naó ṭtiubpa ré óo ḡac*
don óo réir a oibṭeac (*Prov.*
24, 12) ; *r.* to all their dues,
ṭabparó a ṭṭualḡar óo na huile
óáomib (*Rom.* 13, 7).

Rendezvous, *n.*, a place appointed
for a meeting or a usual meeting-
place, *ionad* *comne*.

Rending, *n.*, the act of tearing
asunder by force, (1) ῥτрасαθ̄,
-сѣα, *m.* (ῥτρόсαθ̄, *U.*); (2)
ρεάβαθ̄, -βѣα, *m.*; (3) ρτιαλλαθ̄,
-ιѣα, *m.*

Renege, *v.i.*, to revoke at cards.
 (1) réanam, -að; (2) riúltam, -að; (3) ceiteabram, -að; (4) ceitim, -it: you reneged, put up (*lit.* hang) your hand, ceitúra, croc do lám.

Renege, *n.*, a revoke at cards, (1) $\text{ce}\text{ne}\text{a}\text{b}\text{p}\text{a}\text{o}$, - $\text{b}\text{a}\text{p}\text{c}\text{a}$, *m.*; (2) cent , -*e*, *f*.

Renew, *v.t.*, (1) to make new again, (a) $\alpha\tau\nu\alpha\delta\alpha\imath\mu$, $-\alpha\delta$: let the people r. their strength, $\alpha\tau\nu\alpha\delta\alpha\imath\sigma\imath\rho$ na $\tau\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon$ a neap τ (*Isa.* 41, 1); (b) $\alpha\tau\nu\alpha\delta\upsilon\imath\varsigma\imath\mu$, $-\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\delta$; (c) $\nu\alpha\delta\upsilon\imath\varsigma\imath\mu$, $-\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\delta$.

(2) To make again, ἀπὸ ἐκείνου, ἀπὸ.

(3) To restore to freshness,
 ұйуғым, -уғаѲ.

Renewal, *n.*, the act of renewing
or the state of being renewed,
(1) ἀκνυσθαι, *gen.* ἀκνυσσότης,
m.; (2) ἀιτῶέαναι, -ντα, *m.*; (3)
ἀιτῶέαι, -ντες, *m.*

Rennet, Runnet, *n.*, the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of a calf, (1) βῤῥο, -e, *f.*; (2) κόρη, -e, *f.* (cheese-rennet, *Din.*).

Renounce, *v.t.*, to forsake, to disclaim, (1) $\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\iota\mu$, - $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\alpha$: we have renounced the hidden things of dishonour, $\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ $\eta\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\rho\omicron\lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ (2 Cor. 4, 2) ; (2) to r. the world, $\tau\omicron\mu\iota\mu$ $\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\upsilon\rho$ $\iota\epsilon\rho$ $\alpha\eta$ $\rho\alpha\omicron\zeta\alpha$; (3) $\tau\omicron\iota\upsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\iota\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$, and $\tau\omicron\iota\upsilon\lambda\tau\omega\varsigma\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$: (This verb *may* take $\tau\omicron$ before the thing renounced) ; (4) $\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\mu$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho$ $\tau\omicron$:

therefore let us r. the vain joys
of this life, uime ɾɿ cuɾɿmɿɾ
ɾuɾ ɔo ɾɔlɿɾ ɔioɾɾoɿ an
ɾɾoɾɿɾ ɾeo (*P. L.*).

Renouncement, *n.*, the act of renouncing, (1) *τρέις*εαν, -*σμ*, *m.*; (2) *ρέα*ναὸ, -*ντα*, *m.*; (3) *οἰού*νταὸ, -*αὸ*, *m.*

Renovate, *v.t.*, to make new again,
ἀτνυᾶὸαίμ, -αὶ.

Renovation, *n.*, the act of renovating or the state of being renovated, ἀctνωαὐτῷ, *gen.* ἀctνωαιῶτε, *m.*

Renown, *n.*, exalted reputation, fame, celebrity, (1) בִּלְאֹ, -א, *m.*: *r.* outlives life, וְרַבְּמֵימָה בִּלְאֹ נֶאֱמָר פֶּאֱרֹשׁ; (2) בָּלָא (also בָּלִיא), *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.* (*cf.* Gr. κλέ(F)ος, to make famous; *L.* in-clutus, celebrated): thy *r.* went forth, וְעָלָה וְעָלָא בָּלָא (Ezek. 16. 14); and hast gotten thee *r.* as at this day, אָזְנִי פִּי בָּלָא בְּיָמַי (Dan. 9. 15); (3) בְּעָלְמָא, *m.* and *f.*; (4) בְּעָלְמָא, -א, *m.*; (5) בְּעָלְמָא, -א, *m.*: who were of old men of *r.*, נֹחַ וְכָל בְּנֵי יָרָח בְּעָלְמָא (Gen. 6. 4).

Renowned, *a.*, famous, celebrated,
 (1) *clúiteac*, -*tiġe*: the seed of
 the wicked shall never be *r.*, *ní*
beir *ṛ* *ṛluoċt na ṛṛṛoiċġniomac*
clúiteac *ṣo bṛiát* (*Isa.* 14, 20);
 (2) *clúmaíl*, -*mġa*; (3) *clútaṁmaíl*,
 -*mġa*; (4) *ainmneaṁmaíl*, -*mġa*:
 men of *r.*, *ṛaome ainmneaṁmaíl*
 (*Numb.* 16, 2); (5) *ṛṛṛṛṛṛa*,
ind.; (6) *cáileaṁmaíl*, -*mġa*; (7)-
táṛṣaṁmaíl, -*mġa*; (8) *iomṛiáṛo-*
teac, -*tiġe*: the *r.* city, *an*
ċaṭaṛiṛ iomṛiáṛoteac (*Ezek.* 26,
 17); (9) *oiṛṛeapc*, -*a*: these
 were the most *r.* of the congre-

gation, ba hiað ro 'dob' oirðearca
 'oo'n cômēpumnuḡað (Numb.
 1, 16).

Rent, *n.*, annual payment for the
 use of land or houses, cíor, *gen.*
 -a, *pl.* -anna, *m.*

Chief or head *r.*, buncíor, -a,
 -anna, *m.*; buaincíor, *m.*; ḡearr-
 að, -rca, *m.*; the "cut" = the
 rent, tithe or other impost.

Rent, *n.*, an opening made by
 rending, a tear, (1) rcracað,
gen. and *pl.* -ca, *m.*; (2) rḡoit,
gen. -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) réabað,
 -bca, *m.*: that instead of a
 girdle there shall be a r., i n-áit
 an éreapa ḡo mberð réabað (Isa.
 3, 24); (4) bṽreað, -rce, *m.*:
 the r. is made worse, 'oo ḡníceap
 an bṽreað ní ip meapa (Mat.
 9, 16).

Rental, *n.*, (1) the sum total of
 rents, cíor, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -anna, *m.*

(2) A rent-roll, cunntap cíora.

Repair, *v.t.*, to restore after decay,
 injury or dilapidation, (1) 'dear-
 uḡim, -uḡað, also 'deirḡim,
 -iuḡað: the priests did not r.
 the breaches of the house, níor
 'dearuiḡeadaip na raḡairc bṽr-
 teaða an tḡe (2 Kings 12,
 6); (2) learuḡim, -uḡað: they
 hired masons and carpenters
 to r. the house of the Lord,
 'p'ortuḡeadaip raoir cṽaimn
 aḡur cloc cum tḡe an tḡearna
 'oo learuḡað (2 Chron. 24, 12);
 (3) 'to r. a house, tḡ 'oo cúp
 i n-óruḡað; (4) to r. the school,
 tḡ na rḡoile 'oo córuḡað; (5) to
 r. a loss, 'oioḡbáil 'oo 'óéanam
 ruap; (6) to r. an injury, páram
 'oo éabairc ran éaḡcór.

Repair, *v.i.*, to go, to betake one's
 self, ḡluairim, -reaḡt.

Repairer, *n.*, one who repairs, (1)
 'deirḡceóip, -ópa, -pí, *m.*; (2)

'deap learuḡce, *m.* (Isa. 58, 12);
 (3) 'dearuḡceóip, *m.*; (4) lear-
 uḡceóip, ópa, -pí, *m.*

Repairing, *n.*, restoration, mending,
 (1) 'deiruḡað, -ḡce, *m.*; (2)
 learuḡað, -uḡce, *m.*

Reparation, *n.*, (1) amends, leór-
 ḡníom, -a, -arca, *m.*

(2) Satisfaction, páram, -am:
 to exact r. from him, cum páram
 a baint 'oe.

Repartee, *n.*, a ready and witty
 reply, (1) aiceapḡ, -cṽḡ, *m.*; (2)
 ḡearpocal, -ail, *m.*; (3) ḡearp-
 cainnt-, e, *f.*

Quick at r., 'deirbéalac, -aḡe.

Repast, *n.*, a meal, béile, *g. id.*,
pl. -lí, *m.*

Repay, *v.t.*, (1) to pay back, to
 refund, aicéiolaim, -óiol.

(2) To requite in a good or
 bad sense, cúitḡim, -iuḡað, *ful.*
 cúiteócað: vengeance is mine,
 I will r., saith the Lord, ip
 liom-ra an 'oioḡaictap 'oo 'béap-
 pað mé cúituiḡað uaim a'oeip
 an tḡearna (Rom. 12, 19).

Repayment, *n.*, aicéiol, -a, *m.*;
 aiceapḡ, *gen.* and *pl.* aipḡ, *m.*

Repeal, *v.t.*, to revoke, rescind or
 abrogate, aḡḡairmim, -ḡairm:
 and those laws still unrepealed,
 ḡ na 'oigce ip fóir ḡan aḡḡairm.

Repeat, *v.t.*, to utter again (1),
 innipim an aḡuair; (2) aicṽpim,
v.n. aicṽp: [even] if you see
 the head of the pig on the cow
 do not r. it, má 'feiceann tú
 ceann na muice ap an maip ná
 haicṽp é; (3) Mus., to go over
 again, 'oúbluḡim, -bailt.

Repeatedly, *ad.*, again and again,
 ḡo munc.

Repeater, *n.*, one who or that
 which repeats, pacairpe, *g. id.*,
pl. -pí, *m.*

Reprobate, *n.*, one morally abandoned; a profligate person, (1) *oume mallurġte*; (2) *oume éroearbċta* (2 Cor. 13, 5).

Reprobate, *a.*, depraved, (1) *am-oiúro*, -e; (2) *mallurġte*, *ind.*; (3) *éroearbċta*, *ind.*

Reproof, *n.*, an expression of blame or censure, esp. face to face, (1) *áčmurán*, -ám, *m.*: they despised all my r., *to óirbeaġar m'áčmurán uile* (Prov. 1, 30); (2) *aiċbear*, -bċr, *m.*: my heart despised r., *to ċarċuirniġ mo ċporde aiċbear* (Prov. 5, 12); (3) *iomaiċbear*, -bċr, *m.*: the reproofs of instruction are the way of life, *ir iao iomaiċbear an teaġarġ rġġe na beaċa* (Prov. 6, 23); (4) *armaiġe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: he that hateth r., *an té ġuaċurġear armaiġe* (Prov. 15, 10); (5) *rmaċt*, -a, *m.*: he that heareth r. getteth understanding, *an té umġurġear to rmaċt to ġeib ré turġre* (Prov. 15, 32); (6) *earmail*, -e, -eaċa, *f.*; (7) *earmailt*, -e, *f.*; (8) *milleán*, -ám, *m.*; (9) *oiómolao*, -ita, *m.*

Reprove, *v.t.*, to chide, censure or blame, (1) *taċġaim áčmurán*: thus she was reprov'd, *mar ġm ġuair ġi áčmurán* (Gen. 20, 16); (2) *imbeaġġaim*, -ao: but what doth your arguing r.? *áċt ċréao an nġo imbeaġġar ġur n-aġġear* (Job 6, 25); (3) *aiċbearaim*, -ao, *fut. aiċbeorao*: he that reproveth a scorner getteth shame, *an té aiċbearar taċċurġneao to ġeib ré náġe* (Prov. 9, 7); (4) *iomaiċbearaim*, -ao: r. one that hath understanding and he will understand knowledge, *iomaiċbċr an té aġ a mbġionn turġre aġur turġrō ré eolār* (Prov. 19, 25); (5) *oió-*

molam, -ao: lest his deeds be reprov'd, *o'eaġla ġo noiómol-ġarōe a oibreaċa* (John 3, 20); (6) *aġġaim*, -ao: when he is come he will r. the world of sin, *an tan ċiocġar ré aġġeorao ré an tooman i toaoib ġeacaro* (John 16, 8); (7) *loċturġim*, -uġao: have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather r. them, *nā bioċ cumann aġaoib le hoibġuġib neam-ċairġbeaċa an toġċaraoir áċt ġo mba luaitē lib oā loċtuġao* (Ephes. 5, 11); (8) *ġġreagaġim*, -ao: r., rebuke and exhort, *ġġreag, ġmaċturġ aġur teaġarġ* (2 Tim. 4, 2).

Reprover, *n.*, one who reproves, (1) *aiċbioġaċ*, *gen. -aġġ*, *pl. -aġġe*, *m.*: so is a wise r. upon an obedient ear, *mar ġm bioġ an t-aiċbioġaċ ġlic ar ċluair umail* (Prov. 25, 12); (2) *ġmaċturġċeoir*, -ōġa, -ġi, *m.*

Reptile, *n.*, an animal that moves on its belly, *ġiarġ*, *gen. ġeġrġe*, *pl. ġiarġa*, *f.*, *dims. ġiarġōġ*, *f.*, and *ġeġrtin*, *m.*

Republic, *n.*, a State in which the sovereign power is in the people, (1) *poibġrōeaċt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ċomġlaiteaċt*, -a, *f.*

Repudiate, *v.t.*, *ċur uait*.

Repugnance, Repugnancy, *n.*, aversion, (1) *oġrġm*, -e, *f.*, also *oġrġean*, -ġm, *m.*: through much repugnance to the honey, *ġré iomaċ oġrġme leiġ an mil* (Tbb. 207, 16); (2) *ġġám*, -e, *f.*

Repugnant, *a.*, offensive to, (1) *ġġámeamail*, -mġa; (2) *ċġaoġġalaċ*, -aġġe; (3) *oġeannoa*, *ind.*

Repulse, *v.t.*, (1) to drive back, (a) *ġġoċġuailm*, -alaċ; (b) *ġuaġaim*, -ao.

(2) To repel by discourtesy or denial, (a) cuirum uaim; (b) cuirum riap uaim.

Repulsion, *n.*, a feeling of violent offence or disgust, cīaōrḡat, -ait, *m.*

Repulsive, *a.*, cold, forbidding, (1) mīomairēac, -riḡe; (2) oōḡnūr-eac, -riḡe; (3) oūrḡánta, *ind.*

Repurchasing, *n.*, buying back, aīḡceannaac, -aiḡ, *m.*

Reputation, *n.*, good name, character in public opinion, (1) clú, *gen. id., m.* (*cf.* κλειω, the proclaimer): good *r.*, oēaḡclú, *g. id., m.*; he had his property and his *r.*, bī a cūro īr a clú aīḡe (said of a person who offers what is refused); (2) he had a great *r.* in that country, bī a am̃m ī n-āīrōe 'ra oḡīr īm; (3) bīaō, -a, *m.*; (4) cáil, -e, *f.*: he is of good *r.*, tá cáil maīḡ aīr; (5) meap, -ḡta, *m.*: a fellow of no *r.*, īurōīn ḡan meap īr eaō é; great *r.*, mōīr-meap, -ḡta, *m.*

Repute, *n.*, good character or reputation, (1) clú, *gen. id., m.*; (2) cáil, *gen. -e, f.*: you thieving, violent hag of the worst *r.* in Ireland, a caīlleac ḡaōaō, ḡaōo-aīḡ īr meapa cáil ī n-ēīrūm; (3) am̃m, *gen. am̃ma, pl. am̃meāca* and am̃anna, *m., somet. f.*: the *r.* of having money, am̃m aīḡḡo oō beīḡ aīr ōume.

Repute, *v.t.*, to estimate, to reckon, meapam, *v.n.* meap: all the inhabitants are reputed as nothing, meapḡaī uīle aīḡpeaōaīḡ na taīmān am̃aīl neīmīō (*Dan.* 4, 35).

Request, *v.t.*, to ask for something, (1) iap̃pam, -arō: requesting him not to delay, oā iap̃paō aīr ḡan moīll oō ōéanam (*Acts*

9, 38); what he requested, an nīō o'īap̃p ré. (1 *Chron.* 4, 10); (2) aḡcūmḡim, -ḡe; (3) ḡurōim, -ōe (✓ ghedhyo, I ask).

Request, *n.*, the act of asking for something desired, also that which is asked for, (1) iap̃pataḡ, -aīr, *m.*: to make a request before him for her people, iap̃pataḡ oō ōéanam oā lāḡaīr aīr īon a oāome (a muīnḡḡe) (*Esth.* 4, 8); (2) aḡcūmḡe, *g. id., pl. -ḡī, f.*: I cannot grant you that *r.*, nī féroīr līom an a. īm oō ḡaōaīḡ oūīḡ (*P. L.* 395); the *r.* of the herring to put his back to the fire, a. an īḡaōām a ōīrūm oō cūp īeīr an ōeīme; (3) im̃p̃rōe, *g. id., pl. -aḡa, f.*: I would desire a *r.* of you, o'īap̃p̃am̃ im̃p̃rōe oīaīō (*Judg.* 8, 24); (4) ḡurōe, *g. id., f.*

Require, *v.t.*, (1) to need: I *r.* it, (a) ḡeap̃ḡḡeann ré uaim; (b) tá fērōm aḡam aīr: (c) do you *r.* much? an b̃fūīl mōīrān (nō pūm̃) aḡ ḡeap̃oāīl uait?; or for any other things they required, nō aīr pé neīḡe eīle a bīōō aḡ ḡeap̃oāīl uāḡa (Mīam̃ 7).

(2) To request, to ask as a favour, (a) fup̃aīlīm, -aīl; (b) iap̃pam, -arō: as every day's work required, maīr o'īap̃paō obaīr ḡac̃ aon īae (1 *Chron.* 16, 37); according to the custom as the duty of every day required, oō fēīr an ḡnāḡa maīr o'īap̃p̃ cūpam ḡac̃ aon īae (*Ezra* 3, 4).

Requisite, *a.*, necessary, (1) īuāḡḡanaac, -aīḡe; (2) oīp̃ceapaac, -aīḡe; (3) is it *r.* to have great respect? an éīḡīm meap mōīr a beīḡ?

Requisition, *n.*, a summons, a command, fup̃aīl, -aīl, *f.*

Requital, *n.*, (1) recompense, *ῥιολ*,
-*Δ*, *m.*

(2) Retribution, *cúitigad*, *gen.*
cúitigte, *m.* and *cúiteam*, *-tim*,
m.

Requite, *v.t.*, (1) to recompense,
ταῦτα μισθωδῶς.

(2) To return evil for evil, to retaliate, cûrtiṣim, -uṣṣāḇ: he hath requited me evil for good, ʔo cûrtiṣ ré mo māiṭ le otc (1 Sam. 25, 21).

Requirer, *n.*, one who retaliates,
 κύτιζέοιη, -όηα, -ήι, *m.*

Rescind a resolution, *rūn* Δ *cup*
1 *neimbriž*.

Rescue, *n.*, deliverance from restraint or danger, (1) τάρητάν, *gen.* and *pl.* -άια, *f.*; (2) ρασαῶ, -ητά, *m.*; (3) ρυαρῖαῶ, -ῖατα, *m.*; (4) ρυαρῖαιτε, -ῖατα, *f.*

Rescue, *v.t.*, to free from confinement, violence, danger or evil,
(1) բարձրացիմ, -հանտ; (2) րօզր-
ւիմ, -սո; (3) տօրրիւցիմ, *v.n.*
տօրրիւն.

Rescuer, *n.*, one who rescues, (1)
 τάρπτοῖν, -όμα, -μί, *m.*; (2)
 ρυαῖσατοῖν, *m.*

Research, *n.*, a diligent search for facts or principles, ἀτεκμηγὰς, -υρῆς, *m.*

Resemblance, *n.*, likeness, (1) *cormalaçt*, -*a*, *f.*: this is their *r.*, *ır é ro a şcoramlaçt* (*Zech.* 5, 6); (2) *ramlaçt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ramanl*, -*m̃la*, -*m̃laça*, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* *similis* and *consimilis*, like); (4) *cormaitear*, -*tır*, *m.*

Resemble, *v.t.*, to be like, (1) *raimlungim*, -uḡaō: whereunto shall I r. it, *cia le a raimleōčarō mé i* (*Luke* 13, 18); (2) he resembles his father, *τὰ πῆ ἄς ουτ le n-a δτair*; (3) each one resembled the children of a king, *ḡac don tob i ḡcoramlact*

clomne nĩṣ (*Judges* 8, 18); they
r. each other, τὰ πᾶν κοῖμαι
le n-a céile.

Resembling, *a.*, being like, (1) *cor*mal, -*ram*la; (2) *deall*ramac, -*ar*ŕe.

Resent, *v.t.*, to exhibit displeasure
or indignation, τοιοῦτον, -
-υξάνω.

Resentful, *a.*, (1) inclined to resent,
 ὀλιμνῶδες, -αῖρε.

(2) Easily provoked to anger.
εαριζαc, -αιζε.

Resentingly, *ad.*, with anger, $\zeta\omicron$
 φεαῖσας.

Resentment, *n.*, strong displeasure,
 μίσος, *gen.* -ύς, *pl. id.*, *m*

Reservation, *n.*, the act of keeping back, (1) *congḡān rīar*; (2) *ṛiōlēcūmṛōāc*, -*arḡ*, *m.*; (3) *očā*, *m.*: without *r.*, *ḡān don očā* (*P. O'L.*).

Reserve, *v.t.*, (1) to keep back or retain, (a) *ῥεαρχοιμεᾶσθαι*, -*οιμεᾶσθαι*; (b) *κορᾶιμ*, -*αῖν*, -*αῖντ* and -*αῶ*, *imper.* *κορᾶιμ*, *fut.* *κοιρεῶναῶ* and *κορῶνάσῶ*: all rights reserved, *ἡ δὲ κεῖται ἐν κορᾶιμ*.

(2) To keep in store for future use, (a) ταιρῆμι, -ῆσθω: which I have reserved against the time of trouble, *νότ' ὅτ' ταιρῆσθ' ἔμπερ ἡσκόμην ἀμύμην καὶ βλαβερὰ* (*Job 38, 23*); (b) κοῖσμι, -ῖσθαι, *imper. κοῖσθι, fut. κοῖσεόσθαι* and *κοῖσεόσθαι*.

Reserve, *n.*, (1) restraint of freedom
in words or actions, (a) ροῖσαττ,
-έιττ, *m.*; (b) φυλάδααττ, -α, *f.*

(2) A body of troops kept for an emergency, *ισχυράν, -αίη, m.*

Reserved, *a.*, backward or cautious
in communicating one's thoughts
or feelings, (1) $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$;
(2) $\rho\iota\alpha\theta\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *ind.*

Reserving, *n.*, the act of keeping back, κοῖσιτ, -e, *f.*

Reservoir, *n.*, a place where water is collected for future use, (1) βυρρῦτ, *gen.* -ρροῦτ, *m.*; (2) ὑμάρ, -αῖρ, *m.* (ἀμαρ, *Con.*; ὁμαρ).

Re-settle, *v.t.*, to settle again, ἀτῖροϋῖμ, -υῖτ.

Re-settlement, *n.*, the act of re-settling, ἀτῖροϋῖτ, -υῖτ, *m.*

Reside, *v.i.*, to dwell, κομνυρὸ-μ, -ὀε.

Residence, *n.*, a dwelling-place, (1) κομνυρὸε, *gen. id., pl.* -ὀτε, *f.*; (2) ἀρῦρ, *gen.* and *pl.* -υρ; (3) ἰοναὸ κομνυρὸτε, *m.*

Resident, *n.*, one who dwells in a place, κομνυρὸτεαῖ, *gen.* -τῖς, *pl.* -τῖς, *m.*

Residue, *n.*, that which remains after a part is removed, (1) ρῖγεαῖ, -ῖτ, *m.*: they shall eat the r. which escaped, ἰορῖαὸ ρῖαὸ ἀν ρῖγεαῖ τοὸ ἑαυρὸ ἀρ (*Ex.* 10, 5); (2) ἰαροαυρὸε(αῖτ), *f.*; (3) ἰαροαυρὸε(αῖτ), *f.*

Resign, *v.t.*, to give up, ταῖρῖμ ρῖαρ.

Resignation, *n.*, the act of giving up, ταῖρῖτ ρῖαρ.

Resin, *n.*, a yellowish brown solid substance of vegetable origin, (1) ροῖρῖν, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (2) ὕρς, *g.* ὕρς, *m.*; (3) τρῖοῖς, -ῖς, *f.*

Resist, *v.t.*, (1) to withstand, to stand against, ρεαρῖμ ἰν-αῖαὸ: ye do always resist the Holy Ghost, ἀτάτῖοι αῖ ρεαρῖμ ῖμῖ ἰν-αῖαὸ ἀν ὁρῖορῖο ἡοῖμ (*Acts* 7, 51).

(2) To strive against, to oppose, κυῖρῖμ ἰν-αῖαὸ: resist the devil and he will flee from you, κυῖρῖο ἰν-αῖαὸ ἀν οῖαῖαῖ αῖρ τειῖρῖο ρέ υῖαῖ (*James* 4, 7).

Resistance, *n.*, opposition, (1) ρεαρῖμ (ἰν-αῖαὸ), -αῖμ and -ρῖτ, *m.*; (2) κυῖρ ἰν-αῖαὸ.

Resmelted, *a.*, ἀῖτεαῖτ, *ind.* (*cf.* ἰαῖμῖ ἀῖτεῖτε, *T. E. S.* 103).

Resolute, *a.*, (1) resolute, οῖαν-ἑρὸτ.

(2) Steady, ρεαρῖαῖ, -αῖς.

(3) Firm, τεαρῖ, -εμνε.

Resolutely, *ad.*, in a resolute manner, ὁ οῖανῖρὸτ.

Resolution, *n.*, a formal expression of opinion, (1) ρῖν, -ῖμ, *m.*

(2) A good r., οῖαῖρῖν, *gen.* and *pl.* -ῖμ, *m.*

(3) Firm r., ρῖν οῖαμῖεαν, *m.*

Resolve, *v.t.*, (1) to decide in purpose, κυῖμ, -νεαρῖμ and -νεαὸ: after they had resolved on that counsel, ἰα ρῖμνεαὸ ἀρ ἀν ρῖμῖρῖτε ρῖν οῖοῖ.

(2) To make ready in mind, (a) ἀν αῖςνε τοὸ οῖεανῖμ ρῖαρ; (b) he resolved, τοὸ κυῖρ ρέ ροῖμε.

(3) To decide by a formal vote, ρῖν τοὸ ῖτααὸ

Resolve, *n.*, a fixed purpose, ρῖν, -ῖμ, *m.*

Resonance, *n.*, the act of resounding, ρῖμ, *gen.* -e, *f.*

Resonant, *a.*, giving back sound, ἀτῖρῖμνεαῖ, -νῖς.

Resort, *v.i.*, to have recourse, (1) τέρῖμ οῖ ῖνῖτ: whereunto I may continually r., ἑμ ἰα ῖααὸ οῖ ῖνῖτ (*Ps.* 71, 3); (2) τῖς ὁ μῖμ; (3) τῖτῖς, -ῖς.

Resorter, *n.*, a frequenter, τῖτῖς-τεαῖ, -τῖς, *m.*; (2) τῖαῖτῖρὸε, *gen. id., pl.* -ὀτε, *m.*

Resound, *v.t.*, to throw back the sound of, (1) ἀτῖρῖμνεῖς, -νεαῖ and -υῖτ; (2) βῖρς, -αὸ.

Resource, *n.*, (1) expedient, ρῖς, -εαὸ, -ῖς, *f.*

(2) *n.pl.*, Pecuniary means, funds, money or property, (a) *maom*, -e, *f.*; (b) *ionnmur*, -ur, *m.*

Resourceful, *a.*, expert in the means of overcoming difficulties, (1) *plig̃teac̃*, -t̃ige; (2) *luait̃-beap̃tac̃*, -aige; (3) *ionnmurac̃*, -aige.

Respect, *n.*, esteem, regard, consideration, (1) *moð*, -a, *m.*; (2) *romor̃*, -or̃, *m.*; (3) *torac̃*, -ar̃, *m.*; (4) *ruim*, -e, *f.*; (5) *meap̃*, -a and -ta, *m.*: I have great r. for him, *tã ãrom̃eap̃ ãgam̃ aip̃*; it is not good to have r. of persons in judgment, *nĩ maĩt̃ meap̃ võ beit̃ aip̃ õdomib̃ taip̃ ã ceitẽ ĩ mbreit̃eam̃nap̃* (*Prov.* 24, 23); (6) *ur̃p̃aim*, -e, *f.*: a poetic sage is entitled to r. from a king, *ol̃igeað̃ ol̃lam̃ ur̃p̃aim̃ pĩg̃*; (7) *omorõ*, -e, *f.*; (8) *caðar̃*, -ar̃, *m.*; (9) *g̃raðam̃*, -am̃, *m.*: he will have the r. of the neighbours, *ber̃õ g̃raðam̃ nã g̃com̃ap̃pañ aige*; (10) *ãip̃rõ*, -e, *f.*: I have no r. for him, *nĩ'l̃ aoñ ãip̃rõ ãgam̃ aip̃*.

Respect, *v.t.*, to regard with honour, to esteem, (1) *romor̃p̃uig̃im̃*, -ũgað̃; (2) *taðp̃aim̃ ur̃p̃aim̃ nõ romor̃ võ*; (3) *meap̃aim̃*, *v.n.* *meap̃*: thou shalt not r. the person of the poor, *nĩ meap̃pað̃ tũ peap̃pa añ voit̃* (*Lev.* 19, 15); (4) I r. you, *tã meap̃ ãgam̃ op̃t̃*; (5) *onor̃p̃uig̃im̃*, -ũgað̃ (to honour); (6) he is respected, *ip̃ mõp̃ lẽ pað̃ ẽ*.

Respectability, Respectableness, *n.*, the state or quality which deserves respect, (1) *onor̃pac̃*, -a, *f.*; (2) *uap̃leac̃*, -a, *f.*; (3) *cp̃eroeam̃am̃*, -m̃na, *f.*; (4) *cp̃eroeam̃-aip̃t̃*, -e, *f.*

Respectable, *a.*, worthy of regard or esteem, (1) *meap̃am̃ail̃*, -m̃la; (2) *pĩntac̃*, -aige; (3) *cp̃eroeam̃-naç̃*, -aige; (4) *uap̃al̃*, *gsf.* *uap̃le*; (5) *cõpac̃*, -aige; (6) *gal̃antã*, *ind.*

Respectful, *a.*, marked or characterized by respect, (1) *romor̃pac̃*, -aige; (2) *omoroeam̃*, -oige; (3) *moðam̃ail̃*, -m̃la; (4) *ur̃p̃am̃ac̃*, -aige; (5) *beap̃ac̃*, -aige.

Respectfully, *ad.*, in a respectful manner, *go romor̃pac̃*.

Respectfulness, *n.*, the quality of being respectful, *romor̃pac̃t̃*, -a, *f.*

Respectively, *ad.*, as relating to each, respectively, (1) *pã peac̃*; (2) *pã leit̃*.

Respiration, *n.*, the act of breathing, *ãg̃ tap̃p̃am̃g̃ añaitẽ*.

Respire, *v.i.*, to breathe, *añat̃-uig̃im̃*, -að̃.

Respite, *n.*, postponement or delay, (1) *paop̃eam̃*, -rim̃, *m.*; (2) *caip̃roe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*: when his r. will be up, *nuap̃ ber̃õ ã caip̃roe caitẽ*; r. till morning, r. for ever, *caip̃roe gõ lã, caip̃roe gõ b̃raç̃*; give us seven days' r., *taðap̃ õum̃ñ caip̃roẽ peac̃t̃ lã* (1 *Sam.* 11, 3); (3) *ãga*, *gen. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *aige*, a definite day, a fixed period, *B.L.L.* III. 492; *ãgae*, *id.* V. 368); (4) *aip̃rip̃*, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (5) *rop̃*, -a, *m.*: a month's r., *rop̃ miõpa*; (6) *aç̃lã*, -lae, -laeç̃e, *m.*; (7) *uam̃*, -e, *f.*

Resplendent, *a.*, shining brilliantly, (1) *g̃lom̃pac̃*, -aige; (2) *deall̃pac̃*, -aige; (3) *deall̃paig̃teac̃*, -t̃ige; (4) *mõp̃roill̃pac̃*, -rige; (5) *mõp̃-rol̃ap̃ac̃*, -aige.

Respond, *v.i.*, to answer, *p̃neap̃p̃aim̃-g̃ap̃it̃* and -að̃.

Respondent, *n.*, one who answers in certain suits at law, *p̃neap̃-aip̃toip̃* -õpa -pĩ, *m.*

Response, *n.*, an answer, (1) *ṛeas-aiṛt*, -*aiṛta*, *f.*; (2) *ṛeasṛa*, *m.*

Responsibility, Responsibility, *n.*, the state of being answerable, *ṛeasṛaṣt*, -*a*, *f.*

Responsible, *a.*, liable to respond, (1) *inṛeasṛaiṛta*; (2) it is I will be *r.*, *ṛ mṛe beṛō ṣiōṛ leiṛ*.

Responsive, *a.*, ready or inclined to respond, (1) *ṛeasṛaiṛtaṣ*, -*aiṛṣe*; (2) *ṛeasṛaṣ*, -*aiṛṣe*.

Rest, *n.*, (1) a state of quiet or repose, cessation from motion or labour, (*a*) *ṛuamṛear*, -*ṛ*, *m.*: he saw that *r.* was good, *ṛō cōmṛaiṛe ṛé ṣuṛ mṛaiṛt an nṛō ṛuamṛear* (*Gen.* 49, 15); give thyself no *r.*, *ná taḁaiṛ ṛuamṛear aṛ biṛ ṛuit ṛém* (*Lam.* 2, 18); God *r.* his soul, *ṣō ṛṛuṣarō ṛia ṛuamṛear ṛiōṛṛuṛōe ṛā anam*; (*b*) *ṛōṛ*, -*a*, *m.*; (*c*) *cōmṛuṛōe*, *g. id.*, *j.*: the moving foot gets more than the foot at *r.*, *ṛaṣann cōṛ aṛ ṛiubal ṛuṛō ná ṛaṣann cōṛ 'n-a cōmṛuṛōe*; (*d*) *ṛtaṛō*, -*aiṛō*, *m.*; (*e*) *iab nō doḁ*, *f. (m. v.)*; (*f*) *ṛāmṛar*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (*g*) *ṛōṛaḁ*, -*aiṛō*, -*aiṛōe*, *m.*; (*h*) *ṛōṛ*, -*a*, *m.*; (*i*) *ṛṣiṛ*, -*e*, *f.*; (*j*) *ṛṣiṛte*, *g. id.*, *f. (Or.)*; (*k*) *ṛṣiṛōṛta*, *g. id.*, *m.*: from want of *r.*, *ō uṛeapṛaiṛō ṛṣiṛte* (*E. R.*); the *r.* of the smith's boy from the bellows to the anvil, *ṛṣiṛte ṣiolla an ṣāba ṛ'n mbuṛṣ cūm na himneōna*; (*l*) *ṛōṛaṣt*, -*a*, *f.*; (*m*) *ṛōcamal*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of *r.*, *aṣt an ṛeaṣtmāḁ lā ṛ é ṛabōro an ṛōcamal é* (*Ex.* 31, 15).

(2) Hence peace, security, *ṛuamṛear*, -*nṛ*, *m.*: and the land had *r.* four-score years, *ṛ ṛō bi ṛuamṛear aṛ an ṛṣiṛ aṛ ṛeaḁ ṣeṛṛe ṛiṛō bliāḁam*;

r. from your enemies, *ṛuamṛear ṛ buṛ nāmṛōḁ* (*Deut.* 12, 10).

(3) Sleep, slumber, hence poetically death, *ṛuan*, -*am*, *m.*: we grudge thee not thy *r.* till morning, *ní mōṛ linn ṛuit ṛō ṛuan ṣō lā* (*Oss.* IV. 70, 20).

Rest, *v.i.*, (1) to cease from motion or labour, (*a*) *cōmṛuṛōm*, -*ōe*: God rested on the seventh day, *ṛō cōmṛuṛṣ ṛé aṛ an ṛeaṣtmāḁ lā* (*Gen.* 2, 2); *r.* ye under the tree, *ṛéan cōmṛuṛōe ṛā an ṣṛann* (*Gen.* 18, 4); (*b*) *ṛōṛaim*, -*aḁ*; (*c*) *ṛōṛuṛṣim*, -*uṣaḁ*; (*d*) *taṛaim*, -*aḁ*.

(2) To lie, to lean, *luṛṣim*, -*ṣe*.

Rest, *v.t.*, (1) to lay or place at rest, *luṛṣim*, -*ṣe*.

At *r.*, *n-a cōmṛuṛōe*; remain at *r.*, *ṛan aḁ' cōmṛuṛōe*.

Rest, *n.*, that which is left, remainder, residue, *an cūro eite*.

Restaurant, *n.*, an eating house, *teaṣ itteaṣám* (*cf.* *ōlaṣán*).

Restful, *a.*, being at rest, giving rest, (1) *ṛōṛaṣ*, -*aiṛṣe*; (2) *ṛōṛtaṣ*, -*aiṛṣe* :—

ṛ ciúm ṛ ṛōṛtaṣ ṛṛuṛt na linnṛe lāna,

Ní he ṛm ṛon ṛṛuṛt éaṛṛom ṛé ḁaṣṛar ṣō ḁána.

(3) *ṛōṛaṣ*, -*aiṛṣe*.

Rest-harrow, *n.*, a plant, *ṛreans ḁōṣa*.

Restitution, *n.*, indemnification for loss, damage or injury, *aiṛeaṣ*, -*ṛṣ*, *m.*, also *aiṛiōṣ*, *m.*: *ṛéanṛarō ṛé aiṛiōṣ iomlān* (*Ex.* 22, 3); until the times of the restitution of all things, *ṣō teaṣt ṛ'aimṛeaṛaṣaiḁ aiṛeaṣṣa na n-uile neiteann* (*Acts* 3, 21).

Retailer, *n.*, one who sells in small quantities, (1) *μικροπώλητος*, -όρας, -ρί, *m.*; (2) *πορμανγαιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) *μανγαιρε* (*cf. L. mango*, one who dresses up a thing to make it sell better).

Retain, *v.t.*, (1) to hold or keep in possession, to prevent from departure, (a) *congbaim*, -báil: dost thou still r. thine integrity? *an gcongbaim tuar o'iomláme i gcomnúrde?* (*Job* 2, 8); whose sins you shall r. they are retained, *gíò b'é peacarb congbéótaoi atáro riad congbairte* (*John* 20, 23); why have you retained some? *cao fáct ar a bfuil curo ar congbáil asat?*; and retained those 300 men, *asur do congbuirg na trí céad fear-rom* (*Judg.* 7, 8); (b) *coiméadaim*, -méad (*coimeádaim, M.*).

(2) To keep in pay, to hire, to engage, (1) *portaim*, -ad, and *port*; (2) *portuirgim*, -uḡad (also *portirgim* and *partuirgim*).

Retainer, *n.*, one who is retained or kept in service, a hanger-on, (1) *partuóac*, -aig, *m.*; (2) *geóac*, -aig, *m.*

Retaining, *n.*, (1) retention, (a) *coimeád*, -ota, *m.*; (b) *congbáil*, *gen. -ála, f.*

(2) Hiring, *partuḡad*, -uigche, *m.*

Retake, *v.t.*, to recapture, (1) *atḡabaim*, -báil.

(2) To receive again, *atḡlacaim*, -ad.

Retaking, *n.*, the act of recapturing, *atḡabáil*, -ála, *f.*

Retaliate, *v.t. and i.*, to return evil for evil, *cúitigim*, -uḡad and -team, taking te with the person on whom one retaliates.

Retaliation, *n.*, returning evil for evil, (1) *cúitigad*, -igche, and -team, *m.*; (2) *oigdalcar*, -air, *m.* (vengeance).

Retaliatory, *a.*, tending to retaliate, *cúitigcheac*, -tighe.

Retard, *v.t.*, to delay, *moiluirgim*, -uḡad.

Retardation, *n.*, the act of delaying, *moiluirgad*, -igche, *m.*

Re-taste, *v.t.*, to taste again, *atḡblairim*, -blairad.

Retch, *v.i.*, to vomit, (1) *rgéirim*, *v.n. rgéirt*; (2) *uplacaim*, -ad; (3) *airgim*, -reag.

Retention. *See* Retaining.

Retinue, *n.*, a train of attendants, (1) *cuallact*, *gen. and pl. -a, f.*; (2) *burdean*, -óne, *pl. id., f.*; (3) *carḡar*, -air, *m.* (*O'Dav.* 124).

Retire, *v.i.*, to withdraw, to retreat, (1) *cúliméirgim*, -teact; (2) *cérim airgút*; (3) *cúuirgim*, -uḡad; (4) *opuróim ó*; (5) *aircéimnigim*, -uḡad.

Retired, *a.*, secluded, *airgútac*, -aighe; *airgútca, ind.*

Retiredness, *n.*, seclusion, *airgútact*, *gen. -a, f.*

Retirement, *n.*, a place of seclusion, *uairgnear*, *gen. -nir, m.*

Retiring, *a.*, reserved, shy, *cúlánta*, *ind.*

Retract, *v.t.*, to withdraw, to disavow, (1) *cúlcarraingim*, -raing; (2) *carraingim car n-air*.

Retraction, *n.*, the act of withdrawing what has been said, (1) *ḡairm car n-air*; (2) *ḡairm ar air*.

Retreat, *n.*, (1) the act of retiring, (a) *cúliompóó*, -purigche, *m.*; (b) *opuróim ó*; (c) *cúlimteact*, -a, *f.*

(2) The retiring of an army, (a) *ruairg*, -e, *f.*; (b) *rgiaḡ car loig do tabairt*, to cover the r.

(3) The place to which anyone retires, a place of privacy or safety, ὠϊτρεᾶθ, -εῖθε, -α, *f.*

(4) *Eccles.*, a period of withdrawal to a religious house for devotional exercises, ceat, -α, *m.* (*cf.* √ kélō, to hide; L. celo and oc-culo, to hide, to conceal): they are at r., τὰ ρισθ ἀρ ceat.

Retribution, *n.*, punishment for evil or wrong, (1) cūiteam, -τιμ, *m.*; (2) éipic, -e, also éipce and eapca, *pl.* -cí, *f.*

Retribute, *a.*, of or pertaining to retribution, cūiteac, -τιγε.

Retrieve, *v.t.*, (1) to restore, ταῖαιτ τὰρ n-αιρ; (2) to recover, ἀτζαῖθ-aim, -báil.

Retrocede, *v.i.*, to go back, imtīgim ἀρ ζcúl.

Retrocession, *n.*, the act of going back, imtēacτ ἀρ ζcúl.

Retrograde, *a.*, tending to move backward, τυαίτl (*cf.* poll τυαίτl, a whirlpool).

Retrospect, *n.*, view or contemplation of the past, (1) cūtpēacam, -ana, *f.*; (2) pēacamt ρiap.

Retrospection, *n.*, the act or faculty of looking back on things that are past, cūlcoméao, -éio, *m.*

Return, *n.*, (1) the act of returning (*transitive*) or sending back to the same place or condition; restitution, repayment, requital, (a) aipeas, -ῖς, *m.*: a weak offering, a poor r., τοιρῖεapτ ρann, aipeas ζann; (b) cūiteam, -τιμ, *m.*; (c) oíol, -α, *m.*; (d) aítóiol, -α, *m.*

In r. for, map ζeall ἀρ.

(2) The act of returning (*intransitive*) or coming back to the same place or condition, (a) pilleao, -lce, *m.*: after his r. to his own place, iap α pilleao

cum α áite pém (pilleao, *Don.*; tilleao, *Or.*); after their r. to the house, iap α bpileao ἀρ an οτις; (b) iompóθ, -puigce, *m.*: at the r. of the year the King of Syria will come up against thee, ἀρ iompóθ na buaóna tiocparó pīg na Síria ao' aζaró (1 *Kings* 20, 22); (c) capao, -pta, *m.*: going without r. to you, imtēacτ ζan capao oπt; (d) teacτ, *m.* and *f.*, *ind.*: amac leó γ imtēacτ ζan teacτ oπta.

(3) Profit or advantage, (a) pazaítar, -air, *m.*; (b) poçar, -air; (c) mačla, *g. id.*, *m.*

Return, *v.i.*, (1) to turn back, to go or come to the same place or condition, (a) pūlim, -leao: the messengers returned, o' pūl-leaoap na teacτairí (*Gen.* 32, 6); I will r. to you, pūlpró mé cūζac (*Gen.* 18, 10); which returned not any more unto him, noc nāp pūl cūge apír nioρ mó; r. to the land of thy fathers and of thy kindred, pūl zo oútaró o'aitpeao γ zo nuige oo cmeao (*Gen.* 31, 3); may God prosper you till I r., zo ζcuipró Dia ponap γ áθ oπt zo otūlpró mé apír (*Or.*); amap (acτ map) otūlleao τυpa pém/aζup pōs α ταῖαιτ oom' béal/cuip-peap mé ρan ζcpé/ρ ζan don oume liom (*Or. song*); pūlim, -leao (*Don.*): r. to your mistress, pūl ἀρ oo mairitpeap; (b) I returned, tionntuigeap ἀρ ap.

(2) To come back or begin after an interval regular or irregular, (a) capaim, -ao: he returned after seven years, oo cap ré i noiaró pēacτ mbuaóna; (b) tīgim, *v.n.* teacτ, with cap n-αιρ.

(3) To revert, to pass back into possession, *pillim*, -*leao* : and Jeroboam said in his heart now shall the kingdom r. to the house of David, *asur a oubarit ierubodam iona eporde anoir pillro an pioſact cum tige Oaihi* (1 Kings 12, 26).

To r. to, *oala*, with *gen.* : to r. to the story a while ago, *oala an rſeil o eianaið*.

Return, *v.t.*, (1) to bring or carry back, *tabraim*, -*barit*, with *car n-ar* : to r. a book, *leabar do tabairt car n-ar*.

(2) To send back, *cuim*, *v.n.* *cuir*, with *car n-ar*, as : to r. a borrowed horse, *do cuir re an capall iaraeta car n-ar* ; he returned the money I lent him, *do cuir re car n-ar an t-airſeao do cuſar ar iaraet do*.

(3) To requite, *pillim*, -*leao* : the Lord shall r. thy wickedness upon thine own head, *pillro an Tigearna t'olc ar do ceann rem* (1 Kings 2, 44).

(4) To give back in reply, *tabraim*, -*barit* : to r. thanks, *burdeacar do tabairt* ; to r. an answer, *freagra do tabairt*.

(5) To render an account, as : to make a r., *cumtar do tabairt*.

Returning, *n.*, the act of coming back, (1) *teact car n-ar* ; (2) *ruiteact*, -*a*, *f.* ; (3) *capao*, -*pta*, *m.* : on his r. home, *ar capao abail do* ; (4) *pileao*, -*ite*, *m.* ; (5) *pileamaint*, -*e*, *f.*

Retwisting, *n.*, twisting again, *actapao*, -*pta*, *m.*

Reunion, *n.*, an assemblage of persons, *coimtionol*, -*oil*, *m.*

Reunite, *v.t.*, (1) to join after separation, *actaituſim*, -*uſao*.

(2) To join after variance, *aitreotigim*, -*teac*.

Reveal, *v.t.*, to make known what is hidden or secret, (1) *poillrigim*, -*uſao*, *ful.* *poillreocao* : time reveals everything, *poillrigtear ſac nio le haimrim* (*D. E.* 140) ; seeing thou couldst r. this secret, *o o'feao cura an pun-ro o' poillriuſao* (*Dan.* 2, 47) ; (2) *noctaim*, -*ao* : since it was to her he revealed his intention, *o'r oi a noctaro re rem a pun* (*b. O neora*) ; (3) *rſeitim*, -*teao* : he revealed his secret, *do rſeit re a pun* ; (4) *leigim*, -*ſean* : woe to him who reveals his secret to a fence, *ir maiſ a leigear a pun le pal* (*no le claoe*).

Revealable, *a.*, fit to be revealed, *ionpoillrigte*.

Revealing, *n.*, the act of making known what is considered secret, (1) *poillriuſao*, -*iſte*, *m.* ; (2) *noctuſao*, -*uſte*, *m.*

Revel, *n.*, a feast with riotous merry-making, (1) *pioboro*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*oi*, *f.* ; (2) *raſairne*, *g. id.*, *f.* ; (3) *raſairneact*, -*a*, *f.*

Revel, *v.i.*, to feast in a riotous manner, to carouse, (1) *pioboroim*, -*oeao* ; (2) *oeanaim raſairne*(*act*).

Revelation, *n.*, (1) the act of disclosing what has been kept secret, *poillriuſao*, -*iſte*, *m.* : according to the r. of the mystery which was kept secret since the world began, *do rem poillrigte na reicpoe noo do conſhao ſo polaiſeac o tur an domam* (*Rom.* 16, 25).

(2) The act of revealing divine truth, *airbeano*, -*pta*, *m.* : by r. he made known to me

the mystery, ὁ ἑοικυῖς τῷ ὁσιν
τοῦ πλείονος ταιρβεάντα ἀν ἡν-
ουαμῶν (Ephes. 3, 3).

(3) Specifically, the Apoca-
lypse of St. John, (a) ταιρβεάντα,
-ντα; (b) ταιρβῆντα, -ντα, m.

Reveller, n., one who revels,
ῥιόδορ, -ορ, m.

Revelling. See Revelry.

Revelry, n., noisy festivity, (1)
ῥιόδορ, -α, f.; (2) ῥιόδορ,
-ε, f.; (3) ῥιόδορ, -α, f.;
(4) πλείονος, g. id., m.; (5)
ῥιόδορ, -ορ, m. (cf. Gal. 5, 20);
(6) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Revenge, n., vengeance, retalia-
tion, ῥιόδορ, -α, m.: great
r., ῥιόδορ, -α, m.: per-
haps he will be enticed and we
shall prevail against him and
we shall take our r. on him,
ῥιόδορ ὅς μεαυτῶν ἐ ἄσπ
ῥιόδορ-ne buarῶ αἰρ ἄσπ
ῥιόδορ ἀρ ῥιόδορ αἰρ (Jer.
20, 10).

Revenge, v.t. and i., to wreak or
take vengeance, (1) ῥιόδορ
and ῥιόδορ, -α, m. and -α, m.
imper. ῥιόδορ, fut. ῥιόδορ (ῥιόδορ-
ῥιόδορ): because he hath revenged
himself upon them, ῥιόδορ ὅς
ῥιόδορ [ῥιόδορ] ἐ ῥιόδορ οἰρ
(Ezek. 25, 12); (2) ῥιόδορ,
-α, m.: may God not r. it on
you, ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ.

Revengeful, a., full of or given to
revenge, (1) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.;
(2) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Revenger, n., one who revenges,
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Revenging, n., the act of taking
vengeance, ῥιόδορ, -ε, f.

Revenue, n., (1) annual rents,
ῥιόδορ, -α, -α, m.

(2) Income, ῥιόδορ, -α, m.
(l. na ῥιόδορ 96).

(3) Return, ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Revere, v.t., to regard with rever-
ence, (1) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.; (2)
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Reverence, n., (1) profound respect
and esteem mingled with fear
and love, (a) ῥιόδορ, e, f.: we
gave them r., ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ
ῥιόδορ (Heb. 12, 9); (b) ῥιόδορ,
-α, f.; (c) ῥιόδορ, gen. -ορ, m.;
(d) ῥιόδορ, g. id., f.: she did r.
to the king, ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ
ῥιόδορ (1 Kings 1, 31); (e)
ῥιόδορ, -α, m. (Ps. 89, 7); (f)
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

(2) A person entitled to be
revered, ῥιόδορ, -α, m.: your
r., ῥιόδορ.

Reverence, v.t., to regard or treat
with reverence, (1) ῥιόδορ
ῥιόδορ: it may be they will
r. him when they see him,
ῥιόδορ ἀν ταν ῥιόδορ ἐ ῥιόδορ
ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ (Luke 20,
13); (2) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.: my
sanctuary should be revered,
ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ (Lev.
19, 30).

Reverend, a., worthy of reverence,
(1) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.: holy and r. is
his name, ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ ῥιόδορ
ῥιόδορ (Ps. 111, 9); (2) ῥιόδορ,
-α, m.; (3) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Reverential, a., indicating rever-
ence, (1) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.; (2)
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Reverentially, ad., in a reverential
manner, ῥιόδορ.

Reverently, ad., in a respectful
manner, ῥιόδορ.

Reverie, n., a day-dream, (1)
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.; (2) ῥιόδορ,
-α, m.; (3) ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

Reverse, v.t., (1) to turn back,
ῥιόδορ, -α, m.

(2) To alter to the opposite,
ῥιόδορ ἀρ ῥιόδορ: let it be
written to r. the letters of

(2) Rebellion, (a) *coḡaṭ* 1 *n-aḡaṭ* (*Jer.* 29, 32); (b) *eipḡe amac*.

Revolt, *v.t.*, to rebel, (1) *eipḡim amac*; (2) *ṭéanaim coḡaṭ* 1 *n-aḡaṭ*.

Revolver, *n.*, one who revolts, (1) *eaṣupṣamāc*, *gen.* -*aiḡ*, *pl.* -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (2) *ṭréiḡṭeac*, -*ṭiḡ*, *pl. id.*, *dpl.* -*caiḡ*, *m.*: they are all grievous revolvers, *'atáro uile 'n-a ṭṭréiḡṭeacaiḡ ṭéanaṭca* (*Jer.* 6, 28).

Revolution, *n.*, (1) the act of turning round on an axis, (a) *caṣaṭ*, -*ṛca*, *m.*; (b) *umṛoṭlaṭ* -*lca*, *m.*; (c) *cuaipṛ*, -*e*, -*eamna*, *f.*

(2) A fundamental change in a government or constitution, *eipḡe ruar*.

Revolve, *v.i.*, to turn round on an axis, to rotate, (1) *umṛoṭlaim*, -*aṭ*; (2) *caṣaim ṭimceall*; (3) *cuaipṛḡim*, -*ḡeaṭ*; (4) *aṭcuaipṛḡim*, -*ḡeaṭ*.

Reward, *n.*, recompense, (1) *luaḡ-rṭeacṭ*, -*a*, *f.*, also *lōiḡrṭeacṭ* and *luaṛrṭeacṭ*: rejoice and be exceeding glad for great is your r. in heaven, *bíorṭ ḡáirṭeacár opaiḡ ḡ ṭéanaṛ lúṭḡáir ṭe bṛíḡ ḡup líonmár bup lōiḡrṭeacṭ ar neam* (*Tbb.* 296, 29); (2) *luaṭ ṛaoṭair*; (3) *ṭualḡar*, -*air*, *m.*; (4) *ṭopaṭ*, -*air*, -*ṛca*, *m.*: the r. of your labour, *ṭopaṭ ṭo ṛaoṭair*; (5) *ṛairceall*, -*cill*, *m.*; (6) *ṭíolṛiac*, *m.*, good is my r., *ir maṛt é mo ṭíolṛiac*.

Reward, *v.t.*, to give in return whether good or evil, (1) *cúitḡim*, -*iugáṭ*: God will r. you, *cúiteócarṭ Ṭia ṭuirt*, also *le* with the person rewarded; thou hast rewarded me good whereas I have rewarded thee evil, *ṭo cúitḡ ṭupa mipe le maṛt*, 1 *n-áit*

an uile ṭo ṛinne mé opṛ (1 *Sam.* 24, 17); God r. you, *ḡo ṭcuḡaṛṭ Ṭia luaṭ ṭo ḡníom ṭuirt*; I will r. them that hate me, *béapṛarṭ mé luaḡeacṭ ṭo'n ṭṛomḡ ṛuaṭ-uḡear mé* (*Deut.* 32, 41).

R. for the head of a rebel, *aiṛḡeaṭ cinn*.

Rewardable, *a.*, (1) capable of being rewarded, *ṛocúitḡṭe*.

(2) Worthy of being rewarded, *ioncúitḡṭe*.

Reynard, *n.*, a fox, *ṛionnac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Rhetoric, *n.*, (1) oratory, *opáir-eacṭ*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

(2) Fine language, *uplaḡṛa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (primarily = faculty of speech; cf. *ḡan aiṭne ḡan uplaḡṛa*, without recognition or speech).

Rhetorical, *a.*, (1) *opáir-eac*, -*ṭiḡe*; (2) *uplaḡṛac*, -*aiḡe*.

Rheum, *n.*, a mucous discharge, (1) *ṛéama*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ṛuaṛuṛḡe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Rheumatic, *a.*, (1) having the character of rheum, *ṛéamamail*, -*mila*.

(2) Of or pertaining to rheumatism, *ṭoiḡṭeac*, -*ṭiḡe*.

Rheumatism, *n.*, a painful inflammation of the joints and muscles, (1) *ṛonnḡalar*, -*air*, *m.*; (2) *ṭaṭaca*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*M.*) = *ṭoiḡṭeaca*, *pl.* of *ṭoiḡ*, a sharp shooting pain; (3) *ballḡalar*, -*air*, *m.* (*ṛ. l.*); (4) *ṛḡonṭeaca*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Aran*); (5) *ṛḡonṭeac*, -*ṭiḡe* (*Con.* and *U.*).

Rheumy, *a.*, affected with rheum, *ṛéamac*, -*aiḡe*.

Rhubarb, *n.*, (1) a large perennial plant (*Rheum officinale*), *bíar-bóḡ*, -*óḡe*, *f.*

(2) Monk's rhubarb, *ṛupḡóro* (*na manac*), *f.* (*Ker.*).

Rhyme, *n.*, (1) an expression of thought in verse, *ῥυαναιρεαέτ*, *gen. -α, f.*

(2) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of two or more verses, (a) *ῥαμν*, *-α* and *-αμν*, *pl. id., m.*: *r.* but weakens heroic verse, *νὶ ξηιὸ ῥαμν αέτ λαγουδαὸ ἀρ ἀν ῥυαν ἀηροέιμεαέ*; (b) *com-αροα*, *g. id., m.* (*O' Molloy*).

Rhymer, Rhymester, *n.*, one who makes rhymes, (1) *ῥυαναιρε*, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) *ῥυανυροέ*, *g. id., pl. -οτε, m.*; (3) *pl. luét ῥεάντῳρε*.

Ribald rhymester, *εροράν*, *-ām, m.*

Rhyming, *n.*, the act of making rhymes, *ῥεάντῳρ*, *gen. -ε, f.*

Rib, *n.*, (1) one of the curved bones attached to the spine, *εάρνα*, *g. id., pl. εάρναί*, also *-α* and *-αροέαα*, *f.*, also *ἀρνα*: he took one of his ribs, *ῥο ῥλαε ῥέ ἀον ῥά ἀρναίῃ*, (*Gen. 2, 21*). under the fifth rib. *ῥαοι ἀν ῥεούγεαὸ εάρνα* (*2 Sam. 2, 23*).

(2) That which resembles a rib in form or use, (a) one of the timbers or bars of a ship which gives it shape, *ερεατ*, *-α, m.*; (b) of a canoe or curagh on the western coast of Ireland, *ῥῥαράε*, *-αίγε*, *-α, f.*; (c) of an ordinary boat, (i) *ταοβάν*, *-ām, m.*, (ii) *εαράομαο*, *-αρο, m.*, (iii) *ῥανῥάν*, *-ām, m.*; (d) a cross-beam in a house, *ῥατ*, *g. ῥαταέ*, *pl. ῥατααα*, *f.*, also *gen. -τε*, *pl. -τεααα*: it was covered with cedar above the ribs, *βί ῥέ ῥουῥῥε τε εέοαῥ ὀρ ειονν na ῥαταέ* (*1 Kings 7, 3*).

Ribald, *a.*, obscene, indecent, *ῥυαοῥταέ*, *-αίγε*.

Ribaldry, *n.*, obscenity, indecency, (1) *ῥυαοῥταέτ*, *gen. -α, f.*; (2) *ῥυαίῥῥ*, *-ε, f.*

Riband, *n.* See Ribbon.

Ribbed, *a.*, having ribs, *εαῥναέ*, *-αίγε*.

Ribbon, *n.*, (1) a narrow woven fabric usually of silk for feminine adornment, (a) *ῥαλύν*, *-úm, m.*; (b) *ῥυβίν*, *gen. id., pl. -νί, m.*

(2) A long narrow strip of anything flexible, *ῥεῥάε*, *-ε, -εαα, f.*

Ribgrass, Ribwort, *n.*, a species of plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), (1) *ῥλάντῳρ*, *-υῥ* and *-υῥα, m.*; (2) *ῥῳρ ἀν εῥλάντῳῥε*, *m.*; (3) *ῥῳρ na ῥαίῥοῥῳρ*.

Rice, *n.*, a cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) and its seed, *ῥίῥ*, *-ε, f.*

Rich, *a.*, (1) wealthy, opulent, affluent, (a) *ῥαρόβῳρ*, *comp. ῥαρόβῳρε*: the *r.* man's wealth is his strong city, the destruction of the poor is their poverty, *ῳ ἔ ῥαρόβῳρεαῥ ἀν ῥοῳε ῥαρόβῳρ α εαῥαῳρ neaῥτῳαῥ, ῥί α mboéctame ῥῥῳοῥ na mboéct* (*Prov. 10, 15*); it is better be happy than *r.*, *ῳ ῥεαῥῳ ῥονα ná ῥαρόβῳρ*; the *r.* [person] hath many friends. *βιονν móῥάν εαῥαο αῥ ἀν εῥαρόβῳρ* (*Prov. 14, 20*); (b) *maomeaé*, *-níγε*; (c) *ioΎmaomeaé*, *-níγε*; (d) *míneaé*, *-níγε*.

(2) In general well supplied, abounding, abundant, *ῥιονῳαῥ*, *-αῳρε*.

(3) Yielding large returns, productive, fertile, *εοῥεαέ*, *-αίγε*.

(4) Procured at great outlay, highly valued, (a) *ῥαοῥ*, *-οῳρε*; (b) *εοῥεαῥαέ*: in chests of *r.* apparel, *α ῥεοῥῳαὸαΎῃ ῥο εΎλαὸ εοῥεαῥαέ* (*Ezek. 27, 24*).

(5) Articles of food abounding in oleaginous or luscious ingredients, méac̃, -éite.

Riches, *n.*, that which makes one rich as an abundance of money, lands or other property, (1) *paröbpear*, -*rip*, *m.*: he that trusteth in his *r.* shall fall, *an té cuirpear a döis iona paröbpear tuirp̃rö ré* (*Prov.* 11, 28); (2) *paröbpearct*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *iolmaom*, -*e*, *f.*

Richly, *ad.*, in a rich manner, *so paröbir*: who giveth *r.*, [*noç*] *oo beip so paröbir* (1 *Tim.* 6, 17).

Richness, *n.*, the quality or state of being rich, *paröbpearct*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Rick, *n.*, a stack or pile as of hay, corn, etc., (1) *cruac̃*, -*aice*, -*aca*, *f.*: he has not yet burned seven ricks of turf with her, *níor döis ré react scruc̃a mōna fōr léi*; (2) *riog̃*, *gen.* -*a*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*; (3) *riog̃*, -*ige*, -*a*, *f.* (*Mayo and Or.*).

Rick, *v.t.*, to heap up in ricks as hay, etc., (1) *cruc̃aim*, -*aö*; (2) *riog̃aim*, -*aö*.

Rickety, *a.*, shaky, *neam̃focair*, -*cra*

Rid, *v.t.*, to save, to deliver, *raoraim*, -*aö*: I will *r.* you out of their bondage, *raorparö mé rib ó n-a noaoirre* (*Ex.* 6, 6).

Rictus, *n.*, the gape of the mouth, *ganleac̃*, -*lige*, *f.*

Riddance, *n.*, the act of ridding, cleaning up or out: he shall make a speedy *r.* of all them that dwell in the land, *cuirp̃rö ré veirp̃aö veitnearac̃ leir an uite döine döa n-aitreabann ran t̃ir* (*Zeph.* 1, 18).

Riddle, *n.*, a puzzling question, an enigma, (1) *tóm̃reac̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *tóm̃ar*, -*aip̃e* and -*oim̃re*, *f.*: I will now propose to you a *r.*,

cuirp̃rö mé tóm̃ar anoir op̃aib̃ (*Judg.* 14, 12); (3) *ouöfocal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Riddle, *n.*, a kind of sieve, (1) *poit̃leán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *pileán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *rsoisneán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *rsoisneóir*, -*óna*, -*ri*, *m.*

Ride, *v.i.*, to be carried on the back of an animal as a horse or an ass, (1) as she rode on the ass, *map̃ oo bí ri as map̃-cuirgeact ar an aral* (1 *Sam.* 25, 20); remember when thou and I rode together, *cuññis an uair oo bí m̃ire asur tur̃a as map̃cuirgeact i b̃focair a céile* (2 *Kings* 9, 25); (2) *térōim ar map̃cuirgeact*: he made him *r.* in the second chariot, *tus ré air oul ar map̃cuirgeact ran döpa carbaö* (*Gen.* 41, 43); (3) *deánaim map̃cuirgeact*: ye that *r.* on white asses, *ribre oo gñrö map̃cuirgeact ar aralaib̃ bána* (*Judg.* 5, 10). In the case of two persons riding the same horse the one in front is said to ride *ar r̃saraö gablōg̃* and the one behind *ar cúlōg̃*.

Ride, *n.*, an excursion on horseback, *map̃c̃aigeact*, -*a*, *f.*

Rider, *n.*, one who rides, *map̃cac̃*, *gen.* -*ais*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the man on the ground is a good *r.*, *ir maic̃ an map̃cac̃ fear ar talam̃*; so that the *i.* shall fall backwards, *ionnur so otuirp̃rö an map̃cac̃ i noiarö a cúl* (*Gen.* 49, 17).

Ridge, *n.*, (1) any extended elevation between valleys, *op̃um*, -*poma*, -*pomanna*, *m.*

(2) A raised strip of ground with a furrow on either side, *iom̃aip̃e*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*: thou waterest the ridges thereof

abundantly, cuirrò tú uirge ar
 a iomaírròibh go líonmair (*Ps.*
 65, 10).

(3) Ridge of mounds, sandhills
 or mountains, eirgír, *g.* eargíra,
pl. id., f.

(4) Ridge of sand where two
 tides meet as in a sound, oitír,
 -tíeac, -tíeaca, *f.*

Ridge-pole of a house, (1) féice
 tíge (*Hogan*); (2) maroe buaic,
m.; (3) maroe broma; (4)
 maroe mullaig; (5) cleite, *g.*
id., f.: from the ridge-pole to
 the ground, ó cleite go láir
 (*B.L.L.* IV. 358, 23).

Ridicule, *n.*, banter, raillery, (1)
 ríge, *g. id., f.*; (2) maíad, -aró,
m.; (3) roímaro, -e, *f.*; (4) ear-
 mail, -e, *f.*; also earmailt, -e, *f.*;
 (5) rteallad-maíad, -aró.

Ridiculous, *a.*, absurd and laugh-
 able, rígeamail, -mía.

Ridiculously, *ad.*, in a ridiculous
 manner, go rígeamail.

Ridiculousness, *n.*, the quality of
 being ridiculous, rígeamíac,
gen. -a, f.

Riding, *n.*, the act or state of one
 who rides, marcaígeac, -a, *f.*:
 r. on a goat is better than the
 best of walking, ir fearr m. ar
 gabar ná corróeac óa feabair;
 he was r. upon his ass, do bí
 reirean as marcaígeac ar a
 arat (*Numb.* 22, 22).

Riding-habit, *n.*, an article of dress
 worn by ladies while on horse-
 back, cutaró marcaígeac.

Riding-school, *n.*, a school where
 the art of riding is taught, ríoir
 marcaígeac.

Rife, *a.*, prevalent, (1) líonmair,
 -aíre; (2) coitcéann, -cínne.

Rifle, *v.t.*, to rob, to pillage, (1)
 ríadaim, -ad: the houses shall
 be rifled and the women ravished,

ríadfaí na tíghe asur bero
 na mná éiríge (Zech. 14, 2);
 (2) arídam, -íam; (3) roídam,
 -íad(í).

Rifler, *n.*, one who robs or pillages,

(1) ríaduróe, *g. id., pl. -óe, m.*;

(2) roíduróe, *g. id., pl. -óe, m.*

Rift, *v.t.*, to cleave, to split,
 ríoiríam, *v.n.* ríoirí.

Rift, *n.*, a cleft, a fissure, ríoirí,
 -e, -eanna, *f.*

Rig, *v.t.*, (1) to fit with tackle,
 rígeaduríam, -uad.

(2) To dress, cópuríam, -uad.

Rigging *n.*, tackle as ropes, chains,
 etc., rígeadair, -air, *m.*

Right, *a.*, (1) straight, direct, not
 crooked, oíreac, -ríge: a r. line,
 líne oíreac.

(2) Upright, not oblique,
 oíreac, -ríge.

(3) According to justice, equity
 and duty, (a) cóir, *comp.* -óir:
 for this is r., óir ir cóir ro
 (*Eph.* 6, 1); (b) coírom, -ríme.

(4) Fit, suitable, proper, cor-
 rect, becoming, ceart, *gsf.* círte
 (*cf.* L. certus, certain, sure): the
 r. man, an fear ceart; the r.
 place, an áit ceart; the r. way,
 an tríge ceart; he had not
 got the r. grip of the matter
 from the beginning, ní raib an
 griem ceart aige ar an ríeal
 ó éir.

(5) Real, actual, not spurious,
 oírteanac, -aige: his r. wife, a
 bean oírteanac.

(6) According with truth, fact
 or intent; correct, (a) ciumn,
 -e: you have the r. tokens, tá
 do cómarcái ciumn; (b) ceart,
gsf. círte: thou gavest them r.
 judgments, tug tú breíteamnuir
 cearta dóib (*Neh.* 9, 13).

(7) Of or pertaining to the
 side of the human body which

is opp. to the left, *dear*, -eire: the r. hand, *an lám dear*; the r. eye, *an trút dear*; send the bottle to your r., *cuir an buroéal taic fá dear*; put your r. leg foremost in the morning, *cuir do cor dear rómat ar maidin*; on his r. foot, *ar a cor dear*; on my r. shoulder, *ar mo gualamn dear*.

(8) Well placed, disposed or adjusted, orderly, well regulated, correctly done, (a) *córac*, -aige; (b) *cóineac*, -aige.

Right, *ad.*, (1) in a right manner, *go ceart*: you did not clean it r., *níor glanair go ceart é*; you have not quite cleaned it, *níor glanair i gceart é*.

(2) In a right or straight line, directly, *go díreach*: [till] the people passed over r. against Jericho, *go ndeachaodar an pobal anonn go díreach ór comne leicé* (*Josh.* 3, 16).

(3) According to truth and justice, righteously, (a) *go cóir*; (b) *go cothrom*; (c) *go díreanach*.

(4) According to fact or truth, actually, truly, really, correctly, exactly, (a) *go díreach*; (b) *díreach*: if I estimated r., *má méar mé díreach (B. M.)*; (c) *go beaict*; (d) *ceart*: you are r. to a certain extent, *tá tú ceart go leor*; *tá cur den ceart agat*.

Right, *n.*, (1) that which is right or correct, (a) *cóir*, *gen. córa*, *f.*: to every one his r., *a cóir féin do gac nóime*; (b) *goir*: they had no r. to touch it, *ní raib goir aca baint leir*.

(2) That to which one has a just claim, (a) *ceart*, *ceirt*, *nó cirt*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: he that getteth

riches and not by r., *an té do gair raibdear agur nac le ceart (Jer. 17, 11)*; the r. of the first-born is his, *ir leir ceart na céroime (Deut. 21, 17)*; might overcomes r., *cloróeann neart ceart*; (b) *duál*, -aíl, *m.*; (c) *duálgar*, -aír, *m.*: I got the r. of the mallet .i. a beating, *fuair duálgar an trleirne*; (d) *call*, *m.*, also *call*: they had no r. or claim to it, *ní raib don call aca cuige*.

(3) The right side, the side opposite the left, (a) *dear*, -eire, *f.*: on my r., *ar mo dear*; (b) *deireal*, -aíl, *m.*, *opp.* to *tuatal*, the wrong side: laying the feet now to the r., now to the left, *ag leasad na gcor anoir ar deireal 7 aír ar tuatal*; (c) *dearós*, *f.* = the right hand side.

Right, *v.t.*, to bring or restore to the natural position, *ceartuigim*, -uigim: r. yourself, (a) *ceartuig [tú féin]*, (said to a cow while milking, *M.*); (b) *deartuigim*, -uigim: *deartuig taic* (said to a cow, *Con.*).

Righteous, *a.*, just, equitable, (1) *féiananta*, *ind.*; (2) *féianach*, -aige: the r., *na féian*; (3) *ionnraic*, -e; (4) *ceart*, *comp.*, *ceirte*.

Righteously, *ad.*, in a righteous manner, *go féiananta*.

Righteousness, *n.*, uprightness, rectitude, (1) *féiantaict*, *gen.* -a, *f.*: the r. of the upright shall deliver them, *raorpar féiantaict na n-ionnraic iad féin (Prov. 11, 6)*; (2) *ionnraic*, -aír, *m.*: I put on r. and it clothed me, *do cuir mé ionnraic orm agur o'edairg fé mé (Job 29, 14)*.

Rightful, *a.*, upright, just, (1) ῥιπτεανὰς, -αῖς; (2) ῥιγῆτας, -ῆς; (3) ῥεαγῆτας, -αῖς.

Rightfully, *ad.*, in a rightful manner, (1) ὡς ῥιπτεανὰς; (2) ὡς ῥιγῆτας.

Rightfulness, *n.*, accordance with right and justice, ῥιπτεανὰς, -α, *f.*

Right-handed, *a.*, using the right hand habitually ῥεαπλάμας -αῖς. (also Handy).

Rightly, *ad.*, according to justice, (1) ὡς ἑαρτ: we know that thou sayest and teachest r., ἀτά ἃ ἕτωρ ἀγαμνε ἕτω ἑαρτ λαβῆς τὴν ἡ ἑαγαῖς ἑαρ τὴν (Luke 20, 21); (2) ὡς κόρη: is he not r. named Jacob, νὰς κόρη τυγαὶ λαβὸν ὁ' ἀμν ἀρ (Gen. 37, 36); (3) ὡς μαῖς: thou hast judged r., ἡ μαῖς ἀν βρεῖς πῦς τὴν (Luke 7, 43); (4) ὡς κοῖνομ: r. dividing the word of truth, ἀς ἑαρηὰς βρεῖς ἡ νὰ ἕρμνε ὡς κοῖνομ (2 Tim. 2 15).

Right-minded *a.* having an honest mind, ῥεαγαῖς ἑαντα, *ind.*

Rigid, *a.*, (1) not pliant or flexible, firm, stiff, τεανν, -εμνε.

(2) Hence not lax or indulgent, severe, (a) οὐρ, -ύρ; (b) οὐράντα, *ind.*

Rigidity, *n.*, stiffness, inflexibility, τεανν, *gen.* -αρ, *m.*

Rigidly, *ad.*, in a rigid manner, ὡς τεανν; ὡς οὐρ.

Rigidity, *n.*, the quality or state of being rigid, τεανν, *gen.* -αρ, *m.*

Rigmarole, *n.* a succession of confused or nonsensical statements, ῥάρωμῆρ, *gen.* -έ, *pl.* -ί, *f.*

Rigorous, *a.*, very strict, severe or relentless, (1) ῥυαρό, -ε; (2) ῥυαράς, -αῖς; (3) ῥαοῖοῦλάς, -αῖς.

Rigorously, *ad.*, in a rigorous manner, ὡς ῥυαράς.

Rigorousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being rigorous, ῥυαράς, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Rigour, *n.*, stiffness of opinion or temper, hardness, (1) ῥυαρ, *gen.* and *pl.* -αρ, *m.* = ῥυαῖο, *m.*; (2) ῥαοῖοῦλά, *gen.* and *pl.* -άλα, *f.*

Rill, *n.* a streamlet (1) ῥυῖαν, *gen.* and *pl.* -άν *m.*; (2) ῥεαῖ, -εῖ, -α, *f.*; (3) ῥυῖν, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (4) ῥυῖνός, -ός, -α, *f.*; (5) ῥυῖν, -άν, *m.* (M. B.); (6) ῥυῖν and ῥεαῖν, -άν, *m.*

Rim, *n.*, the border or edge of something circular, (1) ῥιοῖα, -αῖ, *m.*; (2) ῥυαῖ, *gen.* ῥυαῖ, *pl.* ῥυαῖ, *m.*; (3) ῥοῖμῆα, -μῆ, *m.*

Rind, *n.*, the external covering, as: (1) bark, κοῖρ, -τε, -τεαῖ, *f.*; (2) skin, κοῖρῆα, -εμν, -ενε, *m.*; (3) husk, κοῖρ, -αῖ, *m.*; (4) peel, καῖα, -αῖ, *m.*

Ring, *n.*, anything in the form of a circle or hoop, esp. an ornament worn on the finger, the ears and in some places the nose, (1) ῥάμνε, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*: Pharaoh took off his r. from his hand, ὡς ὅαν ῥάμνη ἃ ῥά λάμ (Gen. 41, 42); ῥάμνε ὅρ ὅρ (said to one who has the ace of trumps in the game of "forty-one" or "forty-five"); (2) ῥάμ, -άλας, *f.* (obs.); (3) ῥὸ ὅρ, a gold ring; (4) ῥάμ, *g.* *id.*, *f.* (obs.). An enclosed space in which pugilists fight, κοῖ, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -ὅαν, *m.*

Ring-finger, (a) κοῖρῆα, -εῖ, *m.*; (b) μέρ ἀν ῥάμνε.

Ring, *v.t.*, to cause to sound by striking, (1) βυῖν, -άλας: the first bell [for Mass] is ringing, τὰ ἀν ἑαῖ ὅλ ὅλ ὅλ βυῖν; (2)

clagaim, -að; (3) baimim, *v.n.* baim(τ): *r.* the bell, baim an clog: to *r.* the bell, an clog do buam (Δ. M. Τ.); when we heard the death-bell ringing, nuair cuatamar clog na marb do baim.

Ring-dove, *n.*, the wood pigeon or cushat (*Columba palumbus*), (1) fearán, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (2) colúr, -úr, *m.*

Ringing, *n.*, the act of sounding continuously as a bell when tolled, (1) clogarnac, -aí, *m.*; (2) sliogarnac, -aí, *m.*; (3) buatao, -aitte, *m.*: bells will be *r.* and drums beating, beró cluig do mbuatao ir oruim do léapaó.

Ringleader, *n.*, the leader of a number of persons acting together, ceann fearóna, *m.*: and a *r.* of the sect of the Nazarenes, asur n-a cionn fearóna do'oro na naparcanac (*Acts* 24, 5).

Ringlet, *n.*, a curl of hair, (1) oual, *gen.* and *pl.* -ail, *m.*; (2) capciab, -a and -éibe, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (3) cap-olaoi, *g. id.*, *pl.* -te, *f.*; (4) ciabagán, -ám, *m.*; (5) cúinneán, -ám, *m.*; (6) cuac *f.*; (7) bacall, -aille, *d.* -aill, *pl.* -cla, *f.*

Ringleted, *a.*, having ringlets, (1) oualac, -aí, *f.*; (2) pámneac, -ní, *f.*; (3) bacallac, -aí, *f.*; (4) baclac, -aí, *f.*; (5) cúinneánac, -aí, *f.*; (6) capciabac, -aí, *f.*

Ring-tail, *n.*, the hen harrier, a species of hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), préacán na scearc, *m.*

Ringworm, *n.*, a contagious skin disease appearing in ring-shaped patches; there are different varieties as *Tinea circinata*, *T. tonsurans*, etc., (1) oer; (2) teme fiaó, *f.*; (3) fárcamne, *g.*

id., *pl.* -ní, *f.*; (4) bonnapéirt, *f.* (p. 1.).

Rinse, *v.t.*, to cleanse with water, (1) rrucluisim, -uá, *f.*; (2) to *r.* a glass, slome do níge.

Rinsing, *n.*, the act of washing lightly a second time, (1) rruclac, -aí, *f.*; (2) rruclao, -aí, *m.*

Riot, *n.*, (1) disturbance of the peace by a number of persons, tumult, (a) srásgairneac, -a, *f.*; (b) sleo, *g.* sliac, *m.*; (c) am-rruantaac, -a, *f.*; (d) míriagaltac, -a, *f.*; (e) racán, -ám, *m.*

(2) Noisy revelry, rasgairne, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Riot, *v.i.*, to revel, to go to excess, riobóroim, -oeaó.

Rioter, *n.*, one who riots, (1) srásgairne, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí and -reao, *m.*: among rioters who fill themselves with flesh, i mearf srásgairneó lionar iao réim le reól (*Prov.* 23, 20); (2) rasgairneac, -ní, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Riotous, *a.*, given to rioting, (1) srásgairneac, -ní, *f.*; (2) riobóro-eac, -ní, *f.*; (3) míriagaltac, *ind.*; (4) amrruanta; (5) rasgairneac, -ní, *f.*; (6) baotcáitmeac, -ní, *f.*: and there wasted his substance in *r.* living, asur do óiombáil ré annan a maoin le n-a beataó baotcáitní (*Luke* 15, 13).

Riotously, *ad.*, in a riotous manner, (1) so srásgairneac; (2) so riobóro-eac; (3) so míriagaltac; (4) so amrruanta; (5) so rasgairneac.

Riotousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being riotous, (1) srásgairneac, -a, *f.*; (2) riobóro-eac, -a, *f.*; (3) míriagaltac, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (4) rasgairneac, -a, *f.*

- will r. (*lit.* play) my life against you, *impeócao m'anam iú.*
- Risky, *a.*, attended with danger, hazardous, (1) *ḡuapać, -aiḡe*; (2) *contabairceac, -tiḡe*; (3) *ppuaciac, -aiḡe.*
- Rite, *n.*, a solemn religious ceremony, (1) *ḡnác, -a, m.*: according to all the rites of it, *ro péir a huile ḡnácā (Numb. 9, 3)*; (2) rites of the Church, *ḡnácām na heaḡlaire*; (3) funeral rites, *onóir aólaicte*; (4) *nóir, -óir, pl. -a and -anna, m.*; (5) *oeaḡ-nóir, m.*
- Rival, *n.*, (1) one in pursuit of the same object as another, *muólać, -aiḡ, pl. id., m.*
 (2) A competitor in love, (*a*) *comḡuirróceac, -tiḡ, pl. id., m.*; (*b*) *comḡráróceóir, -óira, -rí, m.*
- Rivalry, *n.*, (1) any competition, (*a*) *comóirtar, -air, m.*; (*b*) *iomaróeacć, -a, f.*; (*c*) *com-péimear, -mír, m.*
 (2) Competition in love, *com-ḡuirróeacć, -a, f.*
- Rive, *v.t.*, to split, *ḡsoitcim, v.n. ḡsoit.*
- Riven, *a.*, split, *ḡsoicte ó céile.*
- River, *n.*, a large stream of water flowing into an ocean, sea, lake or another river, *abā, gen. abann (abna, Con.), dat. abamn, pl. aibne, f. (cf. Goth. ahva, Skr. ap, water, Zend. áfs): he would not find water in the r., ní bḡurḡeao ré uirḡe 'ran abamn; ceó na haḡann ceó an tponair, ceó an cnuic ceó an 'donair.*
- River-bank, *n.*, (1) *mír, g. mpe, pl. mri, mpeanna and mpeacā, f.*; (2) *poirt abann*; (3) *bpuac abann.*
- River-haunting, *n.*, *aḡ pite ar aibnib.*

- River-mouth, *n.*, *mbeair, -bír, m.*
- Rivet, *n.*, *ream, gen. -a, pl. id., and -anna, m. (A. M'C. 47, 17); (cf. reamlúbta, rivet-ben^t, M. R. 238y).*
Small r., (a) reamróḡ, -óirḡe, -a, f.; (b) reamrán, -ám, m.
- Rivet, *v.t.*, to fasten with a rivet, *ḡppairam, -ao.*
- Riveted, *a.*, fastened with a rivet or rivets, *reamnac, -aiḡe*: *r. spears, rleaḡa reamnaca (Æn. 1917).*
- Rivulet, *n.*, a small stream or brook, a streamlet, (1) *ḡpućán, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (2) *ḡeóran, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; also *ḡuapán, m.*; (3) *ḡioćán and ḡeaoćán, -ám, m.*
- Roach, *n.*, a freshwater fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) of the carp family, (1) *róirceac*; (2) *bpeac mapā*: as sound as a r., *com rlan le bpeac mapā*; (3) *talóḡ, -óirḡe, -a, f.*
- Road, *n.*, a public way for vehicles, persons and animals, (1) *bóćar, -air, pl. bóirre, m.*; (2) *róo, -óro, pl. id., and -a, m. (cf. O.F. rote)*; (3) *riḡe, gen. id., pl. riḡce, f.*; (4) *beaiać, -aiḡ, m.*; (5) *conair, -e, f.*: the road without distress is the road to health, *conair ḡan ḡábaó conair na rlanice*; the wrong r., *raob-conair, -e, f.*; (6) *raon, gen. and pl. raom, dpl. raonair, m.*: a man goes along the r., *téro 'ume ar an raon poime (Tbb. 13, 20).*
- Roadstead, *n.*, a place of anchorage off shore, *aćairpoll, -puill, m.*
- Roam, *v.i.*, to rove, to wander, *imḡuiblam, -bal.*
- Roamer, *n.*, one who roams, (1) *reacpánac, -aiḡ, pl. id., m.*; (2) *imḡuibalac, -aiḡ, -aiḡe, m.*

-a, *f.*; (4) φοῦαν, -ῖα, -ῖαα, *f.*; (5) φοῦαρῶαα, -a, *f.*; (6) ἀρῖαν, *gen.* -ἀρῖνε, *f.*; (7) λεο-
πάναα, -a, *f.*: drinking is the
brother of r., λεοπάνααα λεο-
πάνααα αὐ τ-όλαα.

Robe, *n.*, a dress of rich and
elegant style, (1) ῥόβα, *gen. id.*,
pl. -αί, *m.*: with such robes were
the king's daughters that were
virgins appalled, ἦ τε n-a
λειτέρο-ῖν τε ῥόβαί το βίοῖρ
μῖααα αὐ πῖος το βίος 'n-a
μαῖααα εἰαυῖτε (2 *Sam.*
13, 18); (2) κύλαρ, *g. id.*, *pl.*
-εαα and -ιταα, *m.* and *f.*:
I will clothe him with thy robe,
εἰρεόαα εἰ τε το κύλαρ-τε
(*Isa.* 22, 21).

Robert, *n.*, a species of geranium
(*G. Robertianum*), (1) ῥιαν ῥῖς;
(2) ῥιτεατ ῥῖς.

Robin-redbreast, *n.*, a small singing
bird (*Erythacus rubecula*), (1)
ῥῖρεός, -όῖε, -a, *f.*; (2) ῥῖρεός
ῖνιπ.

Robust, *a.*, (1) strong, hardy, vi-
gorous, muscular, (a) βῖρσας,
-αῖε; (b) ἰάρι, -οῖε; (c)
νεαῖμα, -αῖε; (d) τρεαβ, -
αῖε; (e) τέααα, *ind.*; (f) ἰα-
υας, -αῖε.

(2) Brave, ἰεῖρεας, -ῖε.

Robustness, *n.*, the quality or con-
dition of being robust, (1) ἰαυ,
gen. -υῖ, *m.*; (2) νεαῖ, *gen.*
ῖπ, *somet.* νεῖπ, *m.*

Rock, *n.*, a large fixed stone or
crag, (1) ἀρῖα, -e, -εαα, *f.*,
dim. ἀρῖαῖν; (2) ἀρῖ, -e,
-εαα *f.*; (3) ἀρῖ -eῖε -a, *f.*,
dim. ἀρῖαῖν; (4) ῖαῖν, -άμ,
m.; (5) ῖεῖ, -e, -εαα, *f.*; (6)
αῖ, -e, *pl. id.*, and -τρεαα, *f.*,
also αῖ, *g.* -εα, *dat.* -ῖ, *pl.*
-ε, *f.* (*cf. B.L.L. IV. 142*); (7)
a pointed r., (a) ῖεῖ, -e, -εαα,

f., (b) overhanging a cliff, ῖπῖν,
-e, -εαα, *f.*; (8) sunken r. in the
sea, (a) ἀρῖα βῖρε, (b) ῖοῖ,
g. ῖοῖ, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*; (c)
ῖαῖν, -άμ, *m.*; (9) the rock of
a spinning wheel, ἀρῖα.

Rock, *v.t.* and *i.*, to sway or cause
to sway backwards and forwards,
(1) ἰαῖ, -α; (2) ῖοῖ, -α:
αὐ τε ῖοῖ μέ 'ῖα ῖαῖν,
the one that rocked me in the
cradle (*D. D. 243*).

Rocker, *n.*, one who or that which
rocks, (1) ἰαῖ, *gen. id.*,
pl. -οῖ, *m.*; (2) ἰαῖ, *gen.*
-όῖ, *pl.* -ῖ, *m.*; (3) ἰαῖ,
g. id., *pl.* -ῖ, *m.*

Rocket, *n.*, an artificial firework,
(1) ἰαῖ, -άμ, *m.*; (2) ῖε
ῖαῖν.

Rocket, *n.*, a plant (*Eruca sativa*),
(1) ἀρῖα, -άμ, *m.*; (2)
dyer's r. (*Resida luteola*), a
species of mignonette, (a) ῖα-
α, -άμ, *m.*, (b) ῖαα ῖοῖ;
(3) winter r., ῖαα, -αῖ, *m.*

Rockfish, *n.*, (1) ῖαῖν, -άμ, *m.*;
(2) ἀρῖ, *m.*; (3) ῖαα, -αῖ,
-αῖε, *m.* (the "connor" or gun-
ner); (4) ῖαα ῖα, *m.*

Rockiness, *n.*, the condition of
being rocky, ἀρῖααα, -a, *f.*

Rocking, *a.*, having a swaying or
backward and forward motion,
(a) ἰαῖ, -αῖε; (b) ἰαῖ,
-αῖε.

Rocking, *n.*, the act of swaying
backward and forward, (1) ἰα-
α, -ῖα, *m.*; (2) ἰαα, -άμ,
m. (as of a pendulum or
becalmed ship); (3) ἰααα,
-a, *f.*: you will sleep without r.
to-night, ἀρῖαα ῖα ἰααα-
αα αὐ.

Rocking-horse, *n.*, the figure of a horse for children to ride, *luar-gán, -ám, m.*

Rock-pigeon, *n.*, *coimán mapa (nó craige).*

Rockweed, *n.*, any coarse seaweed growing on sea-washed rocks, esp. *Fucus, ramairg, -airg, m.*

Rocky, *a.*, covered with rocks, (1) *capraigeamail, -míla*; (2) *rsgreigeamail, -míla.*

R. or stony district, (a) creagán, -ám, m.; (b) *capraigín, m.*; (c) *boireann, -rne -a f.* (*cf. Ballyvourney and Burren*); (d) *rsgreig, -e, -eaca, f.*

Rod, *n.*, a straight slender cane or stick, a wand, (1) *riac, -aite, -eamna, f.*; (2) *riearg (wand), -eirg, -a, m.*; (*cf. W. llysg*); (3) *rpriopán, -ám, m.*

Roe, Roebuck, *n.*, a small deer (*Capreolus caprea*), (1) *riac pionn*; (2) *poc pionn, m.*; (3) *riearbóg, f.*; (4) *boc ruac, m.*

Rogation, *n.* (*Eccles.*), a litany, a supplication, *atcumge, g. id., pl. -gí, f.*

R. Week, the second week before Whitsuntide, *Seactmáim na hAtcumge.*

Roe, *n.*, the ova sperm or spawn of fishes, *rucair, -craic, f.* (*Aisl. M.*).

Rogue, *n.*, (1) a knave, a cheat, (a) *biTEAMNAC, -aig, -aige, m.*; (b) *ciacraige, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (c) *meirleac, -uig, -uige, m.*; (d) *ciuaime, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (e) *pógair, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.* (*Or.*; never *biTEAMNAC*); (f) *ceatgair, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (g) *cneamair, m. (M. B.)*; (h) *lúbair, m.*

(2) One who is pleasantly mischievous, (a) *pógair, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (b) *biTEAMNAC, -aig, -aige, m.*

Roguery, *n.*, the practices of a rogue, (1) *biTEAMNAC, -a, f.*; (2) *ciacraige, gen. -a, f.*; (3) *pógair, -a, f.*; (4) *ceatgair, -a, f.*; (5) *mean r., cniopair, -a, f.*

Roguish, *a.*, characteristic of a rogue, (1) *ciacraic, -rige*; (2) *biTEAMNAC, ind.*; (3) *ceatgac, -aige*; (4) *briac, -aige.*

Roguishly, *ad.*, in a roguish manner, *go ceatgac.*

Roguishness, *n.*, the quality of being roguish, *ceatgair, -a, f.*

Roll, *n.*, that which is rolled up as a roll of wool, cloth, paper, etc., (1) *rolla, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (2) a r. of wool ready for spinning, (a) *rlám, -áime, -a, f.*; (b) *roclóg, -óige, -a, f.*; (c) *pólagán, -ám, m.*; (d) *rláimín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *corn, g. cuirn, m.*: a r. of cloth, *corn éacraig*; (4) *cuaacán, -ám, m.*: a r. of paper, *cuaacán páipéir*; (5) *cinn, -e, f.*: a r. or codex of parchment, *cinn meamraim*; (6) a r. of tobacco, *roca, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (7) r. of butter, (a) *meargán ime*; (b) *briola ime (P. O'L.).*

Roll, *v.t.*, (1) to wrap round on itself in the form of a cylinder, (a) *cornaim, -ac*; (b) *rollaim, -ac*; (c) *pillim ruar*; (d) *rocuirim, -uac*; (e) *cuaicaim, -ac*: he rolled up the paper, *ro cuac ré an páipéir.*

(2) To move or cause to be moved, (a) *iompuirim, -pó*: r. great stones upon the mouth of the cave, *iompuir cloca móra ar béal na huama (Josh. 10, 18)*; (b) *iomlairim, -uac*: r. a great stone to me, *iomlair cloc mór cugam-ra (1 Sam. 14, 33)*; he rolled back the stone from the door, *o'iomlair ré an*

cloč ón doipur (*Mat.* 28, 2); they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre, *fuairadar an cloč ar n-a hionnat ón doipura* (*Luke* 24, 2).

Roll, *v.i.*, to toss, to tumble, to wallow, (1) *unfairtam*, -fairt; (2) (t)iontuigm, -tób.

Roller, *n.*, that which rolls, (1) *poitlean*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *tuirleacán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *pollóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Rolling-stone, *n.*, a cylindrical stone for breaking clods and levelling tillage land after harrowing, (1) *cloč peata*, *f.*: a rolling stone gathers no moss. *ní gabann cloč peata caonac*; (2) *cloč caparó*, *f.*; (3) *poitlór*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (4) *poirneac*, -nig, -nige, *m.*

Roman, *a.*, of or relating to Rome or the Romans, (1) *Rómánac*, -aige; (2) *Rómac*, -aige.

Roman, *n.*, a native of Rome, *Rómánac*, *gen.* -aig, *m.*: if in Rome be like a Roman, *má'r i Róim péir Róim bí*; *má bíonn tú 'ran Róim bí corrait leir na Rómánaig*.

Romance, *n.*, a kind of novel characterised by wonderful adventures of love, chivalry, bravery, etc., (1) *rgéal fiannaró-eacta*, *m.*; (2) *rimrgéal*, *gen.* -éil, -ita, *m.*, *i. filrdeact do cumad map caiteam ainripe* (*K. MS. Hist.* fol. 17); (3) *brairgeal*, -éil, -ita, *m.*; (4) *rgéal fabail*, *m.*; (5) *partuim*, -e, -eacta, *f.*

Romancer, *n.*, one who writes romances, (1) *rgéaluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*; (2) *cumadóir*, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3) *rimrgéaluróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*

Romanist, *n.*, a Roman Catholic; *Rómánac*, *gen.* -aig, *pl.* -aige, *m.*

Romantic, *a.*, of or pertaining to romance, (1) *rimrgéalaic*, -aige; (2) *fabalaic*, -aige.

Romish, *a.*, relating to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church, *Rómánta*, *ind.*

Rood, *n.*, (1) quarter of an acre, 40 square perches, *culán*, -ám, *m.* (*Sligo*).

(2) A measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, a perch, a pole, *rtang*, -amge, -a, *f.*

(3) The representation of a cross with Christ hanging on it, *crois*, *gen.* -oire, *pl.* -a, *f.*: the holy r. days, *laete na croire naomta*.

Roof, *n.*, (1) the cover of any building, (a) *cleit*, -e, -eacta, *f.*: I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my r., *ní fiú mire tura teact irteac páim' cleit* (*Mat.* 8, 8); (b) *cleatac*, -aig, *m.*: *níor fás ré don áit ré cleatac an tige nár cuairtuis ré*; (c) *mullaic*, -aig, *pl.* -aige and -acta, *m.*: on the r. were 3,000 men and women, *ar mullaic an tige do bí trí míle fear 7 bean* (*Judg.* 16, 27); (d) *opomclao* an tige; (e) *ceann*, *g. cmn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the oak felled in November would be good for the r. of a house, *an daip damróe 'ran tsamam ba maic é map ceann ar tíg*.

(2) The roof of the mouth, *capbad*, -aro, *m.*: their tongues cleaved to the roof of their mouth, *do bíod a oteanga ceangailte i n-a scapbad* (*Job* 29, 10).

Roofing (of a house), *n.*, *fraicta*, *f.* (*fraig*, -e, -aicta).

Roof-tree, *n.*, the single beam in the angle of a roof and hence the roof itself (*which see*), *boim-béal, -éil, -a, m.*

Rook, *n.*, a bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) of the crow family, (1) *cnámh-íac, -aic, m.*: what has the jackdaw to do with the rooks, *cao é an ponn atá roir an cás asur na cnámhíaca*; (2) *ḡairm-íac, -aic, m.*

Room, *n.*, (1) unoccupied space or place, (a) *áit, -e, -eanna, f.*: what shall I do because I have no *r.*? *cao do déanfaid mé óir ní'l áit asam?* (*Luke* 12, 17); there is but little *r.* here, *ní'l annro áct áit beas nó cumang*; (b) *riḡe, g. id., pl. -ḡce, f.*: make *r.* for me, *dean riḡe dam.*

(2) An apartment or chamber, (a) *reómra, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*; (b) *púm, -úm, m.*; (c) *púma, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Roominess, *n.*, spaciousness, *fair-ringe, gen. id., f.*

Room-mate, *n.*, *comreómpurde, m.*

Roomy, *a.*, (1) spacious, *fair-ring, -e.*

(2) Abounding in rooms, *reómraic, -aige.*

Roost, *n.*, a perch for fowl to rest on, (1) *parað, -að, -aðe, m.*; (2) *talá, g. id., m.*; (3) *reapḡán, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (4) *reill-ing, -e, f.*

Root, *n.*, (1) the underground portion of a plant or tree, (a) *preám, -éime, -a, f.*; (b) *preám, -éime.*

(2) Foundation, basis or origin, (a) *bun, -um, pl. id., m. (cf. L. fundus)*: seeing the *r.* of the matter is in me, *mar éitear ḡo bḡuḡcear bun na cúire ionnam* (*Job* 19, 28); covetousness is

the *r.* of all evil, *ré raimnt bun ḡac uile uilec.*; (b) *bunaðar, -ar, m.*; (c) *preám, -éime, -a, f.*: the love of money is the *r.* of all evils, *ir é ḡráð an aigró preám na n-uile oic* (1 *Tim.* 6, 10).

(3) An ancestor, race, stem, (a) *rtoc, g. rtuic, pl. id., m.*; (b) *preám, f.*: I am the *r.* and the offspring of David, *ir mire preám asur rlioct Óáibí* (*Rev.* 22, 16).

Root, *v.t.*, (1) to tear up by the roots, to eradicate, (a) *tócaim, v.n. tócc*; (b) *toclaím, -að and -cairt*: the Lord rooted them out in anger, *do tocaíl an Tigearna amac iad i bḡeirḡ* (*Deut.* 29, 28); his confidence shall be rooted out, *tocairtar a doðar amac* (*Job* 18, 14); and would *r.* out all my increase, *asur do tocláð amac mo bḡread uile* (*Job* 31, 12); let my offspring be rooted out, *tocairtar fóir mo rlioct ar a bḡreim* (*Job* 31, 8).

(2) To extirpate, *ḡḡuoraim, v.n. ḡḡuor.*

Rooted, *a.*, having roots, (1) *preámaic, -aige*; (2) *preámaic, -aige.*

Rooted (dug), *tocairtce.*

Rooting, *n.*, the act of tearing up by the roots, (1) *tócaíl, gen. -ála, f.*: she got it from nature where the pig got *r.*, *ḡuḡ rí ó'n tóitcar é mar ḡuḡ an muc an tócaíl*; (2) *tocairt, -e, f.*

Root-taking, *n.*, beginning to grow, *preámaict, -a, f.*

Rope, *n.*, (1) a large stout cord, (a) *téao, gen. -éroe, pl. -áca, f.*: name not a *r.* where one has hanged himself, *ná tḡáct ar céro ran áit 'nar époct tume é réim*; (b) *pópán, -ám, m. (Or.)*

(in *Oriel* an is often added to English words as -a in other places, as : pot-a, a pot ; hat-a, a hat) ; (c) *loman*, -mna, *pl. id.*, *f.* (cf. *B.L.L.* I. 124, 15 ; the word is still in use) ; (d) hay r., (i) *rúgán*, -ám, *m.*, (ii) a short one twisted with the thumb, *méapós*, -óige, -a, *f.* ; (e) rope for leading animals to fairs, etc., and tied to a pig's leg, a cow's horn, a bull's nose, *lamncir*, -e, -í, *f.* ; (f) hangman's, *realán*, -ám, *m.* ; (g) for carrying hay, *cporós*, -óige, -a, *f.* ; (h) for carrying a basket, *eipir*, -e, -í, *f.* ; (i) round the eave of a hayrick, *buapac*, -aige, *f.* (*Con.*) ; (j) round a cow's horns to prevent her going overboard a small boat, *oán*, -ám, *m.* (*Aran*).

(2) To give one rope, *oime oo leigean ar a toil féin* (also *ar a fírian féin*).

Rope-dancer, *n.*, one who dances on a rope, (1) *téropimnceóir*, -ópa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.* ; (2) *térocleaécturóe*, *g. id. pl.* -óce, *m.* ; (3) *térocleapuroe*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*

Rope-maker, *n.*, *téapóaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Rope-walker, *n.*, one who walks on a rope, *térofiublaé*, *gen.* -aig, *pl.* -aige, *m.*

Rope-walking, *n.*, *térofiubal*, -aíl, *m.*

Ropy, *a.*, capable of being drawn into a thread, stringy, *téapac*, -aige.

Rosary, *n.*, a form of prayer to the Blessed Virgin, (1) *an cópóm muipe*, *g. cópómeac muipe*, *f.* (*cónair muipe*, *Or.*) ; (2) *an páiríín páirteac*.

R. beads, *páiríín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Rose, *imp. of Rise* : the sun r., *o'eipig an fírian*.

Rose, *n.*, (1) a flower and shrub of the genus *Rosa*, *pór*, -óir and -a, *m.* : there is no r. without a thorn, *ní bíonn pór ar bíc san oeatg*, *nó ní bíonn ronap san oonap* ; *dim. póirín*, used as a term of endearment, *Róirín Dub*.

(2) *Med.*, *erysipelas*, *puaróe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

R. of Jerusalem, *pór na baim-piozna muipe*.

R. noble, *puaróbeal rig*.

R. tree, *póros*, -óige, -a, *f.* : wild r. tree, *fíróir*, -e, -eanna, *f.*
Rosemary, *n.*, a labiate shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), (1) *bláct-šlar*, -m. ; (2) *crann muipe*, *m.* ; (3) *mappór*, *m.* ; (4) *pór muipe*, *m.* ; (5) *mapróúct*, *m.*

Rosery, *n.*, a nursery of roses, (1) *pópannac*, -aig, *m.* ; (2) *šarparóe pór*.

Rosette, *n.*, an imitation of a rose in ribbon or other material, *cnotac*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*

Rosewort, *n.*, a fleshy leaved herb (*Rhodiola rosea*), *ur na laoc*, *m.*

Rot, *v.i.*, to putrefy, (1) *lobaim*, -aó ; (2) *oreóigim*, -aó ; (3) *troclurigim*, -ušaó and -čailt.

Rot, *v.t.*, to make putrid, *lobaim*, -aó.

Rot (in sheep), (1) *léite*, *g. id.*, *f.* ; (2) *léiteac*, -a, *f.* ; (3) *uataó*, *g. uaitte*, *m.*

Rotation, *n.*, the act of turning, *iompóó timceall*.

Rote, *n.*, mechanical repetition of forms of speech without attending to the meaning : by r., (a) *o meabair* ; (b) *o šlan-meabair* ; (c) *o fíriotac*.

Rotten, *a.*, putrid, decomposed, decayed, (1) *lobta* ; (2) partially r., *oreóigte* ; (3) *moigtaé*, -aige.

Rottenness, *n.*, putridity, (1) *lob-
adap*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *lobčadēt*, -*a*, *f.*;
(3) *oreōiḡteadēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (4)
múrḡán, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *morḡteadēt*,
-*a*, *f.*

Rotund, *a.*, round, circular, spheri-
cal, (1) *comčrumn*, -*e*; (2)
ciopclac, -*aiḡe*.

Rotundity, *n.*, the quality or con-
dition of being rotund, *com-
črumneap*, *gen.* -*nr*, *m.*

Rouge, *n.*, a cosmetic used for
giving a red colour to the cheeks
or lips, *deapḡán*, *gen.* -*ám*, *m.*

Rough, *a.*, (1) not smooth, *ḡarḡ*,
-*arḡbe*: (*cf.* *W. garw*, *Zend.*
gaurva); to a *r. glen*, *ḡo ḡleann*
ḡarḡ (*Deut.* 21, 4). Specifically,
(*a*) not level, uneven, (i) *amḡerō*,
-*e*; (ii) *acḡannač*, -*aiḡe*; (iii)
ḡarḡ, -*arḡbe*: the *r. ways* shall
be smooth, *berō na ḡiḡḡe ḡarḡa*
min (*Luke* 3, 5); (*b*) marked by
coarseness, (i) shaggy, *močallac*,
-*aiḡe*; (ii) bristly, *ḡuapḡac*,
-*ḡiḡe*; (iii) hairy, *ḡionnačmāč*,
-*aiḡe*; (iv) ragged, *ḡiobač*, -*aiḡe*;
(v) neither shall they wear rough
coats, *nī mō cuipḡro iomḡa*
culačōa ḡarḡa (*Zech.* 13, 4).

(2) *fig.*, Lacking in refinement
or gentleness, unpolished, *ḡarḡ*,
-*arḡbe*. Specifically, (*a*) not cour-
teous or kind, uncivil, *eapḡom*,
-*e*; (*b*) rude, harsh, *oḡḡac*,
-*aiḡe*; (*c*) marked by severity or
violence, *ḡarḡ*, -*arḡḡe* (*cf.* *Gr.*
γοργός rough, frightsome); (*d*)
offensive to the ear, loud, hoarse,
močapḡa, *ind.*; (*e*) harsh to the
taste, *ḡearḡ*, -*eirḡbe*; (*f*) tempe-
stuous, boisterous, stormy, (i)
ḡarḡ, -*arḡbe*: his *r. wind*, *a ḡaoč*
ḡarḡ (*Isa.* 27, 8); (ii) *ḡcoipm-
eāmāil*, -*mā*; (iii) *ḡpomluapḡac*.

Roughen, *v.t.*, to make rough, (1)

ḡarḡaim, -*ač*; (2) *ḡarḡuiḡim*,
-*uḡač*; (3) *oéanaim ḡarḡ*.

Roughly, *ad.*, in a rough manner,
(1) *ḡo ḡarḡ*: he spoke *r. to them*,
lačair ḡé ḡo ḡarḡ leō (*Gen.*
42, 7); (2) *ḡo boḡb*: if thy father
answer thee *r.*, *ma ḡḡeapḡann*
ḡ-ačair čū ḡo boḡb (1 *Sam.*
20, 10).

Roughness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being rough, (1)
ḡarḡbeadēt, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ḡarḡbe*,
g. id., *f.*; (3) *ḡarḡadēt*, -*a*, *f.*;
(4) *oiaḡoām* (of temper); (5)
r. of the sea, *ḡarḡbe nō ḡrom-
luapḡač na ḡairḡḡe*; (6) *r. of*
the skin from exposure to cold,
iaḡac, -*aiḡ*, *m.* (*Don.*); (7) rude-
ness, (i) *eapḡomeap*, -*nr*, *m.*,
(ii) *eapḡome*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Roulette, *n.*, a game of chance
decided by a ball which is spun
round a circle divided in different
coloured spaces, *ḡḡuāibin*, *g. id.*,
m.

Round, *a.*, (1) spherical, circular,
(*a*) *črumn*, -*e*; (*b*) *comčrumn*, -*e*.
(2) Full, complete, not frac-
tional, *beadēt*, -*eicēte*.

(3) Having a curved outline or
form, bulging, rotund, *coḡ-* in
composition, as: *coḡboiḡ*, a
round bag.

Round, *n.*, (1) a series of events
recurring in continuance, a peri-
odical revolution, (*a*) *cuairḡ*
ḡimčeatl; (*b*) in the whole *r. of*
my existence, *ar ḡeāč mo beāča*.

(2) A course ending where it
began, especially one frequently
travelled, (*a*) a beat, *cúḡḡa*, *g. id.*,
pl. -*ai*, *m.*: the postman's *r.*,
cúḡḡa ḡḡḡ an ḡuirḡ; (*b*) a lap in
a race, (i) *cúḡḡa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*,
(ii) *ḡeāč*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*Con.*),
(iii) *ḡimčeatl*, -*čill*, *m.*, (iv)
cuairḡ, -*arḡa*, -*eanna*, *f.*

(3) A long way round as distinct from the near way, (a) *timceall*, -*éill*, *m.*: he put a great r. on himself, *ir mór an timceall do cuir pé air féin*; (b) *airtear*, -*ti*, *m.*: ní *airtear* áct *comgar* *out cum tige* *Domnail* *mar a bfuil buroéal 'ran córra dšat.*

Round, *v.t.*, to make round, *deánaim coméum*.

Round, *ad.*, (1) on all sides, (a) *mašcuairt*; (b) *rá cuairt* (*Or.*); (c) *éart timceall*; (d) *timceall rá šcuairt*.

(2) In circumference, *móir-timceall*.

(3) Circularly, *éart*: look r., *féac éart*; pass the bottle r., *cuir an buroéal éart*.

Roundabout, *a.*, (1) encircling, comprehensive, (a) *mašcuairt*; (b) *móir-timceall*; (c) *cpum-timceall*.

(2) Circuitous, indirect, *míocomgarac*, -*aiše*.

Roundabout way, *n.*, a circuitous or indirect way, *míocomgar*, -*air*, *m.*

Roundness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being round, *cpumne g. id.*, *f.*

Rouse, *v.t.*, (1) to wake from sleep or repose, (a) *óuiršim*, -*reac*t and -*řšad*; (b) *múřšlam*, -*šait*: he roused me out of my first sleep, *do múřšail pé mipe ar mo céad córlad*.

(2) To excite to thought or action, *cuipim*, *v.n.* *cup*, with *ruar*.

Rouse, *v.i.*, (1) to awake from sleep (a) *óuiršim*, -*reac*t and -*řšad*; (b) *múřšlam*, -*šait*.

(2) To be excited to thought or action, *biořšaim*, -*ad*.

Rousing, *n.*, (1) the act of awakening from sleep, (a) *óuirreac*t, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *múřšait*, -*e*, *f.*

(2) The act of exciting to thought or action, *biořšad*, -*řšta*, *m.*

Rout, *n.*, a turning out by force, (1) *iomruařšad*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*řšta*, *m.*; (2) *marom*, *gen.* *mařšma*, *pl.* *mařšmanna*, *m.*; the rout was on Tuesday, *ba Oia Máirt an marom* (*S. Šeirt.* 28, 7); (3) *ruařš*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *ruařšar*, -*air*, *m.*

Rout, *v.t.*, to turn out by force, (1) *iomruařšaim*, -*ad*; (2) *óibrim*, -*bir*t; (3) *mařšmair*, -*ad*.

Route, *n.*, (1) a march or course, *tuail*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*a*, *m.*

(2) A road or path, (a) *bóčar*, -*air*, -*óičre*, *m.*; (b) *carán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Routine, *n.*, a round of business or official duties, *řnáčearšar*, -*air*, *m.*

Rove, *v.i.*, to ramble, to wander, *imřiublam*, -*bat*.

Rover, *n.*, one who wanders about by sea or land, (1) *tuadřánurde*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *reacřánurde*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*őče*, *m.*; (3) *reabőreac*, -*riřš*, *m.*

Roving, *a.*, given to wandering about, *reabőreac*, -*riřše*.

Row, *n.*, (1) a rank, (a) *péirre*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *f.*; (b) *rařš*, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) Line, (a) *line*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*nti*, *f.*; (b) *eařš*, *g.*, *emře*, -*a*, *f.*

(3) Of teeth, *cior řiacal*, *f.*

(4) Of sheaves on a stack of corn, *cireal*, -*rit*, *m.*

Row, *n.*, a brawl, (1) *ciřéib*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *callán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *řaic*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *řuaille* (*buaille*, *Con.*); *buaille bat* (*Tyr.*)

Rubble, *n.*, rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., *ῥοῦβα*, -αι, *m.*

Rubicund, *a.*, ruddy, red, (1) *ῥοῦα*, -ειρῆ; (2) *ῥυῖνα*, -νῆ.

Ruby, *n.*, a precious stone of a carmine red or crimson colour, (1) *ῥυῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*: their bodies were more ruddy than rubies, *ἑὸν ῥοῖον ἢ ῥυῖν* (*Lam.* 4, 7); (2) *ῥυῖνα*, -ām, *m.* (*Foley*); (3) *ῥυῖνα*, -αι, *m.*

Rudder, *n.*, the appliance for steering a boat, (1) *ῥῦν*, *gen. -e* and *-ῦρα*, *pl. -ρεῖνα* and *-ρεῖνα*, *f.*; (2) *ῥῦν*, -e, -ί, *f.*; (3) *ῥῦν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*

Ruddiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being ruddy, (1) *ῥοῖον*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ῥῦν*, -αι, *m.* (= *ῥῦν*); (3) *ῥῦν*, -αι, *f.*

Ruddy, *a.*, red, reddish, (1) *ῥοῖον*, -ειρῆ; (2) *ῥῦν*, *comp. ῥῦν*; (3) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ, from *ῥῦν*, a cock's comb.

Ruddy-faced, *a.*, *ῥοῖον-ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Rude, *a.*, (1) rough, coarse, unrefined, *ῥῦν*, -αι, *ῥῦν*.

(2) Ill-mannered, (a) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (b) *ῥῦν*, *ind.*; (c) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (d) *ῥῦν*, *ind.*

(3) Rustic, boorish, (a) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (b) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (c) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (d) *ῥῦν*, *ind.*; (e) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ: and though I am r. in speech, *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* (2 *Cor.* 11, 6).

(4) Unpolished, uncivilized, (a) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (b) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (c) *ῥῦν*.

R. child, (a) *ῥῦν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί, m.*; (b) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ, *m.*

Rudely, *ad.*, in a rude manner, *ῥῦν*.

Rudeness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being rude, (1) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (2) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (3) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (4) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Rudiment, *n.*, the beginning of any knowledge, (1) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (2) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (3) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Rudimental, } *a.*, of or pertaining
Rudimentary, } to rudiments, (1) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ; (2) *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Rue, *n.*, a perennial plant (*Ruta graveolens*), of bitter taste and strong smell, (1) *ῥῦν*, -e, *f.*; (2) *ῥῦν*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ῥῦν*, -e, *f.*: a tithe of mint and rue and all manner of herbs, *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* (*Luke* 11, 42).

Alpine meadow rue, an early plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν*.

Lesser meadow rue (*Thalictrum minus*), *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν*.

Goat's rue, a plant of the genus *Tephrosia*, (a) *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν*; (b) *ῥῦν* (also *ῥῦν*) *ῥῦν*.

Wild rue, *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν*.

Rue, *v.t.*, to lament, to grieve for: he will rue it to-morrow, *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν*.

Rueful, *a.*, (1) mournful, *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

(2) Woful, *ῥῦν*, *ind.*

(3) Sorrowful, *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Ruffian, *n.*, a boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow, *ῥῦν*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -νί*; *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* *ῥῦν* (*O' Beg.*).

Ruffianism, *n.*, the conduct of a ruffian, *ῥῦν*, -νῆ.

Ruffianly, *ad.*, like a ruffian, *so* *clārōpeac̃*.

Ruffle, *n.*, a frill, (1) *rup̃a*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aī, m.*; (2) *cutit̃*, *-e, -ī, f.*

Ruffle, *v.t.*, to agitate, to disturb, (1) *buarōpum*, *-peam̃* and *-peaō*; (2) *cuipum ar̃ meap̃uḡaō*: anger ruffles the mind, *cuipeam̃ añ p̃earḡ añ aḡne ar̃ meap̃uḡaō*.

Rug, *n.*, a piece of thick nappy fabric commonly of wool (1) *rḡing*, *-e, -eača, f.*; (2) *b̃ratōḡ*, *-ōḡe, -a, f.*; (3) *r̃upa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aī, m.*

Rugged, *a.*, (1) not smooth, rough, *ḡarḡb̃*, *-aḡḡbe*.

(2) Not neat or regular, *aīm̃-p̃éro*, *-e*.

(3) Rough with bristles or hair, shaggy, (a) *močallač*, *-aḡe*; (b) *ḡliobač*, *-aḡe*.

(4) Harsh, austere, rude, (a) *oḡr̃pač*, *-aḡe*; (b) *ḡtuacač*, *-aḡe*.

Ruggedly, *ad.*, in a rugged manner, *so ḡarḡb̃*.

Ruggedness, *n.*, the quality of being rugged, (1) *ḡaḡḡbe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ḡarḡbačt̃*, *-a, f.*

Ruin, *n.*, (1) injury or destruction, (a) *creač*, *-eice, -a, f.*; (b) *léir̃*, *-e, f.*: *léir̃ oḡt̃*; *m̃ile léir̃ oḡt̃*; *mo creač ir̃ mo léir̃*; (c) *arō-milleaō*, *-ite, m.*: to bring one to utter r., *oume oō milleaō so moml̃an*; (d) *m̃ilteacač*, *-aḡ*, *m.*; (e) *rḡm̃or* and *léir̃rḡm̃or*, *-ḡta, m.*

(2) Loss of happiness, *m̃íḡean*, *-ém, m.*: to build one's fortune on another man's r., *p̃éan o'ḡaḡ-áit ar̃ m̃íḡean oume eite*; to come to r., *teačt̃ cum̃ m̃íḡém*.

(3) A building which has fallen down or become worthless from injury or decay, (a) *močar̃*, *-aḡ*, *m.*; (b) *cačar̃pač*, *-aḡ*, *m.* (*Or.*); (c) *cačlač*, *-aḡ*,

pl. id., and *-ača, m.*: the ruins of a house, (i) *cačlač tiḡe*, (ii) *ḡočar̃pač*, *-aḡ*, *m.*

Ruin, *v.t.*, to injure or destroy, (1) *creačaim*, *-aō*; (2) *arōm̃ilim*, *-leaō*; (3) *rḡm̃oraim*, *v.n. rḡm̃or*; (4) *léir̃rḡm̃oraim*, *-rḡm̃or*: that business has been my r., *p̃é añ ḡnō rom̃ oō m̃il m̃ipe*.

Ruined, *a.*, made worthless, brought to poverty or destruction, (1) *m̃ilte*, *ind.*; (2) *creačta*, *ind.*; (3) *rḡm̃orta*, *ind.*; (4) *léir̃rḡm̃orta*, *ind.*; (5) *cačite*, *ind.*

Ruinous, *a.*, causing ruin, (1) *m̃ilteac̃*, *-tiḡe*; (2) *cačiteac̃*, *-tiḡe*.

Ruinously, *ad.*, in a ruinous manner, *so m̃ilteac̃*.

Rule, *n.*, (1) a regulation as a guide of conduct or action, (a) *maḡail*, *gen. -ḡla, pl. -ḡlača, f.* (*cf. W, rheol, L. regula*): according to r., *maḡlač*; (b) *ōrouḡaō*, *-uḡḡe, m.*: there is no r. in that house, *ñi' ṽrouḡaō ar̃ bič rañ tiḡ r̃m*.

(2) Government, sway, authority, control, (a) *maḡ*, *g. p̃éipe, f.*; (b) *p̃éir̃*, *-e, f.*; (c) *maḡlaō*, *-ḡalta, m.*

(3) A graduated piece of metal or wood for measuring used by carpenters, (a) *bacar̃t̃*, *-aḡt̃, m.*; (b) *maḡail*, *-ḡla, -ḡlača, f.*; (c) *maḡlōro*, *-e, -ī, f.*

Rule, *v.t.*, (1) to control, to govern, (a) *maḡlaim*, *-aō*; (b) *maḡl̃uḡim*, *-uḡaō*.

(2) To direct by influence, counsel or persuasion, (a) *ḡtiúr̃aim*, *-aō*; (b) *com̃aḡl̃uḡim*, *-uḡaō*: be ruled by me, *ḡaō mo com̃aḡl̃e-pe*.

(3) To mark with lines drawn by the aid of a ruler, *l̃inte oō čar̃p̃aimḡ le maḡlōro*.

Rule, *v.i.*, to have power or command, *ruḡlam*, -að: by me princes r. and nobles even all the judges of the earth, *ir tṛiomra ruḡluro pṛionnraða ḡ na huairle ḡ breiteamain na taiman uile* (*Prov.* 8, 16).

Ruled, *a.*, under or subject to rule, *ruḡalta*, *ind.*

Ruler, *n.*, (1) one who rules, (*a*) *ruḡlurḡteoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (*b*) *ruḡaltóir*, *m.*

(2) A piece of wood or metal used as a guide in drawing lines, (*a*) *lunteoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (*b*) *ruḡlóro*, -e, -í, *f.*

Ruling, *n.*, the act of one who rules, (1) *ruḡlurḡað*, -uḡte; (2) *ruḡaḡt*, -a, *f.*

Ruling, *a.*, predominant, controlling, *ruḡlaḡ*, -aḡe.

Rum, *n.*, a kind of intoxicating liquor, *biotáille*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, *f.*

Rumble, *n.*, a low, heavy, continuous sound, (1) *roḡrom*, -ḡruim, *m.*; (2) *roḡmán*, -ám, *m.*

Rumble, *v.i.*, *roḡanam roḡrom nó roḡmán*.

Rumbling, *a.*, making a low, heavy, continuous sound, *roḡmánaḡ*, -aḡe.

Rumbling, *n.* *aḡ roḡanam roḡruim*.

Ruminare, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) to chew over again, (*a*) *aḡcoḡnam*, -að, -ḡamτ; (*b*) *coḡnam*, -að, and -ḡam(τ).

(2) To think again and again on a thing, *ruo ro léirneap ran aḡne*.

Rumination, *n.*, the act of chewing again, *coḡamτ* (*na cípeac*), -ḡanta, *m.*

Rummaging, *n.*, the act of searching thoroughly and generally involving the tossing of things about, (1) *puḡtaróeḡt*; (2)

roḡpreáil, -ála, *f.*; (3) *roḡpreáil*, -ála, *f.*; (4) *ruḡnaróeḡt*, -a, *f.*; (5) searching quietly, *cuapruḡað*, -uḡte, *m.*; (6) *roḡróeḡt*, -a, *f.*

Rumour, *n.*, popular report, the common talk, (1) *rápa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (2) *rḡeal timceall*; also *rḡeal peḡta*; (3) *tuapap*, -aḡ, *m.*; (4) *tápa*, -a, *m.* also *f.*; (5) *iomráð*, -áro, *pl.* -ároḡe, *m.*; (6) *luapap*, -aḡ, *m.*; (7) *tráḡt*, -a, *m.*: there is a r. that, *tátráḡt ḡo bḡuil*.

Rump, *n.*, the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent, the buttock, (1) *mápa*, -a, *m.*; (2) *caipín* *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*m. b.*); (3) *cibín*, *m.*

Run, *v.i.*, (1) to move, proceed, go or come swiftly, *ruḡim*, *v.n.* *ruḡt nó ruḡt*: when it comes hard on the crone she must run, *nuap ir cuapáro ap an ḡcaillḡ caipíro rí ruḡ*; run for your life, *ruḡ ap ro báp*; and when thou runnest, *ḡ ap mbeit aḡ ruḡ roit* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 288, 21); learning runs [spontaneously] to him, *ir amlapo ruḡeann an léḡeann cuḡe*.

(2) Of voluntary personal action, (*a*) to go swiftly: let me now run and bear the king tidings, *leḡ roam-ra anoir ruḡt ḡ rḡealta ro breit cum an ríḡ* (2 *Sam.* 18, 19); (*b*) to rush about as in fear: (i) cry ye daughters of Rabbah . . . run to and fro by the hedges, *éḡro a mḡeana Rabbah . . . ruḡuro ríor ḡ ruap láim leḡ na fáltap* (*Jer.* 49, 3); (ii) *tá ruap fluc uḡrḡt*=she is running about in a confused and aimless manner (*Tyr.*); (iii) *ná bí aḡ rḡeipíro*=don't be running about confusing the people (*Tyr.*); (*c*) to pass or

go quickly in conversation or thought: her tongue runs perpetually, bíonn a ceangla as iú 1 gcomnuirde nó bíonn a ceangla ar riubal san ríir; that is constantly running in my mind, tá roim as iú do ghnáit im aigne; your tongue runs before your wit, iúceann do ceangla roim do céil; (d) to contend in a race and hence in any contest: know ye not that they who run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? so run that ye may obtain, an é nac bfuil a fíor aghaib an oipeam bíor as cóimíut le céile iúcturo uile, bíor supab éaroume beipear an geall? so mba hamlaró déantaor-re iúct ionnur go mba féoiri lib gnot-uáó (1 Cor. 9, 24); (e) to proceed: they run through all the business of human life, iúceann ríao trí gac uile cúram na beata daona; (f) to pass from one state or condition to another: he ran into debt, do iú (éit) ré 1 bfiacaib.

(3) Of involuntary motion, (a) to flow: rivers run to the sea, iúceann na haibne cum na mara; (b) to spread: the fire ran along the ground, do iú an teme ar feao na talman; (c) to travel, to make progress: this train runs to London, iúceann (téiró-eann) an traen ro go lúnroun; the boat runs to Cork, iúceann (téiró-eann) an báo go Corcaig; the ship ran against a rock, do iú (bual) an long 1 n-agháó cairrige; (d) to continue in operation: the mill runs day and night, iúceann an muiteann (bíonn an muiteann ar riubal) do to ir o'oróce; (e) to discharge pus or other matter: the sore

runs, tá an loc as ríleaó nó as iú; (f) to make progress, to pass: time runs quickly, im-tígeann an aimíir go luait; the years swiftly run or pass, ní bío na bliadanta 1 bfaó as iú.

To run after one, to pursue or follow, iú 1 noiaró.

To run away, (a) to flee, teiceao nó teiceam; (b) to elope secretly, éalóó.

To run away with to carry off with violence, ruaoac; that horse will run away with you, ruaroeócaró an capall úo leir cú doo' aimíoeóm.

To be run down from overwork, beic buailte ríor le niomarca oibpe (cf. Eng. "knocked up"); san beic ar fógnam de dearghaib rároibpe.

Run, v.t., (1) to cause to run in the various senses of Run, v.i., as: he ran his horse in the race, do iú ré a capall 'ran rár; cúir ré a capall as iú ra rár.

(2) To drive or force, as: they ran the ship aground, do buail-eaoar an long rá éalam (Acts 27, 41).

(3) To go through or accomplish by running: he ran his career, do iú ré a cúrra.

(4) To cause to stand for office: they ran him as president, do cúipeaoar ruar é mar uáctarán.

(5) To cause to enter, to thrust: to run one through with a sword, roume do fácaó le claróeam; he ran his sword through him, do fáit ré a claróeam tríó.

(6) To encounter, to incur: to run a hazard, iú 1 gcon-taóairt.

To run down, (a) to pursue till captured, as: they ran down the stag, το ριτέατορ ρίορ αν καρρηφιάο; (b) to traduce, cáin-eaò.

Run, *n.*, (1) the act of running, ριτ, *gen.* ρεατα: ιρ ρεαρρ ριτ μαίτ ná ορροίρρεαρρ.

(2) Flight from capture, τείρεαò, -ότε, *m.*: he is on the run, (a) τά ρέ αρ τείρεαò; (b) τά ρέ αρ α òmeaò.

(3) Run taken before a jump, ρυταγ, -αιγ, *m.* (*M.*).

(4) A "run" in a folk tale, certain long descriptions which are practically the same in many stories, (a) cóρυσαò caτα (*M.*); (b) *pl.*, ρεόρρρε, *m.*: I have lost or forgotten the "runs," cáilleap na ρεόρρρε (*Con.*); (c) καίτρείμ, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (d) cularò ζαίρζε, *f.* (*Con.*).

Runagate, *n.*, a fugitive, a vagabond, ρυαταίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Runaway, *n.*, one who or that which flees, (a) from capture, τείρμεαò, -μίγ, *m.*; (b) from duty: a deserter, ργεόλανγ nó ργιόλανγ, -αίγ, *m.*; (c) from danger, εατλαò, -αιγ, -αιγε, *m.*

Rung, *n.*, one of the rounds of a ladder, ρονγα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Runner, *n.*, one who runs, (1) ρεατυρòe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*; (2) ρεαταίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (3) ριτέοιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Running, *n.*, (1) the act of one who or that which runs, (a) ριτ nó ριòτ, *g.* ρεατα, *m.* (*cf.* W. rhed); (b) ρυταγ, -αιγ, *m.*

(2) The act of one who habitually runs about from house to house getting or giving gossip, ρεαταρòεαòτ, -α, *f.*

(3) The discharge from an ulcer or other sore, ρίλεαò, -ιτε, *m.*

(4) Running with the heat, as cattle, (a) εαλλργαò, -αρò, *m.*; (b) ζαοιòεατ; τά na ba αγ ζ.; (c) ραοιβίν; τά na ba αρ ραοιβίν; (d) αοιβίλλ, -e, *f.*

Running, *a.*, (1) moving or advancing by running, (a) ρεατα: r. water, υίρρε ρεατα; a r. knot, ρναρòm ρεατα; r. candle, ριòτ-òomneall; cuίρεαò ραοι ρίλεαò na ριòτòomnle . . . é μαρ α ρααòò ζαò bρaon οί ó èρoiceann ζο ρεοίτ γ ó'n ðρεοίτ ζο cνάίμ γ ó cνάίμ ζο ρμιορ γ ó ρμιορ ζο ρμαοιρ; γ ορρυòεαò ρυαρ ζο òamζεαν αμλαρò ρίμ é (εαòτρa ροιρβε 238); (b) ρεαταò, -αιγε.

(2) Discharging pus, ριτεαò, -τιγε.

Running jump, ιέμ ρυταίγ.

Running shout, ιύζα ρυταίγ.

Runt, *n.*, any animal which is unusually small as compared with others of its kind, (1) ιòc-ταίρín, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (2) αρcán, -άín, *m.*

Rupture, *n.*, (1) hernia, μαρòm ρεicne, *gen.* μαòμα, *pl.* μαò-manna, *f.*

(2) The act of breaking apart, τοτγαò, -γτα, *m.*

(3) The state of being broken asunder, μαρòmρρεαò, -ρίγ, *m.*

Rupture-wort, *n.*, a plant (*Herniaria glabra*) supposed to be valuable for curing rupture, (1) τυρ na ρεicne; (2) τυρ na macaom.

Rural, *a.*, of or pertaining to the country, (1) τυαίτεαò; (2) τυατα: r. district, τυαίτ, -e, -ατα, *f.*

Rush, *v.i.*, to hurry forward, to move forward with impetuosity, (1) ρgemnim, -neamain; (2) ριτm, *v.n.*, ριτ and ριòτ, to rush headlong; ριτ ceann αρ αζαρò; (3) ργυαρòaim, -αò; (4) ζρρεαòaim,

-αὐτό: he rushed off, ὅσο ἔπειθε πέ
τερ; (5) βάμιμ ἀρ: he rushed
off, ὅσο βάμ πέ ἀρ.

Rush, *v.t.*, to move or press forward
with impetuosity, (1) ἔπειθαίμ,
-αὐ: I rushed him forward, ὅσο
ἔπειθαίμ ἀρ ἀγαρὲ ἐ; (2) τιόμ-
άμιμ, -άιμτ.

Rush, *n.*, (1) a moving forward
with rapidity and force, (a)
ῥυῖμ, -ε, -εαίνα, *f.*: a r. of
water, ῥυῖμ υῖρε; a r. of
wind, ῥυῖμ ῥαίρε; (b) ῥαῖτα,
-αίμ, *m.*

(2) A violent motion or course,
(a) ῥοῖτα, -αὐ, *m.*; (b) ῥαῖτα,
-αίμ, *m.* (*M.*), usually applied to
the rush before the long or high
jump.

Rush, *n.*, a name given to many
aquatic or marsh-growing en-
dogenous plants as the Juncus
and Scirpus, (1) the common r.
of the genus Juncus, (a) ῥαῖτα,
-εῖα, *f.*: can the r. grow without
mire, ἀν ῥεῖαίμ ἀν ῥαῖταίμ
ῥάρ ῥαῖτ ῥαν ῥαῖταίμ (*Job* 8, 11);
(b) ῥεῖτα, -α -αί *m.*; (c) ῥοῖ-
ταίμ *g. id. f.*; (d) river,
ῥυῖμ, -άιμ, *m.*; (e) forked, ῥαῖ-
ταίμ, -εῖα, *f.*; (f) ῥοῖ, -ῥοῖ,
-αίμ, *m.*: green rushes, ῥοῖ-
αίμ ῥαῖτα; ῥυῖμ, *f.*

(2) Bulrush } of the genus

(3) Club-rush, } Scirpus. See
Vocabulary.

(4) Coll., ῥαῖτα, *gen. ῥαῖτα, f.*

Rushlight, *n.*, a rush candle, (1)
ῥαῖταίμ, -οῖτα, -οῖτα, *f.*; (2)
ῥυῖμ, -άιμ, *m.* (plaited): ῥυῖ-
μ ῥαῖτ ῥοῖ; (3) ῥοῖ,
-ῥοῖ, -άιμ, *m.*; (4) ῥαῖταίμ,
-εῖα, *m.*

Rushy, *a.*, abounding with rushes,
(1) ῥαῖταίμ, -αίμ; (2) ῥαν ὅσο
ῥαῖταίμ.

Rushy place, n., ῥαῖταίμ,
-αίμ, *m.*

Russet, *a.*, of a reddish brown
colour, also of a yellowish brown
colour, ῥαῖταίμ, -αίμ.

Rust, *n.*, a film caused by metallic
corrosion, ῥοῖταίμ, -ε, *f.*

Rust, *v.i.*, to gather rust, ῥοῖταίμ
ὅσο ῥαῖταίμ: it rusts, ῥαῖταίμ
ῥαῖταίμ.

Rustic, Rustical, *a.*, (1) of or
pertaining to the country,
ῥαῖταίμ, -ε.

(2) Rude, rough, unpolished,
(a) ῥαῖταίμ, *ind.*; (b) ῥαῖταίμ,
-αίμ; (c) ῥαῖταίμ, -άιμ; (d)
ῥοῖταίμ, -αίμ; (e) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ;
(f) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ.

Rustic, *n.*, (1) a clown, (a) ῥοῖταίμ,
-αίμ, *m.*; (b) ῥοῖταίμ, -αίμ, *m.*; (c)
ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*; (d) ῥοῖταίμ,
-άιμ, *m.* (*m. b.*); (e) ῥοῖταίμ,
-άιμ, *m.*; (f) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*;
(g) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*; (h) ῥοῖταίμ,
-άιμ, *m.*; (i) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*;
(j) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*; (k) ῥοῖταίμ,
-άιμ, *m.* (*cf. L. rusticus*); (l) shabby,
ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*

(2) An inhabitant of the
country, (a) ῥοῖταίμ, *gen. ῥοῖταίμ,*
m., g. id., pl. ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, m.; (b)
ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *f.*

Rusticity, *n.*, the quality or state
of being rustic, (1) ῥοῖταίμ, -ά,
f.; (2) ῥοῖταίμ, *gen. ῥοῖταίμ, -ά, f.*

Rustiness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being rusty, ῥοῖταίμ, *gen. ῥοῖταίμ,*
-ά, f.

Rusting, *n.*, the act of getting
rusty, ῥοῖταίμ, -ῥοῖ, *m.*

Rustling, *a.*, making a sound like
the moving of dry leaves or silk
cloth, ῥοῖταίμ, -αίμ.

Rustling, *n.*, a quick succession of
small sounds, (1) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ,
m.; (2) ῥοῖταίμ, -άιμ, *m.*

Rusty, *a.*, covered with rust, *meip̃geac̃*, -*ḡiḡe*.

Rut, *n.*, the sexual desire of various animals, *lač*, -*aič*, *m.*: the rutting season, *aimpeap̃ laič*; they are rutting, *ta an lač op̃ta*; *ta p̃ao ap̃ lač*, *nó ap̃ ciuč*.

Rut, *n.*, a track worn by a wheel, (1) *p̃laop̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *top̃ḡ počá*, *m.*; (3) *p̃ḡlaig̃*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*

Ruthful, *a.*, (1) pitiful, full of sorrow, *cp̃uaig̃méneac̃*, -*iḡe*.

(2) Causing sorrow, *anacp̃ac̃*, -*aiḡe*.

Ruthfully, *ad.*, in a ruthless manner, (1) *ḡo cp̃uaig̃méneac̃*; (2) *ḡo nanacp̃ac̃* (*O' Beg.*).

Ruthless, *a.*, cruel, pitiless, *cp̃uaop̃álac̃*, -*aiḡe*.

Rye, *n.*, a cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), *peaḡal*, *gen.* -*ail*, *m.* (*Fr.* seigle; *L.* seacal; *Ital.* segala).

Rye-grass, *n.* (*Lolium perenne*), (1) *bp̃aimp̃éap̃*; (2) *coip̃ce p̃p̃éac̃ám*; (3) *cuip̃p̃éap̃*, *m.*; (4) *cuip̃eós p̃inn*.

S.

S, *p̃*, *Sail* (the willow tree), the fifteenth letter of the Irish alphabet. It has two sounds—one broad like *s* in *son*, as *połap̃*, light; the other slender, like *sh* in *shame*, as *pean*, old, when it respectively precedes or follows a broad or slender vowel. It should, however, be remembered that *p̃* in the assertive verb *ip̃* is broad (except when followed by the pronouns *é i*, *ia* and *ea*), and also that *p̃* when followed by *b*, *m* and *p* is broad, whether the vowel in connection with them be broad or slender. O'Donovan says

that *p̃p̃* comes under this rule, but if so it is not generally followed. Etymologically *p̃* is most nearly related to *τ*, which eclipses it or takes its place if it commences a word preceded by the article and is followed by a vowel or *l*, *n* or *p̃* in the *nom. sing. fem.* and the *gen. sing. masc.*

Sabbath, *n.*, (1) a day of rest, (*a*) *p̃abóro*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* sabbatum): remember the sabbath day, *cuim̃nig̃ lá na Sabóroe* (*Ex.* 20, 8); (*b*) *p̃aoipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: keep the sabbath, *com̃éao an p̃aoipe map̃ ip̃ cóip̃*.

(2) Sunday, *Dom̃nac̃*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

(3) The Lord's Day, *lá an ṽiḡeap̃na*.

Sable, *a.*, dark, black, *oub̃*, -*uib̃e*.

Sabre, *n.*, a cavalry sword, *clap̃o-eam̃*, -*óim̃*, *m.*

Saccharine, *a.*, of or pertaining to sugar, (1) *p̃iúc̃pac̃*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *p̃iúc̃ap̃òá*, *ind.*

Sacerdotal, *a.*, priestly, *p̃aḡap̃tam̃-ail*, -*ímla*.

Sack, *n.*, a bag for holding goods, (1) *m̃ála*, *gen. id.*, *m.*: *m̃ála móip̃*; (2) *p̃ac̃*, -*aic̃*, *m.* (*cf.* *W.* sach; *L.* saccus; *Gr.* σακκος): every man opened his s., *o'op̃ḡail ḡac don oume a p̃ac̃* (*Gen.* 44, 11); a sackful, *lán p̃aic̃*; tearing a s. to make a bag, *aḡ p̃cp̃ac̃o p̃aic̃ le m̃ála a o'éanam̃*; (3) *p̃aca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*: a s. of wool, *p̃aca ollá*; (4) *puc̃án*, -*ám*, *m.*: alms to the full s., *o'éip̃c̃ don puc̃án lán*.

Sack, *v.t.*, to put into a sack, (1) *p̃acam̃*, -*ao*; (2) *cuip̃um̃ i p̃ac̃*.

Sack, *v.t.*, to rob, as a town or city, (1) *poḡaim̃*, -*ḡail*; (2) *cp̃eac̃aim̃*, -*ao*; (3) *ap̃ḡaim̃*, -*ḡaim̃*; (4) *p̃acam̃*, -*ao*.

Sackcloth, *n.*, coarse cloth anciently worn as a penance or mourning,

(1) ραc, -αιc, pl. *id.* and -αννα, *m.*; (2) ραιcεαυαc, -αιg, -αιge, *m.*: gird you with s. and mourn, $\zeta\alpha\beta\alpha\rho\ \rho\acute{\iota}\beta\ \rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\ 1\ \rho\alpha\iota\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\alpha\epsilon\ 7\ \epsilon\alpha\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\ (2\ Sam.\ 3,\ 31)$; (3) ρόν, -όν, -ηc, *m.*; (4) εαυαc ρόν, *m.* (*Rev.* 6, 12); (5) εαυαc ρόν-εαc, *m.* (*Gen.* 37, 34); (6) ριic, -e, *f.*; (7) ciic, -e, *f.*

Sackful, *n.*, as much as a sack
will hold, *lân málá, lân paic.*

Sacking, *n.*, in the act of plundering as a town, (1) րօջաւ, -ջւ, *f.*; (2) արջամ, *v.n.* արջոյ, *f.*; (3) րազաւ, -աւ, *f.*; (4) րազած, -ած, *m.*

Sacrament, *n.*, one of the seven Sacraments of the Church, *ΣΑΚΡΑΜΕΝΤΟΝ*, -e, -ī, *f.*, also *ΣΑΚΡΑΜΕΝΤΟΝ*, -e, -ī, *f.*

Sacramental, *a.*, of or pertaining
to a sacrament, ραcραμιντεαc,
-τιςe.

Sacred, *a.*, (1) holy, *naom̃ta*, *ind.*
(2) Blessed, *beannuĩte*, *ind.*
S. history, *naom̃r̃eañcar*, *-car*,
m.

Sacredly, *ad.*, in a holy manner,
 50 naom̃č̃a.

Sacrifice, *v.t.*, to make an offering to God on an altar by the hands of a priest, (1) ἱοῦβαιρε τοῦ ἑσπασμένου: thou shalt s. the Pass-over, τοῦ ἑσπασμένου τῷ θεῷ ἀνὰ ἁγίαρον ἱοῦβαιρε ναὶ ἡ ἁγία (Deut. 16, 2); (2) ἱοῦβαιρα, -βαιρε: of my s. which I have sacrificed for you, τοῦ ἱοῦβαιρε ποῦ ὁ ἱοῦβαιρα μεθεὶς θεῷ σου ἁγίῳ (Ezek. 39, 19).

Sacrifice, *v.i.*, to offer sacrifice to God on an altar, same as *v.t.*: to him that sacrificeth and to him that sacrificeth not, ὅον τέ

իօծեալ ասոր ծոն շէ ուն իօծ-
 եալն (*Eccles.* 9, 2).

Sacrifice, *n.*, an offering made to God on an altar by a priest, ἱοῦθβαιρτ, *gen.* -βαιρτδ, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Sacrificial, *a.*, of or pertaining to sacrifices, ἱοῦβαίρτεαδ, -τιγε.

Sacrificing, *n.*, the act of making
a sacrifice, ἄς ἱοῦδαίητ.

Sacrilege, *n.*, (1) the profanation of sacred things, (a) τῑαμάρ-
 λυξάδ, -uḡṡe, *m.*; (b) νάομ-
 -ἀϊτίρ, -e, *f.*

(2) The robbing of a church,
(a) ceallarṡam, -arṡne, *f.*; (b) ceallṡlao, -ṡlao, *m.*: dost thou
commit s., an ṡlaoann tú an
easlaṡ (Rom. 2, 22).

Sacrilegious, *a.*, profane, (a) ὀϊα-
μαρτυρεᾶς, -τις; (b) ναοῦ-
ἀτιμῶς, -ρις.

Sacrilegiously, *ad.*, in a profane manner, $\zeta\omicron\upsilon\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\lambda\upsilon\iota\zeta\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$.

Sacrilegiousness, *n.*, the quality of being sacrilegious, ὀυιαμαρτυνῆ-
τεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Sacrilegist, *n.*, one guilty of sacrilege, ὁ ιαμαρτυγεῖς, -ῖς, -ῖς, *m.*

Sacristy, *n.*, an apartment in a church where sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry, (1) *σαομταρῖς*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *σαομἐρτ*, -*e*, *f.*

Sad, *a.*, (1) full of grief or unhappiness, downcast, gloomy, mournful, sorrowful, (*a*) *ὑρόνας*, -*αις*; (*b*) *τοῦ ὑρόνας*, -*αις*; (*c*) *τοὺς ἔαρας*, -*αις*; (*d*) *τοῦ ἄς*, -*αις*: it was sad after her, *βα τοῦ ἄς τοῦ ὑρόνας ῖνν 'η-α τοῖα*; (*e*) *σαννῖα*, -*αις*; (*f*) *δέας*.

(2) Afflictive, calamitous, causing sorrow, (a) $\tau\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, -αις: it is a sad thing, η

ῥολάρᾱς ἂν νῖϑ ἑ; a sad mischance, μῖᾱϑ ῥολάρᾱς; (b) τειρρεᾱς, -ριγε.

(3) Hence bad, naughty, wicked, ὑπερόρεᾱς, -οριγε: he is a sad youth, ἢ ὀγᾱνάς ὑπερόρεᾱς ἑ.

Sadden, *v.t.*, to make sad, (1) ῥέᾱᾱιμ βρόνάς, ῥουᾱς νό ῥουι-ḡεᾱρᾱς; (2) ῥουβρόνιḡιμ, -υḡᾱ; (3) it saddens me, O hoary old man, ἢ οἷς ἑομ ᾱ ῥεᾱνόἢ ἑῖτ (Oss. IV. 126, 1).

Saddle, *n.*, a seat for a rider kept in place on the horse's back by means of a girth, ῥιᾱἱἱτ, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*: to put the s. on the right horse, ἂν τΰᾱῑτᾱ ῥο ῑΰΰ ᾱΰ ἂν ḡεᾱΰἱ ḡεῑΰ, .i. ἂν ῑΰΰ ῥο ῑΰΰ ᾱΰ ἂν τῖ ῥο ῑΰἱἱ; I am resolved to win the horse or lose the s., τᾱ ῑεΰᾱῖτε ᾱḡᾱᾱ ἂν τ-εᾱς ῥο ῑΰᾱῑᾱ ῥό ἂν ῥιᾱἱἱτ ῥο ῑᾱἱ-ἑᾱᾱᾱᾱΰ, .i. ῑΰΰΰᾱ ἂν τ-ἱομ-ἱᾱ ἱ ḡεΰΰᾱῑΰΰ.

Saddle, *v.t.*, to put a saddle on, ῑΰΰΰ ῥιᾱἱἱτ: s. me an ass, ῑΰΰῥο ῥιᾱἱᾱῥο ῥᾱᾱ ᾱΰ ᾱΰᾱ (1 *Kings* 13, 13); I will s. me an ass, ῑΰΰΰᾱ ῥιᾱἱᾱῥο ᾱΰ ᾱΰᾱ ῥᾱᾱ (2 *Sam.* 19, 26).

Saddler, *n.*, one who makes saddles, (1) ῥιᾱἱἱᾱῑΰΰ, -ῑΰᾱ, -ΰῖ, *m.*; (2) ῥιᾱἱἱᾱῖῑΰΰ, -ῑΰᾱ, -ΰῖ, *m.* (3) ΰᾱΰῑΰΰ, -ῑᾱΰᾱ, -ΰῖ, *m.*

Saddlery, *n.*, the trade of a saddler, ῥιᾱἱἱᾱῑΰΰᾱῑΰ, *gen.* -ᾱ, *f.*

Sadly, *ad.*, in a sad manner, (1) ḡο ῥουᾱς; (2) ḡο βρόνάς; (3) ḡο ῥουἱḡεᾱρᾱς.

Sadness, *n.*, the quality of being sad, (1) ῥουᾱῑΰ, -ᾱΰ, *m.*: by s. the heart is made better, ἑ ῥουᾱῑΰ ᾱᾱ ḡΰΰΰΰ ῥοḡΰΰΰᾱΰ ἂν ῑΰΰΰΰ ᾱΰ ἢ ΰΰᾱΰ (Eccles. 7, 3); (2) βρόΰ, -ῑΰ, *m.*: great s., ῥουβρόΰ, -ῑΰ, *m.*; (3) ῥῑῑᾱΰ, -ᾱΰ,

m.; (4) τειρρε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) ῑεᾱΰ, -ᾱ, *m.* (O'Gr. Cat. 582).

Safe, *a.*, (1) unharmed, unhurt, secure, whole, ΰᾱΰ, -ᾱΰΰ: is the young man . . . safe, ἂν ῑΰΰἱ ἂν τ-ὀḡᾱΰᾱς ΰᾱΰ (2 *Sam.* 18, 29); and so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land, ᾱḡΰΰ ᾱΰΰ ΰΰ ḡο ΰΰᾱῑᾱΰᾱΰ ΰἱἱ ΰᾱΰ ΰᾱ ῑΰΰ (Acts 27, 44); to return safe and sound, ΰἱἱἱᾱΰ ΰᾱΰ, ΰᾱῑᾱΰᾱ; I wish you safe home, ḡο ΰΰΰῑΰΰΰ ΰΰ ΰᾱΰ ῑΰᾱ ῥ'ᾱΰΰΰ ΰΰᾱ; God keep you safe, ḡο ḡΰΰΰᾱΰḡΰΰ ῥῑᾱ ΰᾱΰ ῑΰ.

(2) Untouched or unthreatened by danger, (a) ΰᾱῑᾱΰᾱ, *ind.*; (ΰᾱῑᾱΰΰΰ, *U.*); (b) ΰᾱΰΰ, -ΰΰΰ.

(3) In secure care or custody, ῥᾱΰḡᾱΰ, -ḡΰΰ: charging the jailer to keep them safely, ῥᾱ ᾱΰΰΰ ῥ'ΰΰᾱΰ ῑΰΰΰᾱΰ ἂν ΰΰΰΰΰ-ΰᾱ ᾱ ḡΰΰΰΰᾱΰ ḡο ΰΰῥᾱΰḡᾱΰᾱ (Acts 16, 23).

Safeguard, *n.*, that which guards or defends, (1) ῑΰΰΰΰΰ, *g. id.*, *f.*, also ῑΰᾱΰΰΰΰ; (2) ῑΰΰΰḡΰΰ, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) ῑΰᾱΰḡΰΰ, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) ΰᾱΰᾱᾱᾱᾱ; (5) ΰΰᾱῑᾱᾱᾱ, -ᾱᾱᾱΰ, *f.*

Safeguard, *v.t.*, to guard, to protect, (1) ῥῑΰᾱΰᾱᾱ, *v.n.* ῥῑΰΰ; (2) ῑΰᾱΰΰḡΰΰᾱᾱ, -ᾱΰᾱḡΰΰ. ḡο ḡΰΰᾱΰḡΰΰ ῥῑᾱ ῥΰᾱᾱᾱ (ΰᾱᾱᾱ) is a common ejaculation in cases of sudden danger.

Safely, *ad.*, in a safe manner, (1) ḡο ΰᾱΰ: he came s. out of it, ῑᾱᾱḡΰ ΰΰ ΰᾱΰ ῥό ΰᾱΰ ᾱΰ; (2) ḡο ΰᾱΰΰ.

Safety, *n.*, (1) freedom from whatever exposes to danger, (a) ΰᾱῑᾱΰᾱῑΰ, *gen.* -ᾱᾱ, *f.*; (b) ΰᾱΰΰᾱΰᾱΰ, -ᾱᾱᾱ, *f.*: s. is from the Lord, ἢ ὃΰ ῥΰḡΰΰᾱΰᾱ ΰᾱΰΰᾱΰᾱΰ (Prov. 21, 31).

(2) Insurance against loss or damage: put that in s., cuir rim i otaige.

(3) Close custody, oamgneact, -a, f.

Saffron, *n.*, a bulbous yellow-flowered plant (*Crocus sativus*), cpióc, *gen.* cpióic, *m.* (*cf.* L. *crocus*; Gr. *κρόκος*).

Sagacious, *a.*, (1) sage, wise, cpiónna *ind.*

(2) Knowing, tuigriónac, -aige.

(3) Prudent, saorímar, -aíre.

(4) Of keen penetration and judgment, géarpcúireac, -ríge.

(5) Shrewd, slíc, -e.

(6) Quick of comprehension, géarpcuigreac, -ríge.

Sagaciously, *ad.*, in a sagacious manner, (1) so cpiónna; (2) so saorímar; (3) so tuigriónac; (4) so géarpcúireac.

Sagaciousness, } *n.*, the quality of
Sagacity, } being sagacious,

(1) cpiónnaact, -a, f.; (2) saoir, -e; (3) saor, -oíre.

Sage, *n.*, an aged man of gravity and wisdom, (1) raói, *gen. id.*, *g. pl.* ruaó, *pl.* -ce, *m.*: there is no s. without a fault, ní'l raói san loct; (2) ruaó, -aíó, -aóda, *m.*; (3) easnac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (4) easnuróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*; a sage does not express judgment on what he does not understand, ní bpeactann easnuróe níó nac otaigeann ré (H. II. 405).

Sage, *a.*, prudent, sagacious, (1) easnuróe, *ind.*; (2) ciallmar, -aíre; (3) cpiónna, *ind.*

Sage, *n.*, an aromatic herb (*Salvia officinalis*), the leaves of which are much used for flavouring meats, (1) ráirte, *g. id.*, f.

(2) Mountain sage, (a) ráirte cnuic; (b) ráirte muice; (c) iudair pléibe.

(3) Wood sage, ráirte coille.

(4) Wild sage, ráirte fiaóaim.

Sagely, *ad.*, in a sage manner, so cpiónna.

Sageness, *n.*, the quality of being sage, (1) cpiónnaact, -a, f.; (2) easnaróeact, *gen.* -ta, f.

Said, *imp.* of Say: he s., oubairt ré; s. he, ar ré; s. I, arfa m're, there is no more to be s. ní'l a cuilleaó le ráó; it is s., oeirtear; admit my brother, s. the king, leigtear irteaó mo óearbúdaí, ar' an ríge; it may be s., féarotar a ráó; it is s. that, (a) tá ré ráóite so; (b) tá tráct so bfuil; (c) oeirtear so bfuil.

Sail, *n.*, a canvas sheet by means of which the wind propels ships through the water, (1) reól, *gen.* -óil, *pl.* reóilta, *m.*; they were unable to spread their sails, níor féaróadar a reól do leact-nuáó (Isa. 33, 23); to be thy s., do beir 'n-a reól asat (Ezek. 27, 7); when they struck s., ar leigean a reóilta ríor dóib Acts 27, 17); to be under s., beir fá reól; under full sail or full steam, beir fá lán treóil; the sails of a windmill, reóilta muilinn saóite; (2) teile, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lí, f., also tileaó, -lro, *m.*; (3) lannéir, -éara, -rí, *m.*

Forepart of a s., taca, *g. id. m.* (*Aran*) [taca, usually a support or help].

Sail, *v.i.*, to be moved by sails in a boat or ship, (1) reóilaim, -aó: when it was determined that we should s., ar otabairt bpeacta dóib so reóilfaimir (Acts, 27, 1); Paul has determined to sail, do

cuir póil romhe reólaó (*Acts*, 20, 16); (2) oéanam reóltómeaó; (3) they sailed away, (a) o'ápro-uigeaóar leó; (b) reólt riao leó.

Sail, *v.t.*, to pass or move upon by means of sails, reólam, -aó: they sailed the sea, oo reólaóar an fáirre.

Sailcloth, *n.*, canvas used in making sails, canbár, -áir, *m.*

Sailer, *n.*, a ship or other vessel with qualifying words: that ship is a good s., tá an lonS rin i n-a reóltóir maí.

Sailing, *n.*, the act of one who or that which sails, (1) reólaó-ia, *m.*; (2) loimreómeaó, -a, *f.* (*Acts* 27, 9); (3) maíneálaó, -a, *f.*; (4) maíaróeáó, -a, *f.*; (5) luamámeaó, -a, *f.*; (6) reólaóómeaó, -a, *f.*

S. boat, báó reóil, *m.*

Sail-maker, *n.*, one who makes sails. reólaóóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Sail-making, *n.*, the business or occupation of making or mending sails, reólaóómeaó, -a, *f.*

Sailor, *n.*, one of the crew of a ship, a mariner, a seaman, (1) maíneálaó, -aí, *pl. id.*, *m.*: sailors and as many as trade by the sea, na maíneálaí aóur an méro oo geib roóar na fáirre (*Rev.* 18, 17); (2) maíuróe, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*: no s. till helmsman, ní maíuróe so fear rtiúire; (3) loimreóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Sailor's knot, cuacó, -óige, -a, *f.*

Sail power, reóilpéim, -e, *f.*

Sail-sheet, *n.*, rsoo, -uro, *m.*

Sainfoin, *n.*, a leguminous plant (*Onobrychis sativa*) cultivated for fodder, coípm coirg.

Saint, *n.*, (a) one eminent for piety and virtue, (b) one of the blessed in heaven, (c) one canonized by the Church, naom, *gen. and pl. -oim*, *m.*: to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, cum na oíumge aó i n-a naomáó i n-íora Críor, naom oo réir garna (1 *Cor.* 1, 2); the blood of prophets and of saints, fuil na bfaró i na naom (*Rev.* 18, 24).

St. Anthony's fire. See Erysipelas.

St. Brigid (image of), bríoeó, -óige, -a, *f.*

St. Dabeoc's Day, lá féil Dabíoeó.

St. Dabeoc's heath (*Menziesia cærulea*), (1) fpaó na naoncoire; (2) fpaó galloa.

St. John's wort, any plant of the genus *Hypericum*, (1) tur Columcille, *m.*; (2) allur Muire, *m.*; (3) common, beathuaó bomann; (4) square-stemmed, beathuaó fipeann.

St. Mathew's wort, tur moóam, *m.*

St. Patrick's Cross, a kind of cross worn on St. Patrick's Day, cporó, -óige, -a, *f.*

St. Patrick's Day, 17th March, anniversary of the saint's death lá féile (nó lá 'le) páorais.

St. Peter's wort, a name of several plants, as *Hypericum quadrangulum*, beathuaó fipeann, *m.*; *H. ascyron*, grianánaó, -aí, *m.*

St. Swithin's Day, 15th July lá aoóta na gcam.

Sainted, *a.*, holy, naomá, *ind.*

Saintlike, Saintly, *a.*, like a saint, holy, naomá: for there is no saintlier man than David, óir ní naomá fear ná Dabí.

Saintship, *n.*, the character or qualities of a saint, *ναομῆα*, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*

Sake, *n.*, account, concern, regard,

(1) *ἀρρον*: kissing the child for the sake of the nurse, *ἀς πόδας ἀντεῖν ἀρρον* *να βανάτμα*; for the s. of God, *ἀρρον* *Θέ*; for my wife's s., *ἀρρον* *μο ῖνᾶ*; for my own s., *ἀρρον* *ῖν ῖν*; (2) *ἀρτορ*: for his mother's s., *ἀρτορ* *ᾶ μάτταρ*; (3) *ταρ* *ceann*: but demanded battle for his wife's s., *ἀτ* *οἱαρρ* *κατ* *ταρ* *ceann* *ᾶ ῖνᾶ* (*Oss.* III. 88); (4) *ἀρ* *υετ*: for God's sake, *ἀρ* *υετ* *Θέ*; (5) *ἀρ* *ῖνᾶτ*: for the s. of credit, *ἀρ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ᾶρ* *οε*.

Salacious, *a.*, lecherous, lustful, (1) *ορῦρεᾶ*, -*ῖγε*; (2) *ἰᾶν* *οε* *ορῦρ*; (3) *ορῦρεᾶμᾶτ*, -*ῖνᾶ*.

Salaciously, *ad.*, in a salacious manner, *σο* *ορῦρεᾶ*.

Salaciousness, *n.*, a propensity to Salacity, } lechery, (1) *ορῦρεᾶ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ορῦρεᾶμᾶτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Salad, *n.*, a preparation of raw vegetables such as lettuce, watercress, etc., dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, pepper, etc., (1) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖν*, *m.*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖνᾶ*, *f.*; (3) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶμ*, *m.*; (4) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖν*, *m.*; (5) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖν*, *f.*; (6) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*; (7) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶρ*, *m.*

Salamander, *n.*, a lizard-like animal of the genus *Urodela* but without scales, and related to the frog, (1) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖν*, *f.*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ῖν*, *m.*; (3) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶρ*, *m.*

Salary, *n.*, (1) stipend, (a) *οῦατ*, -*ῖν*, *m.*; (b) *οῦατ*, -*ῖν*, *f.* (*gl.* stipendium); (c) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*

(2) Wages, hire, (a) *οῦατ*, -*ῖν*, *m.*; (b) *οῦατ*, -*ῖν*, *f.*

Sale, *n.*, the act of selling, (1) *οῖν*, -*ᾶ*, *m.*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ῖνᾶτ* and *ῖνᾶτ*, *m.*: let him count the years of the s., *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* (*Lev.* 25, 27); the price of his s. shall be according to the number of years, *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* (*Lev.* 25, 50); (3) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*; (4) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *f.*, also *ῖνᾶτ*; beside that which cometh of the s. of his patrimony, *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* *ῖνᾶτ* (*Deut.* 18, 8.)

Saleable, *a.*, (1) fit for sale, (a) *ῖνᾶτ*, *ind.*; (b) *ῖνᾶτ*, *ind.*; (c) *ῖνᾶτ*, *ind.*

(2) Finding a ready market, (a) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *m.*; (b) *ῖνᾶτ*, *ind.*

Saleableness, *n.*, *ῖνᾶτ*, *gen.* -*ᾶ*, *f.*

Salesman, *n.*, one whose occupation is to sell goods, (1) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *m.*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ᾶτ*, *m.*

Saline, *a.*, consisting of or containing salt, (1) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, *ind.*

Saliva, *n.*, the secretion of the salivary glands, (1) *ῖνᾶτ*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; *ῖνᾶτ*, *f.* (*Don.*); tough and ropy, *ῖνᾶτ*, *f.*; also *ῖνᾶτ* and *ῖνᾶτ*=asthma in *N. Con.* and waterbrash in *Mulranny*; (2) *ῖνᾶτ*, *g. id.*, *m.* (esp. when it hangs in ropes from the mouth); (3) *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *m.*, *nom.* also *ῖνᾶτ*, *m.* A person who habitually drops saliva from the mouth, *ῖνᾶτ*, -*ᾶ*, *m.* (a term of contempt).

Salival, Salivary, *a.*, of or pertaining to saliva, *renteac*, -*lige*.
Salivate, *v.t.*, to produce an abnormal flow of saliva, *rentim*, -*it*.

Salivation, *n.*, the act or process of producing saliva, *rentit*, -*e*, *f*.

Salivous, *a.*, (1) *renteac*, -*lige*; (2) *ppuorlac*, -*lige*.

Sallow, *n.*, willow twigs, (1) *pal*, -*e*, *f*.; (2) *palteac*, -*lige*, *f*. -*lige*, -*a*, *f*. (*cf.* L. *salix*; W. *helyg*; Gr. *ἑλικη*).

Sallow, *a.*, (1) having a yellowish colour, *burðe*, *ind*.

(2) Of a pale sickly colour tinged with yellow, *oðar*, *gsf*. *urðre*: a s. man suits a swarthy woman, *foirðr feap oðar oo bean ruðac* (*mnaoi ruðacis*).

Sallowness, *n.*, the quality of being sallow, *burðeact*, *gen. id.*, *f*.

Sally, *v.i.*, to leap or burst out, as a body of troops from a fortified place, *ionnpaigim*, -*ge*: to s. forth against an enemy, *ionnpaige amac ar an namaro*.

Sally, *n.*, (1) a rushing or bursting forth, (*a*) *marðm*, *gen. maðma*, *pl. maðmanna*, *f*. or *m*.; (*b*) *ruðairt*, -*e*, *f*.; (*c*) *ruðar*, -*air*, *m*.

(2) A flight of fancy or wit, *buille pá tuairim* (*guess*).

Salmon, *n.*, a well-known food fish (*Salmo salar*), (1) *braván*, -*ám*, *m*.; (2) *éigne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aca*, *f*.; (3) *eó*, *g. iac*, *m*. (*cf.* Corn. *ehog* and W. *eawg*): *ní't léim as an eó* (*Hard. II. 20*); (4) *moğna*, *g. id.*, *m*.; (5) *maighe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m*.; (6) *eirne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí* and -*aca*, *f*.; (7) *comeam*, -*nim*, *m*.; (8) a peal, grilse or sewin, (*a*) *ramnacán*, -*ám*, *m*.; (*b*) *colgan*, -*ám*, *m*.

Male s., (*a*) *copaigobac*, -*ais*, *m*.; (*b*) *coppánac*, -*ais*, *m*.

Female s., *binnreac*, -*rige*, -*a*, *f*.

S. after spawning, *saolune*.

Spring s., *spuanaac*, -*ais*, -*aise*, *m*.

S. fry, (*a*) *geatóg*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f*.; (*b*) *gilitoin*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m*.

S. "scour," where the spawn is deposited, *paotair*, -*air*, *m*.

King s., *piréirg*, *m*.

Shoal of s., *maigheac*, -*prò*, *m*.

S. trout, (*a*) *bneac geal*, *m*.; (*b*) *colgan*, -*ám*, *m*. (*cf.* Sc. *colgan*, *m*.); (*c*) *liatóg*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f*. also *liacóg*, *f*.

Salt, *n.*, (1) chloride of sodium used for seasoning food and preserving meat, etc., *palann*, *gen. and pl. -ainn*, *m*. (*cf.* L. *sal*; Gr. *ἅλς*; W. *halen*): with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt, *iðbeðraro tú palann leo uite iððbairt* (*Lev. 2, 13*); she became a pillar of salt, *oo minneac uairne palann oi* (*Gen. 19, 26*); salt is good, *ir maic an palann* (*Mark 9, 50*).

(2) *Fig.*, that which preserves from corruption or error: ye are the salt of the earth, *ir riðre palann na talman* (*Mat. 5, 13*); let your speech be always with grace seasoned with salt, *bíðð buir scompáðð ðe gñac spáramait ar n-a tumac i palann* (*Col. 4, 6*).

Salt, *v.t.*, to sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt, *páitum*, -*teac*: wherewith shall it be salted? *cpéac le a páitipròteap é?* (*Mat. 5, 13*); every sacrifice shall be salted with salt, *páitipròteap sac don iððbairt le palann* (*Mark 9, 49*).

Salt, *a.*, tasting of salt, salted, (1) *ráiltte*, *ind.*: which is the salt sea, *noć ar b'é an fáirrege ráiltte* (*Gen.* 14, 3); (2) *ralannóda*, *ind.*; (3) *rálmair*, *-aite*.

Salt-cellar, *n.*, a small vessel for holding salt on the table, (1) *ralannán*, *-ám, m.*; (2) *ráiltéar*, *-éir, -a, m.*

Salted. *See* Salt, *a.*

Salter, *n.*, one who makes, sells or applies salt, (1) *ráiltteoir*, *-ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *ráiltteadóir*, *m.*; (3) *ralannóir*, *m.* (*cf.* *L. salinator*).

Saltish, *a.*, *soirte*, *-e*.

Salting, *n.*, the act of sprinkling, impregnating or furnishing with salt, *ráiltteadó, -lte, m.*

Saltless, *a.*, without salt, *san ralann*.

Saltmine, *n.*, a mine or pit from which salt is obtained, *ralannán*, *-ám, m.* (*cf.* *L. salina*).

Saltmonger, *n.*, one who sells salt, *ráltóir*, *-ópa, -rí, m.*

Saltiness, *n.*, the quality of being salt, (1) *ráille*, *gen. id., f.*; (2) *soirte*, *g. id., f.*

Salt-pit, *n.*, a pit where salt is obtained, *ralannán*, *-ám, m.*

Salt-water, *n.*, water impregnated with salt as that of the sea, *ráite*, *gen. id., m. and f. (m., Fel. Æn. 1905; f., Æn. 168).*

Saltwort, *n.*, a plant (*Batis maritima*) which grows on the sea-shore, *ralannur*, *g. -tur, m.*

Salty, *a.* *See* Saltish.

S. grass. *See* Scurvy-grass.

Salubrious, *a.*, healthful, *rláimteamail, -míla*.

Salubriously, *ad.*, in a salubrious manner, *so rláimteamail*.

Salubriousness, Salubrity, *n.*, the quality of being salubrious, *rláimteamílaict, gen. -a, f.*

Salutariness, *n.*, wholesomeness, *roilláime, gen. id., f.*

Salutary, *a.*, (1) wholesome, *roillám, -e*.

(2) Healthful, *rláimteamail, -míla*.

Salutation, *n.*, the expression of good-will or courtesy, (1) *ráiltte*, *g. id., pl. -tí and -teadó, f.*: to get salutations in the market places, *ráilttege o'fáigáil ar na marḡaróib* (*Mark* 12, 38); (2) *beannuḡadó, -uḡte, m.*: when Elizabeth heard the s. of Mary, *mar do cuairó Eirabet beannuḡadó míuire* (*Luke* 1, 41); what manner of s. this should be, *créad an ḡné beannuḡte ro* (*Luke* 1, 29); (3) *beannaict, -a, f.*; (4) *roirán, -ám, m.*; (5) *ráiltiuḡadó, -ḡte, m.*; (6) *iríal, -aite, -a, f.*

Salute, *v.t.*, to address with good wishes and courtesy, to greet, to hail, (1) *beannuḡim, -uḡadó*, with *oo*: if thou meet any man s. him not, and if any s. thee answer him not again, *má teagmánn don-oume teat ná beannuḡ oó ḡsur má beannuḡeánn donoume ouit ná ppeagair é air* (2 *Kings* 4, 29); he did not s. us, *níor beannuḡ ré dúinn*; they will s. thee, *beannócaró ríad ouitre* (1 *Sam.* 10, 4); Saul went out to meet him that he might s. him, *oo cuairó Saul amac n-a cómne so mbeannuḡeadó ré oó* (1 *Sam.* 13, 10); (2) *ráiltuḡim, -iuḡadó*: s. my well-beloved Epenetus, *ráiltuḡró oo Epenetur ir ionmum liompa* (*Rom.* 16, 5); (3) *cuirim ráiltte roim*: to s. him, *ráiltte oo cur roime* (2 *Sam.* 8, 10); we go down to s. the children of the king and the children of the queen, *atámaoio*

asoul ríor do cúir fáilte roimh
 cloinn an ríú asur cloinn na
 bampíogha (2 *Kings* 10, 13);
 (4) cuirim beannaíct: the friends
 s. thee, greet the friends by
 name, cuirí na cáiríe a
 mbeannaíct cúsat, beir beannaíct
 cum na scaraí tpe n-a n-amm
 (3 *John*. 14); (5) cuirim fórrán
 ar: do not s. me in a public-
 house, ná cuir fórrán oim 1
 oisí óil.

Salvage, *n.*, (1) the act of saving
 a ship or cargo, rábáil, -ála, *f.*

(2) The compensation for such
 saving, (a) ceart rábála, *m.*; (b)
 duair rábála.

Salvation, *n.*, (1) the act of saving,
 (a) tárréáil, -ála, *f.*: who worked
 this great s. noc o'uibíú an
 tárréáil móir-ro (1 *Sam*. 14, 45);
 (b) raoraí, -ra, *m.*

(2) The redemption of man
 from sin, (a) rlanuáí, -uigí, *m.*:
 for mine eyes have seen
 thy s., óir do connacaí mo
 rúile do rlanuáí (Luke 2,
 30); he denies it upon his s.,
 réanuigíann pé ar a rlanuáí é;
 necessary for his s., ríactanac
 cum a rlanuigí; eternal s.,
 rlanuáí ríorpuríe.

Salve, *n.*, a healing ointment, (1)
 rlamic, -e, *f.*; (2) olaí leigir;
 (3) unuáí leigir; (4) róbaí, -
 arí, *f.*

Salver, *n.*, a tray, mair, *gen.* méire,
pl. mairí, *f.*

Sambucas, *n.*, a genus of shrubs
 or trees, ceireacán, *gen.* -ám, *m.*

Same, *a.*, (1) not different or other,
 unchanged, céana, mar an
 scéana: at the s. time, ran
 am céana; in the s. place,
 ran áit céana; thou art the
 s. and thy years shall have no
 end, ir turá an té céana 7 ní

críocnóíar do bíana (Ps.
 102, 27).

(2) Not differing in character
 or the quality compared, ionann,
 -anne: going to the city is not
 the s. as coming back, ní hionann
 dul cum an baile móir asur
 teac tar air; ní hionann dul so
 tús an ríú 7 teací ar.

(3) Just mentioned, (a)
 céana: what ye know, the s.
 do I know, an níó ir ríor
 oaoibíre, atá ríor an neíte
 céana asamra (Job 13, 2);
 I am of the s. opinion as you,
 táim ar an aigíe céana leat
 péim; (b) don: there were no
 two bites of the s. taste, ní raib
 oá gíeim o'áon bíar (J. P. H.);
 (c) oáí: it was the s. story
 again, bí an oáí do ríeal aigíe
 arí; (d) com mair: just the s.
 as if it were the priest that was
 there, com mair asur oá mb'é
 an ríarí a beaí ann (P. O' L.);
 (e) the s. to you, (f) surab
 amíarí oíit (M.), (g) so mba
 hé oíit (Con.).

Sameness, *n.*, the state of being
 the same, ionanne, *g. id.*, *f.*

Samphire, *n.*, (1) a plant (*Crith-
 mum maritimum*) which grows
 among rocks, (a) cnámlur; (b)
 lur na gcnám.

(2) The kind which grows on
 sea cliffs, (a) gíirgín, *m.*; (b)
 gírotoigín, *g. id.*, *m.*

Sample, *n.*, a specimen, (1) rompla,
m.; (2) ramíacá, -air, *m.*; (3)
 eiríompláir, -e, -í, *f.*; (4) oíor-
 gán, -ám, *m.*

Sanative, Sanatory, *a.*, (1) condu-
 cive to health, rlamíteamail,
 -míla.

(2) Curative, healing, (a) leigí-
 eapac, -aigí; (b) íocrlamíeac,
 -tíge.

Sanctification, *n.*, (1) the act of making holy, *naomúgadh*, -*uiscthe*, *m.*

(2) The state of being sanctified, *naomtácht*, -*a*, *f.*: through the s. of the spirit, *tré naomtácht na rrioparóe* (2 *Thess.* 2, 13).

Sanctified, *a.*, made holy, (1) *naomta*, *ind.*; (2) *coirpreascta*.

Sanctifier, *n.*, one who makes holy, the Holy Ghost, *naomúisctheóir*, -*ópa*, -*óirí*, *m.*

Sanctify, *v.t.*, to make holy, *naomúisim*, -*ugadh*: God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, *do beannuis Dia an reachtmadh lá 7 do naomuis ré é* (*Gen.* 2, 3).

Sanction, *n.*, confirmation, approbation, (1) *donntácht*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *donnta*, *g. id.*, *m.*, with the s. of the king, *le naonta an ríois* (*O' Beg.*); (3) *moladh*, -*icta*, *m.*: sanctioning or confirming the acts of another, *beir aas moladh nó aas damgnúgadh na níos do ghníó dume eile* (*P. L.* 297).

Sanctity, *n.*, (1) holiness, saintliness, *naomtácht*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

(2) Godliness, *diaðaireacht*, -*a*, *f.*; *diaðantair*, -*aír*, *m.*; *diaðantácht*, -*a*, *f.*

Sanctuary, *n.*, (1) the most sacred part of a church, *panctóir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.* (*Ez.* 24, 21).

(2) A sacred and inviolable asylum or place of refuge, (a) *tearmann*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*amn*, *m.*; (b) there he took s., *amrúto do shab ré tóiean*, *nó comirce*; (c) *cilltóiean*; (d) *ceallcomairce*.

Sand, *v.t.*, to sprinkle with sand, also to adulterate with sand, *gameamam*, -*adh*.

Sand, *n.*, fine particles of stone, *samh*, -*e*, *f.* and *m.*: the s. which is upon the seashore, *map*

an gameam air tráig na fairrge (*Gen.* 22, 17); as the s. which is on the shore in multitude, *map an gameam nó bíor air tráig na fairrge air iomaodamlacht* (1 *Sam.* 13, 5).

Sandal, *n.*, a kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot, (1) *solair*, -*aír*, *m.*; (2) *bumpír*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.* (*Lhuyd*); (3) *air*, *g. air*, *pl. ara* and *aram*, *gpl. aran*, *m.*; (4) *ara*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Sandbank, *n.*, a ridge of sand thrown up by the action of the wind and waves, (1) *daðac*, -*adhce*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *duñac*, -*aige*, -*a*, *f.* (*cf. Carleán na Duñca*, Dough Castle, near Lahinch, *F. M.* 1422); (3) *biolla*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.* (*Con.*); (4) *suaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*, *dim. suairín*, *m.*

Sand-blind, *a.*, *seamcáoic*.

Sand-box, *n.*, a plant, sea-holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), (1) *cuiteann trágá*; (2) *cuiteann daibce*.

Sand-eel, *n.*, a small slender marine fish (*Ammodytes tobianus*) found buried in the sand and largely used for bait, called also lant and lance, (1) *coir*, *g. cuir*, *pl. id.* and -*a*, *m.*; (2) a species with an abnormally long head, *coir-ghobac*, *m.*; (3) *coir uaitne* (*M. D.*); (4) *coir maróm* (*J. P. H.*); (5) *rshoán samme*; (6) *seairrán samme*; (7) *ruátaoán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Sand-glass, *n.*, an instrument for measuring time by the running of sand, *suireadóir samme*.

Sand-hill, *n.*, (1) a hill of sand, a dune, *daðac*, -*adhce*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) Line or ridge of, *eirgír*, *g. eairgír*, *pl. id.*, *f.* See Sand-bank.

Sanding, *n.*, the act of sprinkling with sand, also adulterating with sand, *ḡameamāo*, -*mā*, *m.*

Sandpit, *n.*, a hole from which sand is obtained, (1) *poll na ḡamime*; (2) *poll an ḡamim* (*Con. and U.*).

Sand-lark, *n.*, a small sandpiper or plover, (1) *ḡobaoán*, -*ám*, *m.*: *ní tḡeamn an oá tḡáig leir an nḡobaoán*; (2) *ceaircín tḡáḡa* (*J. M. O'R.*).

Sand-martin, *n.*, the bank swallow, *ḡablán ḡamim*.

Sandpaper, *n.*, paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, *pairín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Sandpiper, *n.*, a small limicoline game bird (*Tringoides hypoleucus*), (1) *cupceac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (2) *cuirceac*, -*cḡe*, *f.* (*L. B. 108b*); (3) *cuirpacós*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ḡobaoán*, -*ám*, *m.* (*P. O'L.*).

Sandstone, *n.*, a rock made of sand more or less firmly united, *clóc ḡamim*.

Sandtripper, *n.*, a kind of bird, *laðrán tḡáḡa* (*Aran*).

Sandy, *a.*, (1) full of sand, (a) *ḡammeac*, -*mḡe*; (b) *ḡammróe* (*Æn. 1473*); (c) *muirbeac*, -*bḡe*; (d) *murbac*, -*ais*; (e) *lán oe ḡamim*.

(2) Of the colour of sand, of a light yellowish-red colour, *ruao*, -*aroe* (*cf. √ reudho*, red); *ḡionnruao*, -*ruaroe*.

Sane, *a.*, acting rationally, *ciallmar*, -*aire*.

Sanguinary, *a.*, bloody, blood-thirsty, *ruiteac*, -*cḡe*.

S. rout, *oeapḡruacair*, -*air*, *m.*

Sanguine, *a.*, full of hope, *oócarac*, -*ais*.

Sanguinely, *ad.*, in a sanguine manner, *ḡo oócarac*.

Sanicle, *n.*, any umbelliferous plant of the genus *Sanicula*, (1) *peaḡa máigē* (common); (2) *crúb leomam*, *f.* (great); (3) *peaḡum breac*, *m.* (spotted); (4) *booán coille*, *m.* (wood); (5) *uacair*, -*air*, *m.* (mountain).

Sanitary, *a.*, of or pertaining to health, hygienic, *riámteamail*, -*mā*.

Sanity, *n.*, soundness of mind, (1) *ciall*, *gen. céille*, *f.*; (2) *ciallmaireact*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ciallōact*, -*a* *f.*

Sank, *imperf.* of Sink: the ship s., *cuarō an lonḡ ḡo tóm puill* (*ḡo tóm éaḡám Or.*).¹

Sap, *n.*, the juice of plants, (1) *rúḡ*, -*a*, *m.* (*cf. L. succus*); (2) *rúḡlac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (3) *rúḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *rúḡtán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Sapience, *n.*, (1) wisdom, *easna*, *gsn. id.*, *f.*

(2) Sense, *ciall*, *gen. céille*, *f.*

Sapient, *a.*, (1) wise, *easnaroe*, *ind.*

(2) Having sense, *ciallmar*, -*aire*.

Sapless, *a.*, (1) destitute of sap, *neamrúḡmar*, -*aire*; *ḡan rúḡ*.

(2) *Fig.*, dry, withered, (a) *reórote*, *ind.*; (b) *críon*, -*ine*; (c) *reapḡ*, -*aire*.

Sapling, *n.*, a young tree, (1) *bumne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *bumneós*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *bumneán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (4) *caolac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (5) *biopparoe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí*, *f.*; (6) *fáran*, -*ám*, *m.*; (7) *beaḡán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (8) shaped like a hurley, *cpomós*, *f.* (*Tip.*).

Sappiness, *n.*, the quality of being sappy, *rúḡmaireact*, -*a*, *f.*

Sapphire, *n.*, a kind of precious stone, *rairéar*, *gen. -éir*, *m.*

Sappy, *a.*, abounding in sap, *rúḡmar*, -*aire*.

Sarcasm, *n.*, (1) a cutting jest, *ζεαρμάζαθ*, -αῖθ, *m.*

(2) A keen reproachful, satirical expression, *κοῦσαμντ*, -ε, -εαμνα, *f.*

Sarcastic, Sarcastical, *a.*, characterized by sarcasm, *ζεαρμάζαμαῖτ*, -μῖτα.

Sarcastically, *ad.*, in a sarcastic manner, *σο ζεαρμάζαμαῖτ*.

Sardine, *n.*, a species of Pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*), abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation, *ρεῖρσῖν*; *gen. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Sash, *n.*, a scarf, ribbon or band worn round the waist or over the shoulder, *σῆορ*, *gen. σρεαφα*, *pl. σρεαφамα*, *m.*

Sash (of a window), *n.*, *φράμα φυννεῖζε*, *m.*

Satan, *n.*, (1) the Devil, (*a*) *αν οιαβῶτ*, -αῖτ, *m.*; (*b*) *ράτσαν*, -αμ, *m.*

(2) The great adversary of man, *αν τ-αῖθβεῖρεῖθῖρ*, -ῶμα, -πί, *m.* (*cf. L. adversarius*).

Satanic, Satanical, *a.*, pertaining to or having the qualities of Satan, *οιαβῶτρε*.

Satanically, *ad.*, in a Satanic manner, *σο οιαβῶτρε*.

Satchel, Sachel, *n.*, a handbag, (1) *μεαῖθῶς*, -ῶζε, -α, *f.*; (2) *βιανάν*, -άμ, *m.*; (3) *ζεῖθῖρ*, -ε, *f.*; (4) *φάσῖν*, *g. id., pl. ní, m.* (*cf. L. saccus*).

Sate, *m.*, to satisfy the desire or appetite of, *φάρφῖσμ*, -υζαῖθ.

Satellite, *n.*, an obsequious attendant or follower, *τεανάν*, -άμ,

Satiate *v.t.*, to satisfy the appetite or desire of, (1) *φάρφῖσμ*, -φάμ, -ραῖθ, and -υζαῖθ: I will s. the soul of the priests with fatness, *φάρφῶσαῖθ μέ ανам на φασαφτε μεάσῖφ* (*Jer. 31, 14*); (2) *φάρφῖσμ*, -υζαῖθ.

Satiated, *a.*, fed to the full, (1) *φάταῖθ*, -αῖζε; (2) *φάρφῶταῖθ*, -αῖζε.

νί τῖζεαμν αν φάταῖθ αν φεανς
νῦαῖφ α βῖονν α βοῖς φέμ τεαμν.

Satiety, *n.*, the state of being glutted, (1) *φάρφ*, -ε, *f.* (*cf. L. sat, enough*); (2) *φάρφῶτ*, -α, *f.*; (3) *φάρφῶταρ*, -αῖφ, *m.* (*cf. L. satietas*).

Satin, *n.*, a kind of silk cloth, *φρόῖτ*, -ῶῖτ, *m.*

Satire, *n.*, an invective poem ridiculing vice and folly, (1) *σοφ*, *gen. and pl. -οῖφ, pl. id., m.*; (2) *σοφρε*, *g. id., f.*: *τοῦτῖζεαμν, σοφρε μόρεῖτῦ* (*D. E. 141*); (3) *σεφ*, *g. άφρε, pl. id., dat. άφρ, f.* (*cf. Aisl. M'C.; B.L.L. I. 162, 176, and V. 168*).

Satiric, Satirical, *a.*, of the nature of satire, (1) *σοφρεαῖθ*, -φῖζε; (2) *φασῶφραῖθ*, -αῖζε; (3) *βάρφραῖθ*, -αῖζε; (4) *κάμτεαῖθ*, -αῖζε; (5) *κάμεαῖθ*, -φῖζε.

Satirically, *ad.*, in a satirical manner, *σο φασῖφρεαῖθ*.

Satirise, *v.t.*, to attack with satire, (1) *σοφάμ*, -αῖθ (*B.L.L. III. 92*); (2) *σοφῖμ*, -φρεαῖθ; (3) *κάμῖμ*, -φρεαῖθ.

Satirising, *n.*, the act of attacking with satire, (1) *σοφάῖθ*, -φῶτα (*B.L.L. I. 188*); (2) *σοφάσαρ*, -αῖφ, *m.*; (3) *κάμεαῖθ*, -φτε, *m.*; (4) *κάμτεαῖθ*, -α, *f.*

Satirist, *n.*, one who satirizes, (1) *φῖλάμ*, -άμῖ, *m.*; (2) *κάμτεῖθῖρ*, -ῶμα, -πί, *m.*; (3) *εναῖθαφρε*, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*; (4) *κάμτεαῖθ*, -αῖς, *m.*

Satisfaction, *n.*, the act of satisfying, (1) *φάφάμ*, -άμῖ, *m.*; (2) *λεῖθφῖνῖον*, -α, *m.* (*Oss. IV. 100, 28*); (3) *λεῖθφῖοῖθ*, -α, *m.* (*J. S. 68, 5*); (4) *φάμῖφῖρεαῖθ*, -α, *f.*; (5) *φῖαφῶτα*, *ind.*

Satisfactorily, *ad.*, in a satisfactory manner, *σο μαίτ*.

Satisfactory, *a.*, giving satisfaction,

(1) *μαίτ*, -*e*; (2) *ράρταμαι*, -*μαι*.

Satisfied, *a.*, made content, *ράρτα*, *ind.*

Satisfy, *v.t.*, to fully gratify the desire of, (1) *ράρτῃμι*, -*ραμ*, -*ραθ* and -*υξάθ*: there are three things that cannot be satisfied, *ατάρ τῇ νεῖτε καὶ πέροιρ το ῥάραθ* (*Prov.* 30, 15); the eye is not satisfied with seeing, *νὶ ῥάρταρ ἀν τῇν τε ῥαίρην* (*Eccles.* 1, 8); he that tilleth his land shall be satisfied, *ἀν τέ ῥαοτῇρεαρ ἃ ῥεαρὰν ῥάρ-εόεταρ ἐ* (*Prov.* 12, 11); I am satisfied, *τάμ ῥάρτα*; (2) *ῥαράμ*, -*αθ*; (3) idiom: I am satisfied, (a) *νὶ βεαυ ἡομ ἐ*, (b) *ῖρ τεόρ ἡομ*; why are ye not satisfied with my flesh? *εῖρεαθ ἀρ καὶ ἡορ ἡθ μ'ῥεοῖν* (*Job* 19, 22).

Saturate, *v.t.*, to cause to become soaked with moisture, (1) *ῥῖυέ-αμ*, -*αθ*; (2) *ταῖρῃμι*, -*υξάθ*.

Saturday, *n.*, the seventh or last day of the week, *ρατάρην*, -*ταίρην*, *m.* (*cf.* L. Saturnus, Saturn), on Saturday, *Ῥα Σατάρην*.

Saturnine, *a.*, morose, gloomy, dull, *ῥῖυαμῶα*, *ind.*

Satyr, *n.*, a sylvan deity with the body of a man and the legs of a goat, *ραίτῖρ*, *g. id.*, *m.*: the s. shall cry to his fellow, *ῥοῖρῥο ἀν ραίτῖρ ἃ ἐομῥάναε* (*Isa.* 34, 13).

Sauce, *n.*, a dressing for meat, fish, etc., (1) *ἀντλάν*, -*αμν*, *m.* (*ἀντλάν*, *Don.*): *ῖρ μαίτ ἀν τ-ἀντλάν ἀν τ-οεραρ*; (2) *ραθ-ρα*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) *ταῖρῥαν*, -*αμν*, *m.* (*cf.* (B.L.L. II. 386, 9); still

used in U., *ἡν τε ἡμ ἐαν ταῖρ-ῥαν ἐ*, butter with butter is no s. or condiment.

Saucepan, *n.*, a small pan with a handle, *εῖυαῖρῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νὶ*, *m.*

Saucer, *n.*, a small china dish in which a cup is placed, *ροεῖρῥαν*, -*αμ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Saucily, *ad.*, in a saucy manner, *σο μεαῖρῶα*.

Sauciness, *n.*, impertinent boldness, (1) *μεαῖρῶαεετ*, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*; (2) *βεαοαῖρεεετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Sauceless, *n.*, without condiment, *τυρ*, -*υῖρε*.

Saucy, *a.*, showing impertinent boldness, (1) *μεαῖρῶα*, *ind.*; (2) *οῖροεῖμντε*; (3) *οῖροεῖαθ-αῖεε*, -*αῖρε*; (4) *ρομντα*, *ind.*; (5) *βεαοαῖρε*, *ind.*; (6) *εεανεαῖρ*, -*εῖρα*; (7) *υνοραε*, -*αῖρε*; (8) *πεαῖρῶαε*, -*αῖρε*.

Saunter, *v.i.*, to stroll, *ἡμῖυβτλῖμ*, -*βατ*.

Sauntering, *n.*, the act of strolling, (1) *ἡμῖυβατ*, -*ατ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥῥαῖρτεόῖρεεετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Sausage, *n.*, a well-known article of food, (1) *μαῖρῶε*, -*οῖρε*, -*α*, *f.* (*R. C.* xii. 641; *Aisl. M.*); (2) *ἡῖρῥῖν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νὶ*, *m.*

Savable, *a.*, capable of being saved, *ροῖρῶαττα*.

Savableness, *n.*, capability of being saved, *ροῖρῶατταεετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Savage, *n.*, a man in his native state of wildness, *ῥαθῶομ*.

Savage, *a.*, wild, (1) *ῥαθῶαμ*, -*e*; (2) *αῖττα*, *ind.* (*αῖττα*, *Don.*); (3) *ῥαθῶα*; (4) *ῥαθῶαμαι*, -*μαι*.

Savagely, *ad.*, in a savage manner, *σο ῥαθῶαμ*.

Savageness, *n.*, the state or quality of being savage, (1) *ῥαθῶαμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαθῶατταεετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *αῖτταεετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Savants, *n., pl.*, men versed in literature or science, *luēt léigimn* 7 *foḡtuma*.

Save, *v.t.*, (1) to make safe, to preserve from injury, danger or evil of any kind, (a) *rábálatim*, -*báil*: God s. Ireland, *so rábálataró Dia Éire*; God s. the King, *so rábálataró Dia an Rí*; (b) *raoḡaim*, -*ao*: relieve my misfortune and s. me from sudden death, *féirōtíḡ-re mo doḡar aḡur raoḡ mé ó bár obann* (*Hard. I. 356*); (c) *foḡim*, -*ritim* and -*reac̃t*: he cried saying Lord s. me, *oo rḡreao rē aḡ rábó, a tḡḡearna foḡim* (*Mat. 14, 30*); (d) *tárr-ṡuigim*, -*táil*: God save us, *so oṡárr-ṡuigiró Dia riñn*; (e) *fuarḡaim*, -*ao* and -*ḡait*: which do you prefer, to s. me or let me die? *cioca ir foḡa teat mé fuarḡlaó nó mé leigeañ cum báir* (*Hard. I. 274*); (f) *cum-ṡuigim*, -*oac̃*; (g) *caom̃nuigim*, -*uḡao*: hope saves the persecuted, *caom̃nuigeañ doḡar an t-mḡreamaó*.

(2) To deliver from sin and its penalty, *rlánuigim*, -*uḡao*: what must I do to be saved? *créao caitr̃ear m̃re oéanaó oo cum so rláneoóṡaoi mé* (*Acts 16, 30*); he that persevereth to the end shall be saved, *an tí oo-ḡéana buam̃trear̃am, aḡ ro an tí rláneoóṡar* (*K., Tbb. 289, 31*); Christ came into the world to s. sinners, *tám̃is íora Cḡíort ar an t-raoḡal cum peac̃taó oo rlánuḡao* (*1 Tim. 1, 15*).

(3) To keep from being spent or lost, to lay up, (a) *tairḡim*, -*ḡeao*; (b) *coigim*, -*ḡit*.

(4) To prevent from doing or suffering something undesirable

or hurtful, *tárr-ṡuigim*, -*táil* (*cf. Skr. tāraya*: brother save me, *bhrates tāraya mām*).

Save, *conj.*, except, unless, (1) *ac̃t*; (2) *ac̃t amám*; (3) *ac̃t beaḡ*; (4) *maó beaḡ*.

Saved, *a.*, rescued from impending danger, *rábáita*, *ind.*

Savin, *n.* a coniferous shrub (*Juniperus sabina*), (1) *raibín*, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) *raibíneac̃*, -*ñis, m.*; (3) *ramán*, -*ám, m.*

Saving, *a.*, (1) preserving, rescuing, (a) *raoḡtaó*: he is the s. strength of his anointed, *ir é neart raoḡta a unḡtaíḡ é* (*Ps. 28, 8*); (b) *rábátaó*, -*aíḡe*.

(2) Avoiding unnecessary expense or waste, frugal, economical, (a) *coig̃it̃eac̃*, -*tíḡe*; (b) *rp̃ar̃átaó*, -*aíḡe*.

A s. clause, *conṡtaic*, -*e, -í, f.*

Saving, *n.*, (1) the act of preserving or rescuing, (a) *rábáil*, -*áta, f.*; (b) *rlánuḡao*, -*uḡte, m.*; (c) *rlánar̃oac̃t*, -*a, f.*; (d) *anacal*, -*ail, m.*

(2) The act of avoiding unnecessary expense or waste, (a) *coig̃it̃*, -*e, f.*; (b) *tárr-ṡáil*, -*áta, f.*: *lám aḡ rḡaípeao 7 lám aḡ tárr-ṡáil*; (c) *caom̃am̃t*, -*ana, f.*: *ir fear̃p caom̃am̃t ná caitr̃eam̃*; (d) *rábáil*, -*áta*: s. the pennies and losing the shillings, *aḡ rábáit̃ na bp̃m̃im̃n 7 aḡ caitleam̃am̃t na rḡill̃m̃ḡ*.

Savingly, *ad.*, in a saving manner, (1) *so coig̃it̃eac̃*; (2) *so rp̃ár̃átaó*.

Savingness, *n.*, frugality, *coig̃it̃eac̃t*, -*a, f.*

Saviour, *n.*, (1) one who saves, preserves or delivers (a) *raoḡuḡ-ṡeóir̃*, -*ópa, -rí, m.*; (b) *tárr-ṡáluṡe, g. id., pl. -óṡe, m.*; (c) *coim̃p̃c̃eóir̃*, -*ópa, -rí, m.*

(2) Specifically Our Saviour, *Slánuigíteoir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*: Our S. Jesus Christ, *ár Slánuigíteoir Íosa Críost*.

Savour, *n.*, flavour, (1) *blar*, *gen.* and *pl.* *blair*, *m.*: good s., *roblar*, *m.*; (2) *bolad*, -ar, *m.*: sweet s., *bolad cumra* (*Lev.* 23, 18); (3) *boltanar*, -ar, *m.*: I will not smell the s. of your odours, *ní b'oilcneócaró mé boltanar* *b'ur n'oeagbolad* (*Lev.* 36, 31).

Savourily, *ad.*, in a savoury manner, *go blarta*.

Savouriness, *n.*, the quality of being savoury, (1) *blartaect*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *míre*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Savourless, *a.*, without savour, *neamblarta*, *ind.*

Savoury, *a.*, (1) pleasing to the taste, (a) *blarta*, *ind.*: well-flavoured, (i) *roblarta*, *ind.*, (ii) *oeagbblarta*, *ind.*; (b) *míur*, -íre.

(2) Pleasing to the smell, *cumra*, *ind.*

Saw, *n.*, a cutting instrument with sharp teeth, (1) *toirneors*, -irs, *m.*: sawed with saws, *ar n-angearraó le toirneorsuib* (1 *Kings* 7, 9); (2) *rásad*, -ar, *m.* (*reásad*, *m.*, *Don.*); (3) *clarán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *ráb*, -áb, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Saw, *v.t.*, to cut with a saw, *gearraim le toirneors*.

Saw, *imp.* of See: I s., *do connaic* (*nó connaic*) *mé*; God s. that it was good, *do connaic Dia gur maic rim*; I neither s. man, dog or hound, *ní feara mé dume, saóar ná cú*.

Sawdust, *n.*, (1) *luaithead toirneors*; (2) *rhab*, -ab, *m.* (*cf.* *L. scobs*); (3) *mm rab*.

Sawyer, *n.*, one who saws, *toirneors-uróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*

Saxifrage, *n.*, any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, (1) golden s. (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*), (a) *glóir*, -e, *f.*; (b) *lur na laog*.

(2) Meadow s. (*Silene pratensis*), (a) *móran*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *lur na laog*.

(3) Purple mountain s. (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), *clabpur*, -ur, *m.*

(4) White meadow s. (*Saxifraga granulata*), *mionán míre*.

Saxon, *n.*, an Englishman, *Saradac*, -ar, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Saxonism, *n.*, an English idiom, *Saradect*, -a, *f.*

Say, *v.t.*, to utter or express in words, (1) *deirim*, *v.n.* *rád*: he had no sooner said his say, *ní luaithe d'bhairt ré a raib le rád arge*; he has something to say, *tá nio éigim arge le rád*; they have a lot to say, *ta móran le rád aca*; many of them say, *ta móran aca rá rád*; there is no need for me to say, *ní't gnó dam a rád*; they say so, *deir-eam rád rim*; it is a great thing to say, *ir móir le rád é*; it is little to say, *ir beas le rád é*; say but little and say it well, *ná habair aect beagán t'bhair go maic é* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{bru}}$, *speak*; *abravam*, I spoke); say on, *bhair romat* (or *leat*); *labhair leat*; (2) *labraim*, -bhairt; (3) *canaim*, -ad (*cf.* *L. cano*); (4) they say that, *tá tráect aca go b'fuit*; people say=*[Fr.] on dit*, *deirtear*; but what would they say now, *aect cao a deirfad rád anoir*; a person may say, *féadtar a rád*; (5) to say prayers, *paroeada do gabáil* (*nó do rád*).

Sayable, *a.*, fit to be said, *ionráiríte*.
 Saying, *n.*, that which is said, (1) *ráð*, *g.* -*árð*, *pl.* -*árðte*, *m.*: to anyone's sayings, *do ráðrúð domne* (*donroume*); (2) *coll.*, *ráiríteasár*, -*air*, *m.*: sayings of the ancients, *ráiríteasár na rean*.
 Scab, *n.*, an incrustation over a sore, also mange, scurvy, (1) *gearb*, -*eirbe*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *gearbós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *carri*, *gen.* *carrire*, *f.* (*L. caries*); (4) *carri-árðe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Lev. 13, 35*); (5) *cláim*, -*e*, *f.*; (6) *léar*, -*a*, *m.* (*Lev. 13, 7*); (7) *ríreámós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (8) *ríreámán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (9) *rcinte*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*eadá*, *f.*; (10) like ringworm or tetter, *salair ríraead*.
 Scabbard, *n.*, the sheath in which the blade of a sword or dagger is kept, (1) *óúbla*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*: O sword, put thyself into thy s., *a cláirímh cuir irtead tú féim ann do óúbla* (*Jer. 47, 6*); (2) *truaill*, -*e*, *pl. id.* and -*eadá*, *f.*; (3) *raigín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ní*, *m.* (*cf. vagina*).
 Scabbed, *a.* See Scabby.
 Scabbedness, } *n.*, the state or
 Scabbiness, } condition of being scabby, (1) *gearbadt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *carriaróeadt*, -*a*, *f.*.
 Scabby, *a.*, covered with scabs, mangy, (1) *gearbadt*, -*áige*; (2) *cláim*, -*ámme*: one s. sheep spoils all the flock, *milleann don éadra cláim an tréad so léir*; (3) *carriac*, -*áige*: it is easy to make a s. head bleed, *ir fupar fuiliúad ar éann carriac* (*H. M. 981*); scabby-head, a term of contempt applied to a person, (a) *carriacán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *cláirpán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (c) *cinn-gearbadt*, -*áige*, *m.*:

*Mumntir Connleáin ón ríab—
 Má éinngearburgeadair rinn,
 Do éinngearburgeamar iad!*

Scabious, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, (1) *cab an dearám*; (2) *cab an gúráim*; (3) *boad gorm* (field); (4) *cloigne gorma* (*J. P. H.*).

Scabious, *a.*, consisting of scabs, *ríairúirde*, *ind.*

Scaffold, *n.*, a stage for the execution of a criminal, *ríalán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Scaffolding, *n.*, a supporting framework, *táloro*, -*e*, -*eadá*, *f.*

Scald, *v.t.*, (1) to burn with hot liquid or steam, (a) *loríam*, -*oríad*; (b) *ríallam*, -*ad*.

(2) To expose to a violent heat over a fire or in hot water, (a) *ríallam*, -*ad*; (b) *ríólam*, -*ad*.

Scald, *n.*, a burn by hot liquid or steam, (1) *ríólad*, -*íad*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ríallad*, -*íad*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Scald-crow, *n.*, the hooded or royston crow (*Corvus cornix*), (1) *ríonnós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*: the cuckoo of summer is the scald-crow of winter, *cuac an tráirparó ríonnós an gairíuró*; (2) *ríonnós*, -*íad*, *f.*; (3) *ríonnós éarriac*, *f.*; (4) *badb*, -*aróbe*, -*a*, *f.*

Scalded, *a.*, burnt by hot liquid or steam, (1) *ríallíad*, *ind.*; (2) *ríóíad*, *ind.*

Scaldhead, *n.*, a person with a scabby head, (1) *ceann carriac*; (2) *cinngearbadt*, -*áige*. (*See Scabby*).

Scalding, *n.*, the act of burning with hot liquid or steam, (1) *loríad*, -*íad*, *m.*; (2) *ríallad*, -*íad*, *m.*; (3) *ríólad*, -*íad*, *m.*

Scalding-hot, *ar ríallad*.

Scale, *n.*, (1) an instrument for weighing, *meas*, *gen.* *merðe*, *dat.* *merð*, *pl.* *-a*, *f.* See Balance.

(2) Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts: to the s. of an inch to six feet, *ar méro órolais ór comne an uile pé trois*.

Scale, *v.t.*, to climb by a ladder or as if by a ladder, (1) *oreapaim*, *-að*; (2) *óeanaim oreapaimesct*: a wise man scaleth the city of the mighty, *oo gní an tóime epionna oreapaimesct caireas an cúmaectais* (*Prov.* 21, 22); (3) *rtaparam*, *-að* (*M.*).

Scaler, *n.*, one who scales as walls, (1) *oreapaim*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *oreapaoóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *rtapaoóir*, *m.* (*M.*).

Scales (of a fish), (1) *gamní éirc* (*cf.* Gr. *γάνος*, brightness); (2) *lann*, *-amne*, *pl.* *-a* and *lann-trasá*.

Scaling, *n.*, the act of climbing by a ladder or as if by a ladder, (1) *oreapaimesct*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *oreapaoóirmesct*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *rtapaoóirmesct*, *-a*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Scaling-ladder, *n.*, a ladder used in assaulting a fortified place, *oreímpe ionnraiste*.

Scallion, *n.*, the eschalot, (1) *rob-óro*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.*; (2) *rsailiún*, *-úm*, *m.*

Scallop, *n.*, a bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pecten*, (1) *múrşín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ní*, *m.*; (2) *mac muirşeas*; (3) *riogán mara*, *m.*; (4) *múrşín*, *m.*; (5) *camós*, *-óise*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *cluasós*, *f.*

Scalp, *n.*, the skin of the head which is covered with hair, (1) *plait*, *-e*, *-easá*, *f.*; (2) *cloiseann*, *-şmn*, *pl. id.*, *dpl.* *-şnib*, *m.*, *g.*,

also *-şne*, *f.*: hairy s., *cloiseann şruasas* (*Ps.* 68, 21).

Scaly, *a.*, covered with scales, *şanneas*, *-nişe*.

Scamp, *n.*, a rascal, a rogue, (1) *cladóime*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *róşaim*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *bruraim*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-rí*, *m.*

Scamper, *v.i.*, to run in a hurried manner, *rsabileáaim*, *-leáil* (*Foley*).

Scan, *v.t.*, (1) to examine point by point, to scrutinize, (b) *rsrúo-uşim*, *-uşas*; (c) *cuairtuşim*, *-uşas* (*Æn.* 3138).

(2) To show in reading the metrical structure of verse, (a) *riolláim*, *-ream*; (b) *rsannaim*, *-as*.

Scandal, *n.*, (1) an offence involving opprobrium or disgrace, (a) *rsannail*, *-nla*, *-nlasá*, *f.*: all scandals, *şas uile rsannail* (*Mat.* 13, 41); (b) *(ş)oilbéim*, *-e*, *pl. id.*, and *-eanna*, *f.*: there is no s. in him, *ní şruil oilbéim ann* (1 *John* 2, 10); (c) *toibéim*, *-e*, *pl. id.*, and *-eanna*, *f.*; (d) *míomóro*, *-a*, *m.*

(2) Defamatory talk, (a) *rsannail*, *-nla*, *-nlasá*, *f.*; (b) *míocú*, *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.*

Scandalise, *v.t.*, to bring shame, disgrace or reproach upon, (1) *rsannalam*, *-as*; (2) *rsannluşim*, *-uşas*; (3) *şoilbéimim*, *-meas*; (4) *oilbúim*, *-şit*.

Scandalizer, *n.*, one who scandalizes, *rsannluşteóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Scandalising, *n.*, the act of giving scandal, (1) *rsannalas*, *-lta*, *m.*; (2) *rsannluşas*, *-uşte*, *m.*; (3) *oilbúmesct*, *-a*, *f.*

Scandalous, *a.*, bringing or giving scandal, (1) *rsannluşteas*, *-teise*;

(2) οὐβέιμεαδ, -μιγε; (3) τοι-
βέιμεαδ, -μιγε; (4) οἰϋβιρεαδ,
-ριγε.

Scandalously, *ad.*, in a scandalous
manner, σο ρζανντιυγτεαδ.

Scandalousness, *n.*, the quality of
being scandalous, (1) ρζαννταδτ,
-α, *f.*; (2) ρζανντιυγτεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Scandinavian, *a.*, of or pertaining
to Scandinavia .i. Sweden, Nor-
way and Denmark, λοctανναδ.

Scanning, *n.*, (1) to go over or
examine with care, to scrutinize,
ρζρῦτουζαδ, -υγτε, *m.*

(2) The act of reciting metric-
ally, (a) ριottάιρεαμ, -ρῦμ, *m.*;
(b) ρζανναδ, -ντα, *m.*; (c) ρῖμεαρ,
-α, *m.*; (d) κορρῖομαδ, -μτα, *m.*

Scansion, *n.*, distinguishing the
metrical feet of a verse, ριottάιρ-
εαμ, -ρῦμ, *m.*

Scant, *a.*, scarcely sufficient, less
than is wanted, (1) ζανν, -αμνε:
the s. measure that is abomin-
able, αν μορῦρ ζανν αταδ αδ-
φιαδτμαρ (*Mic.* 6, 10); (2) τεαρρ,
comp. τερρce (scarce).

Scantly, *ad.*, in a scanty manner,
sparingly, σο ζανν.

Scantiness, *n.*, the quality or con-
dition of being scanty, (1) ζαμνε,
gen. id., *f.*; (2) τερρce, *gen. id.*, *f.*;
(3) τερρceαδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) ζανν-
cύρ, *f.*

Scantling, *n.*, a piece of timber
cut of a small size, (1) ζαμνῖν,
g. id., *pl. -νῖ, m.*; (2) ζαμνεαδcάν,
-άμ, *m.*; (3) ρῖρνεoς, -oίγε, -α, *f.*

Scantly, *ad.*, in a scant manner,
σο ζανν.

Scant, *a.*, somewhat less than is
needed, (1) ζανν, -αμνε; (2)
ζαννcύρεαδ, -ριγε.

Scapula, *n.*, the shoulder-blade,
ρῖμνεάν, -άμ, *m.*

Scapular, *n.*, a religious emblem

worn over the shoulders under
the ordinary dress, ρζαβαδ, -αῖ, *m.*
Scar, *n.*, a mark caused by a
wound, ροιρβ, -e, -eαδcα, *f.*

S. from windgall, μέρρζρε, *g.*
id., *pl. -ρῖ, f.*, also μέρρρζρε.

Scar, *v.t.*, to mark with a scar,
ρῖεαδcταμ, -αδ.

Scarab, } *n.*, a kind of beetle
Scarabee, } sacred in Egypt,
ρρῖομποτῖάν, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*

Scarce, *a.*, not plentiful or abund-
ant, (1) τερρce, -e; (2) ζανν,
comp. ζαμνε: money is s. with
him, ταδ αν τε-αίρρζεαδ ζανν αίγε;
(3) ζαννcύρεαδ, -ριγε.

Scarce, } *ad.*, with difficulty,
Scarcely, } hardly, barely, but
just, (1) αρ εῖζμ; (2) α τοίρε
ρεατα and ταρ αν ρεατα (*Don.*);
also οe ρῖν αν ρεατα; (3) τερρce:
there is scarcely a good without
a measure of evil beside it, τερρce
αον ῖματc αα οά βρῖνι ζαν α
νυρoάιτc υιτc τε n-α ναιρ (*B.O'H.*)

Scarceness, Scarcity, *n.*, the quality
or condition of being scarce, (1)
τερρce, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) ζαμνε, *g.*
id., *f.*: a land wherein thou
shalt eat bread without scarce-
ness, ούιτce ι n-α n-ιoρa tú αρῖάν
ζαν ζαμνε (*Deut.* 8, 9); (3)
ζαμνεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) ζαννcύρ,
-e, *f.*; (5) ζαννταν, -αμ, *m.*;
(6) ζαννταναρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Scare, *n.*, fright, (1) ρζαννρῖαδ
(ρζάμνρῖαδ in places), -αδ,
-ρῖγτε and -ναρτα, *pl. id.*, *m.*;
(2) ρζεῖμτε, *g. id.*, *pl. -eαδcα, f.*

Scare, *v.t.*, to frighten, (1) ρζανν-
ρῖγμ, -υζαδ; (2) eαζλῖγμ,
-υζαδ (*Job.* 7, 14); (3) υαῖμ-
νῖγμ, -υζαδ.

Scarecrow, *n.*, (1) something set up
in corn-fields to frighten away
birds, (a) ρεαρ βρῖεγε; (b) ceανν
ρῖαδ αρ ῖμαρoε.

Schemer, *n.*, a plotter, an intriguer,
 (1) *ceatɣaɪpe*, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*;
 (2) *ɾɪɣeadoóɪɾ*, *-όɾα, -πί, m.*; (3)
ɣaβoaipe, *m.*; (4) *ɫúoaiɾe*, *g.*
id., m.

Scheming, *n.*, the act of plotting
 or intriguing, (1) *ceatɣaɪpeaɕt*,
-α, f.; (2) *ɣaβoaipeaɕt*, *-α, f.*;
 (3) *ɾɪɣeadoóɪpeaɕt*, *-α, f.*

Schism, *n.*, a breach of unity
 among people of the same re-
 ligion, (1) *ɾioɾma*, *g. id., pl.*
-αί, m. (1 *Cor.* 12, 25); (2)
ɾioɾmaɪpeaɕt, *-α, f.*; (3) *eap-*
aontaɾ, *-αιɾ, m.*; (4) *eapanta*,
g. id., f.; (5) *eapantaɕt*, *-α, f.*;
 (6) *eapantaɣaβ*, *-uɣɕe, m.*

Schismatic, Schismatical, *a.*, of the
 nature of a schism, (1) *ɾioɾmaɕ*,
-αιɣe; (2) *eapantaɕ*, *-αιɣe*.

Schismatic, *n.*, one who creates or
 takes part in schism, *ɾioɾmaɪpe*,
g. id., pl. -πί, m.

Schismatically, *ad.*, in a schismatic
 manner, (1) *ɣo ɾioɾmaɕ*; (2)
ɣo heapantaɕ; (3) *ɣo ɾioɾ-*
maɪɕeamaiɫ (*K. Hist. MS.* 20,
 16).

Scholar, *n.*, (1) one who attends
 school, *ɾɣoláɪpe*, *g. id., pl.*
-πί, m. (*ɾɣoláɪɾ, Don.*).

(2) A student, *mac léɣɪmn*, *m.*

(3) A person of high literary
 or scientific attainments, *ɾaoɪ*,
g. id., pl. -ɕe, m.

Scholar-like, Scholarly, *a.*, like a
 scholar or learned person, *léɣ-*
eannɫa.

Scholarship, *n.*, erudition, learning,
 (1) *léɣeannɫaɕt*, *gen. -α, f.*; (2)
ɾɣoláɪpeaɕt, *-α, f.*

Scholastic, *a.*, scholar-like, (1)
léɣeannɫa, *ind.*; (2) *ɾɣoláɾoα*,
ind.

Scholastically, *ad.*, in a scholarly
 manner, *ɣo léɣeannɫa*.

School, *n.*, a place of primary
 instruction, *ɾɣoɪɫ*, *gen. -e, pl.*
-eanna, *-eaɕα*, *-ɕeaɕα*, &c., *f.* (*cf.*
L. schola; *W. ysgol*; *Bret. skol*).

School-boy, *n.*, a boy attending a
 school, *ɾɣoláɪpe*, *gen. id., pl.*
-πί, m.

School-fellow, *n.*, an associate in
 school, *comɾɣoláɪpe*, *gen. id.,*
pl. -πί, m.

School-house, *n.*, a house used as
 a school, *ɫɪɣ* (*nó ɕeaɕ*) *ɾɣoɪɫe*.

Schooling, *n.*, instruction in school,
ɾɣoɪɫoɾeaɕt, *-α, f.*, also *ɾɣoláɾo-*
eaɕt.

Schoolmaster, *n.*, a man who pre-
 sides over and teaches a school,
 (1) *máɣɪɾɕɪɾ ɾɣoɪɫe*; (2) *oɾoɛ*
ɾɣoɪɫe.

Schoolmistress, *n.*, a female school-
 teacher, *máɣɪɾɕɪɾeáɾ ɾɣoɪɫe*.

Sciatica, *n.*, neuralgia of the sci-
 atic nerve, *ɣúɫa na léɾe*.

Sciatica-cress, *n.*, an herb used as
 a blister for curing sciatica; the
 whole herb is pounded into pulp,
 which is placed between two
 layers of rushes and applied to
 the part affected for twenty-four
 hours; it is a very severe but
 effective remedy, and care should
 be taken that the sap should
 not stray, (1) *ɫɾaɪɾ ɫiaɕ, f.*;
 (2) *ɫɾ ɕɾaɪaɣ*.

Science, *n.*, systematized and co-
 ordinated knowledge, (1) *bun-*
eóɫaɾ, *-αιɾ, m.*; (2) *ealaɾoα*, *gen.*
-an, dat. -am, pl. -oɾa, f.

Scientific, *a.*, of or pertaining to
 science, *ealaɾoanta*, *ind.*

Scientifically, *a.*, in a scientific
 manner, *ɣo healaɾoanta*.

Scientist, *n.*, one learned in science,
ealaɾoantóɪɾ, *-óɾα, -πί, m.*

Scintillant, *a.*, sparkling, *ɫomɾaɕ*,
-αιɣe.

Scintillate, *v.i.*, to emit sparks, to sparkle, (1) *lonnraim*, -aó; (2) *deallraim*, -aó; (3) *rpriéacaim*, -aó.

Scintillation, *n.*, *lonnraó*, *gen.* and *pl.* -aó, also -naipéa, *m.*

Scion, *n.*, (1) a shoot or sprout of a plant, (a) *beangán*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *meangán*, *m.*; (c) *beanglán*, *m.*; (d) *gar*, -air, *m.*; (e) *bunneán*, *m.*; (f) *bunneós*, -óige, -a, *f.*

(2) Hence a descendant, (a)

gabál, -aible, *pl. id.*, *f.*: *a mácaoiim na n-éacét ar bpollac Uí Néill de gabál na bpréam uapal (D. D. 39); (b) gēas*, -éige, -a, *f.*; (c) *gēasán*, -ám, *m.*

Scission, *n.*, the act of cutting, (1) *gearraó*, -péa, *m.*; (2) *tearpáó*, -péa, *m.*

Scissors, *n.*, a cutting instrument like a shears but smaller, (1) *riopúr*, *gen.* -úr, *m.*; (2) *deim-eap*, *g.* -mír, *m.* (shears).

Sclerotic, *n.*, the sclerotic coat of the eye, *gile na rúil*, also *gile na rúite*.

Scoff, *v.i.*, to show insolent ridicule or mockery, (1) *leitéir nó rēige* *ro déanam pá úime*; (2) *cnároim*, *v.n.* *cnáro*; (3) *počmaroim*, *v.n.* *počmaro*.

Scoff, *n.*, derision, ridicule, mockery, (1) *leitéir*, -e, *f.*; (2) *rēige*, *g. id.*, *f.*: they shall s. at kings, *deanfaró rēige pá na ríogáib (Hab. 1, 10)*; (3) *cnáro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (4) *goic*, -e; (5) *počmaro*, -e.

Scoffer, *n.*, one who scoffs, (1) *rēigie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *pl. luēt rēige (2 Pet. 3, 3)*; (3) *cnádaie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *mašuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (5) *feap rēigeamail*; (6) *pal-caie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (7) *riōmāšaró*, -aró, *m.* (*Con.*).

Scoffing, *n.*, the act of deriding

scornfully, (1) *rēigē*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *rēigieacét*, -a, *f.*; (3) *pal-caieacét*, -a, *f.*

Scoffing, *a.*, given to or of the nature of scornful derision, (1) *rēigeamail*, -mía; (2) *cnároac*, -óige; (3) *počmaroac*, -óige.

Scoffingly, *ad.*, in a scoffing manner, *go rēigeamail*.

Scold, *n.*, a rude, clamorous woman

(1) *báirreac*, -rēige, -reacá, *f.*; (2) *cámpreac*, -rēige, -a, *f.*; (3) *cámpreoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (4) *glám*, -aim, *m.*; (5) *rēlamáie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (6) *šáirreoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (7) *báirreoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (8) *rēallóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (9) *calláie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Scold, *v.t.*, to chide with rudeness and clamour, (1) *báirpēim*, -reacét; (2) *cámpim*, -reacét; (3) *oirpēim*, -iugaró, with *ar (metaphoric)*; (4) *rēlamáim*, -aó; (5) *rēolláim*, -aó (*Or.*).

Scolding, *n.*, the act of chiding with rudeness and clamour, (1) *báirreacét*, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) *cámpreieacét*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rēolláieacét*, -a, *f.*: the secret of the old woman s. i. no secret at all, *pūn canlige aš rēolláieacét*; (4) *Idiom*: she gave him a s., (a) *ēuš rí ašaró na muc 7 na maōpaí air (P. O'L.)*; (b) *ēuš rí mupcaró rōó*; (c) give me no more of your "lip" = scolding, *ná tabair a tuillearó deo béal dom*; (5) *rēóllaró*, -lta, *m.*; (6) *bollpēieacét*, -a, *f.*; (7) *calláieacét*, -a, *f.* (*P. O'L.*); (8) *bápro-aróacét*, -a, *f.*; (9) *rēlamáieacét*, -a, *f.*

Scollop, *n.*, a slender piece of wood bent double and stuck through thatch to hold it together,

Scornful, *a.*, full of scorn or contempt, (1) *ταρκυρνεαδ*, -*νίγε*: that sitteth not in the seat of the s., *ναδ* *ρurδeann* *ι* *ρurδeacán* *να* *οταρκυρνεαδ* (*Ps.* 1, 1); (2) *ρσιγεαμαιλ*, -*μτα*; (3) *ρπίοεαμαιλ*, -*μτα*.

Scornfully, *ad.*, in a scornful manner, (1) *σο* *ταρκυρνεαδ*; (2) *σο* *ρσιγεαμαιλ*.

Scornfulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being scornful, *ταρκυρνεαδτ*, *gen.* -*τα*, *f.*

Scorpion, *n.*, venomous reptile (*Androctonus occitanus*) with a caudal sting, (1) *ρσορπιον*, -*α*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*Deut.* 8, 15); (2) *ρσαρρ*, -*ε*, -*ί*, *f.*

Scorpion-grass, Scorpion's tail, *n.*, a grass of the genus *Myosotis* (*M. palustris* is the forget-me-not), (1) *λur* *μίολα*, *m.*; (2) *κοταρναδ*, *m.*; (3) *λur* *mrδe*.

Scot, *n.*, one's share of a reckoning, *ρσοτ*, *g.* *ρσυιτ*, *m.* (also the amount paid for trespass).

Scot, *n.*, a native of Scotland, *Αιβαναδ*, *gen.* -*αις*, *pl.* -*αιγε*, *m.*

Scotch, *a.*, of or pertaining to Scotland, its language or inhabitants, *Αιβαναδ*, -*αιγε*.

Scotchman. *See* Scot

Scotticism, *n.*, an idiom peculiar to Scotland, *Αιβαναδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Scottish, *a.* *See* Scotch.

Scoundrel, *n.*, a rascal, a villain, (1) *ελαδαιρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *ειρρτεαδ*, -*τις*, *m.*: you s., *α* *ειρρτείς*.

Scoundrelism, *n.*, baseness, rascality, *ελαδαιρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Scour, *v.t.*, (1) to cleanse by rubbing, *ρσιύραμ*, -*αδ*: if it be sodden in a brazen pot it shall be scoured, *μάρ* *ι* *βποτα* *πράρ* *οο* *βρuiτεαδ* *ε* *ρσιύρρuiςτεαρ* *ε*

(*Lev.* 6, 28); (2) *ρρυτλurγim*, -*υςαδ* (to rinse).

Scourge, *n.*, (1) a lash with thongs used to inflict punishment, *ρσιύρρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *f.*, also *ρσιύρρα*: when he had made a s. of small cords, *αρ* *νρδeαναρ* *ρσιύρρα* *οδ* *οε* *εόρτοαδ* *εαοτα* (*John* 2, 15).

(2) One who afflicts severely, *ανρρσιαν*, -*με*, -*σεανα*, *f.*: that s. of a woman, *αν* *ανρρσιαν* *μνά* *ρm*.

Scourge, *v.t.*, to whip severely, (1) *ρσιύρραμ*, -*αδ* and -*ράιλ*: is it lawful for you to s. a Roman, *αν* *εόρ* *οδαιβ-ρε* *Ρομάναδ* *α* *ρσιύρραδ* (*Acts* 22, 25); many a person cuts a rod to s. himself, *ιρ* *ιομδα* *ουμε* *βαν* *ρλατ* *εum* *ε* *ρεm* *α* *ρσιύρραδ*.

Scourger, *n.*, one who scourges, *ρσιύρρεόρ*, *gen.* -*όρα*, *pl.* -*όρί*, *m.*

Scourging, *n.*, the act of punishing with a scourge, (1) *ρσιύρράιλ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*άτα*, *f.*; (2) *ρσιύρρεαδ*, -*ρτε*, *m.*

Scourging-rush, *n.* *See* Shave-grass.

Scout, *n.*, a person sent out in time of war to gain information as to the movements and strength of an enemy, (1) *βρατ-αοόρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.* (spy); (2) *ρσιμεαλαδ*, -*αις*, -*αιγε*, *m.*; (3) *ρρρτεαδ*, -*τις*, *m.*; (4) *ρπίοεόρ*, -*όρα*, -*ρί*, *m.* (spy).

Scowl, *n.*, an angry frown, *συρμμε*, -*ε*, -*εαδα*, *f.*

Scraggy, *a.*, lean and rough, *ερεατ-ιομ*, -*ιυμε*.

Scrap, *n.*, a bit, a fragment, (1) *βιύρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*; (2) *ρρρúλλeός*, -*όιςε*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ρρρúλλe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*αδα*, *f.*, and -*εαδα*, *m.*; (4) *ρεαε*, *gen.* -*ε*, -*ί*, *f.*

dim. *բաւին*; (5) *տամբտե* (of covering), *g. id., pl. -եաճա, m.*; (6) *բաւմնե ճառաւիշ*; (7) *լարօ, -e, f.*; (8) *շիօօ, -ա, -անա, m., dim. շիօին, m.*; (9) *շիօտա, g. id., pl. -աի, m.*; (10) *coll. (a) րրբաւօար, -ար, m., (b) Երմիւրեաճ, -րիշե, (c) միօնԵրմար, -ար, m., (d) միօնշրաճ, -աիշե, f.*

Scrape, v.t., to rub with something sharp, (1) *րշրիօբաւմ, -աօ*: the house to be scraped within round about, *ան շիշ օօ րշրիօբաօ քա շքաւարտ շաօԾ րշիշ (Lev. 14, 41)*; she is a bad hen that will not s. for herself, *իր օտ ան ճարե ռաճ րշրիօբաօ օի քեմ*; (2) *րշրիօրաւմ, v.n. րշրիօր*: the dust that they shall s. off it, *ան լաւիշրեաօ րշրիօրբարօ րաօ օե (Lev. 14, 41)*; (3) s. together, *Ընարարիշմ, -րաճ.*

Scrape, n., a difficulty or perplexity, *միքեան, -քեմ, m.*: thank God I am out of that s., *Երմեաճար իե Ծա շաւմ րշարեա իւր ան միքեան րմ.*

Scrape, n., a scratch, *րշրիօօ, -իօ, -ա, f.*

Scraper, n., an instrument with which anything is scraped, (1) *րշրիօբաօօր, -օրա, -րի, m.*; (2) *րշրիօօ, -իօ, -ա, f.*

Scrapping, n., the act of scratching, *րշրիօբաօ, gen. and pl. -օճա, m.*

Scratch, v.t., to mark the surface with something sharp or pointed, *րշրիօբաւմ, -աօ.*

Scratcher, n., one who or that which scratches, *րշրիօբաօօր, -օրա, -րի, m.*

Scratching, n., the act of scraping with something pointed, *րշրիօբաօ, -օճա, m.*

Scraw, n., the green surface of the ground cut off thin as for

covering the roof of a hut before the thatch is put on, *րշրաւի, gen. -e, pl. -eanna and -աճաճա, f.*

Scrawl, n., bad writing, *օրօւճ-րշրիօօճօ, -օճա, m.*

Scrawler, n., one who writes badly, *օրօւճրշրիօնեօր, -օրա, -րի, m.*

Scream, n., a loud, shrill, cry, (1) *լիւշ, gen. լիւիշ, m.*; (2) *րշրեաօ, -ա, -անա, m.*; (3) *րշրեաճ, gen. -եիճե, pl. -ա, f.*; (4) *սաւլ, -e, f.*

Scream, v.i., to utter a loud shrill cry, (1) *լիւշաւմ, v.n. լիւշ*; (2) *րշրեաօաւմ, -աօ*; (3) *րշրեաճաւմ, -աօ and -աւ*; (4) *սաւլիւմ, -լեաօ.*

Screamer, n., one who screams, (1) *րշրեաճարե, gen. id., pl. -րի, m.*; (2) *րշրեաօարե, g. id., pl. -րի, m.*

Screaming, n., the act of shouting, (1) *րշրեաճշաւ, -e, f.*; (2) *լիւիշրեաճ, -րիշե, f.*; (3) *շլամշաւ, -e, f.*; (4) *Եւեաօ, -ժե, m. (also Եւեաճեաճ, J. C. W.).*

Screech, n., a harsh, shrill cry, (1) *րշրեաօ, -ա, -անա, m.*; (2) *էրջեամ, gen. and pl. էրջմե, f.*; (3) *Եւեա, -e, -eanna, f.*

Screech, v.i., to utter a harsh shrill cry, (1) *րշրեաօաւմ, -աօ*: she screeched at me, *օօ րշրեաօ րի օրմ*; (2) *Եւեաւմ, -ժեաօ*; (3) *րշրեաճաւմ, -աօ and -աւ.*

Screeching, n., the act of uttering a harsh shrill cry, (1) *րշրեաօաօ, -օճա, m.*; (2) *րշրեաօշաւ, -e, f.*; (3) *րշրեաճշաւ, -e, f.*

Screech-owl, n., the barn owl (*Aluco flammeus*), (1) *Ընարարիշրեաճօշ, f.*; (2) *Ընարարիշրեաճօշ, f.*: the s. shall rest there and find for herself a place of rest, *բաւմնեօԸնար ան Ընարարիշրեաճօշ Ընարմ, Ընար օօ շեաԾբաւրի րի Ընար Ընարիշե օի քեմ (Isa. 34, 14).*

Screen, *n.*, that which shelters or conceals from view, (1) ῥῥάτεᾰν, -άμ, *m.*; (2) ῥῥάτ, -α, -αμμα, *m.*; (3) ῥῥαβαί, *gen. and pl. -αί, m.*

Screen, *v.t.*, to hide from view, ῥῥάτᾰιμ, -αθ.

Screw, *n.*, (1) one of the mechanical powers, (a) ῥῥροῦα, *g. id., pl. -αμμα, m.*; (b) ῥῥρῦ, *g. id., pl. -αμμα, m.*

(2) *Fig.*: he has a s. loose, τᾰ ἰοῖπῖν αῖρ.

(3) A skinflint, ῥῥιοκαῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Scribble, *n.*, bad writing, ῥῥοιό-ῥῥιοῦαθ, *gen. -ῥῥα, m.*

Scribbler, *n.*, (1) one who scribbles, αῖρῥαῖν, -άμ, *m.*

(2) An author of no reputation, ῥῥοιόῥῥοι, *m.*

(3) A literary hack, πεαμμαῖρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Scribe, *n.*, (1) one who writes for another, ῥῥρῖβνεοῖρ, -οῖρα, -οῖρί, *m.*

(2) *Jewish Hist.*, a teacher and copyist of law, ῥῥρῖοβυρῶε, *g. id., pl. -ῥῥε, m.*: beware of the scribes, τᾰῥῥαῖρ αῖρε ῥᾰοῖῥ πέμ ὁ να ῥῥρῖοβυρῶῖῥ (*Luke 20, 46*).

Scrip, *n.*, a small bag, τῖαῖ, *gen. τῖε, dat. τῖῖ, pl. -α, f.*

Scriptural, *a.*, contained in the Scriptures, ῥῥρῖορῥῥῖρῶα, *ind.*

Scripture, *n.*, the books of the Old and the New Testament, (1) αῖρ ῥῥρῖβνν ῥῖαῖᾰ; (2) ῥῥρῖορῥῥῖρ, -ε and -ῖρα, *pl. -ρί, f.*

Scrivener, *n.*, one whose business is to draw contracts, ῥῥρῖβνεοῖρ, -οῖρα, -ῖρί, *m.*

Scrofula, *n.*, a tuberculous disease, king's evil, (1) τῖννεαρ ῥῖοῥᾰν, *m.*; (2) εαῖρβαῖρ ῥῖαῥᾰῖρ, *f.*; (3) κυῖρ ῥῖαῥᾰῖρ, *f.*

Scrotum, *n.*, the pouch which contains the testicles, (1) ῥῥαῖρῖᾰν,

-άμ, *m.*; (2) μεαῖρῖᾰν, -αῖμ, *m.*; (3) μαῥαῖρῖε, *g. id., pl. -ῖῖ, m.*; (4) ααῖρῖᾰν, *g. id., m.*; (5) ῥῥαῖρῖᾰν να ῥῥοῖῖ; (6) τῖαῖᾰν, -άμ, *m.*

Scrub, *v.t.*, to rub hard, ῥῥρῖοβ-αῖμ, -αθ.

Scrub, *n.*, (1) a worn-out brush, πεαῖρῥῖᾰν, -αῖβε, -α, *f.*

(2) A mean fellow, ῥῥρῖοβῖᾰν.

(3) a term of reproach applied to a person, ῥῥαῖρῖᾰν (*C. S.*).

Scruple, *n.*, (1) a weight of 20 grains, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αῖ, *m.*

(2) A coin = 3d., ῥῥρεαῖρῖᾰν, -αῖῖ, *m.*

(3) Conscientious unwillingness or hesitation, (a) ααῖρῖᾰν, -οῖρ, *m.*; (b) ααῖρῖᾰν, -αῖ, *m.*; (c) ῥῥρῖᾰν, αῖῖῖ, *m.*

Scruple, *v.i.*, to hesitate for reasons of conscience: (a) you would s. to see it, αῖρῖᾰν πέ ααῖρῖᾰν οῖρῖ βῖᾰῖρῖᾰν αῖρ; (b) calumniators did not s. to say, νῖοῖρ βαῖρῖᾰν ῖε ῖῖῖ αῖρῖᾰν α ῖᾰῖᾰν (*Feenachty*).

Scrupulous, *a.*, full of scruples, (1) ααῖρῖᾰν, -αῖῖε; (2) ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αῖῖε.

Scrutinise, *v.t.*, (1) to examine closely, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αῖῖε.

(2) To inspect narrowly, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αθ.

Scrutiny, *n.*, (1) close examination, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αῖῖε, *m.* (*cf. L. scrutatio*).

(2) Critical inspection, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -ῖᾰ, *m.*

Scud, *v.i.*, to move swiftly, ῥῥρῖᾰν, -αθ.

Scuffle, *n.*, a confused contest, (1) ααῖρῖᾰν, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (2) βαῖρῖᾰν, -αῖῖ, *m.*; (3) ῖᾰῖρῖᾰν, -άμ, *m.*

Scullion, *n.*, a servant who cleans pots and other vessels in the scullery, (1) ῥῥαῖρῖᾰν, -οῖῖε,

-α, *f.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Sculptor, *n.*, one who carves figures in stone, &c. (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *clot.*

Sculpture, *n.*, the art of carving with a chisel in stone, wood or metal, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -α, *f.*

Sculpture, *v.t.*, to carve on wood, stone or metal, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*

Scum, *n.*, (1) the matter which rises to the surface of boiling or fomenting liquids or molten metals, (a) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *gen.* -αῖς, *f.*; (b) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, -α, *f.*; (c) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -α, *f.*: woe to the pot whose scum is therein, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν (Ezek. 24, 6), (*cf.* *√* *skeu*, to cover); (d) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*; (e) green s. on the surface of stagnant water, (i) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*, (ii) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.* (*Don.*), (iii) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*; (f) oily s. indicating the presence of a shoal of fish, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) Anything vile and worthless, refuse, dregs, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*: the s. of the nation, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Scurf, *n.*, (1) dandruff, (a) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *an emn*; (b) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

(2) On rocks or trees, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *g. id.*, *m.*: the s. on stones or trees, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Scurfiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being scurfy, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Scurfy, *a.*, covered with scurf, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*

Scurrility, *n.*, vulgar abuse, (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -α, *f.* (*ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *Con.*).

Scurrilous, *a.*, containing low abuse (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*

Scurvy, *n.*, a disease, (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *gen.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *f.*; (3) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Scurvy, *a.*, diseased with scurvy, (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *s.* or scabbed, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν (*Lev.* 21, 20); (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *f.*

Scurvy-grass, *n.*, a kind of cress (*Cochlearia officinalis*), (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *m.*; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *m.*; (3) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν (wild), -αῖς, *m.*; (5) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *m.*; (6) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*

Scutch, *v.t.*, to separate the woody fibre from flax, hemp or cotton, by beating, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς (also *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν).

Scutcheon, *Escutcheon*, *n.*, an emblazoned shield, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*

Scutching, *n.*, the act of separating the woody fibre from flax by beating, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*

Scuttle, *n.*, a vessel for holding coal, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *gen.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *f.*

Scuttlefish, *n.*, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, -αῖς, *m.*

Scythe, *n.*, an instrument for mowing grass, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *gen.* -αῖς, *pl.* -α, *f.*

Scythe-board, *n.*, a board for finishing the sharpening of a scythe, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Scythe-handle, *Scythe-tree*, *n.*, *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν. The two small handles fixed on this and held in the hands while mowing are called *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Scythe-stone, *n.*, a stone for sharpening a scythe, (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν; (2) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

Sea, *n.*, an expanse of salt water less than an ocean, (1) *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν, *pl.* *ῥωοιτεῖν* αὐτὸν.

- gen. *id.*, pl. -σί and -α, *f.*: the gathering together of the waters called the seas, ὁ ἐπὶ μὲν -ῶσα ἡ θάλασσα καὶ ἡ θάλασσα (Gen. 1, 10); the white-haired sea, ἡ λευκὴ θάλασσα (Z. 928); (2) μῆρ, gen. *μαρᾶ*, *f.* (cf. W. *môr*; Bret. and Corn. *mor*; L. *mare*; Eng. *mere*); (3) ῥάιτε, *g. id.*, *f.* (cf. L. *salum*, the sea-flood); (4) ἑλῆρ, gen. *ἑλῆρ*, *m.* (cf. W. *llyr*): an account of my travels in lands beyond the sea, *cumtāp mo ēlēr* 1 *ḡrūc ēlēr ἑλῆρ*; (5) ḡó (cf. *P. W. J. Ir. Names of Pl. II. 256*); (6) *lī*, *g. id.*, pl. -τε, *f.*
- Sea-anemone, *n.*, one of the species of soft-bodied Anthozoa, (1) *bunōūn leice* (*Con.*); (2) *reire*, *g. id.*, *f.*
- Sea-beach, *n.*, the beach lying along the sea, *τράις*, -ᾶς, *f.*
- Sea-beaten, *a.*, washed by the sea, *μυρῖβυαίτε*.
- Sea-calf, *n.*, the common Seal (*which see*).
- Sea-chart, *n.*, a map of the shore showing islands, harbours, shoals, etc., *καίρε ἰνῆ*, *f.*
- Sea-coast, *n.*, the seashore, *τράις*, -ᾶς, *f.*
- Sea-colewort, *n.*, sea-cabbage or sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*), (1) *ῥαίτεας τράις*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαίτεας*, -τίς, *m.* (*Don.*).
- Sea-current, *n.*, *ἡμῖρρετ*, -ῖρρετ, *m.*
- Sea-devil, *n.*, an octopus or devil-fish, *ἡμῖνεας*, -ῖς, -ῖς, *m.*
- Sea-dog, *n.*, the dogfish, *ῥομῶς*, -ῖς, -ᾶ, *f.* See Dogfish.
- Sea-eel, *n.*, the conger eel, *εἰρεῖ* *μαρᾶ*, *m.*
- Sea-elephant, *n.*, a very large seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), *ῥοῦο μαρᾶ*, *m.*
- Seafarer, *n.*, one who follows the sea as a business, *μαρῖρε*, *g. id.*, pl. -ῖς, *m.*
- Sea-fight, *n.*, a naval battle, (1) *κομῖας τράις*; (2) *κατ μαρᾶ*.
- Sea-girdles, *n.*, a kind of kelp (*Laminaria digitata*), *ῥαμῆ*, -ᾶμῆ, *m.*; broad leaves of, *ῥαμῆ*.
- Sea-grass, *n.*, an edible sea-weed (*Zostera marina*), (1) without shells, *ῥοῖτεας*, -ῖς, *m.* (also *ῥοῖτεας*, *Don.*, *ῥοῖτεας*, *Clew Bay*); (2) with shells (*ῥοῖτεας*), *ῥαίτεας*, -ᾶς, *f.*; (3) in season in March, *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶμῆ, *m.*; (4) *ῥοῖτεας μαρᾶ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶς, *f.*; (6) sweet, *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶς, *m.*; (7) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶς, *m.*
- Sea-gull, *n.*, any gull living on the sea-coast, (1) *ῥοῖτεας*, gen. and pl. -ᾶμῆ, *m.*; (2) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ῖννε, -ᾶ, *f.* See Gull.
- Sea-hedgehog, *n.*, a sea-urchin, *ῥαίμνεος ῥαίμνεος*.
- Sea-hog, *n.*, the porpoise, (1) *ῥοῖτεας*, *f.*; (2) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶς, *m.* (*Cork*).
- Sea-holly, *n.*, an evergreen sea-shore plant (*Eryngium maritimum*), (1) *ῥοῖτεας τράις*; (2) *ῥοῖτεας ῥοῖτεας* (*ῥοῖτεας*).
- Sea-horse, *n.*, a fabulous creature, half-horse, half-fish, *εἰρεῖ μαρᾶ*.
- Sea-inlet, *n.*, a small arm of the sea, *καίρε*, *g. id.*, *f.* (cf. *Cashla Bay*, *Galway*; cf. *P. W. J. II. 263*).
- Sea-kale, *n.*, sea-cabbage (*Crambe maritima*), (1) *ῥαίτεας ἡ μαρᾶ*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίτεας τράις*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαίτεας ῥοῖτεας*; (4) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶμῆ, *m.*; (5) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ῖς, *m.*; (6) *ῥοῖτεας ῥοῖτεας*.
- Seal, *n.*, the common aquatic carnivorous mammal (*Phoca vitulina*), (1) *ῥοῖτεας*, -ᾶμῆ, pl. -τε, *m.*; (2) *ῥοῖτεας μαρᾶ*.

Seal, *n.*, an engraved stamp for making an impression in wax, *réata*, *gen. id., pl. -ái, m.*: she wrote letters in Ahab's name and sealed them with his s., *oo r̥sr̥ioð r̥í uir̥eacá i n-am̥m Δhab Δsur̥ oo c̥ur̥i réata oir̥ia le n-a réata* (1 *Kings* 21, 8).

Seal, *v.t.*, to affix a seal, (1) *réatuigim, -uḡað*: it was sealed with the king's ring, *réatuigeadó é le fámne an r̥ioḡ* (*Esth.* 3, 12); (2) *réataim, -að*: sealed up in a bag, *ar̥ n-a f̥eatað ruar̥ i mála* (*Job* 14, 17).

Sealed, *fá réata*.

Sea-lark, *n.*, a small sandpiper or plover, *tuac̥ar̥án, -ám, m.*

Sea-laws, *n. pl.*, *muir̥b̥reac̥a, f.*

Sealer, *n.*, one who seals, *réataoóir̥, -óira, -óir̥í, m.*

Sealing, *n.*, the act of affixing a seal, (1) *réatað, -ta, m.*; (2) *réatuḡað, -uig̥te, m.*

Sea-lion, *n.*, a large species of seal of the family Otariidæ, *teóman map̥a*.

Seam, *n.*, the fold or line formed by sowing together two pieces of cloth, etc., (1) *fáit̥im, -e, f.*; (2) *uaim, -ama, -amanna, dpl. -amann, f.* (*cf. F. M. Anno* 1590).

Seaman, *n.*, a mariner, a sailor, (1) *maim̥éatac̥, -aig̥, pl. id., m.*; (2) *mapur̥oe, g. id., pl. -óte, m.*

Seamanship, *n.*, the art of working a ship, *lom̥greóir̥eac̥t, gen. -a*.

Sea-mew, *n.*, a gull, *faot̥leán, gen and pl. -ám, m.*, also *faot̥leann, -t̥inne, -a, f.* See Gull.

Seamless, *a.*, *ḡan fáit̥im*.

Sea-moss, *n.*, (1) A branched marine zooid (*Bicellaria ciliata*), resembling moss, *caonaç map̥a*.

(2) A small purplish branching cartilaginous sea-weed, also

called Irish moss or carrageen (*Chondrus crispis*), *cair̥r̥ḡin, -e, f.*
Seamstress, Sempstress, *n.*, a needlewoman, *bean fuaḡáta*.

Seam-thread, *n.*, *r̥nác̥ uama, m.*

Seamy, *a.*, having a seam or seams, *fáit̥imeac̥, -mige*.

Sea-nymph. See Mermaid.

Sea-onion, *n.*, a bulbous lilaceous plant (*Scilla maritima*), squill, *mn̥iún tir̥*.

Sea-pie, Sea-piet, *n.*, the oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*), (1) *poit̥leac̥, -lig̥, m.*; (2) *ruab̥án, -ám, m.*; (3) *ḡiota b̥r̥iḡoe*.

Sea-pigeon, *n.*, the common guillemot, (1) *cpor̥án, -ám, m.*; (2) *cpor̥ac̥án, -ám m.*

Seaport, *n.*, a harbour for ships, *bait̥e pur̥it̥, g. id., pl. bait̥e, m.*

Sear, *v.t.*, to scorch, to cauterize, *loir̥ḡim, -or̥ḡað*: seared with a hot iron, *ar̥ n-a loir̥ḡað le maip̥ann oear̥ḡ* (1 *Tim.* 4, 2).

Sea-raven. See Cormorant.

Search, *n.*, seeking or looking for, (1) *cuair̥tuḡað, -uig̥te, m.*: close s., *mioncuair̥tuḡað, m.*; so that s. may be made in the records, *ionnur̥ ḡo roéant̥aoi cuair̥tuḡað i leab̥ar̥ cuim̥nig̥teac̥* (*Ezra* 4, 15); (2) *cuair̥oac̥, -aig̥, m.*; (3) *rp̥ionað, -nt̥a, m.*: s. was made in the house of the rolls, *oo r̥mneac̥ rp̥ionað i oit̥ig̥ na r̥iota* (*Ezra* 6, 1); (4) *loir̥ḡ, g. loir̥ḡ, pl. id., m.*

Search, *v.t.*, to seek, to look for, (1) *loir̥ḡim, v.n. loir̥ḡ*: searching for butter in the hounds' bed. *as loir̥ḡ ime i leab̥a na ḡcon*; (2) *cuair̥tuig̥im, -uḡað*: s. strictly, *mioncuair̥tuig̥im*; (3) *rp̥ionaim, -að*: Laban searched all the tent but found them not, *oo rp̥ion l̥aban an pob̥ait̥ uite ac̥t*

ní bfuair pé iao (*Gen.* 31, 34); (4) r̥srúrouĩm, -u̥ḡaḡ, r̥srúrouaim, -aḡ (*cf.* *L.* scrutor, to search diligently): who can s. out his ways, cia leir a r̥ouĩḡ a r̥uĩḡe ro r̥srúrouam (*P. L.*); (5) s. for, tóruĩḡm, -u̥ḡaḡ; (6) r̥annruĩḡm, -u̥ḡaḡ; (7) tóĩḡouim, -oe.

Searchable, *a.*, capable of being searched, ro̥cuarpuĩḡe.

Searcher, *n.*, one who searches, (1) cuarpuĩḡeóir, -óira, -r̥í, *m.*; (2) cuarpoóir, -óira, -r̥í, *m.*; (3) r̥annruĩḡeóir, *m.*

Searching, *n.*, the act of seeking or looking for, (1) cuarpu̥ḡaḡ, -uĩḡe, *m.*: aḡ cuarpo̥ḡaḡ oibpe ḡ aḡ sur̥oe ōé san í f̥aḡáil; (2) cuarpoḁc, -aĩḡ, *m.*; (3) iarpar̥o, -aḡta, *m.*: I was like Oisín s. for the Fians, bí m̥ipe mar̥ Oir̥in aḡ iarpar̥o na f̥éme (*D. E.* 13); (4) loĩḡaĩpeḁc, -a, *f.*; (5) tóir̥aḡe̥ḁc, -a, *f.*; (6) tóĩḡoe, *g. id.*, *m.*: s. for, aḡ tóĩḡoe f̥aoi; (7) ar̥ tuair̥u̥ḡ a m̥ná: s. for his wife.

Sea-riband, *n.*, lady's mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*), leḁtḁc bur̥oe.

Searing, *n.*, scorching, loĩḡaḡ, -ḡta, *m.*

Sea-robber, *n.*, a pirate, (1) romar̥ḁc, -aĩḡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) roḡsur̥oe f̥air̥u̥ḡe, *m.*; (3) roḡsur̥oe mar̥a, *m.*

Sea-rock (sharp), r̥ḡeir, -e, -eḁca, *f.*

Sea-room, *n.*, room for a vessel to move without running ashore, f̥air̥u̥ḡe f̥air̥u̥ḡe, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Sea-rover. *See* Sea-robber.

Sea-sedge, *n.*, muir̥f̥eir̥ḡ, *f.*

Seashore, *n.*, the coast of the sea, (1) tr̥áĩḡ, -áḡa, *f.*; (2) r̥tr̥aoua, *g. id.*, *m.* (also r̥tr̥íoua), (*cf.* *strioda*, pron. streeja, near Grange, Co. Sligo).

Sea-sick, *a.*, affected with sea-sickness, eit̥eḁc, -t̥ĩḡe.

Sea-sickness, *n.*, the nausea caused by the pitching and rolling of a vessel, (1) eit̥, -e, *f.*; (2) eit̥eḁc, -a, *f.*; (3) muir̥ḡalaar̥, -air̥, *m.* (*f. l.*); (4) timnear̥ f̥air̥u̥ḡe.

Seaside, *n.*, the seashore, tr̥áĩḡ, -áḡa, *f.*: s. visitor, f̥ámaĩpe, *g. id.*, *pl. -r̥í, m.*

Sea-snail, *n.*, any small marine snail, (1) ōaoc, -a, *f.*; (2) ōaoc̥oḡ, -óĩḡe, -a, *f.*; (3) f̥aoc, -a, *f.*; (4) f̥aoc̥oḡ, *f.*; (5) caoc̥oḡ, *f.*; (6) one that clings to rocks, ḡnam̥án, -ám, *m.*

Season, *n.*, (1) one of the divisions of the year, as: ear̥pḁc, spring; r̥am̥pḁo, summer; roḡm̥ar̥, autumn; ḡeim̥peḁo, winter.

(2) A suitable or convenient time, (a) f̥ear̥p̥r̥, -úr̥, *m.* (*M.*); (b) f̥ear̥p̥n̥, -úm̥, *m.* (*Con.*); (c) r̥áĩte, *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, -eanna and -eḁca, *f.*; (d) aĩm̥pear̥, r̥ipe, -a, *f.*: the feasts which ye shall proclaim in their seasons, na f̥ear̥taí no̥c f̥uaĩḡeóir̥eḁoi 'n-a n-aĩm̥p̥r̥ f̥ém (*Lev.* 23, 4); which shall render him the fruit in their seasons, ro b̥ear̥pḁo na tóir̥eḁ ōó ann a n-aĩm̥pear̥aĩb̥ f̥ém (*Mat.* 21, 41); (e) am, -a, -anna, *m.*: let them judge the people at all seasons, b̥reḁc-nuĩḡroĩr̥ an pobal ann ḡḁc uile am (*Ex.* 18, 22); to everything there is a s., ḁtḁ am aḡ ḡḁc uile n̥íō (*Eccles.* 3, 1); (f) tr̥ḁ́c, -a, *pl. -anna, m.*

(3) A period of time not very long, (a) tamall, -all̥, *m.*; (b) reḁtḁo, -aro, *m.*: you will be blind not seeing the sun for a s., ber̥o tú ōall̥ san am̥ar̥c na ḡr̥éme aḡaō f̥eḁo reḁtḁo (*Acts* 13, 11).

to another, *ná poiuriz pún do òume eite* (*Prov. 25, 9*); it is no s. since three know it, (a) *ní pún é ó ò'airiz tpiúr é*, (b) *ní pún é ó tá fíor as tpiúr é*; give your share to your wife but your s. to your sister, *tabair do éuro doo' mnaoi acé tabair do pún doo' deirbhéir*; (2) *oilceap*, -a, m.; (3) *reicéro*, -e, -eacá, f.

Common s., *comhún*, -úm, m.

In s., (a) *i bpolac*: I have not spoken in s., *ní i bpolac do labair mé* (*Isa. 45, 19*); (b) *i n-uaignear*: bread eaten in s. is pleasant, *bíonn an t-airán itear i n-uaignear taitneamác* (*Prov. 9, 17*); (c) *ór íreal*: not openly but as it were in s., *ní ór áro acé mar de ór íreal* (*John 7, 10*).

Secret, a., hidden, concealed, (1) *púnac*, -aige; (2) *púnra*, ind.; (3) *pá pún*: open rebuke is better than s. love, *ir fearr aítbeap ór áro ná grád pá pún* (*Prov. 27, 5*); (4) *riamair*, -e, also *riamairca*, ind.; (5) *foluigeac*: I have a s. errand unto you, *tá teactaireac foluigeac asam éusac* (*Judg. 3, 19*), also *foluigeac*, -aige; (6) *oilceapac*, -aige; (7) *reicéroac*, -aige; (8) *uaigneac*, -aige: in a s. place, *i n-ionao uaigneac* (*Deut. 27, 15*); (9) *ar céit*: why askest thou thus after my name seeing it is s.? *créao pá briarpuigeann tú m'amm-re mar ro, ó tá ré ar céit?* (*Judg. 13, 18*).

S. pleasure, *púntoir*, -e, f.

Secretarial, a., of or pertaining to a secretary, *púnairac*, -aige.

Secretary, n., an official amanuensis or writer, (1) *púnair*, g. id., pl. -rí, m.; (2) *púmcéirac*,

-rí, m.; (3) *púnurde*, g. id., pl. -óce, m.; (4) *comhpúnurde*, g. id., pl. -óce, m.

S. of State, *ciailflait*, -acá, m.

Secretaryship, n., the office of a secretary, *púnairac*, -a, f.

Secreted, a., hidden, (1) *ceite*; (2) *i bpolac*.

Secretive, a., tending to keep secret or private, *púnmar*, -aige.

Secretly, ad., in a secret manner,

(1) *i san fíor*: openly or s., *i bfiornó i san fíor* (*as an fíor*); (2) *ór íreal*, *i scoir íreal* (*U.*), also *coir íreal*; (3) *ar fáil*: openly or s., *ór níor nó ar fáil* (*D. D. 37*); (4) *so foluigeac*, -aige; (5) *pá coim*: so otus rí móro nac otabrapó pós óam ór áro nó faoi coim (*D. D. 53*); (6) *i n-uaignear*: she called her sister s., *do scoir rí a deirbhíur i n-uaignear* (*John 11, 28*).

Sect, n., (1) a company or set having a common creed or belief (a) *orcam*, gen. -a, m.; (b) *oromg*, gen. *oromge*, pl. -a, f.; (c) *luet*, gen. -a, m.

(2) In religion the believers in a particular creed or the upholders of a particular practice, (a) *óro*, g. *úro*, pl. id., m.; (b) a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes, *ceann fearona*, pl. *cmn fearona*, m. (*Acts 24, 5*).

Section, n., (1) the act of cutting, *searpac*, -rca, m.; (2) a division, part or portion, *iomn*, gen. and pl. *ionna*, f.; (3) a division of a book, *ait*, g. *ait*, pl. id., m. *Secular*, a., worldly, *raogaita*, ind.

Secundine, n., the afterbirth or placenta, *rlánuagó*, -aige, m.

Securable, a., capable of being secured, *poráaita*.

Secure, *a.*, not exposed to danger, safe, (1) ῥάβατα, *ind.*; (2) ῥλάν, -áme; (3) ὠαμῖεαν, -ῖνε: they that provoke God are s..
ατάρο αν ὠποῖς ῥεαῖςῖεαρ ὠια ὠαμῖεαν (*Job* 12, 6).

Secure, *v.t.*, to make safe, (1) *pābālam*, -bāl; (2) *plānuḡim*, -uḡaḏ; (3) bolt or bar, *baḡḡam*, -aḏ.

Securely, *ad.* (1) without fear or apprehension, *ʒo ruamneac* (*Prov.* 3, 29); (2) without danger, *ʒo neambaoḡlac*.

Security, *n.*, (1) the state or condition of being secure, (a) ῥάβδα-
ταῖς; (b) νεαμβροχαί, -αι, *m.*;
(c) ταῖς, *g. id., f.*; (d) ταῖς-
εἰς, -α, *f.*

(2) Guarantee or surety for the fulfilment of a contract, (a) ὑπποθήκη, -ήν, *m.*; (b) ὑππάρθε, *g. id., f.*: when they had taken s. of Jason they let them go, ἀπὸ ἡσθαίνῃ ὑππάρθε ὁ λίπον τοὺς λείποντας ὑπὸ τῶν (Acts 17, 9).

(3) Indemnity, (a) *plánuig-*
teacht, -a, *f.*; (b) *banna*, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -aí, *m.* (bail).

(4) One who becomes security for another, (a) comparōe, *g. id.*, *pl. -ōte, m*; (b) τασα, *g. id.*, *pl. pl. -αι, m*.

(5) An evidence of debt or of property, (a) ἀραῖ, -αις, *m.*; (b) κομάρδεαῖ, -α, *f.*; (c) υππάρδεαῖ, -α, *f.*; (d) βουλβίν, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*: he lost his s., ἐὰν πῆ α βουλβίν; (e) ναρξαιρεαῖ, -α, *f.* (binding).

Sedan, *n.*, a chair for carrying
one person borne on poles by
two men, *κατάοχη ἰομέοχη, f.*

Sedate, *a.*, (1) *poçaiu*, -*çua*.

(2) Composed, $\rho\alpha\mu\iota\nu\eta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}$,
- $\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

(3) Staid, mánla, *ind.*

(4) Grave, φορὰς, *ind.*

(5) Calm, ποῦρtimeac, -niže.

Sedately, *ad.*, in a sedate manner,

(1) 50 pocalp ; (2) 50 pudimneac ;

(3) ὅσο μάχια; (4) ὅσο φορὰρτα;

(5) 50 ποικίμεν.

Sedateness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sedate, (1) *ρυσιμνέαετ*, *gen. -α, f.*; (2) *ροισμνέαετ*, *-α, f.*; (3) *ροισαρ*, *-αιρ, m.*

Sedative, *a.*, tending to calm.
 ruamneac, -niŝe.

Sedative, *n.* (*Med.*), a remedy which allays irritation, $\rho\alpha\mu\eta\text{-}\nu\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\nu$, *m.*

Sedentary, *a.*, sluggish, inactive,
(1) *leirgeamaíl*, -mála; (2) *fuair-*
éoraí.

Sedge, *n.*, a coarse grass of the genus *Carex*, growing in swamps. (1) репъ, -е, *f.*; (2) ботѣнъ рубъ, *m.*; (3) сѣбъ, -ѣ, *f.*; (4) сѣбъ, -е, *f.*; (5) сѣбъ, *g.* сѣбе, *f.*; (6) репъсѣбъ (*m. b.*); (7) репъсѣбъ, -е, *f.* (*m. b.*).

Sedgy, *a.*, covered with sedge, (1) *peirgeamail*, -mīla; (2) *peirgeac*, -ḡīḡe; (3) *cibeac*, -bīḡe.

A s. place, munus, -e, f. (cf. P. W. J. II. 393).

Sediment, *n.*, lees, dregs, (1) $\theta\epsilon\alpha\rho\zeta\alpha\theta$, $-\alpha\theta$, *m.*; (2) $\theta\rho\iota\omicron\theta\alpha\rho$, $-\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (3) $\zeta\rho\iota\omicron\theta\alpha\rho$, *m.* (*Tyr.*)

Sedimentary, *a.*, of or pertaining
to sediment, *οπισθοαρὰς*, -αίς.

Sedition, *n.*, conduct tending to insurrection or treason, (1) *ceannairc*, -*e. f.*: they moved *s.* in the city, *ᾠδοῦσιν ceann-airc ιερὺς mnte* (*Ezra* 4, 15); for *s.*, *air ion ceannairce* (*Luke* 23, 25); (2) *creanair*, -*e. f.*; (3) *combuidireadh*, -*urh, m.*; (4) *earraid*, -*aird, m.*

Seditious, *a.*, tending to excite
sedition, ceannairceac, -cige.

Seditiously, *ad.*, in a seditious manner, *so ceannaircead.*

Seditiousness, *n.*, (1) *ceannaircead*; (2) *combuaróircead*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Seduce, *v.t.*, (1) to entice from the path of rectitude or duty, to lead astray, (a) *meallaim*, -*a*ó; (b) *cluaim*, -*ana*ó; (c) *cealgaim*, -*a*ó; (d) *briégaim*, -*a*ó.

(2) To entice from the path of virtue, (a) *cealgaim*, -*a*ó: if a man s. a virgin, *má cealgann tóime maighean* (*Ex.* 22, 16); (b) *creopaim*, -*a*ó; (c) *cuirim ó éirí*: to s. a girl, *caitín do cup ó éirí* (*cf.* to get a girl married, *caitín do cup i gcéir* (*U.* and *Con.* and *M.*)).

Seducer, *n.*, one who seduces, (1) *mealltóir*, -*óir*a, -*í*, *m.* (2 *Tim.* 3, 13); (2) *cluanaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (3) *creopad*, -*a*is, *m.*

Seducible, *a.*, capable of being seduced, *roimeallta*.

Seduction, *n.*, the act of seducing, (1) *cluaimcead*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *millead*, -*te*, *m.*: I am often guilty of the s. of young women, adultery and drunkenness, *ir minic oibrisim milleam óg-rinná. briead póirta i póitearaid* (*D.*) *A.* 3362); (3) *mealltóircead*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *meabluigad*, -*uig*te, *m.*: the fine for seducing her, *fiad a meabluigte* (*B.LL.* III. 354, 3); (5) *tarraictearóe* (*B.LL.* II. 406, 11); (6) *arlad*, -*a*is, *m.*

Seductive, *a.*, tending to lead astray, *meallta*, -*a*is.

Seductively, *ad.*, in a seductive manner, *so meallta*.

Sedulous, *a.*, (1) diligent, *óiceallta*, -*a*is.

(2) Steadily industrious, *cúramad*, -*a*is.

(3) Assiduous, *óútráctad*, -*a*is.

Sedulously, *ad.*, in a sedulous manner, (1) *so óiceallta*; (2) *so cúramad*; (3) *so nairead*.

Sedulosity, *n.*, the quality of being sedulous, (1) *óútráct*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *óiceallta*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *aireadair*, -*a*ir, *m.*

See, *n.*, a diocese, (1) *fairce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ada*, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* *parochia*); (2) *deóiríor*, -*a*, *m.* *See* Diocese.

See, *v.t.*, (1) to perceive by the eye, to behold, to view, (a) *do-éim*, commonly *éim nó éirí*; (b) *atcím*, generally *tcím* (*U.*), *ful.* *doéiríead*, *tcíre* mé, *perf.* *do éinnicair nó do éinnicair*; I did not see them, *éan fáca mé iad*; (c) *feicim*, *ful.* *feicfead*, *v.n.* of all three, *feicim*, *feiceáil*(t), (*Con.* and *U.*) *féadain*(t), (*U.*); I will now turn aside and see this great sight, *fillir mé anoir i leactaoid i féadair mé ar an maóiric móir-ro* (*Ex.* 3, 3); do you see that? *an bfeicir é im?*; I see it, *éim é*; I do not see it, *ní feicim é*; all the land that thou seest, *an fearann uile do éirí tú* (*Gen.* 13, 15); let us see them, *feiceam iad*; it is easy to see a white horse in a bog, *ir fuair gearán bán a feiceáil ar an cúirad* (*H. M.* 1028); (d) *dearcam*, -*a*ó (*cf.* *Skr.* *darc*, see): I see nothing, *ní feicim don pur*.

(2) To pay or receive visits; to meet or associate with: he sees no one, *ní feiceann ré éinne*; ní tergeann ré éinne dá féadain; and Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death, *asur níor éinig Samuel níor mó d'féadain Saul so ló*

(3) Becoming, cube, *ind.*

Seemly, *ad.*, 50 νοιρεαῖνναδ.

Seen, *imp.* of See : his head alone
was s. above water, no contact
Δ ceann amháin ór cionn uirge ;
it is so small that it cannot be
s., τὰ πῆ κομ̃ beas̃ ῖm naç
péouin Δ p̃eicr̃int̃.

Seer, *n.*, a person who foresees, a prophet, (1) *բժժստօրի*, -օր*ի*, -*րի*, *m.* (1 *Sam.* 9, 9); (2) *բարբար*, *m.*; (3) *բարբար*, -*ալ*, -*ալ*, *m.*: written among the sayings of the seers, *բարբար արտե և քարբար* (2 *Chron.* 33, 19).

Seesaw, *n.*, (1) a play among children, *ṭuṣṭān*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ān*, *m.*

(2) A plank adjusted for the play, (a) capall compass, *m.*; (b) maide compass, *m.*

Seethe, *v.i.*, to be in a state of boiling. Same verbs as in Seethe, *v.t.*, see below: while the flesh was in seething, *an uair do b'ioib an f'eoil o'a b'ruir* (1 Sam. 2, 13).

Seethe, *v.t.*, to boil, (1) beṛbūm, -beaṭ; (2) beṛbūḡim, -uḡaṭ; (3) bṛuūṭim, *v.n.* bṛuūṭ.

Segment, *n.*, one of the parts into which a body is divided, (1) *ῥασμ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ῥασμα*, *m.*; (2) *κλίβιν*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *-νί*, *m.*; (3) *μίρ*, *-e*, *-εασμα*, *f.*

Segregate, *v.t.*, to separate from others, *cuiusm ô n-a cêite*.

Seignior, *n.*, a lord, τισηαρνα, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Seignioral, *a.*, of or pertaining to
a seignior, τῖςεαῖναμαῖλ, -ῖνλα.

Seignory, *n.*, the power or authority of a lord, *τῆσπαρ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*αρ*, *m.*

Seine, *n.*, a fishing net, paigne, *g.*

id., *pl.* -ní, *f.* (cf. *L.* *sagena*; *Gr.* σαγηνη).

Seizable, *a.*, ροζάβητα.

Seize, *v.t.*, (1) to lay hold of or grasp suddenly, (*a*) *beyim*, *v.n.* *bıerit*, with *ar*: I seized him, *oo ruşar ar*; (*b*) *şıreamuşım*, *-uşadı*, with *ar*; (*c*) *ıamuşım*, *-uşadı*.

(2) To take forcible possession, (a) *realburgim*, -uḡarō: then ye shall rise up . . . and s. upon the city, *anḥom eṣeōc-ṭoi-re* . . . 7 *realburgō an ḥatar*; (b) *ṣāḅaim*, -ḅāl, with *reṭḅ*: let death s. upon them, *ṣāḅō an ḅār realḅ oḡra* (*Ps.* 55, 15); (c) *tōḡaim*, -ḡāl and -ḡaimṭ, followed by *reṭḅ*.

(3) To come upon suddenly as doubt, fear, a fit, etc., ḡlacaim, -aḅ : fear hath seized on her, ṛo ḡlac eaḡla ḡreim uirre (*Jer.* 49, 24).

Seizing, } *n.*, the act of laying hold
Seizure, } of, (1) ζαῖναι, -άιν, *f.*;
(2) λάρυγας, -υγς, *m.*; (3)
τόζαίν, -άιν, *f.*

Seldom, *ad.*, rarely, not often, (1) *annam*: a thing that is s. with me, *μυο ιρ annam̄ tom*; a rich man is s. satisfied, *ιρ annam̄ Δ βιονν φαρ̄ παρὸβιρ ράρτα*; (2) *zo hannah*: visits to friends should be short and s., *cuairt̄ ζεαρρ̄ ιρ Δ ὀέannah̄ zo hannah̄ ι ὀτεαδ̄ το̄ ε̄αρ̄αο*; (3) *ῥánaδ*: it is s. we are there now, *ιρ ῥánaδ̄ Δζαμν̄ βειτ̄ ann̄ ανοιρ̄*; (4) there was s. a day, *βα βεαζ̄ don̄ lá*; (5) I am s. in town, *ε̄α βιὸιμ̄ αρ̄ Δ' mbailē m̄ōρ̄ δετ̄ corρ̄ am̄ (Or.)*.

Select, *v.t.*, to choose, (1) $\tau\omicron\zeta\Delta 1m$,
 $-\Delta\bar{o}$; (2) $\mu\omicron\zeta\Delta 1m$, $-\Delta\bar{o}$.

Select, *a.*, nicely chosen, choice,
τοῦτον.

Selection, *n.*, (1) the act of choosing, τοῖς(ὸ), *gen.* and *pl.* τοῖς(α), *f.*

(2) That which is selected, ποῖς(α), *gen.* -αν, *pl.* -ῖς(α) and ποῖς(ε), *dat.* -αμ, *f.*: you are my s. from among all the women in the world, ἡ τῶν ποῖς(α) ἐν ὅλῳ κόσμῳ.

Self, *n.*, used with personal pronouns to express emphasis, πέμ; *p* is usually aspirated and pronounced like *n* in *N. Con* and *U.* and sometimes in *Munster*, as: *míre mé πέμ (ném) cía hé tṡra.* In *M.*, too, a final syllable is sometimes added, making the word πέμῖς; but in *Waterford* it is πέμεας, and in *Con.* πέμεας(αμ): yourself, *tú πέμ-εας(αμ), tú πέμῖς (M.);* myself, *mé πέμ nó míre πέμ;* you shall have it all to yourself, *ḡeabair an t-íomlán duit πέμ;* your royal s., *do ríogamíacs πέμ;* earn your cake and eat it yourself, *déim πέμ do ḡnó asur íc πέμ do fúroḡs;* eat that for yourself, *íc é ím duit πέμ* (without emphasis); remain indoors for yourself, *fan írtíς duit πέμ.* In *Con.* πέμ sometimes = πέμ and in *M.* πέμ is somet. used after -m, *dom πέμ, íom πέμ,* etc.

Self-advantageous, *a.*, *leítleapác, -aíḡe.*

Self-assertive, *a.*, *uḡḡaíapác, -aíḡe.*

Self-complacent, *a.*, satisfied with one's self, *boḡárapác, -aíḡe.*

Self-conceit, *n.* See Self-importance.

Self-confidence, *n.*, self-reliance, (1) *uḡḡántacs, -a, f.;* (2) *uḡḡaíap, -aíḡ, m.*

Self-confident, *a.*, confident of one's own powers, *uḡḡánta, ind.*

Self-denial, *n.*, self-sacrifice, *mian-íúí(α)ḡ, m.*

Self-esteem, *n.*, the having a good opinion of one's self, *ḡpaíḡ, -e, f.*

Self-evident, *a.*, evident without proof or reasoning, *íontuḡḡeacs, -ḡḡe.*

Self-heal, *n.*, a plant of the mint family (*Prunella vulgaris*), (1) *ceannbán beas, m.;* (2) *tur an éporḡe;* (3) *íubán ceanncárapc (nó ceanncárap).*

Self-importance, *n.*, self-conceit, *móḡcúḡ, -e, f.*

Self-important, *a.*, having a great idea of one's importance, *móḡcúḡeacs, -ḡḡe.*

Self-interest, *n.*, one's own advantage, *leítleap, -a, m.*

Self-invitation, *n.*, *cúḡeasḡ ḡan íapíarḡ.*

Selfish, *a.*, caring unduly for one's self, *leítleapác, -aíḡe.*

Selfish man, *íuime ná íémeann maíḡ ar bíḡ acḡ dḡ πέμ.*

Selfishness *n.*, undue regard for one's own interest, *leítleapacs, -a, f.*

Self-possession, *n.*, presence of mind, *ḡíuam, -ama, f.*

Self-praise, *n.*, *mḡasḡ íuime aḡ πέμ.*

Self-reliance, *n.*, *capíáḡḡe, g. id., m.*

Self-reliant, *a.*, *capíáḡḡeamáil, -má.*

Self-restraint, *n.*, *ḡáḡur, -ur, m.*

Selfsame, *a.*, (1) πέμ: for behold this s. thing, *óḡaí pḡacs an níḡ-pe πέμ* (2 *Cor.* 7, 11); (2) his servant was healed in the s. hour, *do ḡlánuḡeasḡ a ḡeap-íḡḡántaí aḡ an uap ím* (*Mat.* 8, 13).

Self-satisfied, *a.*, *írtíς leíḡ πέμ* (*cf.* out of humour, *amúḡ leíḡ πέμ*).

Self-seekers, *n. pl.*, *luēt leanmáinte* *óóib fém ias* (*D. E.* 112).

Self-sufficiency, *n.*, *muṛṭar, -air, m.*; *leṛṭear, -a, m.*

Self-sufficient, *a.*, *leṛṭearac, -aige.*

Self-willed, *a.*, (1) governed by one's own will, (a) *antoileamail, -mía*; (b) *rotalač, -aige.*

(2) Obstinate, (a) *anóána, ind.*;

(b) *ceannóána, ind.*

Sell, *v.t.*, (1) to dispose of esp. for money, (a) *óiolaim, v.n. óiol*: *ná óiol do čearc lá fliuc*; (b) *peacaim nó peicim, v.n. peic*: go sell what thou hast and give to the poor, *imčis peac a bfuil asat 7 tabair do na bočtaib é* (*Mat.* 19, 21); sell by auction, *peic so puib-urbe.*

(2) To betray, (a) *óiolaim, v.n. óiol*; (b) *peicim nó peacaim, v.n. peic*: do peic so roiléir leaib po-naomta na páire (*S. C. McD.*).

Sell, *n.*, a hoax, *sonc, g. sumc, pl. id., m.*

Seller, *n.*, one who sells, (1) *óioltóir, -óra, -óiri, m.*; (2) *peacadóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (3) *peacaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (4) *pl. luēt óiolta.*

Selling, *n.*, the act of vending esp. for money, (1) *óiol, -a, m.*; (2) *peacaireac, -a, f.* (by auction); (3) *peacab, -čta, m.* (by auction).

S. wholesale, léirpeic, m.

Selvage, Selvedge, *n.*, the edge of cloth, (1) *ciumair, -e, -eaca, f.*; (2) *bumne, gen. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *imeall, -ill, m.*

Semblance, *n.*, likeness, similitude, (1) *corpálač, -a, f.*: s. of truth, *corpálač fírmne*; (2) *deall-ram, -aim, m.*

Semen, *n.*, the seed of plants or male animals, *riot, gen. ril, pl. riotta, m.*

Semi-, a prefix signifying half, *leac-*.

Semicolon, *n.*, a mark of punctuation (;), *leacrtao, -rtao, m.*

Seminal, *a.*, pertaining to or containing seed, *riotmar, -aire.*

Seminary, *n.*, a secondary school or academy, *áporsoil, -e, -eanna, f.*

Semi-vowel, *n.*, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, *leacgutarbe.*

Sempiternal, *a.*, everlasting, *riotpur-urbe, ind.*

Sempiternity, *n.*, the state of being sempiternal, *riotpurbeac, gen. -a, f.*

Sempstress, *n.*, a sewing woman, (1) *bean fuašála, gen. mná fuašála, f.*; (2) *bean šneara, f.*

Senate, *n.*, (a) an assembly having the highest legislative functions, (b) the governing body of a university, (i) *peanao, -ao, m.*; (ii) *oocum an treanaio* (*Pass. and Hom.* 8, 17, 646).

Senator, *n.*, a member of a senate, (1) *peanaibeac, -ois, m.*; (2) *peanurbe, g. id., pl. -oče, m.*; (3) *peanaourbe .i. oume don áročomairle*; (4) *raošlán, -ám, m.*

Senatorial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a senate or senator, *peanaibeac, -oisge.*

Senatorship, *n.*, the office or dignity of a senator, *peanaibeac, -a, f.*

Send, *v.t.*, (1) to dispatch or cause to go in any manner, (a) *cuirim, v.n. cur*: I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran, *ní mire do cuir na páirde-re uaim, šibeab do ričioar* (*Jer.* 23, 21); I proceeded forth and came from God, neither came I of myself

but he sent me, *óir ir ó Óia* *úo* *gluaip mé 7 táimis mé, asur ní* *uaim féim táimis mé áct Eipean* *úo cuip uaró mé (John 8, 42);* to s. one on an errand, *úome* *úo cuip ar teáctaireáct; s. me* *along with him, cuip mipe map* *áon leir; (b) comámim, -ám,* *with ar riuáal: the king s. a* *messenger, úo comám an rí* *teáctaire ar riuáal.*

(2) To cause to be carried or transmitted, (a) *cuipim v.n.* *cuip: he s. letters by posts on* *horseback, úo cuip ré uipeáca* *le pórtáib ar eácaib (Esth. 8,* *10); s. out thy light and thy* *truth, let them lead me, cuip* *[cuíam] úo íolur asur ú'fíumne,* *treóruigroir mé (Ps. 43, 3);* (b) *reólam, -ad.*

(3) To cast, to throw, *cuipim,* *v.n. cuip: I s. an arrow through* *his heart, úo cuipear raigead* *tréna époróe.*

(4) To cause to be or happen, *cuipim, v.n. cuip: the Lord shall* *s. upon thee cursing and vexa-* *tion, cuiprú an Tigearna mall-* *uáad oip 7 buarónead (Deut.* *28, 20); if God s. me life, má* *beipeann Óia raogal úam; God* *s. you luck, so scuiprú Óia raá* *oip; God s. you safe home, so* *úcuáad Óia rlan ábaile úú.*

Send, *v.i.,* to dispatch messenger *cuipim fíor: that thou mightest* *answer the words of truth to* *them that s. unto thee, ionnur* *so úféadóá fíeasra búacáir na* *fíumne úo ábaip ar an mun-* *tip cuipear fíor cuáat (Prov. 22,* *21); s. for the priest, cuip fíor* *ar an raáar; I will s. for him* *at once, cuiprú mé fíor ar* *láirnead.*

Seneschal, *n.,* a high-steward, *ápo-* *máor, gen. and pl. ápomáoir, m.*

Sengreen, *n.,* the house leek, (1) *teme eásla, f.; (2) tipín, m.*

Senile, *a.,* pertaining to, char- *acteristic of, or occasioned by* *old age, reanóad, ind.*

Senility, *n.,* old age, (1) *reanóad,* *-a, f.; also reanaróe(áct), f.;* *úis reanaróe le náoir, úis báoir,* *úis báil ir úis báir; (2) áoráct,* *-a, f.; (3) foirreáct, -a, f.*

Senior, *n.,* an elder, (1) *rimreap,* *-rip, m. (opp. of róireap, junior);* *(2) reanóir, gen. -órad, m.: do* *not accuse your s. or elder of* *ignorance, ná cuip anóir ar* *reanóir; (3) raoglán, m.*

Senior, *a.,* elder, *rean, comp.* *rme.*

Seniority, *n.,* the quality or state *of being senior, (1) rimreapáct,* *-a, f.; (2) áoráct, -a, f.; (3)* *reanóireáct, -a, f.*

Senna, *n.,* the dried leaves of a *plant of the genus Cassia, reme,* *g. id., f.*

Sensate, *a.,* felt by or through the *senses, moúigtead, -úige.*

Sensation, *n.,* perception by the *senses, moúúad, -úigte, m.*

Sense, *n.,* (1) the faculty of per- *ception by means of the sensory* *organs, céadórad, -aró, m.: my* *senses were wandering, bí mo* *céadórad ar meáúúad (Or.* *song); my seven senses, mo* *reáct scéadórad.*

(2) Perception through the *intellect, úigim, -ríona, f.*

(3) Good mental capacity, *sound reasoning, correct judg-* *ment, (a) ciail, g. céille, dat.* *céill, f.: out of his senses, ar* *a céill; it is not the most* *beautiful woman who has most* *s., áan í an bean ir áille? ir*

τρυμε ciall (*D. D.* 114); the man of the greatest s., an fear i^r mó ciall; have s., bíod ciall agat; he who is not in his senses, an té ná fuil ar a céill; literal sense, ciall rtoir; mystic sense, ciall rúim (*T.P.*, I., 154); (b) tuigimic, -e, *f.* (tuigimic, *M.*); (c) meabair, -b^rac, -b^ra, *f.*: that is what is depriving me of s., r^m é atá ag baint mo meab^rac díom; (d) r^tuaim, -ama, *f.*

(4) Meaning, signification, (a) ciall, *g.* céille, *dat.* céill, *f.*: what is its s. or meaning? cad é an ciall atá leir?; so they read in the book of the law of God distinctly and gave the s., mairm do léigeadar i leabair oligea^d Dé go roilleir agur tugad^r a ciall uat^a (*Neh.* 8, 8); (b) éir^eac^t, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *f.*; (c) bunad^r, -air, *m.*; (d) b^rí^g, -e, *f.*: what is the s. of that word? cad é an bunad^r (nó cad é an b^rí^g) atá leir an bpocal rom?

(5) Opinion, notion, (a) bap^r-amail, -m^ra, *f.*; (b) tuairim, -rime, *f.*

Senseless, *a.*, unwise, foolish, (1) dícéill^rde, *ind.*; (2) míciall^rde; (3) éigciall^rde, *ind.*; (4) mícéill^rde, *ind.*; (5) neimciall^rde, -air; (6) amur^rdeac, -oir^e; (7) míotuirgean^rac, -air^e; (8) ba^ritcéill^rde.

Senselessly, *ad.*, in a senseless manner, go neimciallmair.

Senselessness, *n.*, the state or quality of being senseless, dícéill^rdeac^t, -a, *f.*

Sensibility, *n.*, the quality or state of being able to feel or perceive, (1) mo^tuirgeac^t, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) céadp^rad^t, -a, *f.*

Sensible, *a.*, (1) having common sense, (a) ciallmair, -air; (b) ciall^rde, *ind.*; (c) céill^rde, *ind.*; (d) c^ríonna, *ind.*: the fool thinks there is no man wise but himself, r^roileann an t-amad^rán ná fuil d^rime ar bí^t c^ríonna ac^t é r^em.

(2) Understanding, intelligent, tuig^rionac, -air^e.

(3) Perceptive, mo^tuirgeac^t, -air^e.

Sensibleness, *n.*, good sense, ciallmair^eac^t, -a, *f.*

Sensibly, *ad.*, with good sense, (1) go ciallmair; (2) go tuig^rionac.

Sensitive, *a.*, having feeling, easily affected, mo^tuirgeac^t, -air^e.

Sensorium, *n.*, the seat of sensations or consciousness, ciallann (from ciall, sense, and lann, a repository), *gen.* -amme, *pl.* -ama, *f.*

Sensual, *a.*, carnal, fleshly, (1) am^rimianta, am^rimianac, -air^e; (2) antoileac, -oir^e; (3) op^ruir^r-eamail, -m^ra; (4) mac^rapac, -air^e; (5) colnac, -air^e.

Sensualism. *See* Sensuality.

Sensualist, *n.*, one who is sensual, am^rimianac, *gen.* -air^e, *pl.* -air^e, *m.*

Sensuality, *n.*, the quality or state of being sensual, (1) am^rimiantac^t, -a, *f.*; (2) mac^rap, -air, *m.*

Sensually, *ad.*, in a sensual manner, (1) go am^rimianta; (2) go mac^rapac.

Sensualness. *See* Sensuality.

Sent, *imp.* of Send: he s. him away, do cuir r^e ar riubal é.

Sentence, *n.*, (1) a judgment, (a) b^rer^t, -e, *f.*: under s. of death, pá b^rer^t an b^rair (2 Cor. 1, 9); (b) b^rea^t, -eir^e, *f.*; (c) b^rer^t-eamair, -air, *m.*: because the s. is not executed speedily, ve

ὅρις ἡ δὲ ἡγεμονία βρεῖται ἀπὸ
1 ἡγεμονίας ἀπὸ βασιλῆος (Eccles. 8, 11).

A severe s., ὁδοῦ βρεῖται, -εῖτε, f.

(2) A short saying or maxim,

(a) ἡμῶν, -αὐτῶν, -τα, m.; (b) ἀβελή, -αῖα, f. (Or.); (c) βρεῖται, -εῖτε, pl. id., and -εῖτα, f.

(3) Gram., (a) ἡμῶν, -αὐτῶν, pl.

-αὐτῶν, m.; (b) ἀβελή, -αῖα, f.

Sentence, v.t., to pass judgment upon, (1) βρεῖται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκδίκου ἀπὸ; (2) ὁδοῦ, -αὐτῶν.

Sententious, a., (1) terse, polished, ἡγεμονία, ind.

(2) Full of maxims and saws,

ἡγεμονία, -εῖτε.

Sentient, a., able to feel and perceive, ἡγεμονία, -εῖτε.

Sentiment, n., (1) a decision or judgment formed after full consideration, ἡγεμονία, m.

(2) An opinion or notion,

βρεῖται, gen. and pl. -ῖα, f.

(3) a maxim or saw, ἡμῶν, -αὐτῶν, pl. -αὐτῶν, m.

Sentinel, n., one who watches or guards, (1) ἐκδίκου, -ε, f.; (2) ἡγεμονία, -οῦ, -ῖα, m.; (3) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m. See Sentry.

Sentry, n., a soldier placed on guard, (1) ἡγεμονία, m.; (2) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (3) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.

Separability, n., the quality of being divisible, (1) ἡγεμονία, -α, f.; (2) ἡγεμονία, -α, f.

Separable, a., capable of being divided, (1) ἡγεμονία; (2) ἡγεμονία; (3) ἡγεμονία, -αῖα; (4) ἡγεμονία, ind.

Separate, v.t., (1) to divide, sever or part in any manner, (a) ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν, and -ῖα; (b) ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν: they separated themselves the one from the other, ὁ ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία

ἡγεμονία, ἡγεμονία ὁ ἡγεμονία (Gen. 13, 11); who shall s. us, ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία; (c) ἡγεμονία, v.n. ἡγεμονία, with ὁ ἡγεμονία: I separated them, ὁ ἡγεμονία ὁ ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία.

(2) To come between, ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν.

(3) To separate from a correlative, (a) ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν and -ῖα; (b) ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν; (c) ἡγεμονία, -αὐτῶν.

Separate, a., (1) disjoined (said of things once connected), ἡγεμονία, ind.

(2) Unconnected (said of things that have not been connected), ἡγεμονία, ind.

Separately, ad., singly, (1) ἡγεμονία; (2) ἡγεμονία; (3) ἡγεμονία: however great their strength s., ὁ ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία.

Separation, n., the act of separating or the state of being separated,

(1) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m. (cf. W.

esgaru ✓ sqar); (2) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, f.; (3) divorce,

(a) ἡγεμονία, -ε, f., (b) ἡγεμονία, -ε, f.; (c) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(d) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (e) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(f) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (g) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(h) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (i) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(j) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (k) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(l) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (m) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(n) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (o) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(p) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (q) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(r) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (s) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(t) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (u) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(v) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (w) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(x) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.; (y) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.;

(z) ἡγεμονία, -ῖα, m.

Separator, n., one who or that which separates, (1) ἡγεμονία, -οῦ, -ῖα, m.; (2) ἡγεμονία, -οῦ, -ῖα, m.; (3) ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία: the s. does not come [free] out of it [the scuffle], ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία; also ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία and ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία ἡγεμονία.

Separatory, *a.*, tending to separate, (1) *οεαξαιτεαδ*, -*τιγε*; (2) *οειξαιτεαδ*, -*τιγε*.

Sept, *n.*, a clan, family or tribe springing from a common ancestor, (1) *clann*, *gen.* *clomne*, *f.*; (2) *clannmáicne*, *f.*; (3) *τρεαδ*, -*ειβε*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *ρλιοστ*, *gen.* *ρλεαδτα*, *m.*; (5) *mumnteap* (also *mumntip*), -*τιρε*, *f.*; (6) *αιμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *cuame*, *g. id.*, *f.*: *ri cuame uí nēil tuz an céim ip an épaob leó* (*D. E.* 19); (8) *conmáicne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (9) *ταρζαp*, -*αιp*, *m.*; (10) *pme*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (11) *cme* *g. id.*, *f.*

Septangular, *a.*, having seven angles, *ρεαδτécúmnεαδ*.

September, *n.*, the ninth month of the year, (1) *μεαδóñ pógmáip*; (2) *míteam an pógmáip*; (3) *ρεαδτμί*.

Septfoil, *n.*, the tormentil, (1) *neamáip*, -*inna*, *f.*; (2) *namnaró*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *neamáro na muc*, *f.*

Septuagesima, *n.*, the third Sunday before Lent, *an tpeap Oormac poim an scapaigeap*.

Sepulchre, *n.*, (1) a grave, *uáig*, *gen.* -*ge*, *pl.* -*geanna*, *f.*

(2) A tomb, *tuama*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*: no man knoweth of his s., *ní'l pior a tuama as éanroume* (*Deut.* 34, 6); over against the s., *or comáip an tuama* (*Mat.* 27, 61).

Sepulture, *n.*, burial, interment, (1) *αδνακαl*, -*αιl*, *m.*, *pp.* *αδνααττα*; (2) *αδλαααδ*, -*αιατε*, *m.*; (3) *αδναααδ*, -*αιατε*, *m.*

Sequel, *n.*, that which follows, continuation, consequence, *leanmamτ*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*i*, *f.*

Sequence, *n.*, succession, order of following, (1) *leanmam*, -*inna*, *f.*; (2) *leanmamτ*, -*e*, *f.*

In s., (a) *ι n-αιτ α céile* (*Don.*); (b) *ι οτολλ α céile*; (c) *ι οτόm α céile* (*M.*).

Sequent, *a.*, following, in continuance, *leanmamead*, -*niεe*.

Sequestered, *a.*, retired, secluded, (1) *ιαpscúltα*, *ind.*; (2) *cúlpároeαδ*, -*οrige*.

S. place, *cúlpáro*, -*e*, *f.*

Sequestrate, *v.t.*, to deprive of the possession of property for a time, pending a dispute or for the benefit of creditors, *οίτρεαl-burεim*, -*uεαδ*.

Sequestration, *n.*, the act of sequestrating, *οίτρεαlburεim*, -*uεεe*, *m.*

Sequestrator, *n.*, one who takes possession of sequestered property for a time, *οίτρεαlburεεóip*.

Seraph, *n.*, an angel, *ρεpáp*, -*αιp*, *m.*

Seraphim, *n.* (*Heb.*), *pl.* of Seraph, (1) *ρεpápín*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ρεpápíneαδ*, -*niε*, *m.* (*cf. Isa.* 6, 2 and 6).

Sere, *a.*, (1) withered, *ρεapε*, -*ειpεe*.

(2) Dry, *τιpim*, *comp.* *τιοpma*.

Serenade, *n.*, music performed in the open air in the evening or at night, *ceól oróce*.

Serenader, *n.*, one who serenades, *ceóltóip oróce*.

Serenading, *n.*, the act of one who serenades, *ceóltóipeαατ oróce*.

Serene, *a.*, (1) calm, *ciúm*, -*e*.

(2) Tranquil, unruffled, undisturbed, (a) *ποαip*, -*cpα*; (b) *pomeannroα*, *ind.*

(3) Peaceful, placid, *puaímneαδ*, -*niεe*.

Serenely, *ad.*, in a serene manner, (1) *εo ciúm*; (2) *εo ποαip*; (3) *εo puaímneαδ*.

Sereness, Serenity, *n.*, the quality or state of being serene, (1) *ciúmeap*, -*uir*, *m.*; (2) *romeann-dap*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *romeann-dact*, -*a*, *f.*

Serf, *n.*, a servant engaged in husbandry and as such attached to the soil and sold with it as until recently in Russia, *moš*, *gen.* -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Serfdom, *n.*, the state or condition of a serf, *mošrame*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Serge, *n.*, twilled woollen stuff, (1) *reiric*, -*e*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. sericus*, silken; *ripic*, *Blk. Lis.*); (2) *paol*, *m.*; (3) *paipite*, *m.* (usual word).

Sergeant, *n.*, a petty officer in the army or police, *maor*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*oir*, *m.*

Series, *n.*, a succession of things or events connected by a like relation, (1) *rpeac*, -*eite*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rpaic*, -*e*, *f.*: *s.* of lectures, *rpaic léigeac*; (3) *rpeic*, -*e*, *f.* (*B.L.L. I. 138x*).

Serious, *a.*, (1) grave in manner or disposition, (*a*) *cpom*, *comp.* *cpuime*; (*b*) *cpomda*, *ind.*: his *s.* manner chills me, *cpuamann a iomcar cpomda mé*; (*c*) *oub-laitac*, -*éige*.

(2) Really intending what is said, *oáiripub*: are you *s.*? *an oáiripub ataoi (nó atáir)*.

Not s., *ar mušad madao*.

Seriously, *ad.*, in a serious manner, (1) *so cpom*; (2) *oáiripub*: it is true *s.*, *ir fíor é oáiripub*.

Seriousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being serious, (1) *cpuime*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *cpomdaet*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *poirtme*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Serjeant, *n.* See Sergeant.

Sermon, *n.*, a religious discourse on a text in Scripture, (1) *peanmóir*, -*e*, -*eadá*, *f.*: every *s.*, has a golden finish [*lit.*, tail]

bídeann earball óir ar deirleadó *šac peanmóir*; (2) *peanmóir*, -*e*, -*nte*, *f.*; (3) *pearmóm*, -*e*, -*nte*, *f.*: a funeral *s.*, *pearmóm adlaicte (O' Beg.)*; (4) *teasairš*, -*airš*, *m.*

Serpent, *n.*, a large snake, (1) *načair*, -*čpac*, *pl.* -*čpacá*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. natrix*; *W. neidr*; *Corn. naddy*); (2) *načair nime*: the *s.* was more subtle than any beast, *bí an načair nime ní buo cealšaroe ná don beitróead (Gen. 3, 1)*; also *načir*, -*čpeac*, *čpeacá*, *f.*: too wonderful the way of a *s.* upon a rock, *po-ionšantac rliže načipeac nime ar an šcapraiz (Prov. 30, 19)*; water *s.*, *biop-bualán*, -*ám*, *m.*; great or monster *s.*, *olpíart*, -*péirte*, -*a*, *f.*, also *ilpíart*, *f.*

Serpentine, *a.*, winding and turning like a moving *s.*, *lúbac*, -*aiže*.

Serrate, Serrated, *a.*, having notches like a saw, (1) *eašac*, -*aiže*; (2) *píacailte*, *ind.*

Serried, *a.*, (1) compact, dense, *olúč*, *comp.* *olúite*.

(2) Pressed together, *páiršce*, *ind.*

Servant, *n.*, one who serves for hire, (1) *reirbíreac*, -*riš*, -*riš*, *m.*: as with the *s.* so with his master, *mair bíar aš an treirbíreac ir ead bíar aš a maigirir (Isa. 24, 2)*; (2) *pearibóšanturóe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óče*, *m.*; (3) *buačail*, -*aila*, *pl.* -*il*, *m.*, also *buačail amirpe*; (4) *šiolia*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*; (5) *pead-mannač*, *gen.* -*aiš*, -*aiže*, *m.*; (6) *pošume*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* *pošome*, *m.*

Servant-maid, *n.*, *cailin amirpe*.

(2) Spiritual obedience and reverence, (a) *բարձր Օհ*; (b) *սրբաբարձութիւն*; (c) *օրհնութիւն*.

(3) Military service, *սարգիս*, *gen. id., pl. -նի, f.*

(4) Kindness to another, (a) *հար, m.*: she did me a s., *Օհ ի հար ծոմ*; (b) *բար, -եան, -եանա, f.*; (c) *բարձրաբար, -ա, f.*

(5) Compulsory service, (a) *սարգիս, g. id., f.*; (b) *սարգիս, g. id., f.*

Serviceable, *a.*, (1) useful; beneficial, (a) *սարգիս, -օրհն*; (b) *բարձր, ind.*: something s., *սոս օրհն բ.*

(2) Capable, fit or prepared to render service, *սարգիս*.

Serviceableness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being serviceable, (1) *սարգիս, -ա, f.*; (2) *բարձրաբար, -ա, f.*

Service-berry, *n.*, the fruit of the mountain ash, *հար հարձան*.

Service-tree, *n.*, the mountain ash (*which see*).

Servile, *a.*, (1) meanly submissive, *սարգիս, -րե.*

(2) Mean, *սարգիս, -աղ.*

Servilely, *ad.*, in a servile manner, (1) *սոս սարգիս*; (2) *սոս սարգիս*.

Servileness, Servility, *n.*, the quality of being servile, (1) *սարգիս, gen. -ա, f.*; (2) *սարգիս, -ա, f.*

Serving, *n.*, the act of doing service for, (1) *բարձր, gen. -ա, m.*; (2) *սարգիս, -րե, m.*; (3) *սարգիս, -ա, f.*; (4) *սարգիս, -աղ, m.*; (5) *սարգիս, -աղ, m.*

Servitor, *n.*, an attendant or servant, *բարձր, gen. -րի, pl. id., m.*

Servitorship, *n.*, the condition or rank of a servant, *բարձր, gen. -ա.*

Servitude, *n.*, the state or condition of being compelled to serve,

(1) *սարգիս, gen. id., f.*; (2) *սարգիս, gen. id., f.*; (3) *սարգիս, g. id., f.*; (4) *օրհնութիւն, -ա, m.*

Sess, *n.*, a tax, *բար, gen. -ե, pl. -եանա, f. See Cess.*

Session, *n.*, the sitting of a court,

(1) *բար, gen. id., m.*; (2)

բար, gen. and pl. -ում, m.;

(3) *բար, gen. and pl. -ում, m.*

Set, *v.*, (1) to place, to put, to fix, (a) *սար, v. n. սար*: set it down, *սար իօր օ*; Jacob took a stone and set it up, *սո օրհն յաօբ լոօ 7 սո սար ի-ա օրհն ի (Gen. 31, 45); (b) սար, -օ (cf. L. sedeo; Eng. sit, sett, settle): I do set my bow in the cloud, սար իօր մօ ծօղ սար ինքն (Gen. 9, 13); God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth, սո սար Օհ իս 1 Երօրհնութիւն ինքն սո ծօղիս օրհն իս օրհն (Gen. 1, 17).*

(2) Hence, figuratively, to fix something on something else,

(a) *սար, v. n. սար*: moreover because I have set my affection to the house of God, *սար ինքն օր օ Երօրհնութիւն ինքն մօ ծօղ 1 օրհն մօ Օհ (1 Chron. 29, 3); the Lord set a mark upon Cain, սո սար ինքն Երօրհնութիւն ինքն Երօրհնութիւն (Gen. 4, 15); set a watch on him, սար օրհն ինքն; (b) to set one's affections on a woman, սոս սո ծօղիս ինքն սո ինքն; (c) her heart was set on him, Երօրհնութիւն մօր Երօրհնութիւն*

(3) To put in a specified place, condition or occupation: (a) *սար, v. n. սար*, with defining

words : the Lord thy God will set thee on high, *cuirprò do tigeapna Dia ruar tú* (*Deut.* 28, 1); for I am come to set a man at variance against his father and the daughter against her mother and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law, *oiri tāmiz mé do cupi vume i n-aḡarò a aḡar ḡ na himḡme i n-aḡarò a māḡar ḡ mná an mic i n-aḡarò māḡar a céile* (*Mat.* 10, 35); he set three day's journey between himself and Jacob, *do cupi pé airtear tpi lá roir é pé m ḡ lácob* (*Gen.* 30, 36); to set one to work, *vume do cupi cum oibre*; to set out work, *obair do cupi i n-eaḡar*; to set up laughter, *ḡáirpòe do cupi ruar*; to set ashore, *do cupi i roir*; to set aside, *do cupi ar leactaoib*; to set aside all laws, *an uite olige do cupi ar neuimíò*; (b) to set at nought, *do oimeapad*; (c) to set a person free, *vume do faoiaò*; (d) he sets too much store by himself, *tá aro-meap air pé m aige*.

(4) To plant, *cuirim, v.n. cupi*: set small potatoes and you will dig small potatoes, *cupí póirini ḡ bamprò tú póirini*; to set a tree, *crann do cupi i ḡcórí fáir*.

(5) To fix, to determine : that is a fine fortune sets upon us, *rim cá m cúipeann an cimeamham opamm*.

(6) To adjust or regulate, (a) to set in order (i) *cuirim i n-órpouḡad nó i n-eaḡar*, (ii) *ḡléapaim, -ad*, (iii) *inneallaim, v.n. inneall*: it is set in order, *tá pé innealta*; (b) to extend and bring into position, (i) to set nets, *lionta do cupi ríor*, (ii) to set sail,

peól do tóḡat; (c) to place in proper position: set the fire, *cupí ríor an teme*.

(7) To set forth, (a) to publish : to set a story going, *rḡeal do cupi amac*; (b) to start on a journey or voyage : we set forth, *do feólamar poimam* (*Acts* 21, 2); to set forth God's praises, *ad-molaò Dé do cupi ór áro*; (c) to exhibit : she had nothing to set off her beauty, *ní faib don ruo aici le n-a rḡeim do cupi ór áro*.

(8) To incite, (a) *raḡadaim, -ad*: setting the dogs on him, *aḡ raḡadad na maopaí air*; (b) *oreapuisim, -uḡad*: do not set the dog at him, *ná oreapuis an maoad air* (*Or.*).

(9) To institute, to establish : to set up a school, *rḡon do cupi ar bun*.

Set, *v.i.*, (1) to pass below the horizon, to go down, (a) *téròim, v.n. tul*, with *faoi*: he tarried there all night because the sun was set, *o'fan pé ann ar fead na horóce map do cuarò an ḡrian faoi* (*Gen.* 28, 11); the sun is setting, *tá an ḡrian aḡ tul faoi*; (b) *luigim, -ḡe*; wherever the sun shall set on you stay there till morning, *ait ar bit luigfeap an ḡrian ort fan ann ḡo lá*.

(2) To plant, *cuirim, v.n. cupi*: sow dry and set wet, *riol tirim ḡ cupí fluic*; set on Friday and gather on Friday and you will never be in want, *cupí dia hādome ḡ bam dia hādome ḡ ní berò ionḡnair ort ḡo bpiat*.

(3) To start, (a) *tríallaim, v.n. tríall*: to set out oversea after Columcille, *do tríall ear murr i noiarò Columcille* (*cf. Fel. Oen.*

CVI. 36); (b) *ḡluairim*, -*peáct*: we set out, *ḡluairéamar linn*; (c) *eirḡim*, -*ḡe*: they set out, *o'eirḡeasḡar leó*.

(4) To apply one's self, *luḡim*, -*ḡe*: he set to work, *luḡ ré ar obair*; he told them to set to, *ḡubairt ré leó luḡe irḡeáct*.

To set about, to commence, to begin, (a) *cuirim cḡe*: how shall I set about it? *cionnur cḡirirḡ mé cḡe?*; (b) *o'irḡim ar*.

To set forth, to explain: he set forth to us the reasons of his journey, *ḡo cḡir ré i ḡcéill oúinn fáct a cḡirair*.

To set on or upon, to attack, *o'irḡim ar*.

Set, *n.*, (1) the act of setting of the sun, *ḡout faoi*.

(2) A young plant for growth as a potato or part of one, (a) *rḡiollán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (b) *rḡoilḡeán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(3) A number of things of the same kind intended for use together, (a) *cuirḡar*, -*air*, *m.*: a set of pearls, *cuirḡar péairla*; (b) *péire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*irí*, *m.* a set (four) of knitting needles, *péire (nó féire) bioirán cniotála*; (c) *cíor*, -*íre*, -*a*, *f.*: a set of teeth, *cíor-fiacail*.

(4) A number of persons associated together, *aicme*, *g. id.*, *f.*: one of his own set, *ḡume oá aicme féim*.

(5) The number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille, *complúct*, -*a*, *m.*

(6) Fixed position, (a) *ruiréamh*, -*óim*, *m.*: *ba cḡairḡeamáct doibhinn ruiréamh na rḡléibḡe/as baḡairt a ḡcinn cḡar o'ruim a céile*

(*B. M.*); (b) *ḡlaic*, -*e*, *f.*: there is a set or stiffness in her neck, *cá ḡlaic n-a munéal .i. she is stubborn*.

Set, *a.*, (1) planted, (a) *cuirḡa*, *ind.*; (b) *plannḡuirḡe*.

(2) Fixed or arranged, (a) a set meal, *béile cinnḡe*; set prayers, *uirḡuirḡe cinnḡe*; (b) a set price, *luáct áirḡe*; a set hour, *uirḡ áirḡe*.

(3) Formal: a set speech, *comḡráḡ roḡuirḡe*.

(4) Firm, obstinate, *cruairḡ*, -*e*.

Setter, *n.*, a dog trained to show the position of game birds, *ḡaḡar luḡḡ*.

Setting *n.*, (1) the act of one who plants, (a) *as cur*; (b) *cuirḡeas-oireáct*.

(2) The act of going down or sinking, as of the sun, (a) *ḡunneasḡ*, -*nirḡ*, *m.* (*cf. L. finis*, finish): *ó cḡirḡaḡáil ḡo ḡunneasḡ na ḡréme*; (b) *luḡe*, *g. id.*, *m.*: the setting of the sun, *luḡe na ḡréme*.

(3) Setting right, *ceairḡaḡaḡ*, -*uirḡe*, *m.*

(4) Setting about a thing, *as cur cḡe*.

Settle, *v.t.*, (1) to place in a fixed state, *roḡuirḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: he settled his countenance steadfastly until he was ashamed and the man of God wept, *ḡo roḡuirḡ ré a ḡnúir ḡo trómḡa nó ḡo raiḡ náire air ḡ ḡo ḡuil óḡláct Oé (2 Kings 8, 11)*.

(2) To adjust accounts or doubtful questions, *roḡuirḡim*, -*uḡaḡ*: I am selling my lands to s. my affairs, *cám as oíol mo cḡir cḡalmán cum mo cḡiraim ḡo roḡuirḡaḡ*.

(3) To adjust as a dispute or difference, (a) *perōtīgim*, -τεας ; (b) *Idiom* : let them s. it between themselves, (i) let them pull it asunder, *ῥπασαοῖρ ὁ ἐνευ ἐ*, (ii) let them comb what they have carded, *τεγ τοῦ α ῑοπαρ μαρ α ῑλάμαρ ριασ ἐ*, (iii) comb it and card it between you, *ῑοῑμῑγρ ῑ ῑλάμῑγρ εαομαῖ ἐ*.

(4) To arrange, to put in order, (a) *ᾠαρπυῖς*, -υῖς : he settled the covering round him, *ᾠαρπυῖς ῥέ ἄν βῆας υἱοῦ* ; he settled himself to sleep, *τοῦ ᾠαρπυῖς ῥέ ἐ πέμ ἐν κοῦβητι* ; *τοῦ ἐν ῥέ ᾠαρπυῖς ἐν πέμ* ; he settled himself by the fire, *τοῦ ᾠαρπυῖς ῥέ ἐ πέμ ἰ ν-αῖς νᾶ τεμεῖς* ; (b) *ὀπρῦς*, -υῖς ; (c) *καρπῦς*, -υῖς.

(5) To make quiet, still or calm, (a) pıoçurım, -uğış; (b) cıuımışım, -uğış.

Settle, *v.i.*, (1) to become fixed, permanent or stationary, (a) rocpurḡim, -uḡað; (b) lurḡim, -ḡe: luck settles on a fool, lurḡeann ponar ar amaḡán; (c) Idiom: it is settled in my mind, tá ré buailte irḡeác im aigne.

(2) To fix one's residence, *cuipm pūm*: I settled in that place, *oo cuipm pūm annp an aīt pm*; they are settling here now, *ta piao as cuip pūta annpo annp*.

(3) To become calm or quiet,
(a) *pīoṭuṛiṣim*, -uṣḍāṭ; (b) *ciúm-*
iṣim, -iuṣḍāṭ.

Settled, *a.*, fixed, (1) *roquigte*; (2) *péroutigte*; (3) *purôte*: it is s. in my mind, *τὰ πέ purôte im aigne*; (4) *ποραρτα*; (5) *cup̄ta ar bun*; (6) *ar n-a pérôteac*; (7) *ι οτρεό*; everything is settled, *τὰ ζαc nirò ι*

ἔσπεο; (8) βυαίτε ἰπτεὰς (im
αιςne).

Settlement, *n.*, (1) a sum of money settled on a person, ρορυσάδ, -υρίτε, *m.*: he has a s. of a thousand pounds a year, τὰ μίλε πύντ ραν μβλιαδάν ρορυρίτε αν

(2) The act of settling or adjusting differences, *περὶ ὅτεσσι, -τις, -τις, m.*

Settler, *n.*, a colonist, (1) ἀτρεῶδης
(and ἀτρεῶδης), -αῖς, *m.*; (2)
ἀτρεῶδης, -οῦ, -αῖς, *m.*

Settling, *n.*, the act of one who settles, (1) $\rho\epsilon\rho\omicron\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau$, *gen.* - σ , *f.*; (2) $\rho\omicron\sigma\mu\upsilon\gamma\sigma\theta$, - $\upsilon\gamma\sigma\tau\epsilon$, *m.*; (3) settling, as a bird, $\alpha\gamma\ \kappa\upsilon\mu\ \rho\alpha\omicron\iota$.

Seven, *a.*, ρεατ (*cf.* √ septn;
L. septem, with interchange of
p and c): s. years, ρεατ
μβλιστνα; s. times, ρεατ
n-uαne.

Sevenfold, *a.*, having seven thick-
nesses, (1) πεακτοῦβαλτα; (2)
πεακτῦλτε (*Aisl. M.*; *Æn.*
2948).

Sevenfold, *ad.*, seven times as much or as many, *ῥεῖς* *n-oipw* : vengeance shall be taken on him *s.*, *ῥεῖς* *αὐτῷ* *ῥεῖς* *n-oipw* *ῥιζαλαὶ* *αὐτῷ* (*Gen.* 4, 15).

Seven persons, (1) $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$, *m.*;
(2) $\mu\acute{o}\nu\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota$.

Sevenscore, *n.*, seven times 20,
 react b̄p̄c̄r̄o and react r̄s̄ōn.

Seventeen, a., react θεας.

Seventeenth, *a.*, next after the
sixteenth, $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\mu\alpha\theta\ \theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

Seventh, *a.*, next in order after the sixth, *ρεσπναιον*.

Seventieth, *a.*, next in order after the sixty-ninth, (1) ρεσct-μοῖσacαὸ νό ρεσctμacαὸ ; (2) ρεσctμacαὸ αἱ τῇ ρicῖo.

Seventy, *a.*, seven times ten, (1) $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma\delta\alpha$; (2) $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ *η* $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota$ $\rho\iota\epsilon\tau\omicron$.

Sever, *v.t.*, (1) to separate, to divide, (a) *ḡealuḡim*, -uḡaḡo : I have severed you from other people, *ḡo ḡealuḡ mé rḡḡe ó ḡaomḡ eite* (*Lev.* 20, 26); the angels shall come forth and s. the wicked from among the just, *ḡaḡaro na haḡḡil amaḡ aḡur ḡealóḡaro na ḡḡoḡḡaome ar lár na ḡḡíḡeánaḡ* (*Mat.* 13, 49); (b) *cuḡim*, *v.n.* *cuḡ*, with *ó céile*; (c) *rḡaraím*, -aḡo and -amaḡ, with *ó céile*.

(2) To cut, *ḡeapḡam*, -aḡo.

(3) To divide into parts, *ḡomḡim*, *v.n.* *ḡomḡ(ṡ)*.

Several, *a.*, (1) consisting of more than two but not many, *iomḡa*.

(2) Separate, distinct, (a) *ḡá leṡ* : in every s. city, *am ḡaḡ don éaṡḡaḡ ḡá leṡ* (*2 Chron.* 11, 12); (b) *ar leṡ* : in a s. house, *i ṡṡḡ ar leṡ* (*2 Kings* 15, 5).

Several, *n.*, more than two persons or things but not a large number, (1) *iomao*, -aḡo, *m.*; (2) *móḡán*, -ám, *m.* : s. of the persons there, *iomao nó móḡán ḡe na ḡaomḡ am*.

Severally, *ad.*, separately, individually, (1) *ḡá ḡeaḡ*; (2) *ḡá leṡ* : dividing to every man s. as he will, *aḡ ḡomḡ le ḡaḡ don ḡá leṡ ḡo ḡéḡ ḡaḡ ir áil leṡ* (*1 Cor.* 12, 11); (3) *ar leṡ*.

Severance, *n.*, separation, *rḡaraḡo*, -ḡṡa, *m.* See Severing.

Severe, *a.*, (1) austere, harsh, rigorous, (a) *cuaraḡo*, -e; (b) *cuaraḡálaḡ*, -aḡḡe; (c) *ṡioḡḡ*, *gsf.* *ṡíḡḡe*; (d) *ṡoḡḡ*, -e; (e) *boḡḡ*, -oḡḡe.

(2) Violent, extreme, *ṡian*, *gsf.* *ṡéme*.

(3) Sharp, *ḡéar*, -éḡe.

Severely, *ad.*, in a severe manner,

(1) *ḡo cuaraḡo*; (2) *ḡo boḡḡ*;

(3) *ḡo ḡéar* : *ḡí ḡé aḡ baḡaḡṡ ḡo ḡéar oḡṡ*; (4) *ḡo ṡian*.

Severing, *n.*, the act of separating,

(1) *rḡaraḡo*, -ḡṡa; (2) *ṡeḡḡṡ*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ṡeaḡaḡṡ*, -e, *f.*; (4) *ṡealuḡaḡo*, -uḡṡṡe, *m.*; (5) *eaḡaḡ-rḡaraḡo*, -ḡṡa, *m.*; (6) *rḡaraḡamaḡ*, -ḡḡa, *f.*

Severity, *n.*, the quality or state of being severe, (1) *cuaraḡ*, -aḡ, *m.*; (2) *cuaraḡán*, -ála, *f.*; (3) *ṡioḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *ṡíḡḡe*, *g.* *id.*, *f.*; (5) *ṡoḡḡe*, *g.* *id.*, *f.*; (6) *boḡḡe*, *g.* *id.*, *f.*, also *ḡuḡḡe* : on them that fell s., *a ḡuḡḡe ḡo éaḡḡ na muḡḡṡṡe ḡo éuṡ* (*Rom.* 11, 22).

Sew, *v.t.*, to stitch together, *ḡuaḡ-aim*, *v.n.* *ḡuaḡáil* : *ṡ'ḡuaḡeaḡar ṡuḡleaḡa ḡíḡe ṡá céile ḡ ḡo ḡḡneaḡar apḡúḡ ṡóḡḡ ḡém* (*Gen.* 3, 7); alas that your mouth was not sowed with a brier, *mo éḡeaḡ naḡ ḡaḡḡ ḡo ḡéaḡ ḡuaḡṡṡe le ṡḡḡeóḡḡ*; no man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment, *aḡur ní ḡuaḡṡeann ṡume ar biṡ ḡḡeaḡán ṡ'éaḡaḡ nuao le ḡeméaḡaḡ* (*Mark* 2, 21).

Sewer, *n.*, an underground pipe or channel for carrying off water, filth and other refuse from a town, (1) *camḡa*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -aí, *f.*; (2) *camḡaḡ*, -aḡḡe, *f.*; (3) *ḡuḡṡḡeaḡ*, -ḡḡḡe, -a, *f.*

Sewer, *n.*, a woman who sews, *ḡean ḡuaḡála*.

Sewin, *n.*, a young salmon, (1) *ḡamḡaḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *coḡḡán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *ḡiaḡóḡ*, -óḡḡe, -a, *f.*

Sewing, *n.*, the act of working with a needle and thread, *ḡuaḡáil*, *gen.* -ála, *f.*

Sewn, *a.*, stitched, *ḡuaḡṡṡe*, *ind.*

Sex, *n.*, the physical distinction between male and female, *ḡné*

pipeann nó baineann: the fair sex, an cméat banra; the male sex, an cméat fearra.

Sexagesima, *n.*, the second Sunday before Lent, an dara Domnac poim an gCapaigeap.

Sexton, *n.*, a church official, (1) who digs graves, aónactaí, -aí, *pl. id., m.*; (2) who rings bells, cloíaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Shabbily, *ad.*, in a shabby manner, go ruapac.

Shabbiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being shabby, ruapacap, *gen. -aí, m.*

Shabby, *a.*, (1) ragged, clothed in threadbare or soiled clothes, (a) gíobógaí, -aíge; (b) gíobalaí, -aíge.

(2) Mean or paltry in conduct, ruapac, -aíge.

S. person, rḡaimíneac, -nig, *m.*
Shackle, *n.*, a gyve, a fetter, (1) cuibneac, -nig, -nige, *m.*: hand shackles = handcuffs, cuibneac láim; (2) cneapall, -aill, *m.*; (3) for the neck, munḡlar, -aí, *m.*

Shackle, *v.t.*, (1) to fetter, (a) cuibnigim, -nigad; (b) cneap-laim, -pall, also cneaplaigim (*cf.* 2 *Tim.* 2, 4); cneapligim (*cf.* 2 *Pet.* 2, 20).

(2) To chain, rlabnigim, -nigad.

Shackled, *a.*, fettered, cuibnigte.

Shackling, *n.*, the act of fettering,

(1) cuibnigad, -nigte, *m.*; (2) cneapall, -aill, *m.*: be not entangled (shackled) again with the yoke of bondage, ná bḡrō apír ap bup gneapall le cunḡ na daoirre (*Gal.* 5, 1), also cneapall (*K.*, *Tbb.* 175, 24).

Shade, *n.*, (1) that which intercepts light, rḡat, -a, *pl. -anna, m.* (*cf.* √ skhō, to shade; *Gr.* σκιά,

shadow): a s. from the sun, rḡat ón nḡpém.

(2) The comparative obscurity or darkness thus caused: under the shade of the trees, rḡoi rḡat na gcrann.

(3) A protection, shelter or security: the Lord is thy s. upon thy right hand, ir é an rḡearna do rḡat ap do láim deir (*Ps.* 121, 5).

(4) A shady place, rḡadán, -ám, *m.*

(5) The soul after death; a spirit, a ghost, (a) taibre, *g. id., pl. -rí, f.*; (b) rāmait, -e, -eada, *f.*

Shade to Mortal: piop ir tobac do mairac an teampall cuir leat rann ap im.

Mortal: Muileann déanfarde i ngleann meircead ré tal i r abur.

Shade: piop ir tobac as above.

Mortal: Cuileann damfrde um šamam ba mair é mar ceann ap tig.

Shade: piop ir tobac as before.

Mortal: Dá mbeideá rā bḡrlait-eap i n-am ní bead tú ro rāmait ann ran. If you were in heaven in time you would not be there a shade, which was the answer the ghost required and it was never seen afterwards (*Bligh Talbot-Crosbie in Kerry Archaeological Magazine* I. 492, slightly altered).

(6) A shade over the eye, cupéad, -éir, *pl. id., m.*

Shade, *v.t.*, (1) to screen from light, rḡataim, -ad (*cf.* √ skhō, to shade).

do                 ; he who
 shaketh the earth out of its
 place,                     
                (Job 9, 6); (b)
      , -  : as a fig tree casteth
 her untimely figs when she is
 shaken of a mighty wind,      
                             
                          
             (Rev. 6, 13); it is a
 light wind that would not s. a
 blade of grass,                    
                 ; (c)        ,
 -  ; (d) idiom: s. hands, (i)
                    , (ii)     
         (holding out your own
 hand at the same time).

(2) To move or remove by agitating: s. the dust off your feet, $\kappa\alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\ \tau\acute{o}\varsigma\ \iota\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\ \tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\varsigma$ *(Mat. 10, 14)*; to s. together, $\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu, -\alpha\theta$.

(3) To rid one's self of, *cuiusmodi* *omnium*.

Shake, *v.i.*, to tremble, to shiver,

(a) Կրտւիմ, *v.n.* Կրտ : he shook with fear, ոօ Կրտ թէ Լե ԿեաճԼա : (b) Կրուօժնուշիմ, -սճած ; (c) Կրեաժնուշիմ, -սճած ; (d) Բօջաւմ, -ած : a reed shaken with the wind, և ԶլուԿաԸ Ռձ Բօջած ԴՅ (նօ Լեյր) և Կճօրտ (Mat. 11, 7) ; so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, 1 Շքրտ Շօ ԴաւԹ Բմբօւմենտ և Բթիօրթմ Դր Բօջած (Acts 16, 26).

Shake, *n.*, the act or result of shaking, *εποτάω*, -οίττε, *m.*

Shakedown, *n.*, a temporary bed on a floor or on chairs, (1) ῥάροδος, -όνος, -α, *f.*; (2) τεᾶςτις *rior, m.*

Shaken, *p.p.*, (1) *crattē*, *ind.*: good measure pressed down and s. together, *miorúr mat, omgē*, *crattē* (*Luke 6, 38*); (2) *crōitē*,

ind.: το νόρ εποιῖτε ἀν ἑραμνη
οὐα (Isa. 17, 6).

Shaking, *n.*, the act of moving one way and another, (1) *сѣи* (or *сѣиотъ*), *g.* *сѣиаста*, *m.*: behold a s. and the bones came together, *сеуѣ сѣиотъ азуръ ѿнхъ асаръ на енѡма ѹмъ а ѷеиле* (*Ezek.* 37, 7); (2) *сѣасто*, -*аисте*, *m.*; (3) *сѣотасо*, -*оисте*, *m.*: he laughed at the s. of a spear, *во жни [ре] жѡице рѧ ѷротасо анъ жѧста* (*Job* 41, 29); the s. of the head amongst the people, *сѣотасо ѷмнъ меаръ на впоиблѧс* (*P.s.* 44, 14); (4) *сѣастасо жданъ*, -*e*, *f.*; (5) *божасо*, -*асо*, and -*жста*, *m.*; (6) *луаръ жасо*, -*жста*, *m.*; (7) *аръ луаръ жасо*; (8) *аръ божасо*.

S. bog, *сѣдѣи*, *-аише*, *-а*, *f.*

Shaky, *a.*, shaking or trembling.

(1) $\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $-\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (2) $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $-\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (3) $\kappa\rho\iota\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varsigma$, $-\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

Shale, *n.*, a kind of friable rock
accompanying coal, *ελοσ* *ῥηαίλ*.

Shall : I s. do it, *deanfaid mé é* ;
I s. be glad to see you, *beró*
átar oim o'feicim ; s. I do
that for you ? *an noéanfao é*
rim duit ? ; s. I help you ? *an*
otaóirfao congnam duit ? In
the first person shall simply
foretells a future event, as : I s.
go, *imteóas*, I s. suffer, *fuil*
eóngas. It expresses in the
second and third persons, a
threat or a promise: you s. do
it, *deanfaid é* ; he s. do it,
deanfaid sé é. [In Irish there
is no distinction between *shall*
and *will*, and this note is for the
benefit of translators from Irish
into English.]

Shallop, *n*, a boat, бѣло, -ѣло, *m.*

Shallow, *a.*, not deep, ἐσθοιμήν, -μήν: the shallowest water makes most noise, ῥέει ἂν τ-υῖρζε ἢ ἐσθοιμήνῃ ἢ μὲν τοῦ ῥανν.

Shallow, n., a place where the water in a river, etc., is not deep, a shoal, (1) ῥηαίρῃ, -e, -εᾶς, *f.*; (2) ῥηαίρῃαν, -ᾶιν, *m.*; (3) ῥηαίρῃιν, *m.*; (4) ῥηαίρῃε, *g. id., f.* (*cf.* ῥηαίρῃε ἡδὺρ in Clew Bay); (5) ῥηαίρῃ, -ῥηαίρῃε, -ῥηαίρῃας, *f.*

Shallowness, *n.*, the quality of being shallow, ἐσθονίμεια, -μῆ, *m.*

Sham, *n.*, a trick that deludes,
clear meapbail, *m.*

S. business, ἡνὶ ῥαπιδ.

Shambles, *n.*, a place for slaughtering animals, (1) ʔeōiuteac, -tiḡe, -tiḡte, *m.*; (2) bʔoiṭiḡ, -e, -ḡte, *m.*; (3) ʔeamlaʔ, -aiʔ, *m.*; (4) bʔoṭmaʔḡaṭ, -aiṭ, *m.*; (5) cuaṁaʔḡaṭ, -aiṭ, *m.*

Shambling, *n.*, an awkward, unsteady pace, ῥπάδαῖραδτ, -α, *f.*

Shame, *n.*, (1) a painful sensation caused by a sense of guilt, impropriety or dishonour, (*a*) *náipe*, *f.*; (*b*) *náip*, -*e*, *f.*, with *ip* : *s.* and sorrow follow vice, *teanann náipe* γ *brión an duibáilce* ; poverty is no *s.*, *ní náipe boctameaéct* ; my *s.*, *mó náipe é* ; *s.* on you, Mary, *mo náipe, a ílláipe* ; *s.* shall be the promotion of fools, *ip náipe bur áirouḡaḑo do na hamadánaiḑ* (*Prov.* 3, 35) ; when pride cometh then cometh *s.*, *an uairi éis an t-uabair annrom éis náipe* (*Prov.* 11, 2).

(2) Reproach incurred or suffered, (a) ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ, -ῆς, *m.*; (b) οὐβέμ, -ε, *f.*; (c) νᾶίρε, *g. id., f.*: because ye have borne the s. of the heathen, το

Երկնք չոր և անօրհնակ ընկալի քաղցը և
նշեցնուած (Ezek. 36, 6).

Shame, *v.t.*, (1) to make ashamed, to put to shame, (a) *nâirgim*, -*uḡaḡ*: I write not these things to s. you, *nî cûm rûbre do nâiruḡaḡ rḡrîobuim nâ neite-re* (1 Cor. 4, 14); (b) *taḡraim nâire*: do not s. me, *nâ taḡraiḡ ōom nâire*; (c) *cuirum nâire ar*: s. her not, *nâ cuirò nâire uirre* (Ruth 2, 15).

(2) To cover with reproach, (a) *imðeapɣaɪm*, -aθ; (b) *o-ŋeibim* (*dep.* *ɤaɣaɪm*) *náɪpe*: let her take it lest we be shamed, *bioθ aice o'eaɣla ɔo ʋɤuɪgmɪɾ náɪpe* (*Gen.* 38, 23).

Shamefaced, *a.*, bashful, modest,
 νάηρεός, -πίς.

Shamefacedly, *ad.*, in a modest manner, $\xi\omicron$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

Shamefacedness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being bashful or modest, (1) *νᾱίπρεσς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ἀνδρᾱίπρεσς*, -α, *f.*: in like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel with s., *ἀγυρ να μνά μαρ αν ὑπέσθονα, το κύρ ἐάουις ιομ-κυβάρθ ιομπὰ μαίλλε πὲ ηδὸ-νᾱίπε* (1 *Tim.* 2, 9); (3) *τυύροε*, *f.*

Shameful, *a.*, disgraceful, נָאִיפֶּעֶס,
-רִיגֶּע: it is a s. deed, וְנָאִיפֶּעֶס
אַן װערט ע; to that s. thing,
װ'ן נִיװ נָאִיפֶּעֶס רִמ (*Jer.* 11, 13).

Shamefully, *ad.*, in a shameful manner, ἄναισχος.

Shamefulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being shameful, *νᾱίπρεάς*, *gen.* -*ας*, *f.*

Shameless, *a.*, without shame, (1) *míonáipeac*, -*ruíge*; (2) *neamnáipeac*, -*ruíge*; (3) *beaḡnáipeac*, -*ruíge*.

S. person, $\eta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\nu$, *m.*

Shamelessly, *ad.*, in a shameless manner, (1) σο nearnárpeac; (2) σο mionárpeac: as one of the vain fellows s. uncovereth himself, μαρ νοούρ δον το να θαομε τιορθαομε é pém σο mionárpeac (2 Sam. 6, 20).

Shamelessness, *n.*, quality of being shameless, (1) mionárpe, *g. id., f.*; (2) beagnárpe, *g. id., f.*; (3) nearnárpe(acht), -a, *f.*; (4) mionárpeacht, -a, *f.*; (5) beagnárpeacht, -a, *f.*

Shamrock, *n.*, the national emblem of Ireland which St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity at Tara, reamrós, -óige, -a, *f.*

Shank, *n.*, (1) the shin, the shinbone, ιορσα, *gen. -an, pl. τειρςne, f.*

(2) That part of tool, etc., which connects the part by which it is held, (a) that part of a knife, hoe, pitchfork which goes into the handle, (i) rámtac, -aíς, *pl. id., m.*, also the handle itself, (ii) τειρεας, -ríςe, *f.*; (b) a loop forming the eye or stem of a button, cop, -oípe, -a, *f.*: it is not worth a shankless button, ní riú cnaípe ζαν cóir é.

Shanty, *n.*, a small mean dwelling, reantíς, -ςe, -ςte, *m.*

Shape, *n.*, (1) figure, form, make, (a) θεαύ, -ειύe, -a, *f.*; (b) cuma, *gen. id., pl. -mta, m.*: the devil has often the s. of an angel, ιρ mimic cuma αμγιλ αρ αν διαβαλ pém.

(2) Outward appearance, (a) cput, *g. -ποτα, pl. id., m.*; (b) crot, -a, *m.*

(3) Figure, ριοζαρ, -ςραc, -ςραca, *f.*: the Holy Ghost descended in bodily s. like a dove on him, τειρμς an Spioρao

ηαom ι υριοζαρ cορπορτα μαρ colum αρ (Luke 3, 22).

(4) A phantom, ρυαc, -a, *m.*

In the s. of, (a) αρ cuma (mná); (b) ι ηοειύ (cailín); (c) ι ριοct (Con.); (d) αρ θεαναρ (muice); (e) ι υρπιρm (ςαβαίρ); (f) ι ζcom-υιρθεαcτ (pír).

Shape, *v.t.*, to mould or make into a particular form, to create, (1) cumaim, -aθ: I was shapen in iniquity, ιρ ι η-είςceαρc το cumao mé (Ps. 51, 5); (2) ριοζρuiςim, -υςaθ.

Shaped, *a.*, having a definite form, cumta: to be well, s. βειτ θεας-cumta.

Shapeless, *a.*, without shape, (1) nearmcumtac, -aίςe; (2) éas-cputac, -aίςe.

Shapelessness, *n.*, the state or quality of being shapeless, (1) nearmcumtact, -a, *f.*; (2) éas-cputaact, -a, *f.*

Shapeliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being shapely, θεαςcumtaact, -a, *f.*

Shapely, *a.*, (1) well-formed, (a) θεαςcumtac, -aίςe; also θεας-cumta, *ind.*; (b) cputamail, -mía; (c) crotac, -aίςe.

(2) Comely, ρςiamac, -aίςe.

Shaper, *n.*, one who shapes, (1) θεαύαοóιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) cumaoóιρ, *m.*

Shaping, *n.*, the act of giving shape to, (1) θεαύαθ, -ύta, *m.*; (2) cumaoóípeaact, *gen. -a, f.*; (3) ριοζρυςaθ, -υίςte, *m.*

Share, *n.*, a certain quantity, a portion, part or division, (1) curo, *gen. coρa, pl. coρca, f.* (cf. L. quota): you have your s. and your reputation, τá το curo ιρ το ctú aςaτ (said when a person offers something which is declined); my s. of life, mo

čuro den τραοζαλ; (2) ρανν, *gen.* ραννε, *pl.* -α, *f.*; (3) ρομμ, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -ονμα, *f.* (*cf.* W. rhan; Bret. ranna); (4) ράιρτ, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εανμα, *f.*; (5) μίρ, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εανμα, *f.* (*cf.* Gr. μέρος, part); (6) ριαρ, *g.* ρέιρ, and -ρτα, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*; (7) cion, *g.* ceana, *pl.* -τα, *m.*: my s. of the Christmas festivities, mo čion den floolaiz; (8) oail, -aila, *f.* (*cf.* Skr. dalas, √ dali -s, share or part): a generous s., upoail, *f.*; a skimpy s., gearrčuro, *f.*

Share, *n.*, the part of the plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow, a plough-share, roc, *g.* ruic, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*: to sharpen his s., do gearruζaó a ruic (1 Sam. 13, 20).

Share, *v.t.*, to divide among two or more, (1) ρανναίμ, -aó; (2) ρομμίμ, *v.n.* ρομμ(τ): I should like to s. my meal with you, doob ail liom mo čuro bíó do ρομντ teat; (3) ραννuiζίμ, -uζaó; (4) ριαρίμ, -aó, and ριαρ.

Shared, *a.*, divided between two or more, (1) ρομντε, *ind.*; (2) ριαρτα, *ind.*

Sharer, *n.*, one who shares, (1) ρομντεóιρ, -ópa, -ópi, *m.*; (2) ριαρuróe, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -óče, *m.*

Sharing, *n.*, the act of dividing or apportioning, (1) ρομμ, -e, -ονμα, *f.*; (2) ρανν, -anne, -α, *f.*; (3) ριαρaó, -ρτα, *m.*; (4) ριαρačt, -α, *f.*; (5) ριαρaróeacčt, -α, *f.*

Shark, *n.*, a rapacious fish; the man-eating shark is of the genus Carcharodon carcharias, (1) mīot oparoe; (2) boc glap, *m.*

Sharp, *a.*, (1) having a thin edge or fine point, (a) ρaóbpac, -aiže; (b) pēiz, -e; (c) ζέαρ, *comp.* ζέιρ: a s. stone, cloč ζέαρ

(Ex. 4, 25); make the knife s., oéan an rζian ζέαρ (not ζέαρ, O'D. Gram. 350); s. knives, rζeana ζέapa; (d) ρinneac, -riže (pointed).

(2) Acute, subtle, (a) ζlic, -e; (b) ζapta, *ind.*; (c) ζunta, *ind.*; (d) oeačamail, -mīa; (e) ζέαρ-cúpeac, -riže.

(3) Cutting in language, biting, severe, harsh, (a) ζέαρ, -éipe: the word of a fool is [often] s., ip ζέαρ focaí amaoáin; there is nothing so s. as a woman's tongue, ní'l níó ip ζéipe 'ná teangá mīná; (b) ρaóbpac, -aiže: poverty is a s. weapon, ip ρaóbpac an t-arm an bočtameacčt; (c) pēaró -eipbe: s. is your voice, ip pēaró do ζlór; (d) ζiobanta, *ind.*: s. though his voice was his deed harmed not, cé 'p ζiobanta a ζlór níop óioζ-báil a ζníom (G. O'D. 527).

(4) Keenly attentive to one's own interest, shrewd, (a) ζlīnn, -e; (b) ζunta, *ind.*; (c) pīoc-namāc, -aiže.

(5) Piercing, keen as cold, ait, -e: cold is the wind to-night, ip ait an ζaoč anočt.

Sharpen, *v.t.*, to give a keen edge or fine point to, (1) ρaóbpuiζίμ, -uζaó; (2) ρaóbpaim, -aó; (3) ζέarpuiζίμ, -uζaó: to s. goads, do ζέarpuζaó na pīaitpīuocaó (1 Sam. 13, 21).

Sharpening, *n.*, the act of giving a keen edge to, (1) ρaóbpuζaó, -uiζče, *m.*; (2) ρaóbpac, -ρτα, *m.*

Sharper, *n.*, one who cheats, esp. at bargains or games, (1) ceal-ζaipe, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* -pī, *m.*; (2) meallicóir, -ópa, -pī, *m.*

Sharp-eyed, *a.*, having keen sight, very observant, ζέarpīuteac, -liže.

Sharply, *ad.*, in a sharp manner, (1) *σο παυριας*; (2) *σο ζεαρ*: rebuke them s., *ρρηας ιαο σο ζεαρ* (*Tit.* 1, 13).

Sharpness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sharp, keenness, (1) *παυρια*, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) *ζειρε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ζειρεαδς*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ζειρεαοαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*

S. of sight, *ζειρε παοαιρς*.

S. of intellect, *ζυρ*, -υρ, *m.*

Sharp-pointed, *a.*, (1) *οεαζαδς*, -αιζε; (2) *βιορδα*, *ind.*; (3) *cmn-ζεαρ*, -ζειρε; (4) *μινneaδς*, -νιζε.

Sharp-sighted, *a.*, having keen sight, (1) *ζεαρπαοαρκαδς*, -αιζε; (2) *βιορμυλεαδς*, -ιιζε.

Sharp-taloned, *a.*, *βιρμγneaδς*, -νιζε.

Sharp-tongued, *a.*, *ρζμνρoεαδς*, -οιζε.

Sharp-tongued woman, *ρζμνρo*, -e, -i, *f.*

Sharp-visaged, *a.*, *ζεαργνυρεαδς*, -ριζε.

Sharp-witted, *a.*, having a keen mind, (1) *ζεαρκυρεαδς*, -ριζε; (2) *ζεαρκυιγρεαδς*, -ριζε.

Shatter, *v.t.*, to break violently into pieces, (1) *βλοδυγim*, -υζαδς; (2) *βρurim* i *mbloδaib*.

Shave, *v.t.*, to cut off beard, etc., with a razor, *beatpaim*, -αδς: they shall not s. the corner of their beard, *ni beatpapo τaοb α βρεαρoς* (*Lev.* 21, 5); then he shall s. his head, *ann pm beatp-pa[rō] pē α ceann* (*Numb.* 6, 9); let them s. all their flesh, *beatp-aroip α βρεoil uile* (*Numb.* 8, 7); shaved off half their beards, *οo beatp oioδ leaδ α βρεαρoς* (2 *Sam.* 10, 4).

S. yourself, (a) *οean* *οo beatpaδς*; (b) *beatp* *cu fēm*.

Shaved, *a.*, having the beard cut off, *beatpτα*, *ind.*

Shave-grass, *n.*, the Dutch rush or scourging grass (*Equisetum hyemale*), (1) *βιοραζς*, *m.*; (2) *cuipoin ban*, *m.*; (3) *cuipoin ζuaδair*, *m.*

haver, *n.*, one who shaves, (1) *beatpictoir*, -ορa, -ορι, *m.*; (2) *beatpiaooir*, *m.*; (3) a barber, *beatpōir*, *m.*

Shaving, *n.*, a thin slice pared off with a plane, etc., (1) *ρpeallān*, -ām, *m.*; (2) *ρζεαlbōς*, -οιζε, -α: if the carpenter is bad the s. is good, *mā'p oic an paop ip maiτ an ρζεαlbōς*; (3) *ρiρeōς*, -οιζε, -α, *f.*

Shawl, *n.*, a square or oblong piece of cloth of wool, silk, etc., worn by women as a covering for the neck and shoulders, (1) *ρilleōς*, -οιζε, -α, *f.*; (2) *ρεαl*.

She, *pron.*, this or that woman, animal of the female sex or object personified as feminine, *ri*, *i*; *riρe*, *ipe*, *emph.* form of *ri* and *i*: she is in love, *τā ri i nγpāδς*; she is a woman, *ip bean i*; a she friend, *bean μumnteaρoα*; a she cousin, *bean ζaoil*.

She-ass, *lāip apail*, *f.*

Sheaf, *n.*, (1) a quantity of ears of corn bound together, (a) *punann*, *gen.* -anne, *pl.* -anna, *f.*: binding sheaves, *αζ ceangal punann* (*Gen.* 37, 7); (b) *οpōς*, -οιζε, -α, *f.*: a s. of corn, *punann apōair*; losing the sheaves and gathering the straws, *αζ cailleamam na bpunann γ αζ bailluζaδ na rop*; (c) *cpaοbōς*, -οιζε, -α, *f.*

(2) A collection of things bound together, *ζlac*, -αιce, -α, *f.*: a s. of arrows, *ζlac paiζeαo*.

Shear, *v.t.*, (1) to cut off with a shears or similar instrument, (a) *lomaim*, -að : *to* *cuairt* *lában* *a* *lomað* *a* *caorac* (*Gen.* 31, 19); (b) *lomiam*, -að; (c) *beairiam*, -að : *to* *s.* *sheep*, *na* *caoiriú* *to* *lomiað* *nó* *to* *beairiað*.

(2) To deprive of property, to fleece, *lomaim*, -að.

Shearer, *n.*, one who shears, (1) *beairtóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.* : for my shearers, *dom* *beairtóirib* (1 *Sam.* 25, 11); (2) *lomatóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (3) *lomaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *beairtóir caorac* (2 *Sam.* 13, 23); (5) *beairbóir na* *scorac*.

Shearing, *n.*, the act of one who shears, (1) *lomairt*, -airt, *f.*; (2) *lomað*, -má, *m.*; (3) *lomiað*, -riúgte, *m.*; (4) *beairiað*, -rta, *m.* : he was *s.* his sheep, *to* *bí* [*ré*] *a* *beairiað* *a* *caorac* (1 *Sam.* 25, 2); (5) *pl.* *luét beairta caorac* (1 *Sam.* 25, 7).

Shears, *n.*, a cutting instrument consisting of two blades rivetted together, (1) *oemhear*, -mír, *m.*; (2) *oemír*, -e, *f.*

Shearwater, *n.*, a long-winged gull (*Puffinus anglorum*), the Manx *s.*, *púicín scóite*, *m.*

Sheath, *n.*, a scabbard, (1) *truaill*, -e, -eáca, *f.* : he put his sword again into the *s.* thereof, *to* *cuir* *ré* *a* *clárdeán* *ar* *teac* *ar* *n-a* *truaill* (1 *Chron.* 21, 27); (2) *óúbla*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.* : David drew his sword out of its *s.*, *to* *tarraim* *óúib* *a* *clárdeán* *amaic* *ar* *a* *óúbla* (1 *Sam.* 17, 51); (3) *faigin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*cf.* *L. vagina*).

Shed, *n.*, an outbuilding. (1) *rgairp*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*; (2) *briácin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (3) wooden, *teap*, *g.* *tip*, *m.* (*Leit.*).

Shed, *v.t.*, (1) to spill, to pour out, (a) *oirtim*, -ortao : whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be *s.*, *gró* *bé* *oirtfeap* *fuil* *oime* *ir* *le* *oime* *oirtfeap* *a* *fuilfean* (*Gen.* 9, 6); (b) *ritim*, -leao, and *rit* : shedding tears, *a* *ritleao* *oeór*.

(2) To let fall, to throw off as seed, feathers, leaves, etc., (a) *rpealam*, -ao; (b) *rgaortim*, -leao. Shed, *v.i.*, to let fall as seeds or fruit. See Shed, *v.t.*, (2).

Shedder, *n.*, one who or that which sheds, (1) *oirtóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *ritóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Shedding, *n.*, the act of casting off or out, (1) *oirtao*, -tuigte : *s.* blood, *a* *oirtao* *foia*; (2) *ritleao*, -lte, *m.*; (3) *rgaortleao*, -lte, *m.*; (4) *rgéir*, -e, *m.* : *s.* his blood, *a* *rgéir* *a* *curo* *foia*.

Sheeling, *n.*, a hut on a mountain, (1) *boán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (2) *buante*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -lte, *f.*

Sheen, *n.*, brightness, glitter, (1) *oeallpac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *iamnear*, -nir, *m.* : the *s.* of her hair like gold, *iamnear* *a* *ciab* *mar* *óir*; also *iamnir*, -e, *f.*

Sheeny, *a.*, bright, radiant, (1) *oeallpac*, -aige; (2) *iamnear*, -rige; (3) *tonmpac*, -aige.

Sheep, *n.*, a ruminant animal of the genus *Ovis*, *caor*, *gen.* *caorac*, *pl.* *caoiriú*, *dpl.* -rcaib, *f.* A yearling *s.*, *uargán*, -ám, *m.*, and *uargin*, *m.*

Sheep-fold, *n.*, a place where sheep are confined, (1) *cú* *na* *scorac*; (2) *cúir* *na* *scorac*; (3) *laca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ma, *m.*; (4) *liap*, -air, *m.*; (5) *caoiriam*, -anne, -a, *f.*; (6) *banmpac*, -aige, -a, *f.*, (*cf.* *Sparc na mBanmpac*, Ballycroy, Co. Mayo, and *Banmpac*, a village near Spiddal).

Sheepish, *a.*, diffident, timorous, *ιαψεύτα, ind.*

Sheepishly, *ad.*, in a sheepish manner, *σο ιαψεύτα.*

Sheepishness, *n.*, timorousness, *νεμφεαράμιας, -α, f.*

Sheep-louse, *n.*, a kind of louse which infests sheep, (1) *ρορ, gen.* and *pl. -οιρ, m., dim. ροράν, -άμ, m. (genly, ρορ καοράς);* (2) *καρτάν, -άμ, m. (Don.);* (3) *ρζεαρτάν, -άμ, m. (M).*

Sheep's bit, *n.*, an herb (*Jasione montana*), *ουβάν να ζσαοράς.*

Sheep's-eye, *n.*, a loving glance, *ρούτ να ζλαρόζε.*

Sheep-skin, *n.*, the skin of a sheep or the leather made from it, *ερωεαμν καοράς, gen. -εμν, pl. -ε, m.*

Sheep's sorrel, *n.*, a perennial herb (*Rumex acetosella*), (1) *πλούνιν ρεανγάν;* (2) *ραμάθ καοράς, m.*

Sheep-walk, *n.*, a sheep-run, (1) *βάμρεας, -ρίζε, -α, f.;* (2) *τυαρ, -αίρ, m.;* also the *dim. τυαρίν,* so common in place names; (3) *βαννράς, -αίζε, -α, f.*

Sheet, *n.*, (1) an article of bedding, (a) *βραιτλίν, gen. id., pl. -νί, m. (in Acts 10, 11, it is βραιτλίν);* (b) *βραιτλεός, -όζε, f.*

(2) Of parchment *cin* (*cf. quini, five each*), also *quire* of parchment.

(3) Of a book, *ρτυαθ, -αίθ, m.*

(4) Of ice, *τεας, g. lice, pl. -α and -αα, f.*

(5) Winding-sheet, *ρζαοιτεός, -όζε, -α, f.*

Sheet-anchor, *n.*, a large anchor, *ανκαίρε μόρ.*

Shekel, *n.*, an ancient Jewish coin and weight, *ρεσετ*: the fourth part of a s. of silver, *αν σεατ-ραμάθ κυρθ δε ρεσετ αηρζο* (1 *Sam.* 9, 8).

Sheldrake, *n.*, a species of duck of the genus *Tadorna*, *ερανν-λαα, f.*

Shelf, *n.*, (1) a flat ledge set horizontally at a distance from the floor, (a) *ελάρ, -άίρ, m.;* (b) *ιομελάρ, -άίρ, m.;* (c) *ρλιαρτάν, -άμ, m.;* (d) *ρζιαεθάλλα;* (e) *ελειεθίθ;* (f) *ρλίρ, -ε, -εαμνα, f.;* (g) *ρλίμν, -ε, -ί, f.;* (h) *ρείρ, -ε, f.*

(2) A shelf in a cliff, *ραεαίρ, -ερας, -εραα, f.*

Shell, *n.*, (1) a hard outside covering as of an animal, egg or a fruit, (a) *ρλιοζάν, -άμ, m.: oyster s., ρλιοζάν οίρρί;* egg s., *ρλιοζάν υιθ;* (b) *πλαοίρζ (νό βλαοίρζ), -οίρζε, -α, f.: πλαοίρζ υιθ;* also applied to the human skull; (c) shell as of any fruit, husk of corn, etc., (i) *μοζαίτ, -αίτ, m.,* (ii) *ρυίρζ, -υίρζ, m.,* (iii) *ρρεαίός, -όίζε, -α, f.;* (iv) *κοεαίτ, -αίτ, m. (T.P., I, 5);* (d) *concha veneris, μαρθεός, -όίζε, -α, f.*

(2) The hard covering of mollusks, (a) *ρλιοζάν, -άμ, m.: scallop s., ρλιοζάν ερεαεαμν;* mother-of-pearl, *ρ. νεαμναμν;* shell-fish generally, *ιαρζ ρλιοζας;* the mussel s., *ρλιοζάν ουθ;* (b) *ραοός, -όίζε, -α, also a cockle or periwinkle.*

Shell, *v.t.*, to take out of the shell, pod, etc., *ρζιοιλαμ, -αθ, .ι. να μοζαίτ το θάμ δε ρίρ νό δε ροναίρε, νό να ρλιοζάν θ'οίρρί νό μαρ ρμ.*

Sheller, *n.*, one who shells, as an oyster s., a corn s., *ρζιοιλαθόίρ, -όίρα, -ρί, m.*

Shelling, *n.*, the act of removing shells from fruit, fish, peas, etc., (1) *ρζιοιλαθ, -ίτα, m.;* (2) *ρζεαεζαθ, -ζεα, m.*

Shell-fish, *n.*, any fish covered with a shell, (1) *macmhuirgeac*; (2) *iarṡ rtiogac*; (3) scraped off the rocks with a spade for manure, *iarṡán, -ám, m.*; (4) a kind of oval s., (a) *bpeallán, -ám, m.*; (b) *bpanlleán, m.* (*Berehaven*); (c) *bpeallán burde, m.* (*Don.*); (d) *bpealliacán, m.* (*Ker.*); (e) *bpeallíucán, m.* (*W. Cork*); (f) *bpealllós, -óige, -a, f.*; (5) *trorṡar, -air, m.*; (6) *muirín, m.*

Shelly, *a.*, abounding with shells, of the nature of shells, (1) *rtiogánac, -aige*; (2) *rtiogac, -aige*.

Shelter, *n.*, that which covers, protects or shields, (1) *potam, -ana, f.*; (2) *forṡaḃ, -arḃ, m.* (also *farṡaḃ, Tyr.*); for thou hast been a s. for me, *óir oo bí tú ao forṡaḃ aṡam* (*Ps. 61, 3*); (3) *teallta, g. id., pl. -aí, m.*: *fuapamar teallta corṡ an élarde*; make a s. of this big sail, *oéan teallta den treól móir ro*; (4) *oídean, -ome, f.*; (5) *oíon, -a, m.*; (6) *téasair, -air, m.*; (7) *rṡát, -a, -anna, m.*: in the s. of the fence, *ar rṡát an élarde*; (8) *clutar, -air, m.*

Shelter, *v.t.*, to shield, to protect, *oíonuigim, -uṡaḃ*.

Sheltered, *a.*, protected, (1) *clutar, -aire*; (2) *potameac, -nige*: on the s. side, *ar éaob na potana*; (3) *poitneamail, -míla*; (4) *copanta*.

Sheltering, *n.*, the act of protecting, *forṡaḃ, -arḃ, m.*

Shelterless, *a.*, (1) without shelter, *ṡan potam*.

(2) Without protection, *ṡan cornam*.

Sheltery, *a.*, affording shelter, (1)

potameac, -nige; (2) *forṡac, -aige*; (3) *clutarac, -aige*.

Shepherd, *n.*, a man who minds sheep, (1) *aoḃaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*: a shepherd's bag, *mála aoḃaire* (*1 Sam. 17, 40*); I am the good S. and know My sheep, *ir mṡre an t-aoḃaire maic aṡur aicnigim Mo éaoirṡ fém* (*John 10, 14*); (2) *tréasourde, gen. id., pl. -óce, m.*

Shepherdess, *n.*, a female shepherd, (1) *banaoḃaire, gen. id., f.*; (2) *bantréasourde, f.*

Shepherd's crook, *n.*, staff carried by a shepherd, *baḃall, -éla and -antie, pl. -éla, f.*

Shepherd's needle, *n.*, a plant (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*), lady's comb, *creasac, -aig, m.*

Shepherd's purse, *n.*, a plant (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*), (1) *lur an rparám, m.*; (2) *lur na fota*; (3) *rparáoin, m.*

Sheriff, *n.*, the chief officer of a shire or county for the execution of the law, (1) *ripríam, gen. and pl. -am, m.*; (2) *riopram, -am, pl. id., m.*: the counsellors, the sheriffs and all the rulers, *na comairṡ, na riopram aṡur uite ríaglóirṡe* (*Dan. 3, 3*).

Shew, *v.t.* and *i.* See Show.

Shield, *n.*, (1) a piece of defensive armour for warding off blows or missive weapons, *rṡiac, gen. rṡéite, pl. -a, f.* (somet. *m.*) (*cf. Gr. σκία, shadow, √ skeu, to cover*).

(2) Defence, protection: his truth shall be thy s. and buckler, (a) *ir rṡiac aṡur bucléir ouit a fíumne* (*Ps. 94, 4*); (b) as a s. for his good name, *marí cornam ar a élu* (*K., Tob. 250, 1*).

(3) *Fig.*, one who protects or defends: he is a s. to them that

(2) *καῖβ*, -αῖβ, *m.*, *dim.* *καῖβιν*, *m.*: ship boy, *καῖβεσάν*, *m.*; (3) *καῖς*, -α, *m.* (*Ker.*); (4) *ῥυο*, -υο, *m.* (*cf.* O. N. *skuta*, a small ship); (5) vessel or ship, (a) *ροῖτεσ*, -τίς, *m.*, (b) *ἀρτέσ*, -αῖς, *m.*

Ship, *v.t.*, to put on board a ship, *κυῖναι ἀπὸ βόρυ λυμγε*.

Ship, *v.i.*, to embark on a ship, *τέριμι ἀπὸ βόρυ λυμγε*, *v.n.* *οὐτ ἀπὸ βόρυ λυμγε*.

Shipping, *n.*, ships generally, *λυμγεαῖ*, -ῖς, *m.*

Ship's carpenter, *n.*, *ῥαοῖ λυμγε*, *m.*

Shipwreck, *n.*, the breaking in pieces of a ship, *λυμγέρεσ*, -ῖς, *m.*: thrice I suffered s., *ὅ' ἔφυλαμς μέ λυμγέρεσ τῇ νηαῖς* (2 *Cor.* 11, 25).

Shipwright, *n.*, a builder of ships, (1) *λυμγῆδοῖ*, -οῖς, *m.*; (2) *ῥαοῖ λυμγε*, *gen.* *ῥαοῖς λυμγε*, *m.*

Shire, *n.*, a county, *contae*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Shirt, *n.*, an undergarment for men; formerly worn by both sexes, consequently *τέμε* is used for shirt and chemise, *τέμε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ντε and -ντεσά, *f.*

Shiver, *v.i.*, to shake with cold or fear, to tremble, *κυῖναι*, *v.n.* *κυῖναι*: to s. with cold, *ἀπὸ κῦτ* *τε ῥαετ*.

Shiver, *v.t.*, to break into small pieces: to s. to atoms, *βυρεσ* *ἢ μβλύρῖβ*.

Shivering, *n.*, the act of shaking with cold or fear, trembling, *κυῖναι*, *g.* *κῦεσά*, *pl.* *κῦεσάμνα*, *m.*: the shivers, s. of the skin, *ῥοναεῖναι*, -κῦεσά, *m.*

Shivery, *a.*, tremulous, shivery, (1) *κῦεσά*, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *κῦεσάνα*, -αῖς, *m.*

Shoal, *n.*, a sandbank or bar, (1), *ῥῥαῖβάν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*

(2) *οῖτιν*, -τεσά, -τεσά, *f.*

Shoal, *n.*, a great multitude of fish, (1) *ῥῥοῖ*, -ε, -εάμνα, *f.*; (2) *ῥῥοῖ*, -οῖ, *m.*; (3) *τάμ*, -άνα, -τε, *f.*: a s. of fish, *τάμ* *έρς*; (4) a small s., *τῦν*, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (5) a s. of herrings, *ποῖν ῥῥαοάν*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (6) *μαῖν-ῥῥέσ*, -έσ, *m.* A calm spot in a troubled sea caused by a s. of fish throwing up oil, *βλάτῖναι*, *m.*, also *βλάτῖναι*, -ε, *f.*

Shoaly, *a.*, full of shoals or sandbanks, *ῥῥαῖβάν*, -αῖς, *m.*

Shock, *n.* A sudden fright, (1) *ῥῥοῖ*, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εάμνα, *f.*; (2) *ῥῥαῖναι*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ναῖς and -ναῖς, *m.*

Shock, *v.t.*, to strike terror, horror or disgust, (1) *ῥῥαῖναι*, -αῖς; (2) *ναῖναι*, -αῖς; (3) *ναῖναι*, -αῖς.

Shocking, *a.*, causing horror or disgust, *ναῖναι*, -αῖς, *m.*

Shockingly, *ad.*, in a shocking manner, *ῥῥοῖ*.

Shoddy, *n.*, a woollen fabric of inferior quality, made of shredded old woollen articles with a mixture of new wool, *κομαεσά*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Shoe, *n.*, (1) a covering for the human foot, (a) *βῦς*, -ός, *f.*: put off thy shoes from thy feet, *κυῖναι ὅτις ὅς βῦς ὅς ὅς* (*Ex.* 3, 5); (b) made of untanned leather, (i) *κυῖναι*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμ, *m.*: without a cup except his s., *ῥῥοῖ* *εῖναι* (*Harl.* 5280, 46b), (ii) *κυῖναι*, *gen.* -ός, *pl.* -α, *f.*, (iii) *βυμπεῖναι*, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -ί, *f.*, (iv) *βυμπεῖναι*, -ε, -ί, *f.*, (v) *ποκαῖναι*, -βυμν, *m.*; (2) a horse's shoe, *κυῖναι*, -ύς, *pl.* -α, *m.*; (3)

a drag for a vehicle, *bṛóḡ*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*

Shoe, *v.t.*, to furnish with shoes, (a) a person, *cuirim bṛóḡa fá*; (b) a horse, ass, etc., *cṛúḃaim, -aḃ.*

Shoe-latchet, Shoe-string, *n.*, (1) *iall bṛóḡe, f.*; (2) *baíṛiall, -éille, -a, f.*; (3) *larḡa bṛóḡe, m.*

Shoeless, *a.*, without shoes, bare-foot, (1) *ḡan bṛóḡa*; (2) *bonn ró lár*; (3) *oíobṛóḡac, -aḡe.*

Shoemaker, *n.*, one whose trade is making boots and shoes, (1) *ḡréaruróe, gen. id., pl., -óte, m.*: there were only present the s. and the priest but the awl was stolen, *ní raib ann acṡ an ḡréaruróe ir an raḡarṡ acṡ ḡoro-eaḃ an meanaite*; (2) *rutairpe, g. id., pl. -rí, m. (cf. L. sutor; cf. B.L.L. V. 82, 9)*; (3) *cair-eam, -ṡm, m.*

Shoemaking, *n.*, the business of a shoemaker, *ḡréararóeacṡ, -a, f.*

Shook, *imp.* of Shake, *oo cṡairṡ.*

Shoot, *n.*, a bud, (1) *bunneán, -ám, m.*; (2) *péacán, -ám, m.*; (3) *baclóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (4) *baṡlóḡ, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (5) *baílleóḡ, f.*

Shoot, *v.i.*, to germinate, to bud, to sprout, *earḡṡaim, -aḃ and -ḡar.*

Shoot, *v.t.*, to let fly with force as an arrow or bullet, (1) *lámácuḡim nó lámácam, v.n. lámác*: to s. an arrow, *raḡeao oo lámác*; when he shot the bird, *nuair oo lámácuḡ (prond. láḡ, M.) ré an t-éan*; valiant men able to s. with the bow, *ṡir cúmaṡoa cum lámúḡ ar boḡa (1 Chron. 5, 18)*; to s. off a gun, *ḡuna oo lámác*; to s. off great guns, *na ḡunaí móra oo lámác*; to s. one to death, *oime oo márbao le harim*

temeao; (2) s. him, *ṡḡaonl air nó leir.*

Shoot, *v.i.*, (1) to cause a weapon to discharge a missile, (a) *lámácam, -aḃ*: they shot well, *oo lámácuḡ (prond. láḡ, M.) raḡo ḡo marṡ*; (b) *ṡḡaonim, -leaḃ, with le*: they shot at him, *ṡḡaonleaḃar leir.*

(2) To germinate, to sprout, *ṡḡéitim, v.n. ṡḡéit, -teaḃ and -teaṡamṡ*: behold the fig-tree and all the trees when they s. forth, *réaṡaḡ an cṡann ṡḡe aḡur na huile cṡann an tan ṡḡéitro a nouilleaḃar (Luke 21, 30).*

Shooting, *n.*, act of one who shoots, (1) *aḡ lámác*; (2) *lámác, -ta, m.*; (3) s. arrows, *oíubṡaṡo, -aṡte, m.*

Shop, *n.*, a building where goods are sold, (1) *ṡopa, g. id., pl. -aí, m. (O' Beg.)*; (2) *oíolbot, -oite, -a, f.*; (3) *oíolcuam, -am, m. (O' Beg.)*; (4) *oíolbṡuḡ, -a, m. (O' Beg.)*.

Shopkeeper, *n.*, one who keeps a shop, a trader, (1) *ṡopaḃóir, -óra, -rí, m.*; (2) *ṡear ṡopa, m.*

Shopman, *n.*, an assistant in a shop, *coimeáouróe an oíolcuam.*

Shopping, *n.*, buying goods in a shop, *marḡaróeacṡ, -a, f.*

Shore, *n.*, the coast or land near the sea, (1) *tráḡ, -áḡa, pl. id., f.*: to the s., *cum na tráḡa (Mat. 13, 48)*; the whole multitude stood on the s., *oo ṡear an ṡuaḡ uile ar an oṡtráḡ (Mat. 13, 2)*; (2) a flat stony s., *claoac, -aḡ, pl. id., m.*; (3) a steep, stony s., *tuṡlmḡ, -e, -í, f.*: com iomaḃamail le clocaib na tuṡlmḡe.

Shore, *v.t.*, to prop up, *τακυγίμ*, -*υζαθ*.

Shoreless, *a.*, having no shore, *ζαν τράιζ*.

Shorn, *a.*, clipped with a shears, (1) *βεαρρετα*, *ind.*; (2) *τομτα*, *ind.*; (3) *τομαρτα*, *ind.*

Short, *a.*, (1) not long, *ζεαρρ*, *comp.* *ζιορρα*: the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself upon it, *ιρ ζιορρα αν ιεαβα να μαρ ο'φέαοφαθ ουμε ε' πέμ το'ρίεαθ υιρτε* (*Isa.* 28, 20).

(2) Not long in time, (a) *ζεαρρ*, *comp.* *ζιορρα*: the days are s. in winter, *βίο να ιαεθε ζεαρρ ιαν ηγεμπεαθ*; the days are getting shorter, *τά να ιαεθε ας ουτ ι ηζιορραατ*; *τά να ιαεθε ας επιζε ζεαρρ*. knowest thou not that the triumphing of the wicked is s.? *ναθ β'φuit α' ριορ πο αςαοφα ζυρ ζεαρρ αιτ'ρεμ αν ο'ποα'ουμε* (*Job* 20, 5); (b) *αιτ'ζεαρρ*, -*ζιορρα*: because he knoweth that he hath but a s. time, *αρ μβειτ α' πεαφα αιζε ζυρ αβ' αιτ'ζεαρρ α' αμρρρ* (*Rev.* 12, 12).

(3) Inadequate. scanty, *ζανμ*, -*αννε*: our provisions are s., *τά άρ' λόν ζανμ*.

(4) Lacking, *ι' η-εαζμυρ*: for all have sinned and come s. of the glory of God, *οιρ το' πεακυζ αν υιτε ουμε αςυρ ατάρο ι' η-εαζμυρ ζιόιπε' Οέ* (*Rom.* 3, 23).

(5) Deficient, defective: he is s. of sense, *τά' πέ αρ εα'βαρδ' céille*.

(6) Abrupt, petulant, *τυρ*, -*υιπε*: s. was your refusal, *ιρ τυρ' το' βί' το' ο'ιύιταθ*.

(7) Brief, condensed, (a) *ατ-εμαρρ*, -*e*: a s. dictionary,

ποαλόιρ ατ'εμαρρ; (b) *εμαρρ*, -*e*; (c) *αιτ'ζεαρρ*, -*ζιορρα*: the s. narrative is best, *αιτ'ζεαρρ ιρ' πεαρρ αν' φα'ρνε'ιρ*,—*ταος' Mac' Οάιπε*.

(8) Near at hand, *ζαιμρ' νό ζοιμρ*, *comp.* *ζιορρα*.

S. man, (a) *μμ'φεαρ*, *m.*; (b) *μιονουμ*, *m.*

Short-necked person, *ρ'ζυρζιν*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*

S. space of time, (a) *μεονοαρ*, -*αρ*, *m.* (*Con.*); (b) *τρεαλλ*, -*α*, *pl.* -*α* and -*αννα*, *f.*; (c) *τρεαλλαρ*, -*αρ*, *m.*; (d) *ταμαλλ' βεαζ*: for a s. time, *αρ' πεαθ' ταμυλλ' β'ις* (*1 Thess.* 2, 17).

Short-cut, *n.*, a near way for getting to a place, (1) *κομ'ζαρ*, -*αρ*, *m.*; (2) *αιτ'ζιορρα*, *g. id.*, *m.*: I took the short-cut through the Friars' Bog, *ζαβαρ αν' τ-αιτ'ζιορρα' τ'ρί' μλόμ' να' μ'ο'ράιτ'ρεαθ*; s. way about, *βόταρ' ζεαρρ' τιμ-εαλλ*; the long way about, *αν' φα'ρ'βεαλαθ' τιμ'εαλλ*; whether crooked or straight the way, the high road is the short-cut, *πέ' cam' νό' ο'ίπεαθ' αν' μ'ό'ο' ρέ' αν' βόταρ' μ'ό'ρ' αν' τ-αιτ'ζιορρα*.

Shorten, (1) *v.t.*, to make short in time, extent or measure, *ζιορρ-υιζίμ*, -*υζαθ*: two persons s. a road, *ζιορρ'υιζεαμ' βειρτ' βόταρ*.

(2) To abridge or condense, (a) *οέαναιμ' ατ'εμαρρ*: to s. a story, *ρ'ζεαλ' το' οέαναιμ' ατ-εμαρρ*; (b) *οέαναιμ' αιτ'ζεαρρ*.

Shorten, *v.i.*, to become short, *ζιορρ'υιζίμ*, -*υζαθ*: an iron rod shortens by cold, *ζιορρ'υιζεαμ' αν' ρ'υαατ' ρ'λατ' ια'ρ'αμν*.

Shortening, *n.*, the act of making short, *ζιορρ'αθ*, -*α'ο*, *m.*

Shorter, *comp.* of Short, *a*: the bed is s. than that a man can stretch himself, *ιρ' ζιορρα' αν'*

leaba ná mar o'féadad dume é
fém do rínead (Isa. 28, 20).

Shorthand, *n.*, a rapid method of
writing, stenography, (1) ʒeap-
rʒrībneóipeact, -a, *f.*; (2) luat-
rʒrībneóipeact, -a, *f.*

Short-lived, *a.*, not living or lasting
long, (1) ʒeap-rʒoʒlác, -aʒe ;
(2) rʒiombuan, -ame ; (3) nea-
mbuan, -ame ; (4) beaʒ-rʒoʒlác,
-aʒe.

Shortly, *ad.*, (1) briefly, ʒo nat-
cumair.

(2) Soon, (a) ʒo ʒair, also
ʒo ʒoir: God will s. bring it
to pass, béapfaro Dia i ʒcric i
ʒo ʒoir (Gen. 41, 32); (b) ʒo
naitʒeap, -ʒiopia: that he him-
self would depart s., ʒo račad
fé fém ʒo naitʒeap (Acts
25, 4); (c) ʒo luat: to show
things which must s. come to
pass, cum na neiteann ir éʒean
do beir ann ʒo luat o'foill-
riuʒad (Rev. 1, 1).

(3) Abruptly, curtly, ʒo tur:
arguing s. or petulantly, aʒ
aitcam ʒo tur.

Shortness, *n.*, the quality of being
short, (1) want of extension, (a)
ʒiopiact, -a, *f.*; (b) ʒiopiač,
-ar, *m.*: s. of life, ʒiopiač
raoʒail; (c) ʒoir, *g. id., f.*

(2) Deficiency, (a) ʒamne, *g.*
id., f.: s. of food, ʒamne bʒo ;
(b) eapbar, -bačad, *f.*

S. of breath, luatap análad
(also anála and anáite).

Short-sighted, *a.*, myopic, near-
sighted, (1) ʒeap-račapacč,
-aʒe ; (2) ʒliučacč, -aʒe: a
s. person, ʒliučacč, -aʒ, *m.*, also
a person with sore eyes ; (3)
čaol-račapacč, -aʒe.

Short-sightedness, *n.*, the quality
or condition of being short-
sighted, (1) ʒeap-račapacč, -a,

f.; (2) ʒiopiact račapacč, *f.*; (3)
mallačap račapacč, *m.*

Short-tempered, *a.*, having a quick
temper, ʒiopiaurʒ, -e.

Short-winded, *a.*, suffering from
shortness of breath, ʒeap-
análad.

Shot, *n.*, (1) small balls of lead
for killing game, (a) ʒrán, -ám,
m.: with powder and s., le
púrap ir ʒrán; (b) (small)
rpar, -a, *pl. id., m.*

(2) Discharge from a gun or
other weapon, určap, *gen.* and
pl. -ap, m., generally pron.
ručap: as it were a bowshot,
fá čuapum určap fapʒoe (Gen.
21, 16).

(3) A reckoning, rʒot, *g.*
rʒuit, *pl. id., m.*

(4) A marksman, (a) am-
rʒčeor, -čpa, -rʒi, *m.*; (b)
(good) cumrʒčeor.

Should, *imp.* of Shall: (1) I s. do
it, ba čoir čompa a čéanam ;
it s. be so, ba čoir a beir mar
rom ; your ears s. be hot, ba
čoir do čuapa a beir te ; (2)
I s. love him with all my heart,
do ʒrārčpm é le čporč mör ;
(3) whom s. I meet but such
a man, čia čeapčmāč liom acč
a leičero reo do dume ; (4) we
s. often consider, ní řulap
řmuamead ʒo mmic (Donl. 10).

Shoulder, *v.t.*, (1) to take upon the
shoulder, cuřpm ap mo ʒuam: they
laid it on both their shoul-
ders, do čuřeap ap a řuailiř
apaon é (Gen. 9, 23).

(2) To push or thrust with
the shoulders, ʒuailriřim, -iuʒad.

Shoulder, *n.*, (1) the joint connect-
ing the arm with the body,
(a) ʒuala, *gen. -am, dat. -amn,*
pl. ʒuailne and ʒuailteča, dpl.
ʒuailiř: on both their shoulders,

ար և քսալիւն արաւն է (*Gen.* 9, 23); and put it on her s., Դ օօ շար ար և քսալաւն է (*Gen.* 21, 14); (b) բլմեան, -ան, *m.*: the cold of the shoulders spots the shins, բաճէ նա բլմեան և օրեալան նա լալիշն.

(2) *Fig.*, a person: unprotected is the man without a friend, Կր մաօլ քսալա քան ճարա (*cf. B.L.L.* III. 290, 17, from which it would appear that men wore brooches on the shoulders and women on the breast, *Att.*

Narrow-shouldered, քսնած, -ալիշ.

Shoulder-belt or strap, *n.*, a belt passing over one shoulder, (1) արօր քսալաւն; (2) քսալեան, -ան, *m.*

Shoulder-blade, *n.*, the scapula, (1) ար բլմեան; (2) շար քսալաւն; (3) բլմեան, -ան, *m.*; (4) անան բլմօլքաօն.

Shouldered, *a.*, having shoulders, քսալեալ, -ալիշ.

Shouldering, *n.*, the act of pushing with the shoulder, քսալեալ, -ալա, *f.*

Shout, *n.*, a loud and sudden cry of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c., (1) լիւշ, -լիշ, *m.*: a hunting s., լիւշ բաճալիշ; (2) ճիշեան, *gen.* ճիշե, *f.*; (3) ճիւն, -ե, -եանա, *f.*; (4) ճար, -ե, *pl. id.*, and -արժա, *f.* (*cf. W.* gawr, √ gar, *Skr.* gîr, *Gr.* γῆρυς); they gave three shouts of joy, օօ լիշեալար ար ճարժա քսալն (*M. C.*); (5) lament, Կլե -լիւշ (*cf. L.* ululatus).

Loud s., (a) արօլքար, -ե, -եալա, *f.*; (b) նալ, -ալե, -ալա, *f.*; (c) արար, -ե, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (d) Եիւ, -ե, -ի, *f.*

Shout, *v.i.*, to utter a loud cry of joy, exultation, encouragement, or triumph, (1) ճարբօ ան քօալ

Կլե լե ճար մօլ; (2) Եանալ ճար: *s.* not . . . till the day I bid ye s., then ye should s., նա Եանալ ճար . . . քօ օտի ան լա և նալեօրա միւր լիւ ճարեալ: ան բլ ճարբօ (*Josh.* 6, 10); (3) արեալաւն -ալ, and ար արեալիշ; (4) արարաւն, -ալ; (5) ճիւն, -մեալ and -մեալ (*M.*).

Shouter, *n.*, one who shouts, (1) լիւշար, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ի, *m.*; (2) ճարբօլ, -օրա, -ի; (3) ճիշեան-տօլ, -օրա, -ի, *m.*

Shouting, *n.*, the act of one who shouts, (1) արեալալ, -ալա, *m.*; (2) լիւշար, -ար, *f.*; (3) ար լիւշար; (4) լիւշարեալ, -ա, *f.*; (5) արարժալ, -ե, *f.*; (6) արարեալ, -ա, *f.*

Shouting, *a.*, uttering shouts, (1) ճիշեալ, -միշ; (2) արարեալ, -ալիշ.

Shove, *n.*, a forcible push, (1) արալ, -ա, *m.*; (2) արալ, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) արալ, -ար, *m.*

A s. with the hand, արալ, -ա (*m. b.*).

Shove, *v.t.*, to push, to jostle, (1) արալաւն, -ալ; (2) արալալ, -ալալ.

Shovel, *n.*, an implement for throwing earth, coal, etc., (1) արալալ, *g. արարե, pl. id.*, *f.*; (2) fire s., արօն լալիշ, *m.*

Shovel, *v.t.*, to take up and throw with a shovel, արալաւն, -ալ.

Shovelful, *n.*, enough to fill a shovel, (1) արալ, -ա, *m.*; (2) արալ, -ա, *m.*; (3) արալօլ, -օլիշ, -ա, *f.*

Shoveller, *n.*, (1) one who shovels, (a) արալալօլ, -օրա, -ի, *m.*; (b) արարեօլ.

(2) A species of duck (*Spatula clypeata*), քօ լեալան.

(c) a blind s. .i. only a few drops, *ciot datt, m.*

(2) A fall of tears, *ῥῥαρ, -a*, and *-ar, pl. id., m.*: a s. of tears, *ῥῥαρ deor* (*cf. Skr. vrasha, rain*).

(3) A fall of blessings: there shall be showers of blessings, *berō ceāta beannaōda ann* (*Ezek. 34, 26*).

Showeriness, *n.*, the quality of being showery, *ceātaēt, gen. -a, f.*

Showerless, *a.*, free from showers, *ḡan ciot.*

Showery, *a.*, having frequent showers, (1) *ceātaē, -aige*; (2), *ciotānaē, -aige*; (3) *ceātaannaē, -aige*; (4) *ῥliuc, gsf. ῥlice*; (5) *ῥῥaraē, -aige*.

Showiness, *n.*, ostentation, (1) *ḡartallaēt, gen. -a, f.*; (2) *ῥḡōroeaēt, -a, f.*

Showing, *n.*, presentation of facts, (1) *ῥairbeānaō, -nta, m.*; (2) *ῥoitῥiuḡaō, -iḡte, m.*

Showy, *a.*, ostentatious, gaudy, (1) *ḡartallaē, -aige*: a *ḡean uaral ḡartallaē ḡo ḡῑuit na ῥōbaī aḡ ῥileāō leat*; (2) *ῥairōḡreaē, -riḡe*: *ir mōῑῥairōḡreaē iao aōarῑa na mbō ῥar lear*; (3) *ḡlomaraē, -aige*; (4) *ῥḡōroeamail, -mīa*; (5) *ῥḡōroeaē, -oige*; (6) *ῥēacaē, -aige*.

Shred, *n.*, (1) a long narrow piece cut or torn off, (a) *ῥaic, -e, pl. -ī* and *-eama, f., dim. ῥaicīn, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*: he has not a s. on him, *nī't ῥaic ar*; (b) *leāōb, -a, pl. id.* and *-āca, m., dim. leāōbān, -ām, m.*; (c) *ῥoitlēit, -e, -eāca, f.*; (d) *ῥuamne, g. id., pl. -āca; f.*; (e) *ῥmāite, g. id., pl. -ama, m.*: without a s. on him, *ḡan aon ῥῥmāite uime* (*P. L. 417*).

(2) In general a fragment, a piece, a particle, (a) *coll., mion-ῥaō, m.*; (b) *ῥeaō, m.*; (c) *ῥeaōḡ, -ōiḡe, -a, f.*: *ῥāir aḡ deānam ῥeaōḡ de*; (d) *coll., conamur, -uir, m.*: *ῥinne an leaōb conamur ῥā curo arām*; (e) *ḡibin, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*; (f) *ḡiota, g. id., pl. -aī, m.*; (g) *ῥḡeaōbōḡ nō ῥḡeaōῑōḡ, -ōiḡe, -a, f.*

Shred, *v.t.*, to cut or tear into small lengthy pieces, (1) *mḡḡearῥam, -aō*; (2) *ḡearῥam, -aō*: he s. the wild gourds into the pot of the pottage, *ḡo ḡearῥ iao [na bumneam] i ḡῑota na ῥῥairiḡ [usually ῥῥairiḡe]* (*2 Kings 4, 39*).

Shredding, *n.*, the act of cutting or tearing into small lengthy pieces, *mḡḡearῥaō, gen. -ῥῥā, m.*

Shrew, *n.*, (1) a vexatious, turbulent female, (a) *ḡairῥeaē* (properly *ḡairῥōreaē*), *gen. -riḡe, pl. -ῥeaē, f.*; (b) *ḡairῥeōir, -ōra, -ῥī, m.*

(2) A scold, *ῥḡoitlōir, m.*

(3) A brawler, *ḡairῥeōir, -ōra, -ῥī, m.*

Shrewd, *a.*, sharp in business, astute, sagacious, (1) *ḡlic, -e*; (2) *ḡarῥa, ind.*; (3) sharp witted, *ḡēarῥēῑreaē, -riḡe*; (4) *ῥῥionna, ind.*; (5) *ḡunta, ind.*; (6) *ḡlinn, -e*: a s. man, *ḡumne ḡlinn*; (7) *ῥῥioēnamail, -mīa*.

Shrewdly, *ad.*, in a shrewd manner, (1) *ḡo ḡlic*; (2) *ḡo ḡarῥa*.

Shrewdness, *n.*, the quality of being shrewd, (1) *ḡliocar, gen. -ar, m.*; (2) *ḡarῥaēt, -a, f.*; (3) *ḡēirῑe, g. id., f.*

Shrewish, *a.*, of a scolding disposition, *ḡairῥeamail, -mīa*.

Shrewishly, *ad.*, in a shrewish manner, *σο βάιηρεαμίαιλ*.

Shrewishness, *n.*, the quality of being shrewish, *βάιηρεαμίαιλ-α, f.*

Shrew-mouse, *n.*, *Sorex vulgaris*, *ιυό πέριρ*.

Shriek, *n.*, a shrill scream from terror, pain, etc., (1) *ιυόζ, -ύιζ, m.*; (2) *ῥῥέας, -έις, -α, f.*; (3) *ῥῥεας, -α, m.*; (4) *βέικ, -ε, -εαίνα, f.*; (5) *ῥῥαί, m.*: the blackbird that shrieked, *αν ιόν δοζνί αν ῥῥαί* (*S. Zenit. 74, 20*).

Shriek, *v.i.*, to utter a shrill scream from terror, pain, etc., (1) *ῥῥεαςαίμ, -αό*; (2) *ιυόζαίμ, -ζῥαό*; (3) *ῥῥέαςαίμ, -αό* and *-αίλ*; (4) *ῥῥαίριτ, -τεας*.

Shrieking, *n.*, the act of screaming shrilly, (1) *ῥῥεαςόζαίλ, -ε, f.*; (2) continuous, *ιιαόαίμας, -αίς, f.*; (3) *ιυόζῥαό, -αίς, f.*; (4) *ιυόζῥεας, -ῥίς, f.*; (5) *ῥῥεαςαίμας, -αίς, f.*

Shrieking, *a.*, making a sharp, shrill outcry, (1) *ῥῥεαςάς, -αίς*; (2) *ῥῥεαςάίλ, -αίς*; (3) *ῥῥαίριτεας, -τις*.

Shrift, *n.*, confession made to a priest, *ῥαοιῖομ εἰναίρε*.

Shrill, *a.*, having a sharp piercing voice or sound, (1) *αοιζόῖμας, -αίς*; (2) *αοιζότας, -αίς*: a s. voice, *ζυτ αοι άιρ*.

Shrimp, *n.*, (1) a shell-fish (*Cragnon vulgaris*) allied to the lobster, (a) *ῥέαςα, g. id., pl. -αί, m. (Con.)*; (b) *ῥεαςβας, -αίς, -αίς, m.*; (c) *αῖρῖαν, -άμ, m.*; (d) *αοιμεός, -ός, -α, f.*; (e) *αοιτεός, f.*; (f) *ῥυβε ῥαίβειρ (M. B.)*; (g) *ῥυβε ῥανάμ (M. O'D.)*; (h) *ῥυῖῥυβε, m.*; (i) *ῥυβε ῖομ*.

(2) *Fig.*, a mannikin, a dwarf, *ῥέαςα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*: they are a pack of shrimps, *ῖ ῥῥατα ῥέαςα ιαο (M. B.)*.

Shrine, *n.*, a receptacle for sacred relics, *ῥῥίμ, -ε, -ντε, f. (cf. L. scrinum)*.

Shrink, *v.i.*, (1) to wrinkle, shrivel or contract spontaneously, *αῖρ-αίμ, -αό*: when the ear of the sinner shrinks and grows cold from the ice of iniquity, *ι αν ταν αῖρῖαρ αῖρ ῥαῖρ αῖρ αν ῥεαςάίς ιε νοῖςρεας να ηυῖόροε (K., Tbb. 47, 7)*.

(2) To recoil, withdraw or retire as from danger, (a) *ῥαον-αίμ, -αό*; (b) *έιμμ ιό έιμμζιμ, -μεας*.

Shrinking, *n.*, the act of contracting or wrinkling, *αῖρῖαό, -ῖας, m.*: the hands after their s. and attenuation, *να ιάμα αῖ ῥαῖρῖαό αῖρ αῖ ῥαοιυζαό (K., Tbb. 32, 7)*.

Shrive, *v.t.*, to hear one's confession and give absolution, *ῥαοιῖιτ ουμε ο'έιρτεας αῖρ αβροίοτ οο εαβῖιτ οο*.

Shrivel, *v.i.*, to shrink or contract spontaneously, *v.t.*, to cause to shrink or contract, (1) *αῖρῖ-τιζιμ, -ιυζαό*; (2) *αῖρῖαίμ, -αό*; (3) *ῥεῖῥῥαίμ, -αό* (to wither).

Shrivelled, *a.*, wrinkled, withered or shrunk up, (1) *αῖρῖιςτε*; (2) *ῥεῖῥῥ, -εις*; (3) *ῥεῖῥῥα, ind.*; (4) *αῖρῖιςτε*; (5) *ῥεας-ιςτε*; (6) *αῖρῖα*.

Shrivelling, *n.*, the act of shrinking or contracting, (1) *αῖρῖιτιυζαό, -τιςτε, m.*; (2) *ῖεῖς, g. id., f.*; (3) *ῥεῖῥῥαό, -ῥα, m.*; (4) *ῖῖοναό, -α, m. (Con.)*.

Shroud, *n.*, an outward covering for the dead, (1) *αῖρῖε, gen. id., pl. -ντε and -ντεας, f.*; (2) *αῖρῖε, f.*; (3) *(τ)αῖρῖαας, -αίς, -αίς*; (4) *αῖρῖαας, -ός, -α, f.*; (5) *αῖρῖα*.

Shrove-tide, *n.*, from Quinquagesima Sunday to Ash Wednesday, *ἡμέρα, gen. -e, f.*: Shrove Tuesday night, *οὐόρε ἡμέρε*; Shrove Tuesday, *Μάρτις ἡμέρε*; violent storms about Shrove-tide, *μυθάρται μυθόρα να ἡ-ἡμέρε*.

Shrub, *n.*, a woody plant, smaller than a tree, (1) *μάρ, g. μάρ, m., dim. μάράν, gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*: shrub-tree, *μάρῆμν, -άμν, m.*; (2) *μωρ, g. μωρ, pl. id., m., dim. μωράν, m.*; (3) *μωδάν, -άμ, m.*

Shrubbery, *n.*, a collection of shrubs, (1) *μάράν, gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*; (2) *νεάμντανιάν, -άμ, m.*; (3) *μυμε, g. id., pl. -νί, f.*

Shrug, *v.t.*, to draw up or contract the shoulders to express doubt, etc., *ελαμμυγίμ, -υγᾶθ*.

Shrug, *n.*, a drawing up of the shoulders, *ελαμμᾶθ, -άθ, m.*

Shrunk, *a.*, contracted, *εμᾶρῆα*.

Shudder, *n.*, a trembling with fear, horror, aversion, etc., *εμῆ, gen. εμῆα, pl. εμῆάμνα, f.*

Shudder, *v.i.*, to shake with fear, horror, aversion, etc., (1) *εμῆμ, v.n. εμῆ*; (2) *I shuddered, εμῆμυγί μο εμῆ ποτα*.

Shuffle, *v.t.*, to mix as cards before dealing, (1) *μυᾶάμ, -άθ*; (2) *εμῆμ τῆν ἡ-ἡ εἰτε*.

Shuffler, *n.*, a trickster, (1) *εμᾶν-ᾶμ, gen. id., pl. -μί, m.*; (2) *εεᾶγᾶμ, gen. id., pl. -μί, m.*

Shuffling, *n.*, (1) the act of mixing as cards, *μυᾶάθ, -άιτε, m.*

(2) *In dancing, μυῆμ, g. id., f.*

Shuler, *n.*, a beggar, a vagabond, (1) *μυῆβλόμ, -όμ, -μί, m.*; (2) *μυῆγᾶ, -άγ, pl. id., m. (Mea).*

Shun, *v.t.*, to avoid, to keep clear of, (1) *μυᾶάμ, -άθ and -ᾶμτ*: I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God, *νίωρ μυᾶάμ μέ κομᾶμτε Ὁέ*

ὁ'μυῆμυγᾶθ ὁίβ σο νίωμλάν (Acts 20, 27); praise the bog and s. it, *μωτ ἡν νίωμ ἡ μυᾶάμ* i; (2) *μωγᾶάμ, -ᾶάμ*.

Shut, *v.t.*, (1) to close, (a) *μύνάμ, -άθ*: shut the door, *μύν ἡν μωμᾶμ*; (b) *μᾶάμ, -άθ*; (c) *μωμῆμ. v.n., μωμῆ and -μᾶμ-άμ*: they shut the door, *μω μωμῆμᾶμ ἡν μωμᾶμ (Gen. 19, 10)*; he that shutteth his lips is a man of understanding, *ἡν τε μωμῆμᾶμ ἡ-ἡ μῆμ εμῆμν μῆ μᾶμτα ἡ-ἡ μῆμ εμῆμνμᾶμ (Prov. 17, 28)*.

(2) *Colloq.*: he s. up, he collapsed, *νίωρ μᾶμ μω μᾶ μᾶμ ᾶμτε (m. b.)*.

(3) To fold together: s. the book, *μύν (also μωμῆ) ἡν μᾶάμ*.

S. in, enclose, μωμῆμῆμ, v.n. -μῆ.

Shut, *a.*, closed or fastened, (1) *μύντα, ind.*: a s. door, *μωμᾶμ μύντα*; (2) *μᾶάμ, ind.*; (3) *μωμῆτε*.

Shutter, *n.*, a movable screen for a window, *κομᾶ, -n, -άμ, f. (pron. cῆα, Con.)*.

Shutting, *n.*, the act of closing or fastening, (1) *μύνάθ, -ντα, m.*; (2) *μᾶάθ, -ῆτα, m.*; (3) *μωμῆ, -τε, m.*; (4) *μωμῆμᾶμ, -νῆμ, f.*

Shutting, *a.*, closing or fastening, (1) *μύνταθ, -άγτε*; (2) *μᾶάθ, -άγτε*.

Shuttle, *n.*, an instrument used in weaving, also the sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine, (1) *μωότ, -ότ, pl. id., m. (cf. Eng. spool; Norse, spóla; Ger. spule, bobbin, spool)*: my days are swifter than a weaver's s., *ἡ μᾶμτε μο μᾶτε μᾶ μωότ μῆ-εᾶάμ (Job 7, 6)*; (2) *μωότ*,

-óil, *m.* (*Con.*); (3) pmólaç, -aig, -aige, *m.* (*Con.*).

Shuttlecock, *n.*, a cork stuck with feathers, also the game, (1) coteaç pparoe; (2) ceaie çatgaç.

Shy, *a.*, (1) easily frightened, timid, (a) piaoça, *ind.*; (b) pgaollmar, -aie: a *s.* person, pgaollmaie, *g. id., pl. -í, m.*; (c) pgaçmar, -aie.

(2) Reserved, coy, (a) iar-çcúlaç, -aige; (b) pála, *ind.*: bíom na mná pála, çar leig an náie oóib na fíi a oíúlaç; (c) cúlanta, *ind.*; (d) maol, -oile; (e) cotuçaç, -aige (*Don.*); (f) coçalta, *ind.* (*Don.*).

Shyly, *ad.*, in a shy manner, (1) so piaoça; (2) so pála; (3) so maipçcúlaç.

Shyness, *n.*, the quality or state of being shy, (1) piaoçaç, -a, *f.*; (2) coçaltaç, -a, *f.* (*Don.*); (3) iarçcúlaç, -a, *f.*; (4) paic-çear, -çir, *m.* (*U.*); (5) pgaçmaieaç, -a, *f.*; (6) açal, -ail, *m.*

Sibilant, *a.*, making a hissing sound, piorapnamail, -níla.

Sibilant, *n.*, a hissing sound, piorapnaç, -aige, *f.*

Sibyl, *n.*, a woman endowed with the gift of prophecy, bean páir-tme, *f.*

Sick, *a.*, (1) ill, indisposed, (a) tmn, -e: thy father is sick, chá o'çair tmn; the woman that is *s.* of her flowers, an bean bíaí tmn ó n-a bílaç (*Lev.* 15, 33); *s.* unto death, tmn çum báí (2 *Kings* 20, 1); (b) eaplan, -áme: they that are whole need not a physician but they that are *s.*, ní aig an munnitir atá plán ata feróm (feróm, *Don.*) ar an liaig açt aig an munnitir atá eaplan (*Mat.* 9, 12); (c) breórote, *ind.*; (d) açioeaç,

-oige; (e) éaigearo, -e; (f) oçrapaç, -aige: a *s.* person, (i) oçrapaç, *gen. -aig, m.*, (ii) more generally, oçar, -air, *m.*; (g) laig, -aige: for indeed he was *s.* nigh unto death, so oenim oo bí pé laig i bpoçur don báí (*Philip* 2, 27); (h) Simon's wife's mother lay *s.* of a fever, oo bí máair mná Síomóm 'n-a luige i briaðar (*Mark* 1, 30).

S. call for priest and doctor, çuaçóç, -oige, -a, *f.* (sometimes followed by ola).

The s., açor çalaí.

(2) Inclined to vomit, tmn, -e: the princes made him *s.* with bottles of wine, oo pnn-eaçar na ppuonpaoa tmn é le buroéatuí piona (*Hos.* 7, 5).

Sicken, *v.i.*, to grow sick, (1) breódam, -aó; (2) tuicim i n-açio, i mbreóroteaçt nó i oçimneap; (3) çalpuigim, -uçaó; (4) eaplanuigim, -uçaó.

Sickening, *n.*, the act of becoming sick, (1) breódaó, -órote, *m.*; (2) çalpuçaó, -uigçte, *m.*

Sickle, *n.* an instrument with a serrated edge for cutting corn, a reaping hook, (1) corpán, *g.* and *pl. -ám, m.*; (2) çromán, *m.* (*gl. falx*).

Sickly, *a.*, somewhat sick, (1) breórote, *ind.*; (2) éaigearo, -e; (3) eaplamteaç, -tíge; (4) oioflámteaç, -tíge; (5) çalpaç, -aige; (6) donaroe, *ind.*, Anglo-Irish *Donny*; (7) donpaç aige, Anglo-Irish *Donsey*.

Sickness, *n.*, illness, (1) breóroteaçt, *gen. and pl. -a, f.*; (2) tmneap, -nir, *m.*: of the *s.* whereof he died, don tmneap o'a bpuair pé báí (2 *King's* 13, 14); all manner of *s.* and disease, çac uile eaplamte aigur

έαζεπιαρ (Mat. 10, 1); the falling s., τιμνερ na ταλμαν; the great s., αν τιμνερ μόρ, αν πλάγ; (3) λυγεαδάν, -άμ, m.: nά παιδ αν παρο ριν δε λ. βλιαθνα οριτ; heavy s., ουβλυγε, ο. παδα οριτ; (4) οτμαραδτ, -α, f.; (5) οταπλυγε, f.; (6) επαλამτεαδτ, -α, f.: all s., ζαδ uile επαλამτε (Deut. 7, 15); (7) εοιδαμρε, g, id., m., home-sickness (S. ζειτ, 64, Voy. Bran., 41).

Side, n., (1) the margin, edge, verge or border, (a) ταοβ, -οιβ, m., and -οιβε, -α, f. (cf. W. tu): the s. (i) of the road, ταοβ αν βόδαρ, (ii) of the field, ταοβ na πάμρε, (iii) of the square, ταοβ na σεμνόγε, (iv) the s. or slope of a hill, ταοβ ένουε, f., also λειτη, -ε, pl. -εαδα, and λειτρεαδα, f.; (b) ριτορ, g. ρλεαρ, pl. id., m.; (c) ελιαδάν, -άμ, m., the side of the hill, c. αν ένουε.

(2) The right or left side of the body, (a) to have a pain in the s., οοιζ νό pian νό τρειζρο το βειτ ι οταοβ ουμε; one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his s., το toll don δε na παιζ-οιούμυδ α έαοβ λε ζατ (John 19, 34); (b) ελιαδάν, -άμ, m.: my right s., mo ελιαδάν δεαρ (m. C.).

(3) Aspect, (a) ταοβ, m. and f.: four tables on this s. and four on that s., σειτρε ελάρ αρ αν οταοβ-ρεο αζυρ σειτρε ελάρ αρ αν ταοβ ετε (Ezek. 40, 41); (b) there are two sides to every story, βίονμ οά λεζαδ αρ ζαδ ρζεατ; (c) there are two sides to a story, βίονμ οά μνρμτ αρ ρζεατ.

(4) An affected air of superiority, (a) he has a lot of s., τά μόρμν ταλαμ παοι;

(b) naδ λειτεαδαδ ατα ρέ; (c) οάραδτ, -α, f.; (d) ριρεός, -όγε, -α, f.; (e) λειτεαδαρ, -αρ, m.; ιρ μόρ αν λειτεαδαρ ατα παοι; (f) umlōro. -ε, f, (Tyr).

He had his hat on one s., (a) βι α ηατα αρ λεατέεανη αρ; (b) βι α ηατα αρ λεατπλιε αρ; (c) βι α ηατα αρ λεατταοιβ αρ; (d) βι α ηατα αρ λεατρεαε αρ; [(b), (c) and (d) are slang].

On this s., ι βρυρ, opp. to εαλ, on the other s.

S. by s., λεατ αρ λεατ.

Side, v.i., to embrace the cause of one party, to take sides, (1) ταοβυζμ, -υζαδ, with λε: to s. with a person, το βειτ αρ don ταοβ λε ουμε; (2) λām το έαδαμτ το ουμε; (3) he sided with him, ο'αοντυζ ρέ λειρ.

Sideboard, n., a piece of dining-room furniture, κομνέλαρ, gen. and pl. -άρ, m.

Side-lock (of hair), n., ειαβός, -όγε, -α, f.

Side-look, n., an oblique glance, ρεμαεέαδαμτ, f.

Sidereal, a., relating to the stars, ρεατταδ, -αγε.

Side-patch (on a shoe), n., ταοβίν, m.

Side-saddle, n., a saddle used by ladies, οιαλλαιτ μμά.

Sidesman, n., a partisan, ταοβυροε, g. id., pl. -ότε, m.

Sideways, Sidewise, ad., on or towards one side, ι λεατταοιβ.

Siege, n., the surrounding of a fortified place by an army, (1) ιοντορμυρεαδ, gen. and pl. -ότε, m.; (2) φορλονζπορτ, -πυμτ, m.: I will lay s. against thee, οεαν-παρδ μέ φορλονζπορτ αο' αζαοδ (Isa. 29, 3); (3) ιονμπαγε, g. id., m.: when the days of the s. are fulfilled, αν ταν εονμλινταρ

laete an ionnpurze (*Ezek.* 5, 2);
(4) purze, *g. id.*, and -ote, *m.*
(*cf.* L. sedeo, sedere, to sit).

Sieve, *n.*, a vessel with a hair or wire bottom for separating the finer from the coarser parts, (1) *κριάται*, *g.* *κρίετήν*, *κρίετρε*, *m.*: the messenger of the sieve, *τεάκταίμε ἀν κρίετήν*, *pl.*

(2) A large coarse sieve,
(a) ῥσιγνεοῖν, -οῖα, -μί, *m.*; (b)
μυλεῖν, -άμ, *m.*

Sieve-like, *a.*, resembling a sieve,
 сѣиѣнѣ, -аѣе.

Sieve-maker, *n.*, one who makes
sieves, *σπιατῆρας*, -όρας, -ρί, *m.*

Sift, *v.t.*, to separate with or as with a sieve, *σιατρᾶναι*, -αῶ, also *σιατρῆναι*; (1) to s. with the sieve of vanity, *ὁ σιατρᾶς* *τὸ σιατρᾶν* *ἀν ὀνομασμένην* (*Isa.* 30, 28); (2) to s. one, *πῦν* *ὁ μέλλας* *ὁ ὄναι*; (3) *πιορ* *ἀ* *ἀγνε* *ὁ ἔαξθαι*.

Sifted, *a.*, separated with or as with a sieve, *crasturŭŭte* (pron. *crasturŭŭŭte* in *U.* and *Or.*; other verbal adjectives of the same formation follow this rule in the districts mentioned).

Sifting, *n.*, the act of separating with or as with a sieve, (1) *cruscepsō*, -*puis̄ce*, *m.*; (2) *pu-
easō*, -*lrōce*, *m.*

Sigh, *n.*, the act of sighing, οἶναθ, *gen.* -αῖθ, *pl.* -αῖα, -αῖε, νό -αῖεαδᾶ, *m.* and *gen. id.*, *f.*: my sighs are many, my heart is faint, ἡ ἰομαῖαμᾶιλ ἡ'οἶναθ ἡ ἡ λᾶς ἡο ἐποῖε (*Lam.* 1, 22); οἶναθ, ὀειμαθ ᾶδᾶ ἡοῡμε.

Sigh, *v.i.*, to lament, to grieve, (1) *ornuŕim*, -*naŕge*, -*naŕŕit*, and *ornað*: all her priests sigh, *ornuŕro a ƿaŕŕaŕt uŕle* (*Lam.* 1, 4); they have heard that I

s., so čusadav̄so n-ornuṣim-re
 (*Lam.* 1, 21); (2) she sighed,
 čur̄n nō leṣ rī ornāḅ air̄ti; he
 sighed, so leṣ ré ornāḅ (*Mark*
 7, 34).

Sighing, *n.*, the act of uttering sighs, (1) οἰναροεαέτ, -α, *f.*; (2) οἰναρίη, -ε, *f.*

Sight, *n.*, (1) the act or power of seeing, (a) $\mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon$, $-\alpha\rho\epsilon$, *m.*: death is before my s., death is within s. of me, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \alpha\eta\ \upsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \alpha\mu\ \mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon$; I have lost the s. of my eyes, $\epsilon\alpha\iota\tau\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho\ \mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon\ \nu\acute{o}\ \alpha\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon\ \mu\omicron\ \acute{\iota}\upsilon\lambda$; that I might find grace in thy s., $\iota\omicron\alpha\alpha\alpha\rho\ \xi\omicron\ \upsilon\beta\alpha\zeta\alpha\theta\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\ \xi\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\ \alpha\theta\ \mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\epsilon$ (*Gen.* 32, 5); (b) $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon$, $-\alpha\rho\epsilon$, *m.*: the organ of s., $\omicron\tau\zeta\alpha\mu\ \alpha\eta\ \alpha\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon$; a cloud received him out of their s., $\mu\upsilon\zeta\ \nu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\tau\ \alpha\rho\ \alpha\ \eta\text{-}\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon\ \acute{\epsilon}$ (*Acts* 1, 9); out of sight out of mind, $\alpha\rho\ \alpha\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon\ \alpha\rho\ \mu\tau\mu\eta\eta$.

(2) Visibility, $\mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$ $n\acute{o}$
 $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, $-\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, $m.$: he is now in
 s., $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ τ $\mu\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$.

(3) A spectacle, a view, ἡδῶς nō amārc, -arc, m.: Moses said I will now turn aside and see this great s., why the bush is not burnt, ἥλιφρὸ μέ ανοιρ ι λεατ-ταοιβ γ πέεεφαρὸ μέ αρ αν ηδῶς ἠδῶς ἠδῶς, ερεατο φα ναε λοιγζεανν αν εραοβ (*Ex.* 3, 3); a drunken man is a shameful and brutish s., ιρ ταρκυρνεαε γ ιρ βριυροεαιναε αν ηδῶς οουμε αρ μειργε.

Sightless, *a.*, blind, (1) *οαυ*, *comp.* *οαυτε*; (2) *σαοc*, *comp.* *σαοιcε*; (3) without *s.*, *σαν* *παοαρc*.

Sightliness, *n.*, comeliness, ὡς ἀμ-
ταύτ, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Sightly, *a.*, comely, ὀδῶναι, -ῖν.

Sign, *n.*, (1) a mark, a token, (*a*) *comar̄ta*, *gen. id., pl. -aí, m.*: that this may be a s. among you, *iomur so mbiair̄ ro i n-a comar̄ta aḡaib̄ (Josh. 4, 6)*; sign of the cross, *comar̄ta na cpoire*; (*b*) *r̄ism*, *gen. r̄igne, pl. id., f.*: behold the aerial signs, *p̄eac̄ ar̄ r̄isn̄ib̄ an aer̄ (Oss. IV. 66, 12)*; to make signs, *comar̄taí do oéanam̄*; (*c*) *tuar̄, -air̄, m.*: a s. of rain, *tuar̄ p̄ear̄tamne*; (*d*) *p̄ioḡair̄, -ḡraḡ, -ḡraḡa, f.*: the s. of the cross, *p̄ioḡair̄ na cpoire*.

(2) A miracle, a wonder: by the virtue of signs and wonders, by the power of the spirit of God, *le cumact̄ comar̄taō ḡ m̄ioḡuib̄leaō, t̄p̄e near̄t p̄pioḡaro Oé (Rom. 15, 19)*.

(3) A motion, a gesture, (*a*) *comar̄ta*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*: they made signs to his father how he would have him called, *do mun̄eaoḡar̄ comar̄taí do'a aḡair̄ c̄p̄eaō an t-amm ba m̄ian leir̄ do t̄ab̄air̄t air̄ (Luke 1, 62)*; "by the same token," *o'a comar̄ta r̄m p̄ém*; (*b*) *noo, -oroē, -a, f.*: a s. is enough for an expert, *ir̄ leoḡr̄ noo doon eóḡḡaḡ*.

"Signs on it," (*a*) *t̄a a r̄ian air̄*;

(*b*) *t̄a a r̄lioḡt̄ air̄ (Con. and U.)*.

Signal, *n.*, an agreed sign of command, danger, etc., *comar̄ta*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*

Signal, *a.*, (1) remarkable, *ion-comar̄ar̄ḡt̄e, ind.*

(2) Great, *m̄oḡr̄, -oḡre*.

(3) Memorable, *t̄ar̄ḡam̄ail, -m̄la*.

Signal, *v.t.*, to communicate by signals, esp. from a distance, (1) *oéanam̄ comar̄taōa*; (2) by nodding or winking, *r̄mérom̄, -oeaō*; (3) with the hands, *oéanam̄ ḡl̄iúmaíl*.

Signalise, *v.t.*, to render distinguished, (1) *cuir̄im̄ ór̄ aḡro*; (2) *m̄oḡur̄ḡim̄, -uḡaō*.

Signalling, *n.*, the act of communicating by means of signals, (1) by nods or winks, *r̄méroeōō, -oḡt̄e, m.*; (2) with the hands, *ḡl̄iúmaíl, -ála*.

Signally, *ad.*, eminently, *so t̄ar̄ḡam̄ail*.

Signature, *n.*, the name of a person written by himself, *amm oume a r̄ḡr̄ioḡ p̄e p̄ém*.

Sign-board, *n.*, a board over the door of a shop, *r̄tear̄mat̄, -ail, m.*

Signet, *n.*, a seal, (1) *p̄eala*, *g. id., pl. -aí, m.*: thy s. and thy staff, *do p̄eala aḡur̄ do baḡa (Gen. 38, 18)*; (2) *r̄ḡnéaō, -éro, m.*: like the engraving of a s., *cop̄maíl le ḡp̄eanuḡaō r̄ḡnéro (Ex. 38, 11)*.

Signet-ring, *n.*, a ring with a seal engraved on it, *p̄ámne p̄eala*.

Significance, Significancy, *n.*, (1) meaning, *ciatl̄, g. cétl̄e, f.*

(2) Moment, importance, *b̄r̄iḡ, gen. -e, f.*

Significant, *a.*, important, momentous, (1) *b̄r̄ioḡmar̄, -aire*; (2) *t̄aḡaḡt̄aḡ, -aḡḡe*.

Significantly, *ad.*, in a significant manner, (1) *so b̄r̄ioḡmar̄*; (2) *so t̄aḡaḡt̄aḡ*.

Signification, *n.*, that which is intended to be made known, (1) *b̄r̄iḡ, gen. -e, f.*; (2) *ciatl̄, gen. cétl̄e, f.*

Signify, *v.t.*, (1) to make known, to express, (*a*) *poill̄r̄ḡim̄, -uḡaō*: this word (saying) signifieth, yet once more, the removing of those things that are shaken, *poill̄r̄ḡrō an r̄áto ro, f̄ór̄ éanuair̄ eile aḡpuḡaō na neit̄eann̄ aḡá neam̄-p̄ear̄m̄aḡ (Heb. 12, 27)*; (*b*) *cuir̄im̄ i ḡcénl̄*: this he said

signifying by what death he should die, *οὐδαίητ πέ πο ὅ'α* *cup* i *scéill* *créao* i *an* *gné* *báir* *do* *ḡeabao* *pé* (*John* 12, 33).

(2) To mean, to import, *cialluisim*, -*uḡao*: that proverb signifies, *cialluiséann* *an* *pean-focal* *rim*.

Signing, *n.*, the act of affixing a signature, (1) *riḡneao*, -*ḡmte*; (2) *riḡmuḡao*, -*ḡṡte*, *m*.

Silence, *n.*, (1) complete stillness or absence of sound, *ciúmeap*, -*nir*, *m.*: there was s. in heaven about the space of half an hour, *do* *bí* *ciúmeap* *ar* *neam* *tuaḡim* *leatuaire* (*Rev.* 8, 1).

(2) Absence of speech, (a) *toct*, -*a*, *m.*: there was silence and I heard a voice saying, *do* *bí* *toct* *ann* *ḡ* *do* *cuata* *mé* *ḡuṡ* *ḡ'á* *ráo* (*Job* 4, 16); I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over man, but to be in silence, *ní* *cuḡaim* *ceao* *do* *mnaoi* *teḡarḡ* *do* *ḡabairt* *uaite* *ná* *ceannap* *do* *beir* *aici* *ór* *cionn* *an* *ḡir* *aḡt* *beir* *'n-a* *toct* (1 *Tim.* 2, 12); s. does little harm, *ir* *beas* *an* *oioḡbáil* *do* *ḡní* *an* *toct*; (b) *torc*, *gen. id.*, *m.*: sweet is the silent mouth, *ir* *bmn* *béal* *n-a* *torc*; (c) *roct*, -*oiḡt*, *m*.

Silence, *v.t.*, to make silent, to hush, (1) *toctaim*, -*ao*; (2) *cuirim* i *toct*: he silenced him, *do* *cuir* *pé* i *n-a* *toct* *é*; (3) *cuirim* i *n-a* *ḡcomnuirde*, he silenced them, *do* *cuir* *pé* i *n-a* *ḡcomnuirde* *iao*; he silenced her, *do* *cuir* *pé* i *n-a* *toct* *i*; (4) *torc-* *aim*, -*ao*: I am silent, *ṡáim* *im'* *torc*.

Silence! *interj.*, be silent, (1) *bí* *ao'* *toct* *nó* *ao'* *torc* *nó* *ao'* *roct*; (2) *éirt*!; (3) *éirt* *do*

béal (*M.*); (4) *opuro* *do* *béal*; (5) *ciúmeap* *ann* *po*!

Silent, *a.*, (1) perfectly still, free from sound, *ciúm*, -*e*: that the sea may be s., *ḡor* *ḡo* *mbeao* *an* *ḡairḡe* *ciúm* (*Jonah* 1, 11).

(2) Not speaking, (a) i *n-a* *toct*: sit thou s., *ḡurori* *ao'* *toct* (*Isa.* 47, 5); the wicked shall be s. in darkness, *bero* *na* *cionntuig* i *n-a* *toct* i *n-ooḡeaoap* (1 *Sam.* 2, 9); let us be s. there, *bimír* *ar* *toct* *annrom* (*Jer.* 8, 14); she was s., *bí* *rí* i *n-a* *toct*; (b) *toctac*, -*aiḡe*; (c) *torc* *ac*, -*aiḡe* (*Æn.* 2268); (d) i *n-a* *torc*; (e) *roctac*, -*aiḡe*; (f) *colloq.*, she was s., (i) *níor* *leis* *rí* *ouir* *ná* *oar* *airci*, (ii) *níor* *leis* *rí* *ḡios* *na* *míos* *airci*.

Silently, *a.*, in a silent manner, (1) *ḡo* *ciúm*; (2) *ḡo* *toctac*; (3) *ḡo* *torc* *ac*.

Silk, *n.*, a fabric produced from the fine thread produced by certain caterpillars, esp. the *Bombyx mori*, (1) *ríoda*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*: I covered thee with s., *o'pouig* *mé* *tú* *le* *ríoda* (*Ezek.* 16, 10); (*cf.* L.L. *sête*, silk; Ger. *seide* (*cf.* Eng. *satin*); (2) a kind of, *riḡir*, -*ḡre*, -*ḡrí*, *f.*; (3) fine, *reiric*, -*e*, *f.* (*gl.* *sericum*, silk).

Silk-dyer, *n.*, one whose trade is to dye silk, *oataooir* *ríoda*.

Silken, *a.*, (1) made of or pertaining to silk, *ríoda* *ac*, -*aiḡe*.

(2) Resembling silk, *ríodamail*, -*míla*.

Silkinness, *n.*, the quality of being silky, *ríoda* *ac*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Silk-mercier, *n.*, a dealer in silks, *oíoltóir* *ríoda*.

Silk-weaver, *n.*, one whose trade is to weave silk, *riḡeaooir* *ríoda*, *gen.* -*óra*, -*rí*, *m*.

Silk-worm, *n.*, the larvæ of certain moths, esp. the *Bombyx mori*, which produce silk thread, (1) *peipeán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *piſpeán*, -ém, *m.*

Silky, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling silk, (1) *piodač*, -aſe; (2) *piodamail*, -míla; (3) *peipeac*, -ciſe; (4) *peipeamail*, -míla.

Sill, *n.*, (a) threshold, (b) the stone on which a window-frame stands, *tauſpeac*, -piſe, -a, *f.*

Silliness, *n.*, the quality of being silly, (1) *amaoántačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *baor*, -e, *f.*: I let it slip by me through the s. of youth, *oo pſaoil mé čorim é le baor na hóſe*; (3) *amroeačt*, -a, *f.*; (4) *míciail*, -céille; (5) *ſamail-eačt*, -a, *f.*; (6) *érotpeópačt*, -a, *f.*; (7) *óicéille*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *míſtiocar*, -aſ, *m.*

Silly, *a.*, foolish, simple, (1) *baot*, -oiſe; (2) *lean*, -eime; (3) *amaoánta*, *ind.*; (4) *amaroeač*, -oiſe; (5) *amíſtic*, -e: though thou art old, s. and gray, *ſrō tauoi áſſa, amíſtic, uiač* (*Oss. IV. 2, 11*); (6) *míſtic*, -e; (7) *érotpeópač*, -aſe: the s. one, *an dume érotpeópač* (*Job 5, 2*); (8) *pimplrōe*, *ind.*: s. women, *nná pimplrōe* (*2 Tim. 3, 6*).

S. person, (a) *ſamail*, -ail, *m.*, also *ſamailte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -í, m.*; (b) *ſlaſín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (c) *ſuſín*, *m.*; (d) *ſoſaile*, *g. id.*, *pl. -í, m.*; (e) *ſoiſín*, *m.*; (f) *ſuaſ*, -aſe, -a, *f.*; (g) *ſuaſín*, *m.*; (h) *plerōce*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí, m.*; (i) *pleota*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*

S. story, (a) *páſóméſſ*, *gen. -é, pl. -í, f.*; (b) *páſōmaſ*, -aſ, *m.* (*Don.*),

S. thing, *níſ* *ſan éipeačt*.

S. wench, *ómpreac*, *gen. -piſe, f.*

Silvan, *a.*, of or pertaining to woods, *coitteač*, -ciſe.

Silver, *n.*, a soft white metal used for coinage, jewellery, plate, etc., *aiſeao*, *gen. -ro, m.*: the tongue of the just is as choice s., *ſſ aiſeao toſča teanſa an ſſém* (*Prov. 10, 20*).

Silversmith, *n.*, a worker in silver, (1) *ſaſa ſeat*; (2) *ceáſo aiſſro* (*Acts 19, 24*).

Silverweed, *n.*, wild Tansy (*Tanacetum argentina*), (a) *bſioſlān*, -ám, *m.*; (b) *bſioſſan* (*Don*).

Similar, *a.*, (1) exactly alike in every way, *comíonann*, -amne.

(2) Alike in some respects, (a) *comail*; (b) *comčomail*.

Similarity, *n.*, likeness, resemblance (1) *comáiačt*, *gen. and pl. -a, f.*; (2) *paáiačt*, -a, *f.*

Similarly, *ad.*, in a like manner, *ſo comail*.

Simile, *n.*, a fanciful comparison, (1) *comáiteačt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *pompla*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*

Similitude, *n.*, (1) resemblance, likeness, (a) *comáiteačt*, -a, *f.*, also *comáiačt*: after the s. of God, *oo péſſ comáiačt ōé*, (*Jas. 3, 9*); (b) *comáiteaſ*, -iſ, *dpl. -iſſ, m.*; (c) *paáiačt*, -a, *f.*; (d) *peaſačt*, -a, *f.* (*Con.*).

(2) A fanciful comparison, *comáiteačt*, -a, *f.*, also *comáiačt*: I have used similitudes, *oo ſnáčurſ mé comáiačta* (*Hos. 12, 10*).

Simious, *a.*, monkey-like, *apaáail*, -míla.

Simmer, *v.i.*, to boil gently, *ſiucām*, -aſ.

Simmering, *n.*, the act of boiling gently, (1) *ſiucāſ*, *g. -čta, m.*; (2) *ſiucſail*, -e, *f.*

Simoniacal, *a.*, of or pertaining to simony, *ſiomóntač*, -aſe.

Simony, *n.*, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, *ῥιμονόησις*, -α, *f.*

Simper, *v.t.*, to smile in an affected manner, *θεῖναι μιονῆσαι*.

Simple, *a.*, (1) single, uncombined, *ἁπλῶς*, *ind.*

(2) Plain, unadorned, *ῥιπλῶς*, *ind.*

(3) Foolish, silly, (a) *τεῖναι*, -εῖναι: how long, ye s. ones, will ye love simplicity? *ἄρα παρὰ τὸ ὁδοῦναι τεινὰ ἑπάρθεται τοῖς τεινῇ;* (*Prov.* 1, 22); (b) *νεῖναι*, -εῖναι: I beheld among the s. ones, *τοῦ κομῆσαι μεῖναις καὶ ὁδοῦναι νεῖναις* (*Prov.* 7, 7); (c) *μαῖναι*, -οῖναι; (d) *ῥιπλῶς*, *ind.*

(4) Sincere; unaffected; straightforward, (a) *οἷναι*, -ναι; (b) *ῥιπλῶς*, *ind.*

(5) Artless in manner, child-like, (a) *ἁπλῶς*, *ind.*; (b) *νεῖναι*, -ναι.

Simple-minded, *a.*, artless, guileless, (1) *μαῖναι*, -ναι; (2) *μοῖναι*, -ναι (*P. O'L.*); (3) *ροῖναι*, -ναι (*Don.*).

Simple-mindedness, *n.*, state of being simple-minded, (1) *μαῖναι*, -ναι, *f.* (*M.*); (2) *ροῖναι*, -ναι, *f.* (*Don.*).

Simpleton, *n.*, one who is foolish or of weak intellect, (1) *ἁπλῶς*, -ῶς, *m.*; (2) *ἁπλῶς*, -ῶς, *m.*; (3) *ἁπλῶς*, -ῶς, *m.*: *ἁπλῶς ὁ ἁπλῶς ἁπλῶς* (*O'Gr. Cat.* 556); (4) *ἁπλῶς*, -ῶς, -α, *f.*; (5) *μιῖναι*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶς, *m.*; (6) *ῥιπλῶς*, -ῶς, *m.*; (7) *ὁμῶς*, -ε, -ῖ, *f.*

Simplicity, *n.*, the state or quality of being simple, (1) *ῥιπλῶς*, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (2) *τεῖναι*, *g. id.*, *f.*;

(3) *τεῖναι*, -ναι, *m.*; (4) *τεῖναι*, -α, *f.*; (5) *ὁμῶς*, -α, *f.*; (6) *ἁπλῶς*, -α, *f.*

Simplify, *v.t.*, to make simple, *θεῖναι ῥιπλῶς*.

Simply, *ad.*, in a simple manner *ῥιπλῶς*.

Simulate, *v.t.*, to feign, *ῥιπλῶς*, -ῶς.

Simulation, *n.*, the act of feigning, *ῥιπλῶς*, -ῶς, *m.*

Simultaneous, *a.*, happening at the same time, *ῥιπλῶς*.

Simultaneously, *ad.*, at the same time, *ῥιπλῶς*.

Sin, *n.*, any wilful violation of the law of God, (1) *ῥιπλῶς*, *gen.* -α, *pl.* -α, *m.* (*cf. W. pechod; Corn. peghes; Bret. pechet; L. peccatum*): whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin, *ὅς ἐστιν ὁ ῥιπλῶς ὁ ῥιπλῶς* (*John* 8, 34); (2) *κοῖναι*, -ε, -ε, *f.*; (3) *κοῖναι*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -α, *m.*; (4) *κοῖναι*, *g.* -α, *dat.* -α, *f.*; (5) *κοῖναι*, -α, *m.* (*cf. L. culpa*).

Venial sin, *ῥιπλῶς*, *m.*; *original sin*, *ῥιπλῶς ὁ ῥιπλῶς*.
Sin, *v.i.*, (1) *ῥιπλῶς*, -ῶς (*cf. L. pecco*): against thee only, have I sinned, *ὅς ἐστιν ὁ ῥιπλῶς μεῖναι* (*Ps.* 51, 4); (2) *κοῖναι*, -ῶς, -ῶς.

Since, *ad.*, (1) from that time until now, *ὅς*: s. then, *ὅς* ῥιπλῶς; s. that time till now, *ὅς* ῥιπλῶς.

(2) In the time past, ago: *ῥιπλῶς*: long s., *ῥιπλῶς ὅς* ῥιπλῶς; a while s., *ῥιπλῶς ὅς* ῥιπλῶς.

Since, *prep.*, *ὅς*: the Lord hath blessed thee s. my coming, *ὅς* ῥιπλῶς ὁ ῥιπλῶς (*Gen.* 30, 30).

Since, *conj.*, (1) *ὅς*: I shall go with you s. my father wishes it, *ῥιπλῶς ὅς* ῥιπλῶς ῥιπλῶς.

é; s. that is true, ó'p fíor ím; I do not mind that s. he is well, ír cuma liom é ím ó tá pé go maí; s. it is you that have the shoes, ó 'p áḡat áḡá na b'póḡa; (2) maí: s. I cannot grant you that request, maí nac féorí liom an áḡcumḡe do táḡairí uí; (P. L. 393); (3) fíor (U.).

Sincere, *a.*, (1) honest, loyal, oíleap; also oílir, *comp.* oílre.

(2) True, fíoróḡa, *ind.*

(3) Free from hypocrisy, (a) neimḡealḡaḡ, -áḡe; (b) oíongmálta, *ind.*: be s., bí oíongmálta (Gen. 17, 1).

Sincerely, *ad.*, in a sincere manner, (1) go oílir; (2) go fíor; (3) go neimḡealḡaḡ.

Sincereness, Sincerity, *n.*, the quality of being sincere, (1) oílre, *g. id.*, *f.*, oílreáḡt, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) fíre, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) fíreáḡt, -a, *f.*; (4) fíoróḡáḡt, -a, *f.*; (5) neimḡealḡ, -ceitḡe, *f.*; (6) veḡmém, -e, *f.*

Sinecure, *n.*, any position requiring little or no attention or labour, beáta ḡan cúram.

Sinew, *n.*, a tendon or muscle, (1) féit, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -eamḡa and -eáḡa, *f.*: joint or sinew, áit nó féit (LL.B. V. 488, 5); because thy neck was an iron s., oe b'píḡ go íaíb do míméat; n-a féit íapáimn (Isa. 48, 4): the sinews of war are money, féiteáḡa an éḡḡaró an t-áḡḡeáḡo, (2) féitleóḡ, -óḡe, -a, *f.*, also féiteóḡ, *f.* (Don.); (3) *coll.*, (a) lúḡaḡ, -áḡḡ, *m.*, also lúḡmáḡ, -áḡḡ, *m.*, and lúiteáḡ, -ḡḡḡ, *m.*, (b) féiteáḡ, -ḡḡḡ, *m.*; my sinews take no rest, ní ḡlacuro m'féiteáḡ ruamíneap (Job 30, 17).

Sinewy, *a.*, (1) pertaining to or resembling sinews, (a) féiteáḡ,

-ḡḡḡ; (b) féiteamail, -míḡa; (c) féiteamáḡ, -áḡḡ.

(2) Vigorous, strong, (a) lúḡaḡ, -áḡḡ; (b) féitleóḡaḡ, -áḡḡ; (c) féitleáḡ, -lḡḡ; (d) féitḡeamap, -peimḡe.

Sinful, *a.*, full of sin, wicked, (1) peacáḡ, -áḡḡ: ah! s. nation, a émeáḡ peacáḡ (Isa. 1, 4); (2) peacḡaḡ, -áḡḡ: I am a s. man, ír oíume peacḡaḡ mé (Luke 5, 8); (3) peacamail, -míḡa: an increase of s. men, b'peáḡ oáome peacamail (Num. 32, 14).

Sinfully, *ad.*, in a sinful manner, go peacamail.

Sinfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sinful, peacamíḡáḡt, -a, *f.*

Sing, *v.i.*, to utter with a musical voice the notes of a song, etc.,

(1) canaim, -aḡ (cf. L. cano): I will now sing, canḡaḡo anoir (Isa. 5, 1), oeánaim cantápeáḡt; but the noise of them that s. do I hear, áḡt fuaim na noáome do ḡnó cantápeáḡt do élumimḡe (Ex. 32, 18).

Sing, *v.t.*: they sang the song of Moses, (1) do canaḡap camḡic íḡaore (Rev. 15, 3); (2) ḡaḡaim amíán; he sang a song, do ḡaḡ ré amíán

Singe, *v.t.*, to burn slightly, toḡḡim, -oḡḡaḡ: a hair of their heads was not singed, ní íaíb íuibe o'a ḡceam toḡḡte (Dan. 3, 27).

Singeing, *n.*, the act of burning slightly, toḡḡaḡ, -oḡḡte, and -oḡḡḡte, *m.*

Singer, *n.*, one who sings, esp. professionally, (1) cantóir; (2) cantápe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -í, *m.*; (3) *pl.* aor ceóit: the singers sang aloud, do canaḡap an t-aor ceóit go háro (Neh. 12, 42); (4) amíáníroḡe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óḡe, *m.*

Singing, *n.*, (1) of persons, (a) *canadò*, -*nta*, *m.*; (b) *cantam*, -*ana*, *f.*; (c) *cantairead*, -*a*, *f.*; (d) *céadail*, -*ail*, *m.* (*cf.* *clair-céadail*, choir-singing; *cf.* *ba binn a claircetal nglan*, *S. R.*); (e) *ḡadail amhán*.

(2) Of birds, *ceól na n-éan*.

Single, *a.*, individual, having no companion, (1) *donair*, -*aige*; (2) *donair*, *ind.*; (3) *donairán*; *donra*: married and *s.*, *póirta* *r donra*; (4) a *s.* man or woman, *feair nó bean ḡan pórad*; (5) *feair nó bean díomáom* (*Or. and Mayo*).

Singleness, *n.*, the quality or state of being single, celibacy, *don-tumá* (*Æn.* 2903).

Singletree, *n.*, of a plough or harrow, *ḡpotóḡ*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*

Singly, *ad.*, individually, particularly, severally, (1) *pá reá*; (2) *pá leic*; (3) *ar leic*.

Sing-song, *n.*, a monotonous or drawling tone, *óilín*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Singular, *a.*, (1) (*Gram.*) denoting one person or thing, *uataó*: the *s.* number, *an uimhir uataó*.

(2) Standing by itself, *donra*, *ind.*

(3) Odd, whimsical, (a) *ḡneannmar*, -*aige*; (b) *ait*, -*e*; (c) *airteá*, -*rige*; (d) *airtróeá*, -*óige* (*Don.*).

Singularity, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being singular, *donraá*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) The quality of being odd or whimsical, (a) *ḡneannmar-eá*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *aitear*, -*air*, *m.*; (c) *airtróeá*, -*a*, *f.*

Singularly, *ad.*, in a singular manner, (1) *ḡo hait*; (2) *ḡo ḡneannmar*; (3) *ḡo haitróeá*.

Sinister, *a.*, (1) on the left-hand side, (a) *tuairceairteá*, -*aige*;

(b) *tuirḡeamail*, -*mla* (*O'R.*); (c) *tuait*, -*e*; (d) *tuataleá*, -*aige*.

(2) Dishonest, corrupt, *neim-óirteana*, -*aige*.

(3) Ominous of evil or harm.

(a) *mailíreá*, -*rige*; (b) *ḡpoó*, in composition: *s.* look, *ḡpoó-féacamt*, *f.*

Sinisterly, *ad.*, in a sinister manner, *ḡo mailíreá*.

Sink, *n.*, (1) a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water, *ruḡmaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ri*, *m.*

(2) A trough of stone, zinc, etc., in a kitchen, (a) *puclair*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (b) *ḡlaib*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*

Sink, *v.i.*, to descend lower and lower, (1) *téróim* *i n-íoc-tair*: deliver me out of the mire and let me not *s.*, *raor mé ar an laetais ḡ ná léis dam óul i n-íoc-tair*; (2) he is sinking, *tá ré as óul raor*; *s.* under cold or disease, *meatlurḡim*, -*uḡad*.

Sink, *v.t.*, to immerse; to cause to sink, (1) *báróim* (*báirim*), -*deá*; (2) *cuir an tuile ḡo tóim aigéim i réim asur a raib de óaoimib mnte* (*Dinn.*), the flood sank her [Titanic] and all who were in her to the bottom of the Deep.

Sinker, *n.*, a weight for sinking nets or fishing lines, *ḡadair*, -*órac*, -*óracá*, *f.*

Sinless, *a.*, free from sin, *neim-óionnta*, -*aige*.

Sinlessness, *n.*, the state of being free from sin, *neim-óionntaá*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Sinner, *n.*, one who has sinned, (1) *peacá*, -*aig*, *m.*: to the *s.* he giveth travail, *don peacá do beir ré raotair* (*Eccles.* 2, 26); (2) *peactá*, -*aig*, *m.*: a woman

who was a s., bean 'do bî i n-a peactac (Luke 7, 37).

Sinning, *n.*, the act of committing sin, (1) peacuḡad, -uḡce, *m.*;

(2) aḡ oéanam peacad.

Sinuosity, *n.*, the quality of being sinuous, lúbadt, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Sinuous, *a.*, curving in and out, winding, lúbad, -aḡe.

Sip, *n.*, a small sup, botḡam beaḡ (also blogam): I had but two little sips, ní maib aḡam aḡt oá botḡam beaḡa.

Sip, *v.t.*, (1) to drink in small quantities or sups, (a) ólam i mbotḡam; (b) oeoḡam, -ad.

(2) To taste, blaḡim, -reaḡ.

Sir, *n.*, a title used in addressing a man, (1) a oúme: sirs, why do ye these things, a oúome cpeáto fáct a noéantaoi na neitce-re; (2) a oúme uapail; (3) ḡaoi, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ce, *m.*: dear sir, (a) a ḡaoi oúir, (b) a ḡaoi ionmám.

Sire, *n.*, (1) a father, aḡair, *gen.* aḡair, *pl.* aitpeada, *m.*

(2) A title used in addressing a sovereign, mópróadct, -a, *f.*: yés, sire, reaḡ, a mópróadct.

Siren, *n.*, (1) an enticing but dangerous woman, bamcealḡaire, *f.*

(2) A mermaid, mupuróad, *f.*: song of the sirens, ceól na mupuróad.

(3) (*Myth.*), one of three nymphs who lured seamen to destruction, maḡoean maḡa, *f.*

Sirloin, *n.*, s. of beef, cḡomán maḡtpeóla.

Sirname, Surname. See Surname.

Sirrah! *n.*, a term of contempt, a ḡrú!

Sister, *n.*, a female born of the same parents as another person, (1) oeiḡríur, *g.* -reaḡair, *pl.* -ḡraḡa, *f.*, also -ríúra, and -reaḡrac; (2) ríur, *gen.* reaḡair,

also reaḡrac and ríúra, *pl.* -ḡraḡa, *f.* (*cf.* √ svésōr; Skr. svasar; Ger. schwester; W. chwaer; L. soror).

Sisterhood, *n.*, a society of women of one faith, oeiḡríuraḡt, *gen.* and *pl.* -a, *f.*

Sister-in-law, *n.*, the sister of one's wife or husband, oeiḡríur céte.

Sisterly, *a.*, like a sister, oeiḡríuraḡ, -aḡe.

Sit, *v.i.*, (1) to rest upon the lower part of the trunk of the body, (a) ruróim, -oe (*cf.* √ sédō, I sit; L. sedeo Eng. sett, settle): not sit in the seat of the scornful, naḡ ruróeamn i ruró-eacán na oḡarceuirnead (Ps. 1, 1); he is sitting by me, tá ré 'n-a ruróe taob liom-ḡa; he sits down and speaks not a word, ruróeamn ré ríor, aḡur ní laḡramn ré focal; I shall sit as close to you as your shirt to your back, rurópeao-ḡacom olút leat ir tá 'do léme oot oḡuim; (b) to sit up in bed, ruróe ruar i leabaró; (c) to sit upon thorns, beit corḡatónad i ḡcuro-eacḡam; (d) *fig.*, sit down, buail rúct: they sat down, 'do buail-eaoar rúcta.

(2) To remain in a state of inaction, ruróim, -oe: shall your brethren go to war and ye sit here? an raḡpuró buir noeapóráitce cum an éḡaró ḡ an rurópró ríḡ-re annro (Numb. 32, 6).

(3) To hatch as a fowl, luḡim, -ḡe: as the partridge sitteth on her eggs, amail luḡear an paḡturḡ ar a hurḡib (Jer. 17, 11).

Site, *n.*, local position or situation; ground-plot, (1) láḡair, *g.* láitpead and láḡrac, *pl.* láitpeada,

f.; site of a house, *lāṭaiṛ tige*; site of the stacks, *lāṭaiṛ na ṣaiṛuāc*; (2) *lāiṭreān*, *-ām*, *m.*; (3) *āiṭ*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; (4) *ionao*, *-ao*, *m.*; (5) *ball*, *-all*, *m.*

Sitting, *n.*, (1) the act of one who sits, *ṛurōe*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ṛurōte*, *m.*: the abbey of the grey stone [Abbeyfeale] where you will get a welcome and twenty and a high seat for sitting, *Ṣamirṭir na lice Ṣuire*, *maṛ ṣeōḃaiṛ ṛāiṭte aṣur ṛice aṣur ṛurōeācān āiṛo cūm ṛurōte* (*old saw*). [The usual name is *Ṣamirṭir na ṛēte*.]

(2) A seat in a church, *ionao ṛurōte*.

(3) The time during which one sits, (*a*) *ṛurōe*, *-ōte*, *m.*: few good pictures have been finished at one s., *ṛ beaṣ ṵ'iomaiṣiḃ maiṭe ṵo cṛiōcnuṛṣeāḃ āi don-ṭurōe*; (*b*) *ṛurōeācān*, *-ām*, *m.*: I lost twenty crowns in two sittings, *ṵo cāiṭṭ mé ṛice coṛiōm i noā ṛurōeācān*.

S. up late at night, *āiṛneān*, *-ām*, *m.*; also *āiṛneāl* (*Don.*).

Situated, *a.*, placed, (1) *āiṭiṣṭe*; (2) *ṛurōte*.

S. close to, *buaiṭte ṛuap te*; (*cf.* common expression, "up against" = near or close to).

Situation, *n.*, (1) location, *ṛurō-ṛuṣāḃ*, *-iṣṭe*, *m.*: the s. of the city is pleasant, *ṛ ṭaiṭneamāc ṛurōiṛuṣāḃ na cāiṭreāc* (2 *Kings* 2, 19).

(2) Employment, place, office, *oiṛiṣ*, *-e*, *-ī*, *f.*

Six, *a.*, twice three, *ṛé*: six times, *ṛé huaiṛe*; six paces, *ṛé coṛ-cēm* (2 *Sam.* 6, 13).

Sixpence, *n.*, a silver coin value six pennies, *ṛaot*, *-ac*, *-a*, *f.* (*M.*), also *ṛéat*, *-ac*, *-a*, *f.*

Six persons, *ṛeṛeap*, *m.*: six men came from the way of the higher gate, *ṭāṅṣaḃaiṛ ṛeṛeap ṛeap ḡ ṛiṣṭe an ṣeata ṛ ṛiṛoe* (*Ezek.* 9, 2); seven persons, *mōṛṛeṛeap*.

Sixscore, *a.* and *n.*, one hundred and twenty, *ṛé ṛicō*.

Sixteen, *a.* and *n.*, six and ten, *ṛé ṵeāṣ*.

Sixteenth, *a.*, next in order after the fifteenth, *ṛeṛeāḃ ṵeāṣ*.

Sixteenth, *n.*, one of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided, *an ṛeṛeāḃ curo ṵeāṣ*.

Sixth, *a.*, next in order after the fifth, *ṛeṛeāḃ*.

Sixth, *n.*, one of six equal parts into which a thing is divided, *an ṛeṛeāḃ curo*.

Sixthly, *ad.*, in the sixth place, *ṛan ṛeṛeāḃ āiṭ*.

Sixtieth, *a.*, the next in order after the fifty-ninth, *ṛeapṣaḃaḃ*.

Sixty, *a.*, (1) *ṛeapṣaḃ*, *ind.*: Enoch lived sixty-five years, *ṵo maiṛ ēnoḃ ṛeapṣaḃ 7 cūṛṣ buiaḃna* (*Gen.* 5, 21); (2) *ṭṛi ṛicō*: from s. years old, *ḡ ṭṛi ṛicō buiaḃan ṵ'aoiṛ* (*Lev.* 27, 7).

Size, *n.*, (1) bulk, *ṭoiṛṭ*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

(2) Bigness, (*a*) *mēao*, *n.* *mēro*, *m.*: of the same measure and s., *ṵ'aoṇ mīoiṛṛp aṣur ṵ'aoṇ mēro* (1 *Kings* 6, 25); (*b*) *mēaoaiṛeācṭ*, *-a*, *f.*: s. of paper, *mēaoaiṛeācṭ ṛāiṛéiṛ*.

Skate, *n.*, an instrument fitted in a frame for fastening to a shoe used for sliding on ice, *ṛleam-nān*, *-ān*, *m.*

Skate, *v.i.*, to move on skates, *ṛleamnuṛim*, *-uṣāḃ*.

Skate, *n.*, a large flat fish of the genus *Raia*, (1) *ṛoc*, *g.* *ṛunc*, *pl.* *-a*, *m.*; (2) *ṛoiṛmān*, *-ān*, *m.*

(*Ker.*); (3) *buaćauil na r̥ṣaṓán*, *m.*; (4) smooth, *ṙaṣe min*, *f.*; (5) spiny, *ṙaṣe ṣarṓ*, *m.*

Skater, n., one who skates, *ṙleam-nuṣćeóir*, *-ópa*, *-ní*, *m.*

Skean, n., (1) a knife, *ṙṣian*, *gen. ṙṣine*, also *ṙṣéme*, *pl. ṙṣeana*, *f.* (*cf. W. ysgien*).

(2) A dagger, *ṙuiric*, *gen. -e*, *f.*

Skein, n., a quantity of thread or yarn, (1) *ṙṣáinne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní* and *-neáca*, *f.*; (2) *iaṙna*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*: a s. or hank of thread, *iaṙna ṙnáiṙ*.

Skeleton, n., (1) the bony framework of a vertebrate animal separated from the flesh, (*a*) *conablać*, *-aiṣ*, *-aiṣe*, *m.*; (*b*) *cnámblać*, *-aiṣe*, *-a*, *f.*; (*c*) *cnám-aplać*, *-aiṣ*, *-a*, *m.*; (*d*) *clioṙać*, *-aiṣ*, *m.* (*Ker.*).

(2) *Fig.*, (*a*) a person all skin and bone, (*i*) *báirín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.* (*lit.* little death), (*ii*) *ṙṣṙuirín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (*b*) the framework of anything: of a house, *caḃail*, *-blać*, *pl. -blaća*, *f.*

Skeptic, Sceptic, n., (1) a universal doubter, *am̃ṙaruróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

(2) One who doubts the existence of God, *am̃c̃ṙerómeać*, *-m̃ṣ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Skeptic, Sceptic, Sceptical, a., doubting everything, *am̃ṙarac*, *-aiṣe*.

Skerry, n., a rock in the sea, *ṙṣeir*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.*

Sketch, n., an outline or rough delineation of anything, (1) *ṙpeaćt*, *g. and pl. -a*, *f.*; (2) *ṙealṓ*, *-eulṓ*, *-a*, *f.*

Sketch, v.t., to draw the outline of, (1) *ṙpeaćaim*, *-aṓ*; (2) *l̃im̃ṣim*, *-iuṣaṓ*; (3) *ṙap̃ṙam̃ṣim*, *v.n. ṙap̃ṙam̃ṣ(ṙ)*.

Skew, ad., awry, obliquely, askew, (1) *ar ṙṣeam*; (2) *ar ṙiar*; (3) *ar ṙiarṙṣeṓṓ*.

Skew, n., a stone with a sloping surface, *ṙṣeam*, *-eim*, *-a*, *m.*

Skewer, n., a pin of wood or metal, (*a*) for keeping meat in form while roasting, *bioṙ*, *g. beaṙa*, *pl. id. bioṙaća*, *m.*; (*b*) for fastening meat to a spit, *caṙair*, *-ṙać*, *-ṙaća*, *f.*

Skiff, n., a small, light boat, (1) *cuṙṙaćán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (2) *coite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cí*, *m.*; (3) *ṙṣaṙa*, *g. id.*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*; (4) *ṙṣib*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*; (5) *ṣṙoṙán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Skilful, a., possessed of skill, expert, (1) *ṣlic*, *-e*: every s. man, *ṣać ṣon ṙuime ṣlic* (1 *Chron.* 28, 21); (2) *ṙipeṓlać*, *-aiṣe*, also *eṓṙṣać*, *-aiṣe*: very s., *ṙo-eṓlać*, *-aiṣe*; the sons of Reuben s. in war, *m̃ic Reuben eṓlać* 1 *ṣcoṣaṓ* (1 *Chron.* 5, 18); (3) *cl̃ṙte*, *ind.*; (4) *ṙaiteannṙa*, *ind. (m. b.)*.

Skilfully, ad., in a skilful manner, (1) *ṣo ṣlic*; (2) *ṣo neṓlać*; (3) *ṣo neṓṙṣać* (*Ps.* 33, 3); (4) *ṣo cl̃ṙte*; (5) *ṣo ṙaiteannṙa*, *ind. (m. b.)*.

Skilfulness, n., the quality of being skilful, (1) *ṣliocaṙ*, *gen. -air*, *m.*; (2) *eṓlaṙ*, *-air*, *m.*: by the s. of his hands, *le neṓlaṙ a l̃ám* (*Ps.* 68, 72); (3) *cl̃ṙteaćt*, *-a*, *f.*

Skill, n., expertness in any art, science, trade or calling, (1) *ṣliocaṙ*, *-air*, *m.*: *lućt an ṣliocaṙ* (*Eccles.* 9, 11); it is time to show your s., *ṙ m̃iṙo ṙuit ṙ'inctleaćt nṓ ṙo ṣliocaṙ ṙo ṙair-beánaṓ*; (2) *cl̃ṙteaćt*, *-a*, *f.*

Skilled, a., expert, (1) *ṣlic*, *-e*; (2) *eṓlać*, *-aiṣe*; (3) *cl̃ṙte*.

ind.; (4) *veapɾɣna*, *ind.*; (5) *veɪpɾɣne*, *ind.*

Skillet, *n.*, a small iron or copper pot, (1) ῥυιέστο, -έρο, *m.* (*cf.* O.F. escuелlette, a small porringer); (2) ῥαμίν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Skim, *v.t.*, (a) to take off as scum by skimming, ἵσκιοναίμ, -αίλ (*cf.* √ skeu, to cover); to s. cream, ὑάκταρ ὡς ἵσκιοναίλ.

Skimming, *n.*, the act of one who
skims, ῥῥισμός, -άλα, *f.*

Skimp, *a.*, scanty, *гсуроте*, *ind.*

Skin, *n.*, the hide of an animal (1) *epiceann*, -*cinn*, *pl.* -*cne* and -*cinn*, *m.*: she put the skins of the kids of goats upon his hands, *ṽo cūir rī epiceine meanán na nḡabair ar a lámhaib* (*Gen.* 27, 16); the Lord made coats of skins, *ṽo ḡunne an Tḡearna cōturōe epiceinn* (*Gen.* 3, 21); (2) skin, complexion, *cneas*, *gen.* *cuir*, *pl.* -*a*, *m.*, *gen.* *cuire*, *f.* *námáso cuire* (*Donl.*); (3) *fig.* *leasair*, -*air*, *pl.* -*trasca*, *m.*; *roir feoil ḡ leasair*; (4) hide, (a) *pellis*, -*e*, -*eadá*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. pellis*); (b) *reite*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ṽi*, *f.*: the bullock's flesh and s., *feoil an ṽaim ḡ a reite* (*Ex.* 29, 14); (c) *cuirṽ*, -*uirṽ*, *m.*

Skin, *v.t.*, to strip off the skin or hide of, peannam , -að: he would s. a flint, $\text{o'peannfað ré cloc tmeað}$, $\text{.i. tá ré ió'panntac}$.

Skinflint, *n.*, a miser, a niggard,
 (1) ἐνίopaipe, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*,
 (2) ρτιopaipe, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*;
 (3) ρρpionnóip, -όpa, -πί, *m.*;
 (4) ρρpionnluĩȝteóip, -όpa, -πί,
m.

Skinned, *a.*, having the skin removed, *ρεανντα*, *ind.*

Skinner, *n.*, one who removes or
deals in skins, (1) *τετεσσοῖν*,

-όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) φεανντόρ, *m.*;
(3) φεανναιρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Skinminess, *n.*, the quality of being skinny, (1) *τρυσαλαρ*, -αρ, *m.*; (2) *ταναρόεσς*, *gen.* -α, *f.* Skinning, *n.*, the act of removing the skin of an animal, *ρεαννάο*, -ντα, *m.*

Skinny, *a.*, wanting in flesh, thin,
(1) *τραυγ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *ταναρε*,
ind.

Skip, *v.i.*, to leap lightly, -(1)
 ւնցւմ, -ջեաժ: he maketh them
 s. like a calf, ո՞՞ Եւրբ թէ քօր
 օրժա ւնցեաժ ամաւ լաօջ (Ps.
 29, 6); you skipped for joy,

to ling tu le luatsai (Jer. 48, 27); (2) turloṣam, -aṭ: skipping upon the hills, as turloṣaṭ ai na enocaiḥ (Cant. 2, 8); (3) turloṣam, -aṭ.

Skip, *n.*, a light leap or bound,
 τυρλός, -όρζε, -α, *f.*, also τυρ-
 λόζ, *f.*

Skipper, *n.*, the master or captain of any vessel, ṛṣibīṇe, (also ṛṣipīṇe), *g. id.*, *pl.* -ṛī, *m.*

Skipping, *n.*, the act of one who skips, (1) ἡμῶς, -ῶς, *m.*; (2) τὸν ἡμῶς, -ῶς, *m.*; also τὸν ἡμῶς, *m.*

Skipping, *a.*, given to leaping or bounding lightly, (1) *κυρταῖ*, -αιε; (2) *ῥεμνεαῖ*, -αιε; (3) *λυαῖ*, -αιε; (4) *τυρλόαῖ*, -αιε.

Skirmish, *n.*, a slight or irregular combat in war, (1) *τροχάσιον*, -άσιον, *m.*; (2) *ιαρξάσιον*, -ε, *f.*

Skirmish, *v.i.*, to fight in small parties, (1) *ruṣṭṛam*, -*av*; (2) *rṣemluṣim*, -*uṣṭav*.

Skirret, *n.*, a plant of the genus
Sium, (1) *ceapručán*, -áin, *m.*;
(2) *meabacán*, -áin, *m.*

(1) ῥῥιοῖτα, *g. id., pl. -αι, m.:*

father, see the s. of thy robe in my hand, *Δ αταρ, ρεαδ ρσγορτα το ρόβα αμ' λām* (1 *Sam.* 24, 11); (2) *ιοεταρ, -αρ, m.*: for in that I cut off the s. of thy robe and killed thee not, know, *οιρ αρ ρο ζυρ ζεαρρ με ιοεταρ το ρόβα γ νάρ ιμαρβ με τū ρέιν, αϊτίν* (1 *Sam.* 24, 11); (3) *ιρρ, -ε, -εαδα, f.*: he laid hold on the s. of his mantle, *ρυζ ρερεαν αρ ιρρ ραλλινγε αρ* (1 *Sam.* 15, 27); (4) *ρλαπαρ, -αρ, m.*; (5) *cuim, -e, pl. id., f.*: in the s. of his garment, *ι ζcuim Δ εαουρζ* (*Hag.* 2, 12, ed. 1852).

Skittish, a., easily frightened, timorous, (1) *ρζατμαρ, -αρρ*; (2) *clipead, -ρρζε*; (3) *uairnead, -ρρζε*; (4) *ρζimnroeac, -ορζε*; (5) *ρζemmnroeac, -ορζε*; (6) *ρζemmnreac, -τιρζε*; (7) *ρζemmn-eamnac, -αρζε*; (8) *ζεατταδ, -αρζε*.

Skittishness, n., the quality or state of being skittish, (1) *ρζατ-μαρρεατ, -α, f.*; (2) *clipeaτ, -α, f.*; (3) *ρζemmnroeaτ, -α, f.*, also *ρζimnroeaτ*.

Skull, n., the skeleton of the head, (1) *cloigeann, gen. -ζνε, pl. -ζνε, dpl. -ζνιβ, f.*, also *g. -ζimn, m.*: they found no more of her than the s. and the feet and the palms of her hands, *νι βρφαρταρ νιορ μο οι να αν cloigeann αζυρ να κορ αζυρ clair Δ οεαρμανν* (2 *Kings* 9, 35); the place of a s., *αϊτ να cloigne* (*Mat.* 27, 33); (2) *πλαορζ, -ορρζε, -α, f.*, also *βλαορζ, f.*

Sky, n., the apparent vault of heaven, (1) *ρρπειρ, gen. -ε, pl. -εαρτα and -ρρζ, f.*: hast thou with him spread out the s., *ναρ ευορζ τυρ ιερ αν ρρπειρ το ιεατнуζαδ* (*Job* 37, 18);

up to the skies, *ρuar ζυρ να ρρπειρζ* (*Jer.* 51, 9); (2) *αερ, -ειρ, m.*: on the s., *αρ αν αερ* (*Deut.* 23, 26); for the s. is red, *οιρ ατα αν τ-αερ οεαρζ* (*Mat.* 16, 2); (3) *neam, -eime, f.*: as the stars of the s. in multitude, *com lionmar le nealltaib neime* (*Heb.* 11, 12).

Skyey, a., like the sky, *ρρπειρεαδ, -ρρζε*.

Skylark, n., a lark that mounts and sings (*Alauda arvensis*), (*ρ*)*υρεοζ, gen. -ορζε, pl. -α, f.*

Slab, n., a thin piece of marble or stone, (a) *ιεαδ, gen. ιιε and ιειε, pl. ιεαδα, ιεααδα and ιεαρπαδα, f.*; (b) *ιαζ, g. ιερζε and ιιρζε, pl. -α, f.*

Slabber, v.i., to let saliva or liquor drip from the mouth, (1) *ρριορлуζim, -υζαδ*; (2) *ρlam-ρaim, -αδ* (*Æn.* 161).

Slack, a., (1) loose, not tense, not hard drawn, (a) *βοζ, gsf. buize, (b) βοζ ceangante, ind.*

(2) Weak, *ιαζ, -αρζε*: let not thy hands be slack, *να βιοιρ το λαμα ιαζ* (*Zeph.* 3, 16).

(3) Inattentive as regards diligence or care, (a) slow at work, (i) *mall, -αιτε* (ii) careless, *neam-cupamaτ, -αρζε*; (b) in payment, *mall, -αιτε*: the Lord is not s. concerning his promise, *νι ευρρεανн ан τρζεαρпа moull αρ Δ ζεαλλамам* (2 *Pet.* 3, 9); (c) not eager or earnest, (i) *clait, -e*: how long are ye s. to go and possess the land, *ca ραο ατατταοι clait το ουλ το ρεαλβ-υζαδ να οuintce* (*Josh.* 18, 3), (ii) *mainneactac, -αρζε*: he becometh poor that dealeth with a s. hand, *αν τε cumtar le lam mainneactarζ τρζ ρε cum-boctaine* (*Prov.* 10, 4).

(4) Slow as to pace, (a) *mañl*, -*añlle*; (b) *μῆσιμ*, -*ḡne*.

Slacken, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) to make or become less tense, rigid or firm, (a) *βοῤαῖμ*, -*αὐ*: I slackened my hold, *ῶο βοῤαρ μο ḡneim*; (b) *τεῖσιμ* *te*: s. the rope, *τεῖς τεῖρ ἄν τέαα*; (c) slackening sail, *αἰῤαὐ*, -*αὐ*, *m.*

(2) To retard, to make slow or less rapid, (a) *μαῖλιḡσιμ*, -*ιυḡαὐ*; (b) *λαḡαῖμ*, -*αὐ*: he did not s. pace, *νῖορ λαḡ ré cor*.

Slackly, *ad.*, in a slack manner, (1) *ḡο βοḡ*; (2) *ḡο τεῖαῖ*.

Slackness, *n.*, the quality or state of being slack, (1) *buḡe*, *f.*; (2) *ḡαῖλιḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *mañlle f.*: as some men count s., *μαρ ῖneaḡαὐ ὀneam ἄμῖτε mañlle* (2 *Pet.* 3, 9).

Slag, *n.*, the iron recrement met with during lime burning, *cac ἰαḡamn*.

Slam, *v.t.*, to shut with violence and noise, to bang, *τεῤḡḡαῖμ*, -*αὐ*.

Slander, *v.t.*, to defame or calumniate by words spoken, (1) *cūῖcānim*, -*neaḡ*; (2) *cūῖḡeapḡam*, -*αὐ*; (3) (a) *ḡḡann-ῖuḡim*, -*υḡαὐ*: whoso privily slandereth his neighbour him will I cut off, *ἄν τέ ḡḡannῖuḡeap ἄ cōmaḡḡa ὀr ῖpeal, ḡeapḡeap ὀpean ἄmaḡ* (*Ps.* 101, 5); (b) *ῶο beḡim ḡḡannail*: thou slanderest thine own mother's son, *ῶο beḡim ḡḡannail ῶο ῖnac ῶο mācḡar* (*Ps.* 50, 20).

Slander, *n.*, the malicious utterance of false reports, (1) *ῖtiomḡáḡ*, *gen.* -*áḡ*, *pl.* -*áḡote*, *m.*; (2) *cūῖcānnit*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*eanna*, *f.*; (3) *ḡḡannail*, -*nla*, -*nlaḡa*, *f.*, also *ḡḡannal*, *m.* (*cf.* L. scandalum; Gr. *σκανδαλον*): he

that uttereth scandal is a fool, *ἄν τέ ῖabḡar ḡḡannail ῖr ἄmaḡān é* (*Prov.* 10, 18); (4) *cūῖḡeapḡaḡ*, -*ḡḡa*, *m.*; (5) *ῥuaῖῥleap*, -*a*, *m.*

Slanderer, *n.*, one who slanders, (1) *ῖtiomḡáḡoteaḡ*, -*ῥḡ*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*Don.*); (2) *ῖtiomḡáḡoteḡiḡ*, -*ḡḡa*, -*ḡῖ*, *m.*; (3) *cūῖcānniteḡiḡ*, -*ḡḡa*, -*ḡῖ*, *m.*; (4) *ῶiōmōῖῥḡiḡ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥuaῖῥleapḡiḡ*, *m.*; (6) *ῥuaῖῥleapḡḡ*, -*ḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Slandering, *n.*, the act of one who slanders, (1) *cūῖcāneaḡ*, -*nῥe*, *m.*; (2) *ῖtiomḡáḡ*, -*áḡ*, -*áḡote*, *m.*

Slandorous, *a.*, given to slander, (1) *ῖtiomḡáḡoteaḡ*, -*ῥḡe*; (2) *cānῥeaḡ*, -*nḡe*; (3) *maḡῖuḡῥeaḡ*, -*ῥḡe*: a s. tongue, *ῥeaḡḡa maḡῖuḡῥeaḡ*; (4) *ḡḡannalaḡ*, -*aḡe*; (5) *ῥuaῖῥleapḡaḡ*, -*aḡe*.

Slandorously, *ad.*, in a slanderous manner, *ḡo ῖtiomḡáḡoteaḡ*.

Slandorousness, *n.*, the quality of being slanderous, *ῖtiomḡáḡoteaḡ*, -*a*, *f.*

Slant, *n.*, a slope, (1) *ḡiaḡ*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (2) *ḡῥaonáḡo*, *m.*

Slant, Slanting, *a.*, sloping, oblique, (1) *ḡiaḡaḡ*, -*aḡe*; (2) *ḡi ḡiaḡlān*: to give a slanting blow, *buñlle ḡiaḡlāim ῶο cāḡaiḡῥ*.

Slant, *v.t.*, to give an oblique or sloping direction to, *ḡiaḡam*, -*αὐ*.

Slanting, *n.*, the act of giving an oblique or sloping direction to, *ḡiaḡaḡ*, -*ḡḡa*, *m.*; in a slanting position or direction, (a) *ḡi ḡiaḡḡḡeḡḡ*; (b) *ḡi ḡḡeam*.

Slap, *v.t.*, to strike with the open hand or with anything broad, (1) *ῖeaḡḡaḡam*, -*αὐ*; (2) *ḡúḡḡam*, -*αὐ*; (3) *buñῖim*, -*alaḡ*: he slapped me first, *ῶο buñῖ ḡé mé ḡi ῥῥúḡ*.

Slap, *n.*, a stroke with the open hand, (1) buntle, *g. id., pl. -tí, m.*; (2) bar, -aire, -a, *f.*; also baróg, -óige, -a; (3) pailtóg, *f. (peailtóg, f., Don.)*; (4) violent, rúirg, -e, -eada, *f.*; (5) rḡailléog, *f.*; (6) teroeóg, *f.*; (7) ḡreaoóg, *f.*; (8) on the side of the head, rleamhacán, -áin, *m.*; (9) míoacán, -ám, *m.* (a gentle slap); (10) on the ear, rúroóg, -óige, -a, *f.*

Slapping, *n.*, the act of striking with the open hand or anything broad, (1) leaoḡbaḡ, -bḡa, *m.*; (2) leaoḡbáil, -áil, *f. (Don.)*.

Slash, *n.*, (1) a blow with a whip, larpḡaḡ, -ḡa, *m.*

(2) A cut made at random, ḡearraḡ, *gen. and pl. -rḡa, m.*

Slash, *v.t.*, (1) to cut by striking at random, ḡearraim, -aḡ.

(2) To lash with a whip, (a) léaraim, -aḡ; (b) larpḡaim, -aḡ.

Slasher, *n.*, one who acts with "dash" and "go," (1) fátmaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m. (Sligo and Mayo)*; (2) rābmaire (*M.*).

Slashing, *n.*, the act of slashing, léaraḡ, -rḡa, *m.*

Slate, *n.*, a thin flat piece of an argillaceous rock for covering houses, rlinn, *gen. -e, pl. rleanna and rleanntrāca, f. (Con.)*: do not take the thatch off your own house to put slates on the public-house, ná bain tuḡe de do tḡs fém le rleanna a cúir ar tḡs an leanna; s. house, tḡs rlinne nó tḡs cinn rlinne; he has a s. off, tā pé éaoḡrom 'n-a ceann.

Slater, *n.*, one who lays slates, (1) rlinneaoḡir, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) rḡlātaire, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) rḡlātoir, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (4) eilḡeoir, *m.*; (5) eilḡroeoir, *m. (Fionán Mac C.)*.

Slater, *n.*, the sow bug of the genus Porcellio, (1) rḡlāturōe, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m.*; (2) míoḡruar, *m.*; (3) caillēacán orōce, *m.*

Slattern, *n.*, a woman who is careless of her dress or household duties, (1) rrimile, *g. id., pl. -eada, f.*; (2) rríl, -e, -eada, *f., dim. rrílin (rtraoill, W. Lim. and Mayo)*; (3) rḡleōro, -e, -í, *f.*; (4) rḡliúrac, -aire, -a, *f.*; (5) rtraoilleog, -óige, -a; (6) ḡeblēro, -e, -í, *f.*; (7) cuaróg, -óige, -a, *f.*: the slattern's husband is known amongst a crowd, aicnḡcear fear na cuaróige imearḡ áic; (8) rḡrabóg, -óige, -a, *f. (cf. Eng. drab)*; (9) rtopóg, *f.*

Slatternly, *a.*, like a slattern, rrimileac, -aire.

Slaty, *a.*, of the nature of or like a slate, rlinneac, -aire.

Slaughter, *n.*, violent and bloody destruction of life, (1) ár, *gen. ár, m.*: with great s., le náir móir (*Judg. 15, 8*); valley of s., ḡleann an áir (*Jer. 7, 32*); utter s., deapḡár, *m.*; (2) arḡaim, *g. arḡne, f.*; (3) carḡairt, -airt, *f.*; (4) corḡair, -air, *m.*; (5) rleacḡ, -a, *m. (m. b.)*.

Slaughter, *v.t.*, to slay with great violence, corḡaim, -aḡ.

Slaughtering, *n.*, the act of killing wantonly and violently (1) carḡairt, -airt, *f.*; (2) rmiōcaḡ, -cḡa, *m. (Con.)*.

Slaughterous, *a.*, destructive, corḡrac, -aire.

Slave, *n.*, one who is held bondage, (1) rḡlāburōe, *g. id., pl. -ōce, m. (cf. Ger. sklav; Fr. esclave, Span. esclavo)*; (2) rāoirreac, -rig, *pl. id., m.*; (3) moḡa, *g. id., pl. id., m.*; (4) rāoirānac, -aire, -aire, *m.*; (5) rāoiróg, -óige, -a, *f.*; (6) rāoirróg, *f.*; (7) cumal,

-aite, -a, *f.*; (8) *coll.*, ὁδοπέταν, -ainne, -a, *f.*

Slave-like, *a.*, like a slave, ῥηλάβ-
αμάν, -má.

Slave-market, *n.*, a market where
slaves are bought and sold,
μαρζαὸ μοζαὸ.

Slavery, *n.*, the condition of a
slave, (1) ῥηλάβαρδεαὶ, -a, *f.*;
(2) ὁδοιπρε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) severe
s., τρομόδοιπρε, *f.*; (4) ὁδοιπρε-
αὶ, -a, *f.*; (5) ὁδοιπρμαὶ, -a,
m.; (6) μοζραμε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7)
βπορο, -e, *f.*; (8) ὁδοιβπορο,
-e, *f.* (*P. L.* 415).

Slavish, *a.*, servile, υπίρεα, -ίρε.

Slavishly, *ad.*, in a slavish manner,
σο υπίρεα.

Slavishness, *n.*, servility, υπίρ-
τεαὶ, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Slay, *v.t.*, to put to death by
violence, to kill, (1) μαρβυγίμ,
-υζαὸ, and μαρβυαίμ, -αὸ (*cf.*
meryai; *L.* morior; *Eng.* mur-
der): because I thought . . .
they will [might] s. me for my
wife's sake, το εἰονν ζυρ ῥαοίλ
μέ . . . σο μυιρρὸε μίρε ἀρ
ῥον μο ῖνᾶ (*Gen.* 20, 11); and
I will s. the last of them with
the sword, ἀζυρ μυιρρὸ μίρε
ἀν ὀεῖγεαῖνᾶ ὀιοῦ ἱερ ἀν
ζελαρδεαίμ (*Amos* 9, 1); (2)
εαρζραίμ, -ζαίρε; (3) τοῖεραίμ,
-εαίρε; (4) ῥλασθαίμ, -αὸ.

Slayer, *n.*, one who slays, (1)
μαρβυαὶ, -αίρε, *m.*: in the hands
of the s., ἰ λᾶμ ἀν μαρβυαίρε
(*Ezek.* 21, 11); (2) μαρβυαίρε,
-οῖρα, -οῖρη, *m.*

Sled, Sledge, *n.*, a vehicle on
runners for travelling over snow
or ice, (1) εαρρα ῥεαῖνᾶμ;
(2) ὀρέ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ίεαῖνᾶ, *m.*

Sledge, *n.*, a large hammer, (1)
ὀρο, *gen.* and *pl.* ὑίρο, *m.*: a

smith's s., ὀρο ζαβα; (2) λᾶμ-
ὀρο, a small sledge; (3) εαρὀρο,
m.: a s. with a handle, εαρ-
ὀρο ἱρ εαρ ἀρ.

Sledge, *v.t.* and *i.*, to hammer with
a sledge, ὀρολυγίμ, -λαρδεαὶ.

Sledging, *n.*, the act of using a
sledge, (1) ὀρολαρδεαὶ. -a, *f.*;
(2) ἀζ ζαβάν ἱε νύρο; (3)
ὑρ(ο)λαρδεαὶ, -a, *f.*

Sleek, Sleeky, *a.*, having a smooth
surface, (1) ῥεαῖνᾶμ, -e; (2)
ῥυοζαὶ, -αίρε; (3) βλαίρε, -e.

Sleekness, *n.*, the quality of being
sleek, ῥεαῖνᾶμ, *f.*

Sleep, *v.i.*, to take rest by slumber-
ing, (1) εοῖλαίμ (and εοῖλυγίμ),
-αὸ, *ful.* εοῖλόεαὸ and εοῖροῖλαὸ:
many that s. in the dust of the
earth, μόρᾶν ὀον ὀρυνε εοῖλαρ
ἰ λυαίρεαὸ na ταῖμᾶν (*Dan.*
12, 2); he who has the name
of being an early riser can s.
till milking time, ἀν τέ ἀρ ἰ
βρῖνᾶ ἀνῖν na μόεμῖρε ῥεαῖνᾶ
ῥε εοῖλαὸ σο ἡεαῖρεα; and he
slept, ἡ ὀο εοῖλαίμ ῥε; εἰ' ἰ εοῖ-
λυγίρ ῖνᾶ/μαρ ἀρ εοῖλαίμ ῖνᾶ
ὀε/εἰ εοῖλόεαίρ ἀνοῖε/μαρ
εοῖλυγίεαῖν na βοῖε/εἰ εοῖ-
λόεαίρ ἀμᾶίρεα/μαρ ἀν εοῖλυγί
ναοῖ ῥᾶοῖμα; (2) λυγίμ, -ε:
I shall sleep with you to-night,
λυγίρεαὸ τεατ ἀνοῖε.

Sleep, *n.*, the periodical repose of
the body during which the
senses and the mind are inactive,
(1) εοῖλαὸ, -οἰατα and -οἰατα,
m.: my s. was sweet to me, το
βί μο εοῖλαὸ μῖρ ὀαμ (*Jer.*
31, 26); the spirit of deep s.,
ῥρῖοῖαὸ ἀν εοῖατα εῖρῖνᾶ (*Isa.*
29, 10); s. is the brother of
death, ὀεαῖρῖαταίρ ὀον ῖνᾶ
ἀν εοῖλαὸ; eight hours' s. for
a man and nine for a woman,
εοῖλαὸ οῖε n-υαίρε ὀο'ῖν ῥεαῖρ

ἡ νῆαοι ἡ-υαίη τοῦ ἡ ἡνῆαοι ; (2) ῥυαν, -αιν, *m.* (*cf.* L. somnus); (3) heavy deep s., (a) κοῖταθ νό ῥυαν τρομ, *m.*, (b) οὐβ-κοῖταθ, *m.*, (c) τὰμκοῖταθ, *m.*, also τὰμῥυαν, -αιν, *m.*; (d) τοιῖμ ῥυαν : ἀν τ-αῖαc βεῖς α βί ας ῥιονν/α εἰρηεῖθ ζῶc εἰονν ἡ-α τοιῖμ ῥυαν (*D.E.* 91); (e) τρομῆεαν ῥυαν (*Τ. Ε. S.*), (4) pleasant s., ῥὰμκοῖταθ, *m.*; (5) light sleep, μυρῖν. -ῦμ, *m.*; (6) the s. of death, (a) ταῖεαμ, -ῆμ, *m.*, (b) ταῖαμ, -αῖμ, *m.*, (c) κοῖταθ ἀν βῆρ (*Ps.* 13, 1).

Sleep-music, *n.*, a kind of music which induced sleep, ῥυαντρῶε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Sleep-pin, *n.*, a magic pin which if stuck in one's clothes or hair at once brought on a sleep which lasted till the pin was extracted; very frequent in folk-lore, βιοῖαν ῥυαν, *m.*

Sleeper, *n.*, one who sleeps, (1) κοῖταc, -αῖς, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*: what meanest thou, O s.? arise and call on God, εῖεα (cαο) ἡ cιall οὐτῖ, α εῖοαcαῖς? εἰμῖς, ζοῖρ ἀρ Ὀα (*Jonah* 1, 6); (2) κοῖταcάν, -άμ, *m.*: the seven sleepers, ἡ ρεῖc ζκοῖταcάν; (3) κοῖταc, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶc, *m.*

Sleepily, *ad.*, in a sleepy manner, ζο κοῖταc.

Sleepiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sleepy, (1) κοῖταcαc, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (2) μιοζαμαc, -αῖς, *f.*

Sleeping, *n.*, the act of one who sleeps, κοῖταθ, -ῶαcα and -ῶαcα : lest coming suddenly he finds you s., ὅ'εαcα ἀρ ὅτεαc ζο ἡοβανν ὅ ζο ὕμῖςεαθ ῥέ ῥῖρε βαρ ζκοῖταθ (*Mark* 13, 36); he found them s., ῥυαρ ῥέ ιαοῖαν ι ἡ-α ζκοῖταθ (*Mark* 14, 37).

Sleepless, *a.*, having no sleep, ζαν κοῖταθ.

Sleeplessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sleepless, νεαμ-κοῖταcαc, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Sleepy, *a.*, inclined to sleep, (1) κοῖταcαc, -αῖς; (2) ῥυανταc, -αῖς; (3) ῥυανῖαρ, -αῖς.

Sleet, *n.*, hail or snow mixed with rain, (1) ῥιῖρνεαcα, -αῖς, *m.*

Ὀιοζα ζῶc ῥῖνε ῥιῖρνεαcα ῥυαρ Ὀιοζα ζῶc τεμεαθ ῥεαρῶς ὕρ Ὀιοζα ζῶc οῖςε μεαῶς ῥεαν Ἀζυρ Ὀιοζα ζῶc Ὀιοζα ὀποc-βαν.

(2) ῥιῖρνε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) ῥιῖρνεαcα, -αῖς, *m.* (*Don.*); (4) cαρζαῖρ, -ε, *f.* (*Mulranny*).

Sleety, *a.*, of or pertaining to sleet, ῥιῖρνεαcαc, -αῖς.

Sleeve, *n.*, the part of a garment that covers the arm, (1) μυν-ῆτε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῆ, *m.* (*cf.* manus, the hand), (μυνῖτε, *M.*; μυν-ῖτε, *U.* and *Or.*; μυνῆμνε, *Gal.*; βμυνῆτε, *N. Con.*); (2) λὰμβειρ, *f.*

Sleeve-gusset, *n.*, οῖζλάν, -άμ, *m.*

Sleeveless, *a.*, without a sleeve, ζαν μυνῆτε

Sleigh, *n.* - See Sled and Sledge.

Sleight, *n.*, an artful trick, cεαρ-ῥαθ, -αῖς, *m.*: by the s. of men, ιε cεαρῥαθ ὀαομεαθ (*Ephes.* 4, 14).

Sleight of hand, *n.*, legerdemain, (1) βαρῖαρ, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) λὰμ-ῆτε, -ῆτε, *m.*

Slender, *a.*, (1) small or narrow in proportion to length or height, slim, (a) cαο, -οῖτε, a s. girl. cαῖν cαο; (b) ῥεανζ, -ζα: slender-footed, cαοcοῖαc; slender-waisted, ῥεανζ-α.

(2) Weak, not strong, ῥανν, -αννε; a s. hope, ὀεαρ ῥαν.

(3) Trivial, *ῥῆμ*, -e : s. intelligence, *τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ῥῆμ*.

(4) Inadequate, *ῥῆμ*, -anne : a slight offering, a s. return, *τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ῥῆμ*, *ἀπὸ τῆς ῥῆμ*.

Slenderly, *ad.*, in a slender manner, *ῥῆμ*.

Slenderness, *n.*, the quality or state of being slender, (1) *ῥῆμ*, *f.*; (2) *ῥῆμ*, *f.*; (3) *ῥῆμ*, *f.*.

Sleuth-hound, *n.*, a bloodhound, *ῥῆμ*.

Sley. See Sled and Sledge.

Sley, *n.*, a weaver's reed, *ῥῆμ*, *m.*.

Slice, *n.*, a thin broad piece of anything, (1) *ῥῆμ*, *gen.* -*ῆμ*, *pl.* -*ῆμ*, *f.*; (2) *ῥῆμ*, *pl.* -*ῆμ* and -*ῆμ*, *f.*; (3) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (4) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (5) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (6) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (7) *ῥῆμ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῆμ*, *m.*; (8) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (9) of a potato for seed, *ῥῆμ*, *m.*; (10) *ῥῆμ*, *m.*: a s. of meat, *ῥῆμ*.

Slice, *v.t.*, (1) to cut into thin pieces, *ῥῆμ*, *ῥῆμ*.

(2) To divide or cut into parts, *ῥῆμ*, *v.n.* *ῥῆμ*.

Slide, *v.i.*, (1) to slip, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*: their foot shall s. in due time, *ῥῆμ* (*ῥῆμ* -*ῆμ*) *ῥῆμ* 1 *n*-*ῆμ* *ῥῆμ* (*Deut.* 32, 35).

(2) To glide, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ* (*m. b.*).

Slide, *n.*, (1) that on which anything moves by sliding, *ῥῆμ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῆμ*, *m.*.

(2) Anything which operates by sliding, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*.

Slide, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to slide, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*.

(2) To slip, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*: to s. a word in, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

Slider, *n.*, one who slides, *ῥῆμ*, *gen.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*.

Sliding, *n.*, the act of one who slides, (1) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*; (3) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*; (4) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*.

Sliding-rule, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

Sliding-scale, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

Slight, *n.*, (1) disregard, *ῥῆμ*, *gen.* -*ῆμ*, *f.*.

(2) Neglect, *ῥῆμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

(3) Inattention, *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*, *m.*.

Slight, *a.*, (1) not decidedly marked, not forcible, not severe, *ῥῆμ*, *gsf.* *ῥῆμ*: a s. effort, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*; a s. cold, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*; a s. stain, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*; it is a s. wind that would not bend a blade of grass, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

(2) Insignificant, unimportant, *ῥῆμ*, *e.*.

(3) Not stout, slender, *ῥῆμ*.

Slight, *v.t.*, to disregard as unworthy of notice, (1) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*; (2) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*; (3) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*; (4) idiom: if you s. the meadow do not buy the hay, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

Slighted, *a.*, disregarded, *ῥῆμ*, *ind.*.

Slightly, *ad.*, in a slight manner, (1) *ῥῆμ*; (2) *ῥῆμ*: I am s. hungry, *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ* *ῥῆμ*.

Slightness, *n.*, slenderness, *ῥῆμ*, *g. id.*, *f.*.

Slily. See Slyly.

Slim, *a.*, slender, (1) *ῥῆμ*, *-e*; (2) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*; (3) *ῥῆμ*, *-ῆμ*.

Slime, *n.*, (1) viscous mud, *τατάς*, -*αίγε*, *f.*: she daubed it with s. and pitch, *το κύρι ρί τοόβαίτ τατάίγε αςυρ πικ υίρρε* (*Ex.* 2, 3).

(2) Bitumen, *πικ ταίμαρθε*: full of s. pits, *λάν τοε τοσαίθ πικε ταίμαρθε*.

Slimness, *n.*, the quality of being slim, *ρtime*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Sliness. *See* Slyness.

Sling, *n.*, an instrument for throwing stones, *ερανν ταβάιτ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *εραινν ταβάιτ*, *m.*: he had his s. in his hand, *το βί α ερανν ταβάιτ ι n-α λάιμ* (1 *Sam.* 17, 40).

Slinger, *n.*, one who uses a sling, (1) *υρδάιρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ρί*, *m.*;

(2) *λυετ na γερανν ταβάιτ* (*pl.*).

Slink, *v.i.*, to steal away, *έαλυγίμ*, -*τόθ*.

Slink, *n.*, the young of an animal brought forth prematurely, *ρlunnéin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*νί*, *m.*

Slip, *n.*, (1) the act of slipping, (a) *τυρλεαθ*, -*ιρό*, *m.*; (b) *ργιορραθ*, -*ρτα*, *m.*

(2) An unintentional mistake, (a) *τυρλεαθ*, -*ιρό*, *m.*; (b) *τοεαρμαθ*, *m.*; (c) *ραυίγε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*εαθα*, *f.*

(3) A young and slender person or thing, (a) a s. of a girl, *bonnpac caúin*; (b) a young pig, (i) *céip*, -*e*, -*eanna*: there is no demand even for a s. of a pig, *ní't amáin éiteam ap céip muice*; (ii) *céipin*, *m.*; (iii) *céipeós*, *f.*

(4) A small inclined pier, *ρánán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Slip, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1), (a) to slide, to glide; (b) to steal away, *ρλεαμνυγίμ*, -*υγαθ*: he slipped away from me, *το ρλεαμνυγ ρé uam*.

(2) To lose one's footing or one's hold, (a) *τυρλυγίμ*, -*ιυγαθ*:

even a sage makes a s., *τυρ-υγεανν ραοι*; (b) *τυρlím*, -*λεαθ* (*B.L.L.* I. 62, 22); (c) so that my feet did not s., *ionnur nap ρleamnuigeaθap mo copá* (2 *Sam.* 22, 37); (d) *ργιορραίμ*, -*αθ*: he that is ready to s. with his feet, *an té bíor ι nγap ργιορραθ le n-α copáib* (*Job* 12, 5); my feet nearly slipped from me, *ρ beas nap ργιορρ mo copá uam*.

(3) To depart in a furtive manner, *έαλυγίμ*, -*τόθ*: to give one the s., *έαλόθ ó θume ι γαν-ρίορ*.

Slip-board, *n.*, a board sliding in grooves, *βόρτο ρleamnáin*, *m.*

Slip-knot, *n.*, a running knot, *ρnairóm ρεαθα*, *f.*

Slipperiness, *n.*, the quality of being slippery, (1) *ρleimne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ρleimneacé*, -*α*, *f.*

Slipper, *n.*, (1) a kind of light shoe, (a) *pl.* *βρόζα ρεόμπα*; (b) *cuapán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A brake for a waggon wheel, *ργιορραν*, -*ám*, *m.*

Slippery, *a.*, allowing or causing anything to slip, (1) *ρleamam*, -*leimne*: a flood was in the river and s. were the flags, *bí tuille ran abáinn 'pρ ρleamam a bí na leacaθα*; (2) *τυρλεαθ*, -*ιγε*.

Slit, *v.t.*, to open with a long cut, *ργούιτ*, *v.n.* *ργούιτ*.

Slit, *n.*, (1) a narrow opening, *φορσταθ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *φορστατε*, *m.*

(2) A long cut, *ργούιτ*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*εαθα*, *f.*

Slitter, *n.*, one who slits, *ργούιτεόρ*, -*όρ*, -*όρί*, *m.*

Sliver, *n.*, a long, thin piece cut or split off, *ργεαθβός*, *gen.* -*όίγε*, *pl.* -*α*, *f.*

Sloakan, *n.*, a species of seaweed, *ṛleabácán* (also *ṛlabácán*), -áin, *m.*

Slobber. *See* Slabber.

Slobberer, *n.*, one who slobbers; a dirty, untidy person, (1) *ṛlám-óigín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (2) *ṛlámín*, *m.* (both words often applied to an untidy person).

Slobbering, *n.*, the act of wetting one's self with spittle, *ṛlamparó*, -aró, *m.* (*Æn.* 161).

Slobbery, *a.*, wet, sloppy, *ṛlamparác*, -aríge.

Sloe, *n.*, the fruit of the black-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), *áirne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní* and -nearó, *f.*

Sloe-tree, *n.*, the shrub *Prunus spinosa*, *ṛparígean*, *gen. and pl. -gín*, *m.*

Slogan, *n.*, a war-cry and hence any rallying cry, *ṛluaḡ-ḡairm*, -ḡairma, *pl. -ḡairmanna*, *f.*, from *ṛluaḡ*, an army, and *ḡairm*, a cry or call.

Slogger, *n.*, one who hits hard, as at cricket, *ṛlaḡairne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Slogging, *n.*, the act of hitting hard as at cricket, *ṛlaḡairt*, -aríta, *f.*

Sloke, *n.*, a kind of seaweed, *ṛleabác*, -aic, *m.*; also *ṛlabác*, -aic, *m.*

Sloop, *n.*, a one-masted vessel with a fore and aft rig, *bapcán*, *gen. and pl. -ám*, *m.*

Slop, *n.*, water in which anything has been washed, suds, *ṛobat*, -ait, *m.*

Slope, *n.*, any ground which inclines downwards, (1) *íṛleán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *leaca*, -an, *pl. -eicne*, *f.*; (3) *ṛplinn*, -e, -í, *f.* (*Or.*); (4) *ṛán*, -ám, *m.*; (5) *ṛánaró*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (6) *ṛánán*, -ám, *m.*; (7) of a hill, *leirip* (*cf.* Letterkenny);

(8) *leapṛ*, -eipṛe, *pl. -eipṛeaca*, *f.*, -eipṛ, *pl. -a*, *m.*; (9) *leapṛán*, -ám, *m.*

Sloping, *a.*, inclined or steep (of ground), *leapṛac*, -aríge.

Slot, *n.*, a narrow aperture, *ṛgoit*, *gen. -e*, -eaca, *f.*: a penny in the s., *ṛpinginn ṛan ṛgoit*.

Sloth, *n.*, laziness, idleness, (1) *leirṛe*, *f.*; (2) *ṛiomaoinear*, *gen. and pl. -nir*, *m.*; (3) *mairneac*, -a, *f.*; (4) *ṛgintear*, -tir, *m.* (*Con.*).

Slothful, *a.*, lazy, idle, indolent, (1) *leirṛeamail*, -míla: the way of the s. man is as a hedge of thorns, *ṛá ṛíge an ṛuine leirṛeamail mar ṛál ṛorán* (*Prov.* 15, 19); (2) *ṛallra*, *ind.*: the desire of the s. man killeth him, *marṛbuirṛeann mian an ṛuine ṛallra é ṛém* (*Prov.* 21, 25); the s. man says, *ṛeir an ṛuine ṛallra* (*Prov.* 22, 13); (3) *ṛallrac*, -aríge; (4) *mairneac*, -aríge; (5) *airneapṛ*, -leirṛe: the s. man, *an ṛuine airneapṛ* (*Prov.* 12, 27).

Slothfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being slothful, (1) *leirṛe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: by much s., *le ṛiomar leirṛe* (*Eccles.* 10, 18); (2) *leirṛeamíac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ṛallrac*, -a, *f.*: s. casteth into a deep sleep, *cuirṛeann an ṛallrac i ṛscorlac ṛrom* (*Prov.* 19, 15); s. is a heavy load, *ir ṛrom an ṛualac an ṛallrac* (*Or.*).

Slouch, *n.*, an awkward clumsy fellow, *liobar*, -air, *m.*

Slouching, *a.*, moving in an ungainly manner, (1) *liobaríac*, -aríge; (2) *liobóroac*, -oríge.

Slough, *n.*, a hole full of mire, (1) *loḡ*, *g. and pl. luḡ*, *m.*, also *ṛloḡ*, *g. ṛluḡ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2)

ceadóir, -e, *f.*; (3) Slough of Despond, *umair na haimléire*.

Sloven, *n.*, one habitually untidy in dress and negligent of neatness and order, (1) *rlapairne*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*, also *rléabairne*, *m.* (*S. R.* 3483, and *cf.* *Slaopair*, *H. Soc. Dict.*); (2) *liobair*, -air, *m.*; (3) *liobracán*, -áin, *m.*; (4) *rtarraitléán*, -áin, *m.*; (5) *luobair*, -air, *m.*; (6) *orabairne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*

Slovenliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being slovenly, (1) *rlapairneacht*, -a, *f.*; (2) *rlapairneacht*, -a, *f.*; (3) *rtleóro*, -e, *f.*; (4) *rraitléacht*, -a, *f.*; (5) *raplaó*, -aró, *m.*: *s.* is often lucky, *ir minic a bíor ríac ar raplaó* (*H. M.* 417); (6) *liobóroacht*, -a, *f.*

Slovenly, *a.*, having the habits of a sloven, (1) *rlapairnac*, -aige; (2) *rraitléac*, -lige; (3) *rlapac*, -aige; (4) *liobairnac*, -aige; (5) *amroir*, -e; (6) *luobairac*, -aige; (7) *orabac*, -aige; (8) *liobórac*, -oige; (9) *rtleóroeamail*, -míla.

Slow, *a.*, (1) not quick in motion, *mall*, -aile, or -eille: a *s.* stream, *rruic mall*; *ir mall do tpiall*. 'r *ir seárr do mair*.

(2) Not prompt or quick, (a) *mall*, -aile or -eille: you are too *s.* of speech, *tá tú rómall i gcamnt*; I am *s.* of speech, *táim mall i gcompiú* (*Ex.* 4, 10); (b) *táimánta*, *ind.*; (c) *raobearpac*, -aige: do not be so *s.*, play, *ná bí com raobearpac*, *imir amac*; (d) *raobáac*, -aige, *i.* *as cur sac ruo ar an méir raobá*; (e) *aimbeorá*, *ind.*; (f) *leoráanac*, -aige.

(3) Not prompt or quick, (a) *mall*, -aile nó -eille: though

the vengeance of God be slow it is sure, *gró mall ir díneac díog-altar Dé*; (b) *neamhuair*, -e.

(4) Not hasty, or precipitate, (a) *mall*, -aile nó -eille: he that is *s.* to wrath is of great understanding, *bíonn raigre móir as an té bíor mall cum feirge* (*Prov.* 14, 29); (b) *raogac*, -aige; (c) *glúirta*, *ind.*; (d) *glúirtac*, -aige; (e) *rléagac*, -aige.

(5) Behind time, *mall*, -aile nó -eille: your clock is *s.*, *tá ro élog mall*.

(6) Not progressing rapidly, *mall*, -aile nó -eille: he is making *s.* progress, *tá ré as out ar asaró go mall*.

(7) Dull, prolix, tedious, (a) *liortá*, *ind.*; (b) *ruim*, -gne; (c) *raobáac*, -aige; (d) *liobóroac*, -oige; (e) *maránac*, -aige; (f) *ronnrac*, -aige; (g) *eimilt*, -e.

A *s. tedious person*, (a) *raobairac*, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (b) *leoráanuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óte, m.*

Slowly, *ad.*, in a slow manner, *go mall*: when we had sailed *s.* many days, *ar mbeir túinn móirán de laetib as reoláó go mall* (*Acts* 27, 7); great bodies move *s.*, *comruigeann na cuirp móra go mall*.

Slowness, *n.*, the quality or state of being slow, (1) *maille*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *moilleacht*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ruinear*, -uir, *m.*: *s.* of speech, *ruinear labairta*; (4) *táimántacht*, -a, *f.*; (5) *liobóro*, -e, *f.*

Slow-spoken, *a.*, *mailleairac*.

Sluggard, *n.*, one who is habitually lazy and idle, (1) *rtairte*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -tí, m.*; (2) *rraro*, -e, -eanna, *f.*: laziness is the desire of the *s.*, *mian rparoe rraobántacht* (*Hard.* II. 404); (3) *loirgánac*, -aig, -aige,

m.: the s. gets a hungry winter, *οογεῖθ λοῖγᾶνάς γεμῖνε ζοῖτας* (*Hard* · II. 401); O, s.! *α λοῖγᾶναῖς!* (*Prov.* 6, 6); (4) *leice*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*: *ζνῖρεᾶνν leice leicrḗeact*; (5) *coll.*, *luēt leirge*: beware of drunkards, sluggards and immoral people, *readain luēt meirge nó leirge nó ὀμῖρε*; (6) *leirgeac*, -*ḡḡ*, *m.*: the age of the s. [for gathering seaweed] at low water is eighty, at full tide he is sixty, but less than twenty when the moon is full [and he goes courting], *δοῖρ an leirḡḡ ceitḡe fícro le muir trádḡa, trí fícro le muir lán ἱr ḡan fíce nuair bíor an ḡealac lán*; (7) *fallrán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (8) *fallróir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (9) *leasourḗ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ḡḡe*, *m.* (*cf.* *leasourḗ na luaitḗ*); (10) *ḡpollaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (11) *lúirce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*; (12) *leóirce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*; (13) *búirce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*; (14) *támairce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*; (15) *táḡairce*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.* [this is probably a corruption of No. 14]; (16) *leirgeóir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

Sluggish, *adj.*, habitually lazy and idle, (1) *rpaoeamail*, -*m̃la*; (2) *ruḡin*, -*ḡne*; (3) *ceanntríom*, -*tríume*; (4) *liorḡa*, *ind.*; (5) *rpaoánta*, *ind.*; (6) *marbánta*, *ind.*; (7) *támac*, -*aḡe*; (8) *leirgeamail*, -*m̃la*; (9) *luoapac*, -*aḡe*; (10) *támáilteac*, -*ḡe*.

Sluggishly, *ad.*, in a sluggish manner, *ḡo rpaoeamail*.

Sluggishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sluggish, (1) *rpaoeamlaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rpaoántaēt*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *rpaoántar*, -*aḡ*, *m.*; (4) *ḡeórralḡaēt*, *f.* (*Mayo*), *támáilteact*, -*a*, *f.*

Sluice, *n.*, a gate for regulating the flow of water, *comla*, *g.* -*n* and -*ḡ*, *pl.* -*ain*, -*ái* and -*ḡḡa*, *f.*: all that make sluices, *an uile puo ḡo ḡeanpḡo comlaí*.

Slumber, *n.*, a light sleep, (1) *támnnéall*, -*néill*, *m.*; (2) *ruan*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ain*, *m.*; (3) *ruanán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (4) *múiríun*, -*úm*, *m.*

Slumber, *v.i.*, to sleep lightly, to doze, (1) *néallparḡuḡim*, -*ḡac*: loving to s., *ḡrḡḡac ar néallparḡaḡ* (*Isa.* 56, 10); (2) *támnnéallam*, -*ḡḡ*: he that keepeth Israel shall neither s. nor sleep, *an té comḡeḡḡar ἱrrael ní ḡeanpḡo pé támnnéall ná coḡlaḡ* (*Ps.* 121, 4); (3) *tionnaḡpaim*, -*ḡḡ*.

Slumbering, *n.*, act of dozing, (1) *néallparḡ*, -*aḡḡa*, *f.*; (2) *néallparḡac*, -*aḡḡe*, *f.*; (3) *aḡ néallparḡaḡ*; (4) *tionnaḡpḡḡ*, -*ḡaḡḡa*, *m.*

Slumberous, *a.*, inclined to slumber, *coḡalḡac*, -*aḡḡe*.

Slur, *n.*, a reproach, (1) *maḡla*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *aḡḡir*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *acaḡ*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*

Slush, *n.*, soft mud, half-melted snow, *ḡuḡlaḡ*, -*e*, *f.*

Slut, *n.*, a dirty, untidy woman, a slattern, (1) *toice*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *f.*; (2) *ḡrḡbeḡḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ḡrḡbḡḡ*, *f.* (*cf.* *Eng. drab*); (4) *ḡlapḡḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *bḡeanḡḡḡ*, *f.*; (6) *luo*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (7) *leámamn*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (8) *liobḡḡ*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (9) *ḡḡmaoḡl*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.*; (10) *ḡúpac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (11) *ḡḡliúpac*, -*aḡḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (12) *ḡuḡlaḡ*, -*e*, *f.* (*bean ḡuḡḡa ḡo ḡpamaḡḡeact*).

Sluttish, *a.*, like a slut, (1) *liobḡḡac*, -*aḡḡe*; (2) *ḡḡliúpac*, -*aḡḡe*; (3) *ḡḡleḡroeamail*, -*m̃la*.

Sluttishly, *ad.*, in a sluttish manner, *σο λιobόσac*.

Sluttishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sluttish, *λιobόσac*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Sly, *a.*, (1) skilful, shrewd, (a) *ςlic*, -e; (b) *ςapca*, *ind.*

(2) Artfully cunning, (a) *pleamain*, -e; (b) *ςlic*, -e; (c) *liβac*, -aige; (d) *paroeamail*, -mla.

(3) Subtle, *ιibéapac*, -aige.

Sly-boots, *n.*, a sly cunning person, (1) *pleamán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *pleamánurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ōte, *m.*; (3) *pileóir*, *gen.* -ōra, *pl.* -rī, *m.*; (4) *rtigbin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -nī, *m.*

Slyly, *ad.*, in a sly manner, *ςpleamain*.

Slyness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sly, *plemne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Smack, *n.*, (1) a loud kiss, (a) *rmeac*, -a, *m.*, also -eice, -a, *f.*; (b) *rpaip*, -e, *f.*; (c) *pōς*, *gen.* *pōige*, *pl.* *pōsa*, *f.*

(2) Taste or flavour, *blap*, *gen.* and *pl.* *blap*, *m.*: it has an ill s., *τά οprocbiap air*; he has the s. of his country's speech, *τά blap cannte a tpe aige*.

(3) A small sailing vessel, *ρσοο*, *g.* *ρsurō*, *pl. id.* and -ana, *m.*

Smack, *v.t.* and *i.*, to kiss with a sharp noise, (a) *rmeacaim*, -aō; (b) *pōsaim*, -aō: to kiss a woman, *bean oo pōsaō*.

Smacking, *n.*, a sharp quick noise, (1) *rmeacāō*, -ēta, *m.*; (2) *rmeacšail*, -e, *f.*; (3) *blapšapnac*, -aige, *f.*

Small, *a.*, (1) little in size, quantity or degree, (a) *beas*, *gsf.* *bige*, *comp.* *luša*: a s. man, *peap beas*; a s. river, *aba beas*; I think it too s., *ir beas liom*

é [note that *ir beas oom é* means it is not enough for me]; (b) *min nó mion*, -ine: a s. stream, *miontrpuč*, *m.* (*cf.* L. minus, less).

(2) Scanty, skimpy, *ςann*, -anne: that is a s. share, *ir śann an curo é rin*.

(3) Trivial, insignificant, unimportant, (a) *ruapac*, -aige; (b) *beas*, *gsf.* *bige*, *comp.* *luša*.

(4) Narrow-minded, mean, *ruapac*, -aige.

(5) Of short duration, *beas*, *gsf.* *bige*, *comp.* *luša*: a s. space, *camall beas*.

(6) slender, not loud, *caot*, *caote*: and after the fire a still s. voice, *γ tapér na temeao śuč ruaimneac caot* (1 *Kings* 19, 12).

S. beer, *n.*, *lionn caot*.

S. number, *unmip beas*.

S. person, (a) contemptible, *riocaire*, *m.*; (b) inactive, *liupcineac*, -mš, *m.*; (c) very small, *oúipicin*, *m.*; (d) thick-set, (i) *rtopc*, *g.* *rtuipc*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, (ii) *turoōς*, -ōige, -a, *f.*

S. print, *clōo mion*.

S. quantity, *n.*, *beasán*.

S. stream, *n.*, *miontrpuč*, -oča, -očanna, *m.*

S. talk, *n.*, light or trifling conversation, *mioncainnt*, -e, *f.*

S. wine, *řion czoł*.

Small, *n.*, the slender part of a thing, *caot*, -oit, *m.*: the tying of the five smalls, *i.* wrists, ankles and neck, *ceanśat na ścúś ścaot*; s. of the back, *caot an opoma*; s. of the leg, *caot na coipe*.

Smallage, *n.*, a biennial plant (*Apium graveolens*). (1) *peipil móp*, *f.*; (2) *lup na rmaiteōς*, *m.*

Small-eyed, *a.*, (1) $\zeta\iota\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (2) $\zeta\iota\omicron\mu\pi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (3) $\mu\iota\omicron\eta\pi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

Smallness, *n.*, the quality or state of being small, (1) $\lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\omicron$, - $\zeta\iota\omicron$, *m.*: its s. is its only fault, $\eta\iota\lambda\iota\omicron\epsilon\tau\ \alpha\iota\pi\ \acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\ \alpha\ \lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon\alpha\omicron$; (2) mine, *g. id.*, *f.*

Small-pox, *n.*, a contagious feverish disease characterized by eruptions on the skin, which sometimes leave indelible marks, (1) $\beta\omicron\lambda\zeta\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$, *f.*; (2) $\zeta\alpha\lambda\alpha\pi\ \beta\pi\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, *m.*

Smart, *a.*, (1) pungent, $\iota\omicron\pi\zeta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\zeta\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (*cf.* smartweed, $\tau\omicron\eta\tau\omicron\pi\zeta\alpha\varsigma$). (2) Keen, $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi$, - $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\epsilon$: a s. pain, $\pi\iota\alpha\eta\ \zeta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi$.

(3) Sharp, severe, $\pi\zeta\epsilon\alpha\eta\mu\omicron\delta\alpha$, *ind.*

(4) Active, lively, (a) $\iota\upsilon\alpha\tau$, - $\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$; (b) $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi\zeta\alpha\iota\omicron$, - e ; (c) $\tau\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\omicron$, - e ; (d) $\beta\epsilon\omicron\omicron\delta\alpha$; (e) $\beta\iota\omicron\delta\zeta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\iota$, - $\mu\iota\lambda\alpha$; (f) $\iota\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, *ind.*

(5) Ready at rapartee, (a) $\zeta\iota\iota\epsilon$, - e ; (b) $\zeta\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$, *ind.*; (c) $\iota\omicron\mu\iota\tau\alpha$, *ind.*; (d) $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\pi\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\pi\iota\zeta\epsilon$; (e) $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\pi\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

(6) Spruce, $\pi\eta\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$, *ind.*: a s. gown, $\zeta\upsilon\eta\alpha\ \pi\eta\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$.

(7) Brisk, $\beta\epsilon\omicron\delta\omicron\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\iota$, - $\mu\iota\lambda\alpha$: a s. breeze, $\pi\epsilon\omicron\delta\alpha\mu\ \beta\epsilon\omicron\delta\omicron\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\iota$.

Smarten, *v.t.*, to make smart or spruce, $\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\eta\alpha\mu\ \pi\eta\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$.

Smarting, *n.*, paining, $\zeta\pi\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron\phi\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta$, *m.* (*Don.*).

Smartly, *ad.*, in a smart manner, quickly, (1) $\zeta\omicron\ \iota\upsilon\alpha\tau$; (2) $\zeta\omicron\ \eta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi\zeta\alpha\iota\omicron$; (3) $\zeta\omicron\ \tau\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\omicron$.

Smartness, *n.*, the quality or state of being smart or quick, (1) $\iota\upsilon\alpha\pi$, *gen.* - $\alpha\iota\pi$, *m.*; (2) $\tau\alpha\pi\alpha\epsilon\tau$, *gen.* - α , *f.*; (3) $\tau\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\tau$, - α , *f.*; (4) $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\pi\zeta\alpha\iota\omicron\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\tau$, - α , *f.*

Smartweed, *n.*, an acrid plant (*Polygonum hydropiper*) which causes smarting where the skin is tender, $\tau\omicron\eta\tau\omicron\pi\zeta\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\zeta$, *m.* See Arsesmart.

Smash, *v.t.*, to break in pieces by violence, (1) $\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\omicron$; (2) $\beta\pi\iota\pi\iota\mu\ \pi\upsilon\alpha\pi$.

Smash, *n.*, (1) a breaking to pieces, $\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\alpha\omicron$, - $\zeta\tau\alpha$, *m.*

(2) Hence bankruptcy, $\beta\pi\iota\pi\epsilon\alpha\omicron$, - $\pi\tau\epsilon$, *m.*

Smashing *n.*, the act of breaking in pieces, (1) $\tau\omicron\iota\zeta\alpha\omicron$, - $\tau\alpha$, *m.*; (2) $\beta\pi\iota\pi\epsilon\alpha\omicron$, - $\pi\tau\epsilon$, *m.*

Smatterer, *n.*, one who has only a superficial knowledge of a subject, $\iota\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\omicron\iota\alpha\varsigma$, *gen.* - $\alpha\iota\zeta$, *pl.* - $\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$, *m.*

Smattering, *n.*, a slight knowledge of a subject, $\iota\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\omicron\iota\alpha\pi$, *gen.* - $\alpha\iota\pi$, *m.*

Smear, *n.*, a blot or stain (1) $\pi\mu\epsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\omicron$, *gen.* and *pl.* - $\pi\tau\alpha$, *m.* (*Eng.* smear akin to *Ir.* $\pi\mu\iota\omicron\pi$, marrow; *cf.* *G.* *schmeer*, grease); (2) $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\zeta\omicron\iota\omicron$, - e , - $\acute{\iota}$, *f.* (*Lhuyd* 80).

Smear, *v.t.*, to daub or soil with or as with a fatty substance, (1) $\pi\mu\epsilon\alpha\pi\iota\zeta\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$; (2) $\pi\mu\epsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\omicron$.

Smeared, *a.*, daubed with something greasy, oily or adhesive, $\pi\mu\epsilon\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$.

Smeary, *a.*, tending to smear or soil, $\pi\mu\epsilon\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta\epsilon$.

Smell, *n.*, odour, scent, $\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\omicron$, *n\acute{o}* $\beta\omicron\lambda\alpha\omicron$, *gen.* and *pl.* $\beta\omicron\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron$, *m.*: a strong s., $\beta\omicron\lambda\alpha\omicron\ \beta\omicron\pi\iota\beta\ \eta\acute{o}\ \lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\pi$; a cold damp s., $\pi\upsilon\alpha\pi\text{-}\beta\omicron\lambda\alpha\omicron$, - $\alpha\iota\omicron$, *m.*

Smell, *v.t.*, (1) to perceive by the nose, $\beta\omicron\lambda\tau\eta\upsilon\iota\zeta\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$; he smelled the s. of his raiment, $\upsilon\omicron\ \beta\omicron\lambda\tau\eta\upsilon\iota\zeta\ \beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\omicron\ \alpha\ \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\upsilon\iota\zeta$ (*Gen.* 27, 27).

ar an nḡabainn ir fearr ran áit ;
also ir é an ḡaba ir fearr ran
áit é.

Smithireens, *n. pl.*, fragments,
atoms, *rmúiríní, m., nom. sing.*
rmúirín.

Smithwork, *n.*, work usually done
by a smith, (1) ḡaibneáct, -a, *f.*;
such as were at s., an ṽrong ṽo
ṽiōṽ le ḡaibneáct ; (2) ḡaibneōp-
áct, *f. (Don.).*

Smith's tongs, *n.*, *teannḡair, -e,*
-i, f., also -ḡraḡ, -ḡraḡa, *f.*

Smith's knife, for paring the hoofs
of horses, *ṽutún, gen. and pl. -ún.*

Smithy, *n.*, a forge, (1) ceárhoḡa,
gen. -an, dat. -ain, pl. -anna, f.;
(2) ceárhoḡa ḡaba.

Smiting, *n.*, the act of one who
smites, (1) buataṽ, -aitte, *m.*;
(2) rúrḡaṽ, -ḡḡa, *m.*;
(3) tuar-
ḡain, -ana, *f.*;
(4) rleaḡaṽ, -ḡḡa, *m. (cf. Eng. slogging)*;
(5) leaṽbaṽ, -ḡḡa, *m.*;
(6) leaṽbáil, -ála, *f. (U.)*;
(7) planncaṽ, -ḡḡa, *m. (M).*

Smitten, *a.*, struck, *buaitte.*

Smock, *n.*, (1) a chemise, (a)
caimr, gen. -mpe, pl. -mpeáḡa,
f.;
(b) léime, *g. id., pl. -nḡí, f.*;
(2) a smock-frock, (a) rḡairṽ, -e,
-eaḡa, *f.*;
(b) banraḡ, -aḡe, -a, *f.*

Smoke, *n.*, (1) the vapour that
rises from any burning sub-
stance, (a) veataḡ, -aḡe, *f.* : the
house was filled with s., ṽo
líonaṽ an tiḡ le veataḡ (*Isa.*
6, 4) ; a soreness of the eyes
caused by s., ṽéim veataḡe ;
there is no smoke without fire, ní
ṽiṽeann veataḡ ḡan teime ; (b)
toit, -e, *f.* : it is a poor home
that has neither s. nor fire, ir
baile boḡt, baile ḡan toit ḡan
teimṽ ; (c) toitpeaḡ, -aḡe, -a, *f.*

(2) Anything that resembles
smoke, vapour, ḡal, *gen. ḡaite, f.*

(3) The act of smoking, esp.
tobacco, (a) ḡal, -aite, *f.* : a
s. of the pipe, ḡal ṽen píopa ;
give me a s., tabair ṽom ḡal ;
(b) reaḡ, *g. id., m.* : I will have
a s. at my ease, berṽ reaḡ aḡam
ar mo íocraḡt ; give me a s. of
your pipe, tabair ṽom reaḡ
ṽeo' píopa.

Smoke, *v.i.*, to emit smoke, *ṽéan-*
aim nó ṽo ḡnim veataḡ : he
toucheth the hills and they s.,
beanuirṽ ré leir na ríeíṽtiṽ ḡ ṽo
ḡnro veataḡ (*Ps.* 104, 32).

Smoke, *v.t.*, (1) to inhale and puff
out the smoke of tobacco, (a)
I s. my pipe, olaim mo píopa ;
(b) caitim tobac.

(2) To cure by hanging in
smoke as to smoke bacon, *veat-*
uḡim, -uḡaṽ.

(3) To drive out, as out of
a burrow, by smoke, *toitim,*
-teaṽ, and toit.

Smokeless, *a.*, without smoke, *ḡan*
veataḡ.

Smoker, *n.*, one who smokes
tobacco, *ṽúraipe, g. id., pl.*
-rí, m.

Smokily, *ad.*, in a smoky manner,
ḡo rmúiteamail.

Smoking, *a.*, emitting smoke or
vapour, *ḡalaḡ, -aḡe.*

Smoking, *n.*, (1) making smoke,
veatuḡaṽ, -uḡḡe, m.

(2) The act of one who smokes :
s. a pipe, (a) caiteam tobac ; (b)
aḡ ol píopa.

Smoky, *a.*, full of smoke, (1)
rmúveamail, -mḡa ; (2) *rmúro-*
eaḡ, -uḡe ; (3) *lán ve veataḡ* ;
(4) *toiteaḡ, -uḡe* ; (5) *toit-*
eamail, -mḡa.

Smooth, *a.*, (1) having an even
surface, *bláit, -e* : he chose him
five s. stones, (a) ṽo ṽoḡ ṽo péim
cúḡ cloḡa bláite (*1 Sam.* 17,

40); (b) mín, -e: my brother is a hairy man and I am a s. man, τὰ μο ὀεαρὸράτταιρ 'n-α ὀυμε ἐλύμας γ ἀτάμ-ρε ἀμ ὀυμε mín (*Gen.* 27, 11); her mouth is smoother than oil, ἡ míne α βέαι νά οἶα (*Prov.* 5, 3); (c) coṭpom, -puime; (d) rocair, -cra; (e) pérò, -e: a s. way, βότταιρ rocair nó pérò.

(2) Glossy, as hair, ρλίοζαδ, -aṣe.

(3) Fluent, bland, (a) bláit, -e: with s. words, le bpuáitpa bláta; the words of his mouth were smoother than butter, ba bláite [bláitamla] bpuáitpa α βéil ná im (*Ps.* 55, 21); (b) flattering, miltir, -lre: a s. tongue, ceangsa miltir; (c) polished, líomta, ind.

Smooth, *n.*, the smooth part of a thing, mín, -e, -te, *f.*: she put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands and upon the s. of his neck, ὅο cúir pí cpoicne meanán na nḡabair ar α lámaitb γ ar mín α muinéil (*Gen.* 27, 16).

Smooth, *ad.*, smoothly, pérò: s. runs the water where the brook is deep, ἡ pérò puṭeann an t-uirḡe mar α mbíonn an rpuṭán oomh.

Smooth, *v.t.*, to make smooth, (1) bláituirim, -uḡaδ: I am against the prophets that s. their tongues, táim i n-aḡarò na ḡpáirò bláituirḡear α ὀteangsa (*Jer.* 23, 31); (2) bláituirim, -uḡaδ; (3) ρλίomaim, -aδ; (4) ρλίomaim, -aδ; (5) coṭpomaim, -aδ; (6) ρλíoḡaim, -aδ.

Smother, *n.*, one who or that which smooths, (1) ρλíoḡaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -pí, *m.*; (2) líomatoóir, -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Smooth-faced fellow, *n.*, ρλίomán-uròe.

Smoothing, *n.*, the act of making smooth, (1) ρλíoḡaδ, -ḡta, *m.*; (2) ρλίomáδ, -mṡa, *m.*

Smoothly, *ad.*, in a smooth manner, (1) ḡo pleamaim; (2) ḡo pérò.

Smoothness, *n.*, the quality or state of being smooth, (1) bláit, áit. *m.*; (2) líomtaáct, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (3) pleamaine, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) míne, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Smooth-tongue, *n.*, a plausible, flattering tongue, ceangsa miltir.

Smother, *v.t.*, to destroy life by suffocation, (1) múcaim, -aδ; (2) plúcaim, -aδ; (3) taṡtaim, -aδ: to s. with steam or smoke, taṡtaδ nó múcaδ le ḡal nó le ḡeataḡ.

Smothering, *n.*, the act of one who smothers, (1) múcaδ, -ṡta; (2) plúcaδ, -ṡta, *m.*; (3) taṡtaδ, -uirḡte, *m.* (choke).

Smug, *a.*, affectedly precise, peir-tiḡte.

Smuggle, *v.t.*, to import or export goods without paying custom-house duties, tallaim, -aδ.

Smuggler, *n.*, one who smuggles, talltóir -ópa, -pí, *m.*

Smuggling, *n.*, the act of one who smuggles, tallaδ, -lta, *m.*

Smut, *n.*, (1) a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter, rmúit, -e, -i, *f.*

(2) Obscene language, (a) ḡaire, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) barbaròáct, -a, *f.*

Smuttily, *ad.*, (1) in a smutty or obscene manner, (a) ḡo ḡaireaḡ; (b) ḡo ḡaireamail.

(2) In a manner so as to soil, (a) ḡo paláḡ; (b) ḡo rmúiteaḡ.

Smuttiness, *n.*, (1) rmúiteaḡ; (2) barbaròáct camnte.

Smutty, *a.*, (1) soiled with smut, *a)* ρμύτεαδ, -τιγε; *(b)* ραλαδ, -αιτε; *(c)* τοιτεαδ, -τιγε; *(d)* τοιτεαμαι, -μιτα.

(2) Obscene, *(a)* ζαιπρεαδ, -ριγε; *(b)* ζαιπρεαμαι, -μιτα; *(c)* οριαορταμαι, -μιτα; *(d)* βαρβαροδ, *ind.*

Snack, *n.*, a slight hasty meal, (1) βέτε βεαδ, *m.*; (2) ποιν, *g.* -ε, *pl.* -α, *f.*; (3) κυρο, *g.* κοδα, *pl.* κοδα and κοδαννα, *f.*

Snaffle, *n.*, a kind of bridle-bit, (1) ρεαρραδ, -αις, -αιγε, *m.*, and -αιγε, -α, *f.*, also ρεαρτραδ; (2) ρρεαρραδ, -αις, -αιγε, *m.*

Snaffle, *v.t.*, to put a snaffle in the mouth of, ρεαρτραιγim, -υδαδ.

Snag, *n.*, (1) a tree fixed in the bed of a river, ρτοσ, *gen.* ρτunc, *m.*; (2) a protuberance, cnapán, -ám, *m.* [For derivation of snag *cf.* Ir. ρναίς, to cut, to lop; ρναίςτε, lopped, cut.]

Snagged, Snaggy, *a.*, full of snags, cnapac, -αιγε.

Snail, *n.*, a slimy slow-creeping gastropod of the genus Helix, (1) ρεilmroe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*: a ρεilmroe λαδαρδ κυρ αναδ το κυρο αδαρca (Aran); (2) ρεilmroe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*: unclean the s. and the mole, neam-šlan an ρeilmroe αςυρ an ταρpa (Lev. 11, 30); (3) ρilmroe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*; (4) ρeilmroe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Snake, *n.*, a serpent (1) ναταρ, -τραδ, -τραδα, *f.*, also *g.* -αιτρεαδ, *pl.* -αιτρεαδα, *f.* (*cf.* L. natrix; W. neidir; Corn. naddy); (2) ναταρ nime.

Snake-weed, *n.*, a kind of knot-weed (Polygonum bistorta), (1) κοπός nime, *f.*; (2) ρτόμρε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Snake-like, *a.*, ναίτρεαμαι, -μιτα.

Snake-wood, *n.*, βυαρεonnaδ, *m.*

Snaky, *a.*, (1) resembling a snake, ναίτρεαμαι, -μιτα.

(2) Sly, cunning, insinuating, deceitful, λúβαδ, -αιγε.

(3) Venemous, deadly, nime-nead, -niγε.

Snap, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) to break short or at once, βυρim, -ρεαδ.

(2) To grab or snatch away suddenly, *(a)* ρσιοβαιm, -αδ; *(b)* ρυαδουγim, -αδ.

(3) To crack as the fingers, cnaδaim, -αδ.

Snap, *n.*, (1) the act of grabbing or snatching suddenly, ρσιοβαδ, -βτα, *m.*

(2) A sudden effort to seize, ρραν, -ám, *m.*: in a s., αρ ρραν.

(3) The act of breaking suddenly, βυρεαδ, -ρτε, *m.*

Snapdragon, *n.*, a plant (Antirrhinum majus), ρρυβ να λαοδ.

Snapper, *n.*, one who snaps, ρσιοβαιρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Snappish, *a.*, sharp in reply, (1) ζεαρ, *comp.* ζερε; (2) ζαρβ, *comp.* ζαριβε (rough); (3) βορβ, *comp.* βοριβε (haughty); (4) πορρανδ, -αιγε; (5) ρζεατρ-αρινδ, -αιγε.

Snappishly, *ad.*, in a snappish manner, σο βορβ.

Snappishness, *n.*, the quality of being snappish, (1) ζερε; *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) ζαριβε, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (3) βυριβε, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Snare, *n.*, (1) a noose of wire, etc., by which birds, hares and other animals are caught; *(a)* noose, (i) παμντεαρ, *gen.* and *pl.* -εαρ, *m.*, (ii) οοι, *gen.* and *pl.* οουι, *m.*; *(b)* net, λιον, -ín, -τα, *m.*:

μασμή; (3) σπασθόλη, -τορα, *m.*; (4) λυρ ἀν κορμῶν, *m.*

Sneezing, *n.*, the act of one who sneezes, (1) ρησός, -α, *m.*; (2) ρησότης, -αῖς, *f.* (ρησότης, *f.*, *Don.*); (3) ρησότης, -αῖς, *f.*, also αἰς ρησότης; (4) of animals, κάτλας, -αῖς, *f.*

Sniffing, *n.*, drawing in the air rapidly through the nose with the mouth shut, ρμύττας, -α, *f.* (*Don.*).

Snip, *v.t.*, to clip off suddenly, σιρρῶναι, -αῶ.

Snipe, *n.*, a long-billed game bird, (*Gallinago coelestis*), (1) ναορζάς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*, and -αῖς, -α, *f.*: μὴ ναορζαῖς καὶ μαῖς (D. C. 46); (2) ναορζός, -αῖς, *m.*; (3) ναορζάν, -άιν, *m.*; (4) jack snipe, (a) μενάν ἀερὸς, *m.*, (b) σταδίου πεδία, *m.*, (c) σταδίου πεδία, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) σταδίου πεδία, *m.*

Snipe-shooting, *n.*, ναορζαῖς, -α, *f.*

Snivel, *v.i.*, to cry or whine like a child while snuffling, σέαναι μὴ πλῆξαι.

Sniveller, *n.*, one who snivels or has mucus running from the nose, (1) πλῆξαι, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (2) πλῆξαι, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (3) ρμύζαν, -άιν, *m.*; (4) ρμύζαν, *m.*; (5) ρμύζιν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (6) ρμύζαν, -άιν, *m.*; (7) ρμύζαν, *m.*; (8) ρμύζος, -αῖς, -α, *f.*; (9) ρμύζαν, -αῖς, -α, *f.*

Snivelling, *n.*, the act of one who snivels, (1) πλῆξαι, -α, *f.*; (2) πλῆξαι, -α, *f.*

Snivelling, *a.*, given to snivel, σνῆξαι, -αῖς.

Snob, *n.*, a vulgar upstart who apes gentility, ρεόμιν, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*

Snobbery, *n.*, the quality of being snobbish, (1) ρεόμινος, -α, *f.*; (2) ρεόμινος, -α, *f.*

Snobbish, *a.*, vulgarly pretentious, ρεόμινος, -αῖς.

Snobbishness, Snobbism. *See* Snobbery.

Snobby. *See* Snobbish.

Snooze, *n.*, a short sleep, (1) νέαν κορμῶν; (2) τῶν, -άιν, *m.*

Snore, *v.i.*, to make a harsh nasal noise while sleeping, ρανναῖς, -αῶ: to s. in one's sleep, οὐνε οὐ ρανναῖς ἢ καὶ κορμῶν.

Snore, *n.*, a harsh nasal noise made while sleeping, ραννός, -αῖς, -α, *f.*

Snorer, *n.*, one who snores, ρανναῖς, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*

Snoring, *n.*, the act of one who snores, (1) ρανναῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) κλοκαῖς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*, also κλοκαῖς; (3) ρανναῖς, -αῖς, *f.*, also αἰς ρανναῖς (*Don.*); (4) ρανναῖς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*, and -αῖς, *f.*; (5) ρανναῖς, -αῖς, *f.*; (6) κλοκαῖς, -αῖς, *f.*

Snort, *n.*, the sound produced by forcing air violently through the nose, (1) ραννός, -αῖς, -α, *f.*; (2) ρανναῖς, -άιν, *m.*; (3) κλοκαῖς, -άιν, *m.*

Snort, *v.i.*, to force air with violence through the nose, ρανναῖς, -αῶ.

Snorter, *n.*, one who snorts, ρανναῖς, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*

Snorting, *n.*, the act of one who snorts, (1) κλοκαῖς, -αῖς, *f.*; (2) ρανναῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

Snot, *n.*, mucus from the nose, (1) ρμύζα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*; (2) ρμύζα, -αῖς, -α, *m.*

Snotty, *a.*, dirty with snot, ρμύζα, -αῖς.

S. person, ρμύζαῖς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖς, *m.*

Snout, *n.*, the long projecting nose of an animal, (1) ροϋ, *gen.* ρυιϋ, *m.*; (2) ρμυϋϋ, -υιϋϋ, *m.*; (3) ρυιϋϋ, -α, *m.*; (4) ρμυϋϋ, -υιϋϋ, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Snouted, } *a.*, like a snout, ρμυϋϋαϋ,
Snouty, } -αιϋϋ.

Snow, *n.*, white feathery or flaky crystals frozen while falling to the earth, (1) ρνεαϋϋα, *g. id.* and -αϋϋ, *m.* (*cf.* √ snéighti, it snows; *Ger.* schnee, snow): as the cold of *s.* in time of harvest, μαϋ ϋιοϋ ϋααϋϋ αν τρνεαϋϋα ι η-αιμϋϋι αν ϋόϋμιαϋι (*Prov.* 25, 13); (2) οϋϋεαϋ, -ϋιϋ, *m.*; (3) οϋϋιϋ, -ϋϋε (*cf.* λεαϋοϋϋιϋ, ice); (4) οϋϋρνεαϋ, -ρϋϋε, -α, *f.*; (5) λεϋϋϋ, -αϋϋϋε; α ααομϋϋιϋ μαϋ λεϋϋϋ αϋ ηα ϋιέιϋϋϋϋ (*D. E.* 16).

Snow, *v.i.*, to fall as snow: it snows, τά ϋέ αϋ αϋ ϋρνεαϋϋα; τά ϋέ αϋ ϋιόαϋϋ (*U.*) esp. when blown by a strong wind.

Snowball, *n.*, a round mass of snow, (1) αναϋϋϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ; (2) αειϋτϋιϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ.

Snow-blindness, *n.*, blindness induced by the brilliancy of snow, ααααϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ.

Snowdrop, *n.*, a bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*), (1) ϋλϋϋϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ; (2) ϋαλέαα αναϋϋαα.

Snowflake, *n.*, a flake of snow, (1) λομϋϋ, -όϋϋε, -α, *f.*; (2) αατεόϋ, -όϋϋε, α, *f.*; (3) ϋρϋοϋϋϋ, *f.*

Snowshoe, *n.*, a contrivance for walking on soft snow, αϋϋϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ.

Snowing, *n.*, it is snowing fast, τά ϋέ αϋ αϋ ϋρνεαϋϋαϋϋ ϋο τϋϋϋ.

Snow-white, *a.*, as white as snow, ϋρνεαϋϋαα.

Snowy, *a.*, abounding with snow, (1) ϋρνεαϋϋα, *ind.*: a *s.* day, ιϋ ϋρνεαϋϋα (*1 Chron.* 11, 22); (2)

ρνεαϋϋαμαϋ, -μαϋ; (3) οϋϋρεαμαϋ, -μαϋ; (4) λεϋϋαμαϋ -μαϋ.

S. weather, ϋιον ϋρνεαϋϋαμαϋ.
Snub, *v.t.*, to check, αοϋϋϋιμ, *v.n.* αοϋϋ.

Snub, *n.*, a check or rebuke, ηαϋ, -α, *m.*

Snub-nose, *n.*, a short flat nose slightly turned up, ϋεαηηα, -ηηα, -α, *f.*

Snub-nosed, *a.*, having a snub-nose, ϋεαηηααϋ, -αιϋε.

Snuff (of a candle), *n.*, ϋμολϋ, *gen.* and *pl.* -όιϋ, *m.*

Snuff, *n.*, powdered tobacco, (1) ϋηαοιϋ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ϋηαοιϋϋ, *g. id.*, *m.*; (3) τόιτιη, *g. id.*, *m.*

Snuff, *v.i.*, to take snuff, ϋηαοιϋϋ ϋο ααιϋεαμ.

Snuff, *v.t.*, to remove the snuff of a candle, αηηεα ϋο ϋηαηαϋ.

Snuff-box, *n.*, a box for holding snuff, αϋϋα ϋηαοιϋϋ, *gen. id. m.*

Snuffers, *n.*, a contrivance for removing the snuff of a candle, (1) ϋμολαϋόοιϋ, -όηα, -όηιϋ, *m.*; (2) ϋμολαϋάη, -άη, *m.*; (3) ϋμολϋηαητόιϋ, *m.*

Snug, *a.*, warm and comfortable, (1) τεόηαϋϋε, *ind.*; (2) αηϋαϋ, -αηε; (3) ϋεαϋϋαϋ, -ε.

Snugly, *ad.*, in a snug manner, (1) ϋο τεόηαϋϋε; (2) ϋο αηϋαϋ; (3) ϋο ϋεαϋϋαϋ.

Snugness, *n.*, the quality or state of being snug, (1) τεόηαϋϋεαϋϋ, -α, *f.*; (2) αηϋαϋααϋϋ, *gen.* -τα, *f.*; (3) ϋεαϋϋαηεαϋϋ, -α, *f.*

So, *ad.*, (1) in that manner or degree, (α) μαϋ ϋη, μαϋ ϋεο, μαϋ ϋιϋο: is it so? αν μαϋ ϋη έ?; it is not so with us. ηι μαϋ ϋη ατά ϋέ αϋαηηη-ηε; if it be so why am I thus? μα'ϋ μαϋ ϋη ατά, αϋεαϋ αϋ α αϋηηηηηη-ϋε μαϋ ϋεο; (*Gen.* 25, 22); it is

not so with him, ní map rin tó ; it was not so with him, níor map rin tó ; not so is the custom with us, ní map rin ir ḡnác tó. déanam i n-ár nótúitce ; it is not so with me, ní map rin atá pé asam (*Job* 9, 35) ; (b) ionnur, followed by so, sur or nac : so that I come again to my father's house in peace, ionnur so otioctaró mé arir so tis m'atar i riotcám (*Gen.* 28, 21) ; so that they could no longer stand, ionnur nárb'féorir teó fearam ní baó faroe (*Judg.* 2, 14) ; (c) why is his chariot so long in coming ? creáo fá bpuil a carbad an faro ro as teáct ? (*Judg.* 5, 28) ; (d) ar cor followed by so, sur or nac : so that he knows not when he is thrown, ar cor nac fear tó cá tpat teitgctar é (*K. Tob.* 22, 10) ; (e) ar éaoi or i scáo, followed by so, sur or nac ; (f) ar gléar, followed by so, sur or nac ; (g) i tpeó, followed by so, sur or nac ; (h) i rtige so.

(2) In like manner or degree, (a) amlaró : as he hath done so shall it be done to him, amail to pinne pé ir amlaró to déantar leir (*Lev.* 24, 19) ; since it is better so, ó ir amlaró ir fearp é ; (b) map rin, map reo, map riúo : as he hath caused a blemish in a man so shall it be done to him again, map tús pé ameam to oune map rin déantar leir arir (*Lev.* 24, 20) ; as his name is so is he, map atá a ainm ir map rin atá pé péim (*1 Sam.* 25, 25).

(3) In such a manner or degree, (a) map rin, map reo, map riúo : so shall be the plague of the horse . . . as this plague, ir map rin biar cláo an eic

. . . map an cláo-ro (*Zech.* 14, 15) ; (b) amlaró : let man so account of us as ministers of God, so mba hamlaró mearfpar oune inne map minrórúb Clóro (*1 Cor.* 4, 1) ; (c) ar móo, followed by so, sur or nac : so that he did not get as much as he imagined, ar móo nac fuair pé an méro to faoil pé.

(4) More or less, map rin : a week or so, readtmain nó map rin ; I only read a page or so, níor léis mé áct leatanao nó map rin.

(5) Very, com : I pray you, brethren, do not so wickedly, surdim rú, a deapbráitpe, ná déanaró a com oic rin oe ḡniom (*Gen.* 19, 7).

(6) In this or that way, map rin, map reo, map riúo : as he interpreted to us so it was, to réir map o'foillirig pé úinn map rin to bi (*Gen.* 41, 13) ; but now because it is not so he hath visited in his anger, áct anoir oe bpris nac map rin atá, táimis pé ar cuairt iona réirig (*Job* 35, 15) ; the prophets prophesy falsely and the priests bear rule by their means and my people love to have it so, tairgipró na ráige so bréasac asur maḡluró na rāgarit o'a réir rin asur ir ait lem' pobal-ra a pašáil map roim (*Jer.* 5, 31).

If so, má read.

May it be so, surab eao.

So far, so naise ; so n. rin, so n. reo.

So many, so much, an oipeao ro ; an oipeao rin.

So and so, by the way, a leitéro reo.

So-so, (a) μαρ ριν : I am only so-so, νίλιν ἀέτ μαρ ριν ; (b) εἰοῖρ εἰσοτοῖα.

So that, ὥ.

So there is, there is really, τὰ πῆρην ; τὰ ὀάηρην.

So be it : according to your words so be it, ὅο πῆρην ὑπὸ μβῆματῶν, βίῳ πῆρην μαρ ριν (*Josh. 2, 21*).

Soak, *v.t.*, (1) to steep, (a) μαοῦ-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (b) τυμῆρην, -νῆρην.

(2) To wet thoroughly, πῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην : their land shall be soaked with blood, πῆρην-
νῆρην-νῆρην-νῆρην (*Isa. 34, 7*).

Soaking, *n.*, steeping in water, (1) ἀρ βῶνῆρην ; (2) ἀρ μαοῦνῆρην ; (3) βῶνῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.* ; (4) μαοῦνῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.*

Soap, *n.*, a substance used for washing and cleansing, (1) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.* ; (2) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.* (*Con.*).

Soapwort, *n.*, a common plant (*Saponaria officinalis*) of the Pink family, (1) ὥν-
νῆρην-νῆρην-νῆρην, *m.* ; (2) ὥν-
νῆρην-νῆρην-νῆρην, *m.* ; (3) ὥν-
νῆρην-νῆρην, *m.*

Soar, *v.i.*, to fly aloft, εἰτεῖν-
νῆρην : to s. high, ὅ'εἰτεῖν ὥ
νῆρην.

Soaring, *n.*, the act of flying aloft, εἰτεῖν, -νῆρην, *m.*

S. imaginations, μῆρην ἀρ-
νῆρην-νῆρην.

Sob, *n.*, a convulsive sigh, (1) νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.* ; (2) ὥν-
νῆρην, *m.* ; (3) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.*

Sob, *v.i.*, to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears (1) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (2) sobbing bit-
terly, ὥν ὥν ὥν ὥν.

Sobbing, *n.*, the act of, (1) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.* ; (2) ὥν-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.*

Sober, *a.*, (1) temperate in the use of spirituous liquors, μεῖρην-
νῆρην,

ind. : let us be s., βίῳ μεῖρην-
νῆρην (*1 Thess. 5, 6*).

(2) Not intoxicated, (a) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (b) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην.

(3) Sedate, (a) νῆρην, -νῆρην ;
(b) νῆρην, -νῆρην.

Soberly, *ad.*, in a sober manner,

(1) ὥν μεῖρην-νῆρην ; (2) ὥν νῆρην ;

(3) ὥν νῆρην.

Sober-minded, *a.*, sensible, νῆρην-
νῆρην.

Sober-mindedness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sober-minded, νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.*

Soberness, } *n.*, the quality or
Sobriety, } state of being sober,
μεῖρην-νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.*

Sobriquet, *n.*, a nickname, νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.*

Sociability, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sociable, (1) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.* ; (2) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *f.*

Sociable, *a.*, fond of companions, (1) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (2) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (3) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην.

Sociably, *ad.*, in a sociable manner, (1) ὥν νῆρην-
νῆρην ; (2) ὥν νῆρην-
νῆρην.

Social, *a.*, inclined to friendly in-
tercourse and conversation, (1) νῆρην-
νῆρην, *ind.* ; (2) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (3) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; (4) νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην.

Socialism, *n.*, an economic theory or system of social reform on the basis of co-operation of labour and community of property, νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.* (*cf.* L. communis).

Society, *n.*, (1) a number of persons united for any purpose, (a) νῆρην, -νῆρην, *m.* ; friendly s., νῆρην-
νῆρην, -νῆρην ; benefit s., νῆρην-
νῆρην ; approved s., νῆρην-
νῆρην.

υῤῥοαρᾶς (*T. Con.*); (b) *curo-εἰς*, *g. -ταν*, *dat. -ταῖν*, *f.*

(2) People collectively inhabiting a district at any given period, (a) *κοῖνῶν*, *-αῖρ*, *m.*: they are the bane of human s., *ἡ ἰαὸ νῆμ το κοῖνῶν ὁδοννα* (*O' Beg.*); (b) *curoεἰς*, *-αῖν*, *f.*

Sock, *n.*, (1) the shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy, *βρός*, *-όῖς*, *-α*, *f.*

(2) The part of a spade into which the handle fits, *βρόῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*

(3) A man's stocking, (a) *πόα*, *gen. id.*, *m.*; (b) *κουράν*, *m.*; (c) *τροῖς*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (d) *σιράν*, *-αῖν*, *m. (Or.)*.

Socket, *n.*, (1) an opening or hollow into which anything is fitted, (a) *πό*, *g. id.*, *pl. -δοννα*, *m.*; (b) *κουρά*, *-αῖρ*, *m.*; (c) *παῖ* (*cf. Ex. 28, 25, and 39, 18.*)

(2) Specifically of a candlestick, *τοῦτ*, *-αῖν*, *m.*

Sod, *n.*, (1) a portion of soil dug or cut off at one effort, esp. from a bog, the latter being dried for fuel, (a) *πό*, *gen. πό* and *πόα*, *pl. id.*, *m. (cf. L. fodio, to dig)*: a sod of turf (for fuel), *πό* *móna*; *dims. πόῖν*, *m.*, and *πόῖν*, *m.*; (b) *ταρράν*, *-αῖν*, *m. (Or.)*; (c) *τορρ*, *g. τειρρ*, *m. (Or.)*; (d) *πό*, *-e*, *-ί*, *f.*

(2) A sod from lea land, (a) *ρῥαῖ*, *-e*, *-εἰς*, *f.*; (b) *ρῥαῖ*, *-όῖς*, *-α*, *f.*; (c) *ρῥαῖ*, *-e*, *-εἰς*, *f.*

Sodality, *n.*, (1) a fellowship or fraternity, *κοῖνῶν*, *gen. -α*, *f.*

(2) (*R. C. Church*), specifically a fellowship for devotion or charity, *κοῖνῶν*, *-α*, *f.*; the

Sodality of Mary, *κοῖνῶν*

Sodden, *a.*, half-boiled, *λεῖψ*

Sodomite, *n.*, one guilty of sodomy,

(1) *πόμο*, *-αῖς*, *m.*; (2) *πόμο*, *-αῖν*, *m. (gl. pederastes, Lhuyd 111).*

Sodomy, *n.*, the Sin of Sodom, (1) *πόμο*, *gen. -α*, *f.*; (2) *πεῖ*

Sofa, *n.*, a long stuffed seat, (1) *ρῖν*, *gen. and pl. -αῖν*, *m.*; (2) *τῖς* (*Crabp Dearman, 74, 5.*)

Soft, *a.*, (1) easily yielding to pressure, *πό*, *gsf. buise*.

(2) Smooth to the touch, *μῖν*, *-e*: they that wear s. clothing are in king's houses, *ἀν μῖν*

(3) Gentle in sound, (a) *μῖν*, *-e*: to speak with a s. voice, *λεῖψ* *μῖν*; (b) *μῖν*, *-e*: s. words, *μῖν* (*Job 41, 3*); (c) *πό*, *gsf. buise*: his words were softer than oil yet were they drawn swords, *μῖν* *ποῖ* *να ὁ* (*Ps. 55, 21*).

(4) Susceptible to influence, impressionable, (a) *ταῖρ*, *-e*; (b) *κοῖν*, *-οῖν*; (c) *πό*, *gsf. buise*: God maketh my heart s., *ποῖ* (*Job 23, 16*).

(5) Agreeable of weather, (a) *ταῖρ*, *-e*: the south wind is s., *ἀν ῥαῖ* *μῖν* *ρῖν* *ρῖν* (*Acts 27, 13*).

(6) Gentle, kind, mild, (a) *μῖν*, *-e*: will he speak s. words unto thee? *ἀν λεῖψ* *μῖν* (*Job 41, 3*); (b) *τῖς*.

-e; (c) *macánta*, *ind.*: a s. answer turneth away wrath, *iompoiríró fíreasra macánta fearis* (*Prov.* 15, 1).

(7) Flexible, *maoť*, -oite.

(8) Foolish, *baot*, -oite.

(9) Quiet or easy in action or motion, (a) *boz*, *gsf.* *buise*; (b) *rocain*, -cra: the waters of Shiloah that go softly, *uirgeaða síloah gluarior so rocin* (*Isa.* 8, 6); (c) *mín*, -e: she went softly to him, *cuaro pí so mín eise* (*Judg.* 4, 21).

Soft, n., (1) a soft or foolish person, (a) *šam*, -a, -ái, *m.*; (b) *šamal*, -ail, *m.*; (c) *šamairle*.

(2) A lazy person, *řumós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

(3) A quiet, credulous, innocent person, *řomacán*, -ám, *m.*

(4) A sleepy-looking person, *řúoamán*, -ám, *m.*

(5) A soft-fleshed person, *řlab*, -aib, *m.*

S. egg, n., an egg with a s. shell, *božán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ám, *m.*

Soften, v.t., to make soft or softer, (1) to render less hard, (a) *božaim*, -aó; (b) *oéanam boz*.

(2) To mollify, (a) *ciúimšim*, -iušað; (b) *božaim*, -aó: s. the clown and take your turn out of him, drink his glass and be done with him, *boz an bošac ir bain béim ar/ól a šloine ir bí péró leir*; (c) *maoťaim*, -aó.

(3) To palliate, to mitigate, to assuage, *maoťuřim*, -uřað.

(4) To tone down: he did not s. the message, *níor euir pé don řiacail řan teacťapeacť*.

Soften, v.i., to become soft or less rude, harsh, severe or obdurate, *božaim*, -aó.

Softening, n., the act of making, or becoming soft, (1) *božað* -šća, *m.*: that is a great s. of the buttermilk, *ir móř an božað ar an mbláćais é řim* (said ironically when one offers insincere excuses for having to refuse a request); (2) *maoťuřað*, -uřće, *m.*

Soft-eyed, a., having weak, watery or tender eyes, *maoťřúleac*, -uře.

Soft-hearted, a., having tenderness of heart, *božřoróeac*, -óře.

Softling, n., a soft effeminate person, *pleib*, -e, -eanna, *f.*

Softly, ad., in a soft manner, (1) *so ciúm*; (2) *so rocin*; (3) *so péró*; (4) *so mín*.

Softness, n., the quality or state of being soft, (1) *buise*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *míne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *maoťeacť*, -a, *f.*; (4) *maoťe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *maor*, -oire, *f.*

Soil, n., (1) the clay which nourishes plants, (a) *cre*, *gen.* *criað*, *f.*; (b) *itir*, *gen.* -ře, *f.*: this s. is good for corn, *ćá an itir řeo so mařć eum arřair*; (c) *úr*, *g. úře*, *dat. úř*, *f.*; (d) light gravelly, *řšaimm*, -e, *f.*; (e) rich sandy, *řurabán*, -ám, *m.* (*Aran*); (f) light peaty of a tilled field, *řomarać*, -ařš, *m.* (*Don.* and *Mayo*); (g) *řearann*, -aimn, *m.*: in a good s. by great waters, *i řřearann mařć lám le uirgeaðuib móřa* (*Ezek.* 17, 8).

(2) Land, country, *ćir*, *g. -íře*, *f.*: my native soil, *mó ćir řém*.

(3) Manure, dung, *aoileac*, -uřš, *m.*

(4) the upper stratum of the earth's surface, *ćalam* -lman, *f.*
Soil, v.t., to manure, *ćearuřim* le *haoileac*.

Soil, *v.t.*, to make dirty, (1) *peac-paim*, -að; (2) *patuigim*, -uḡað.

Sojourn, *n.*, a temporary residence

(1) *cuairt*, *gen.* -τα, *pl.* -τεanna, *f.*; (2) *tonnuḡað*, -uig̃te, *m.*

Sojourn, *v.i.*, to dwell for a time,

(1) *comnurōim*, -ōe: I have sojourned with Laban and stayed there until now, *to comnurō mé i bpoḡair lābain ḡ o'fan mé aig̃e ann r̃m so oḡi anoir* (*Gen.* 32, 4); (2) *tonnuigim*, -uḡað; (3) this fellow came in to s. and he must needs be a judge, *ḡáimig̃ an fear ro air cuairt ir̃teac̃ ḡ ní fuláir̃ leir̃ beir̃ i n-a b̃reir̃eam̃* (*Gen.* 19, 9).

Sojourner, *n.*, one who sojourns,

(1) *feair cuairta*, *m.* (*Gen.* 23, 4);

(2) *luēt cuairta* (*1 Chron.* 29, 15).

Sojourning, *n.*, the act of residing temporarily, (1) *comnurōe*, *gen.*

id., *f.*; (2) *tonnuḡað*, -uig̃te, *m.*

Sol, *n.*, the sun, *an ḡrian*.

Solace, *n.*, consolation, comfort,

rólár, -áir, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *solatium*; *Eng.* *solace*).

Solace, *v.t.*, to console, to comfort

(1) *róláruigim*, -uḡað: come, let us s. ourselves with loves, *téanam, róláruig̃eam r̃inn f̃éin te ḡráðuib̃* (*Prov.* 7, 18); (2) *meanmnam*, -að.

Solar, *a.*, of or pertaining to the sun, (1) *ḡruañda*, *ind.*; (2)

ḡruañmar, -aire.

S. system, *c̃rumne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Solder, *n.*, a metallic cement,

boir̃ar, *gen.* and *pl.* -air, *m.*

Solder, *v.t.*, to join by means of

metallic cement, (1) *táit̃m*, -ḡeac̃; (2) *táctuir̃im*, -uḡað; (3) *comḡtáit̃m*, -ḡeac̃.

Soldered, *a.*, closely joined, *táit̃te*.

Solderer, *n.*, one who solders,

táctaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Soldering, *n.*, the act of one who

solders, (1) *táctuir̃ac̃*, -uig̃te, *m.*;

(2) *táct*, -áit̃, *m.*

Soldier, *n.*, one who serves in an

army, (1) *raig̃oir̃im*, *gen.* -úira,

pl. -rí, *m.*; (2) *ceat̃air̃nac̃*, -aig̃,

-aig̃e, *m.*; (3) *cat̃laoc̃*, *gen.* -oic̃,

pl. -oic̃ and -laoc̃ra, *m.*; (4)

cat̃m̃ileac̃, -ir̃o, *m.*; (5) *lur̃ḡac̃*,

-aig̃, -aig̃e, *m.*; (6) *cuir̃ac̃*, *gen.*

and *pl.* -ar̃o, *m.*; (7) *buanna*,

g. id., *pl.* -ái, *m.*; (8) *m̃ile*, *g.*

-eac̃, *pl.* -ir̃o and -ir̃i, *m.*; (9)

õiol̃aim̃nac̃, -aig̃, *m.*; (10) *õiol̃-*

m̃ameac̃, -nig̃, -nig̃e, *m.*; (11)

õear̃ḡánac̃, -aig̃, -aig̃e, *m.*; (12)

foot-soldier, *bonnar̃oe*, *g. id.*,

pl. -ōte, *m.*

Soldierly, Soldier-like, *a.*, (1)

raig̃oir̃im̃ta, *ind.*; (2) *m̃ileac̃ta*,

ind.

Soldiership, *n.*, *raig̃oir̃im̃taac̃*, -a, *f.*

Sole, *n.*, the bottom of the foot,

the bottom of a shoe or boot,

bonn, *g. bum̃n*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: s. of

the foot, *bonn na coir̃e*; s. of

a shoe, *bonn b̃p̃oig̃e*; the dove

found no rest for the s. of her

foot, *ac̃t ní b̃ruair̃ an colum*

air̃ comnur̃oe to bonn a coir̃e

(*Gen.* 8, 9).

Sole, *v.t.*, to furnish with a sole,

(1) *bonnuigim*, -uḡað; (2) *cuir̃im*

bonn fear̃i: I soled the shoe, *to*

cuir̃ear̃ bonn fear̃i an b̃p̃oig̃.

Sole, *n.*, a fish (*Solea vulgaris*),

(1) *teat̃ōig̃ b̃án*, *f.*; (2) *léab̃ōig̃*,

-ōig̃e, -a, *f.*; (3) *teanḡa cuir̃*, *f.*

(*Achill*).

Sole, *a.*, single, individual, (1)

am̃ám, *ind.*: this is the s.

reason that hindered me, *aḡ ro*

an fear̃r̃un am̃ám to cuir̃ toir̃-

meaḡḡ oḡm; (2) *doñda*, *ind.*

Solecism, *n.*, a breach of the idiom

of a language or of its rules of

syntax, (1) *eaḡair̃lab̃rac̃*, -b̃ar̃ta,

m.; (2) βαιβέαιρα (from βαίε, crooked), *g. id., m.*

Solecist, *n.*, one who commits a solecism, εσθαπταδρατόρη, -όρα, -ή, *m.*

Solecistic, *a.*, pertaining to or involving a solecism, εσθαπταδραδ, -αίγε.

Solecize, *v.i.*, to commit a solecism, εσθαπταδραίω, -αδ and -βαίρε.

Solely, *ad.*, ἀμᾶν.

Solemn, *a.*, serious, πολλαμάντα, *ind.*, also πολλαμόντα, *ind.*: to take a s. oath, μόρο πολλαμάντα το ἑαδρατ; call a s. assembly, ζοιρὸ κοιμῆτιον πολλαμόντα (Joel 2, 15).

Solemnity, *n.*, a religious rite or ceremony, (1) πολλαμάνταδ, -α, *f.*; (2) πολλαμᾶν, -μῖνα, *f.*

Solemnization, *n.*, (1) the act of solemnizing, (a) πολλαμνυζαδ, -υζτε, *m.*; (b) τελεαδραδ, -δρατ, *m.*

(2) A celebration, πολλαμάνταδ, -α, *f.*

Solemnize, *v.t.*, (1) to perform with solemn ritual, πολλαμνυζῖν, -υζαδ.

(2) To celebrate, τελεαδραίω, -αδ.

Solemnly, *ad.*, in a solemn manner, ζο πολλαμάντα

Solicit, *v.t.*, to ask for as a request, (1) ιαρηαίω, -αδ; (2) ριρῖν, -ρεαδ.

Solicitation, *n.*, an earnest request, (1) ιαρηαταρ, -ταρ, *m.*; (2) ριρεαδ, -ιορτα, *m.*

Solicitor, *n.*, (1) one who solicits, (a) ιαρηατόρη, -όρα, -ή, *m.*; (b) ριορτόρη, *m.*

(2) An attorney, (1) ρεαρ ούγεαδ; (2) ἀδρόρε, *g. id., pl.* -οί, *m.*

Solicitous, *a.*, (1) careful, κύραμαδ, -αίγε.

(2) Anxious, (a) ἰμνιόεαδ, -οίγε; (b) ἰμνιόμαδ, -αίγε.

Solicitously, *ad.*, in a solicitous manner, (1) ζο ἰμνιόεαδ; (2) ζο κύραμαδ.

Solicitude, *n.*, (1) carefulness, κύραμ, -αίμ, *m.*

(2) Anxiety, ἰμνιόε, *gen.* and *pl. id., f.*

Solid, *a.*, (1) firm, compact, strong, stable, (a) τακαμᾶν, -μῖνα; (b) πορρατ, *ind.*; (c) οἰνγεαν, -ζνε; (d) ἰομῶνγεαν, -ζνε.

(2) Having all the geometrical dimensions, κομῶλυτ, -υτε: s. measure, τῶμαρ κομῶλυτ (P. O' L.). Note.—Three s. feet = feet s. .i. 3 × 3 × 3 or 27 s. feet = τρι τοιζτε κομῶλυτ (P. O' L.).

Solidify, *v.t.*, to make solid or compact, (1) οἰεανῖν κομῶλυτ; (2) κυαδουζῖν, -υζαδ.

Solidifying, *n.*, the act of making solid or hard, κυαδουζαδ, -υζτε, *m.*

Solidity, *n.*, the state or quality of being solid, (1) κυαδαδ, -α, *f.*; (2) οἰνζνε, *g. id., f.*; (3) τακαμῖναδ, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Solidly, *ad.*, in a solid manner, ζο οἰνγεαν.

Soliloquise, *v.i.*, to talk to one's self, λαβραίω ἑμ ἑμ.

Soliloquy, *n.*, a monologue, (1) υατκομῖναδ, *gen.* -μῖνα, *pl.* -μῖνατε, *m.*; (2) υατλαβραδ, -δρατ, *m.*

Solitarily, *ad.*, in a solitary manner, ζο ηυαίγεαδ.

Solitariness, *n.*, the condition of being solitary, (1) υαίγεαρ, *gen.* -ηρ, *m.*; (2) δοναρεαδ, -α, *f.*

Solitary, *a.*, (1) single, alone, (a) υατ, -α; (b) υατα; (c) υαταμᾶν, -μῖνα; (d) δονηῖναδ, -αίγε; (e) δοναρεα, *ind.*

(2) Desolate, deserted, *uaig-neac*, -*níge*: how doth the city sit s. that was full of people! *cionnur fúrdéar an cáthair go huaisneac do bí lán do dhóime!* (*Lam.* 1, 1).

(3) Lonely, *donair*: s. am I after them, 'n-a ndiath ír donair m'íre (*G. S. T.* 124, *Orde Cl. Uir.*). Solitary, *n.*, one who lives alone, (1) *donairán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (2) *don-airánac*, -*ais*, *m.*

Solitude, *n.*, loneliness, *uaig-near*, *gen.* -*nír*, *m.*

Solstice, *n.*, the time when the sun apparently stands still, (1) *sríantairream*, -*rim*, *m.* (*T.P.*, II., 25); (2) *sríantarao*, *m.*; (3) winter s., *samhríantarao*; (4) summer s., *ramhríantarao*.

Solubility, *n.*, the quality or condition of being soluble, *leagtact*, *gen.* -*ta*, *f.*

Soluble, *a.*, capable of being dissolved, *roteagta*.

Solution, *n.*, (1) the act of being dissolved, *leagao*, -*gta*, *m.*

(2) The act of solving a problem, (a) *férdteac*, -*tis*, -*tise m.*: till I find its s., *go dtigro a férdteac liom*; (b) *fuargtao*, -*gata*, *m.*

(3) An adhesive compound as for mending rubber tyres, *speamán*, -*áin*, *m.*

Solve, *v.t.*, to explain a question, to work out a problem, (1) *fuargtaim*, -*ao*: one question solves another, *fuargtuigeann ceirt ceirt eile*; (2) *férdtígm*, -*teac*: it is a problem I am not able to s., *í ceirt í nac fértígm liom-ra a férdteac*.

Easily solved, (a) *rofuargata*; (b) *roférdtígte*.

Solvency, *n.*, the quality or state of being able to pay one's debts, *moíoltact*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Solvent, *a.*, able to pay one's debts, *moíoltac*.

Solving, *n.* See Solution (2).

Some, *a.*, (1) an indeterminate portion or sum, (a) *íomn(t)*: s. money, *íomnt airgíro*; (b) *toirg*: bring me s. water, *tabair toirg uirge éugam*; (c) *cáil*: muna bfuiginn cáil do mo toil féim (*D. A.* 147).

(2) An indefinite person, thing or event, (a) *éigim* (*éicint, M.*; *éicint, Con.*; *éirgeantac, U.*): s. person, *duine éigim*; he has s. wit, *tá cáil éigim aise*; in s. other way, *ar cuma éigim eile*; (b) *áiríte* (*áiríro in Con.* o unasp.): s. people say, *deir dhóime áiríte*.

(3) A portion or part, *curo*: s. [seeds] fell among thorns . . . but others fell into good ground, *do tuit curo de eoir muneac . . . asur do tuit curo eile de i dtalam mairt* (*Mat.* 13, 7 and 8); s. of the beef, *curo de'n mairtfeoil*; (a) *íomnt*: s. of that money, *íomnt den airgeao rin*.

Somebody, *n.*, some person, *duine éigim, m.*

S. else, *duine éigim eile*.

Somehow, *ad.*, in some way or another, by some means, (1) *ar cor éigim*; (2) *ar ruige éigim*.

Somersault, Somerset, *n.*, a leap in which one turns heels over head, *cleap a cúite*.

Something, *n.*, anything unknown or not specified, (1) *níro éigim*: for he thought s. hath befallen him, *óir do rmuam ré sur iméig níro éigim air* (1 *Sam.* 20, 26); (2)

μυο εἰςιν : give us s. for ourselves, ταῦται μυο εἰςιν οὐμν πέιν.

Sometime, *ad.*, (1) at a future time undefined, υαῖρ εἰςιν.

(2) At a past time indefinitely, formerly, ι n-αλλόο : ye that were s. alienated and enemies, ρῖρε το βί ι n-αλλόο ὑπρ ζκοιμ-ἰςτεααῖρ ἡ ὑπρ νάμντοῖρ (*Coll.* 1, 21).

Sometimes, *ad.*, at times, now and then, (1) ἀρ υαῖρ : ye who were s. afar off, ρῖρε το βί ἀρ υαῖρ νεαμκόμζαμᾶς ; (2) ἀνοῖρ ἡ ἀρῖρ ; (3) ἀρ ἀμαναῖρ ; (4) ἀρ υαῖρ ; (5) υαῖρεαντα ; they are here sometimes, βιονν ραο ἀμυρ υαῖρεαντα.

Somewhat, *ad.*, to some degree or extent, (1) μυο εἰςιν : I must have been s. insane, ní ρυάμρ νό βῖορ μυο εἰςιν ἀρ μο μεαῦαῖρ ; (2) κορμαῖρ : s. late, c. μαῖρ ; s. lonely, c. υαῖρνεαῖρ ; (3) νῖο-ρα : s. more, νῖο ρα μῖο ; s. worse, νῖο ρα μεαῖρ ; (4) s. farther, νῖο βα ρα ; (5) I am s. hungry, τᾶ νάουρ ορμαῖρ ορμ (*Tyr.*).

Somewhere, *ad.*, in one place or another, specified, (1) ι n-αῖρ εἰςιν ; (2) ι μβαῖρ εἰςιν.

Somniferous, Somnific, *a.*, causing sleep, ρυανταῖρ, -αῖρ.

Somnolence, Somnolency, *n.*, a tendency to sleep, ρυανταῖρ, -α, *f.*

Somnolent, *a.*, inclined to sleep, ρυανταῖρ, -μῖα.

Son, *n.*, (1) a male child, *mac*, *gen.* *mic*, *pl. id.*, *voc.* ᾶ *mic*, *m.* (*cf.* O. W. map with interchange of c and p) : the son of the man, *mac* ἀν ῑρ ; every mother's son, ζαῖ *mac* μάταρ ; grandson, (*a*) *mac* *mic* ; τᾶ αῖρνε μᾶτ αζαμ

αῖρ : *mac* *mic* ῑεαν ῑεαζαῖρ *na* *muice* ; (*b*) *ua* or *ó*.

(2) A male descendant (*a*) *mac*, *g. mic*, *m.* : I am the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings, ιρ *μῖρε mac na n-eaz-nurðe*, *mac* *ρῖοζ ὅρῖοῖρε* (*Isa.* 19, 11) ; (*b*) *ua* or *ó*.

(3) An adopted male child, a pupil, a ward, *mac*, *g. mic* : the child grew and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter and he became her son, ο'ῑάρ ἀν *λεανῖ* ἡ *εῖρ* *ρῖ* ο'ῑνζιν *ῑαφαοῖ* *é* ἡ *το* *βί* *n-a mac aice* (*Ex.* 2, 10). Sonant, *a.*, sounding, ρυαμεαῖρ, -μῖα.

Song, *n.*, (1) a lyrical poem or ballad, (*a*) ἀμῑάν, *gen.* and *pl.* -ᾶν, *m.*, also ἀβῑάν : the s. of fools, ἀβῑάν *na n-amaoán* ; to give a thing for a s., νῖο *το* *εῖαῖρ* *ἀρ* *ἀμῑάν* *νό* *ἀρ* *βεαζάν* ; (*b*) *ceól*, *g.* -óil, *pl.* -ιτα, *m.* : I heard it in a s., *εῖαῖρ* *ι* *ζεοῖ* *é* (*U.*) ; you cannot compose a s. if you are not a born poet, *εᾶ* *οῖρ* *λεατ* *ceól* *ᾶ* *εῖμαῖ* *μῑρ* *ᾶ* *ὅρῑλ* *ἀν* *ῑῖρβεαῖρ* *ó'n* *ὅρῑμν* *αζατ* (*Or.*) ; they will not drink wine with a s., ní *ιοῖφαρ* *ρῖατ* *ῑῖον* *τε* *ceól* (*Isa.* 24, 9) ; (*c*) *ρᾶν*, -ᾶν and -ᾶ, *pl. id.*, *m.* ; (*d*) *luinneós*, -óise, -ᾶ, *f.* (chorus of s., but often the s. itself).

(2) A poem, *oán*, -ᾶ, *pl. id.*, and -ᾶντα, *gen.* also -ᾶν, *m.* : a marriage s., *oán* *πόρτα* ; then sang Moses and the children of Israel this s., *ᾶν* *ῑῖν* *το* *ζαῖ* *μαοῖρε* ἡ *εῖαν* *ῑρῑαῖ* *ἀν* *οᾶν-ρα* (*Ex.* 15, 1).

(3) A canticle or sacred song, *cantíc*, -e, -í, *f.* : the s. of songs which is Solomon's, *cantíc* *na* *ζεαῖντιεαῖ* *νοῖ* *ιρ* *τε* *Σολᾶν* (*Cantic.* 1, 1).

Songless, *a.*, without song, *ḡan ceól*: *s.* woods, *coillte ḡan ceól*.

Songster, *n.*, one who sings, (1) *amḡánurde*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*; (2) *ḡannurde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -óce*, *m.*

Son-in-law, *n.*, the husband of one's daughter, *cliamam*, *gen. cleamna*, *pl. cleamnača* and *cliamnača*, *m.*: Lot went out and spake unto his sons-in-law, *ṽo cuaró lot amac 7 ṽo labair pé le n-a cliamnuib* (*Gen.* 19, 14).

Sonorous, *a.*, resonant, *ḡuamneac*, *-niḡe*.

Soon, *ad.*, (1) in a short time, (a) *ar ball*: as *s.* as they shall hear, *ar an mball a ḡcluinḡro* (2 *Sam.* 22, 45); (b) *ḡo ḡroṽo*; (c) *ḡo haicḡiorḡa*: if you buy a bad thing you will *s.* be buying again, *má ceannuḡeann tú ṽroć-ḡro ceannóćair arḡr ḡo haicḡiorḡa*.

(2) Without delay, early, (a) *ḡo luat*: how is it that ye are come so *s.* to-day? *cionnur táḡḡabair com luat ro inṽou* (*Ex.* 2, 18); it will be *s.* enough for you, *ní beaḡ ṽuit a luaithe* (also *luatár*); too *s.*, *róluat*; as *s.* as you, *comluat leat-ra*; as *s.* as I know, *comluat aḡur ṽeró* (also *béar*) *a ḡior aḡam*; as *s.* as I saw him, *comluat ir ṽo conn-airc mé é*; (b) *ḡo moć*; (c) *túrḡe*: a drink comes sooner than a story, *ir túḡe ṽeoć ná ḡḡeat*; no sooner had I come, *ní túḡe táiniḡ mé*.

(3) Willingly, (a) I would a thousand times sooner be for ever without a husband, *mḡle céaṽo b'ḡeairḡ liom ṽeic coróće ḡan ḡear* (*Hard.* I. 258); (b) I would drown myself sooner

than that the like of it should happen again, *báṽḡinn mé ḡém níor túḡe ná túitḡeáṽo an leicéro amac arḡr*; (c) sooner than that he should leave me I would give him the increase, *níor luaithe ná himṽeoćáṽo pé uam táḡḡamn an ṽreir ṽó*.

Soot, *n.*, a black substance which collects in chimneys, (1) *rút*, *-a*, *m.* and *rúite*, *g. id.*, *f.*, also *rúitće*, *g. id.*, *f.* (*Don.*), (*cf.* *Sc.* *suith*, *Fr.* *suie*), *rúḡ*, *gen. -a* and *-aró*, *m.*, *nom.* also *rúḡa*, *g. id.*, and *-aró*, *m.*, (*cf.* *rúiró*, *T.P.*, II. 102, *N.*); (2) *ṽuṽóán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Soothe, *v.t.*, (1) to mollify, *ḡaonaim*, *-aṽo*.

(2) To appease, *ceannḡuḡim*, *-uḡaṽo*: it is difficult to *s.* a proud person, *ir ṽoiriḡ an t-uaiṽneac ṽo ceannḡuḡaṽo*.

(3) To coax, *ḡreáḡaim*, *-aṽo*.

(4) To make gentle, *miniḡim*, *-iuḡaṽo*.

Soothing, *a.*, tending to soothe, (1) *ḡámbḡiaćḡac*, *-aiḡe*; (2) *miliṽḡiaćḡac*, *-aiḡe*.

Soothingly, *ad.*, in a soothing manner, *ḡo ḡámbḡiaćḡac*.

Soothsayer, *n.*, one who foretells, (1) *ḡáirtineac*, *-niḡ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ḡáirteanóir*, *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Soothsaying, *n.*, the act of one who foretells, *ḡáirtineacć*, *g. -a*, *f.*

Sootiness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sooty, *rúḡacć*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Sooty, *a.*, full of soot, (1) *rúḡac*; (2) *lán ṽe rúḡa*.

Sop, *n.*, bread steeped in broth, some sweet liquid, new milk, etc., *arán tumća i milḡeán*, *i leamnaćć*, *ḡḡl.*: he it is to whom I shall give a sop after I have dipped it, *ir é an té ṽ'a ṽciubair*

mire ʒneim [aɾám] óeip a tũmta (*John* 13, 26); and after the sop, aʒur tap éip an ʒneama (*ib.* 27).

Sophism, n., fallacious but plausible reasoning, (1) meanʒpáð, -árð, -árðte, *m.*; (2) cealʒpáð, *m.*; (3) camós, -óige, -a, *f.*

Sophist, n., one who tries to make the worse appear the better reason, (1) ʒeallpamnað, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) camósðac, -aig, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Sophistical, a., fallaciously subtle, quibbling, (1) camósðac, -aige; (2) meanʒpáðteac, -tice; (3) cealʒpáðteac, -tice.

Sophistry, n., fallacious reasoning, (1) bʒeas-aignear, -nir, *m.*; (2) ʒaomʒliocar, -air, *m.*; (3) meanʒpáðte, *pl.*, *m.*; (4) mean-aimeac, -a, *f.*; (5) camósðac, -a, *f.*

Sorcerer, n., an enchanter, a magician, (1) oʒaoi, *gen. id.*, and oʒað, *pl. oʒaoite, m.*: they found a certain s., a false prophet, ʒuaʒaðar oʒaoi áipite, ʒáð ʒallpa (*Acts* 13, 6); (2) upʒame, *g. id.*, *pl. -pí, m.*; (3) pipéððac, -aig, -aige, *m.*: against the sorcerers, i n-aʒað na bpipéððac (*Mat.* 3, 5); (4) *pl.*, tuðt na bpipéðð (*Rev.* 22, 15); (4) ʒáipimeac, -nig, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the king commanded to call the magicians and the astrologers and the sorcerers, oʒʒuaʒair an píg na oʒaoite oð ʒaipm aʒur na néallaðóipige aʒur na ʒáipimeig (*Dan.* 2, 2); (5) ʒeapʒóip, -ópa, -pí, *m.* (*Jer.* 27, 9).

Sorceress, n., a female sorcerer, (1) banʒaoi, *f.*; (2) bpupéðð, -óige, -a, *f.* (*gl. saga*).

Sorcery, n., divination by the assistance of evil spirits, (1) oʒaoð-eac, -a, *f.*: for the multitude of thy sorceries, ap ʒon iom-aðamlaðt oð oʒaoðeac, (*Isa.* 47, 9); (2) eapaplaðeac, -a, *f.*; (3) upʒameac, -a, *f.*; (4) upʒac, -a, *f.*; (5) ʒeapʒóipimeac, -a, *f.*; (6) pipéðð, -óige, -a, *f.*: nor for their sorceries, ná ap ʒon a bpipéðð (*Rev.* 9, 21); (7) pipéðð, *f.* (*Aran*); (8) pipéðð (*Don.*); (9) ʒimceðeac, -a, *f.*; (10) oðb, -oðbe, *f.*

Sordid, a., (1) mean, ʒuaʒac, -aige.

(2) Meanly avaricious, ʒann-tac, -aige.

Sordidly, ad., in a sordid manner, (1) ʒo ʒanntac; (2) ʒo ʒuaʒac.

Sordidness, n., the quality or state of being sordid, (1) ʒanntac, -a, *f.*; (2) ʒuaʒac, -a, *f.*

Sore, a., (1) tender or painful to the touch, (a) ʒianamait, -míta; (b) timn, -e (internally); (c) ʒpútip (prond. ʒpúp in *U.*), -tipe; (d) nimneac, -nige: tá mo éop nimneac; (e) oðilig, -lige, also oðitge: s. sickness of long continuance, timnear oðitge ʒaðáac (*Deut.* 28, 59).

(2) Afflicting, distressing, (a) epáðteac, -tice; (b) oðilig, -lige: tá a lám ʒo oðilig opamni (1 *Sam.* 5, 7); (c) aðbalinóip, -óipe; (d) ʒeap, -éipe: they wept s., oð ʒuiteaðar ʒo ʒeap (*Judg.* 21, 2).

(3) Sensitive, (a) easily grieved, maot, -e; (b) easily vexed, ʒpútip, -tipe.

Sore, n., (1) a rupture or wound on the skin, (a) epéac, -a, *m.*: if the rising of the s. be white reddish, má bionn ac an epéac bân oeadig (*Lev.* 13, 43); full of

sores, lán do éiréactaib (Luke 16, 20); (b) cneasó, -eróe, pl. -a and -aca, f.

(2) A bruise on the sole of the foot, (a) buinnleac, -lice, -leaca, f.; (b) bonnbualadó, -ailte, m.

(3) A rupture of the skin caused by a tight boot or an ill-fitting collar in the case of a horse, (a) crioḡán, -án, m.; (b) a running s., buinne, g. *id.*, pl. -ní, m.

(4) A boil, nearḡóro, -e, -í, f.: a noisome and grievous s., oróc-nearḡóro nínneac (Rev. 16, 2). Sorely, *ad.*, (1) in a painful manner, ḡo tinnearac (Isa. 23, 5).

(2) Distressingly, ḡo cḡaróte.

(3) Severely, ḡo ḡéar (Gen. 49, 23).

Sore-eyes, *n.*, a disease of the eyes, ḡalar rúl: it is a cure for sore-eyes, (a) *ir* leḡear ḡalar rúl é; (b) *ir* leḡear ar an bḡionn tú feicim.

Sorrel, *n.*, a plant with a sour juice (Rumex acetosa), (1) ramaó, *gen.* -aró, *m.*; (2) ribleacán, -ám, *m.* (3) pumneós f.

Cow s., ramaó bó; realḡán.

Mountain or sheep s. (Rumex acetosella), ramaó caorac.

Wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella), (a) reamrós; (b) realbós fíoró; (c) reamrós buimbéil; (d) reamrós coille; (e) reamar coille (f) billeós na n-éan.

Sorrow, *n.*, uneasiness or pain of mind for some loss suffered or evil done, (1) grief, (a) cumá, g. *id.*, pl. -aí, *m.* (also *gen.* -aró, *dat.* -aró, *f.*): deep s., ḡolcúma; (b) cian: 'ré mo cian-ra mar fásaró a bāncneir ḡan cōmra (D. F. 190); mo cian do tēact a fērō-

lime (D. C. 31); (c) orépa, g. *id.*, *m.*; (d) urépaó, *m.*; (e) ḡanaro, -e: ní ríib mo ḡanaro aét mé fém; (f) méala, *m.*: *ir* mór an méala a bār (cf. aít-méala, remorse; (g) iarḡnó, g. *id.*, pl. -óta, *m.*

(2) Sadness, (a) bḡón, -ón, *m.*; deep s., ḡobḡón, -ón, *m.*; he that increaseth knowledge increaseth s., an té méatuirḡear eólar méatuirḡ ré ḡobḡón (Eccles. 1, 18); with s. to the grave, le ḡobḡón cum na huarḡe (Gen. 42, 38); (b) ḡoilbḡe(aét), *f.*; (c) ḡoḡra, g. *id.*, *m.*; (d) anaoibnear, -nir, *m.*; (e) ḡólar, -ár, *m.* (cf. L. dolor, grief): to comfort myself against s., mé fém do róláruḡaró i n-aḡaró an ḡólar (Jer. 8, 18).

(3) Melancholy, gloom, unhappiness, (a) tuirre, g. *id.*, *f.*: deep s., aétuirre, *f.*: he found them sleeping for s., ruarí ré i n-a ḡcorlaró iaró tḡé tuirre (Luke 22, 45); (b) ceó, g. óḡ, *m.*: delight without s. is the joy of heaven, put ḡan ceó rós neime; (c) ciac, g. -aí, *m.*: s. to you, ciac orc; you would feel no s. if I fell (was killed) there, orc níor ciac ḡá ḡtuirfínn ann (Oss. IV. 108, 20); (d) ceap, -a, *m.*: left gloom and s. and pain in Innisfail, ḡ'fás ciac *ir* ceap *ir* cneasó i nínneir fál (O'G. Cat. 582); deep s., ḡaol-ceap, *m.*; (e) ḡiaáir, -ára, *f.*; (f) ḡoilḡe, g. *id.*, *f.*; (g) ḡoilḡear, -ḡir, *m.*: méroéócaró mé ḡo mór do ḡoilḡior (Gen. 3, 16); but on me also lest I have s. upon s., aét orḡ-ra mar an ḡcéarona ionnur nac mberó ḡoilḡior ar muin ḡoilḡir orḡ (Philip 2, 27); s. of mind,

ὡς ἡ καρδία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (Deut. 28, 65);
 s. of heart, ὡς ἡ καρδία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
 (Lam. 3, 65); (h) ὡς ἡ καρδία, -αι, -ας,
 m.; (i) ὡς ἡ καρδία, g. -ε and -ας,
 f.: there is s. on the sea, it
 cannot be quiet, τὰ ὡς ἡ καρδία ἀν
 ἄνθρωπον, ἡ ἡ καρδία ἀν
 ἄνθρωπον (Jer. 49, 23); (j) ὡς ἡ καρδία, g.
 id., f.: there shall be no more
 s. nor crying, ἡ ἡ καρδία ἀν
 ἄνθρωπον (Rev. 21, 4).

(4) Regret, woe, (a) *λέαν*, -έιν, *m.*: my s. that I am not young again for a spell, *μό λέαν ζαν μέ ός real αήρ*; (b) *μαιης*, -ε, *f.*: because the comfort of sin is short and the s. after it long, *οε βήης ζυηαβ ζεατηρ ρόλάρ αν πεακαρό γ ζυηαβ βυαν α μαιης 'η-α όιαρό (K., Tbb. 261, 17)*; (c) my s. ! *μονυαη* !

(5) Contrition, (a) *com̃gom*, -e, *f.*; (b) *com̃gonad̃*, -ητα, *m.*; (c) *comb̃púg̃ad̃*, -ύητε.

Sorrow, *v.i.*, to grieve, to lament, to be sad, to be sorry, (1) *ṁéanaim ṁonḡear, bṛón, ṁobṛón*, etc.: that ye s. not as others which have no hope, *ionnar nac ṁéanad ṛibṛe ṁonḡear map an ṁpuing as nac ṁṛuṛ munnḡin* (1 *Thess.* 4, 13); (2) *ḡaorōim, v.n. ḡaor*: they shall not s. any more at all, *ní ḡaorōṛṛo níora mó ar ḡon-ḡon* (*Jer.* 31, 12).

Sorrowful, *a.*, full of or producing sorrow, (1) $\beta\rho\acute{o}\nu\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (2) $\tau\omicron\beta\rho\acute{o}\nu\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (3) $\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (4) $\tau\omicron\iota\lambda\gamma\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (5) $\tau\omicron\iota\lambda\gamma$, - ϵ ; (6) $\tau\omicron\upsilon\beta\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (7) $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (8) $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, - $\mu\acute{\iota}\lambda$; (9) $\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma\tau\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (10) $\iota\alpha\tau\gamma\eta\sigma\acute{o}\tau\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (11) $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\theta\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (12) $\kappa\iota\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, - $\alpha\tau\iota\epsilon$ (*Don.*) ; (13) $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (14) $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\mu\alpha\tau\iota$, - $\alpha\tau\iota\epsilon$.

Sorrowfully, *ad.*, in a sorrowful manner, (1) σο βρόναι; (2) σο κάρμαι, etc.

Sorrowfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sorrowful (1) ὑπόνακτ, *gen.* Δ, *f.*; (2) ὑποῦπόνακτ, -Δ, *f.*, etc. See Sorrow, *n.*

Sorrowless, *a.*, without sorrow, ζαν
brón.

Sorry, *a.*, slightly grieved, (1) *ὑπόναδ*, -*αισε*; (2) *μέαλαδ*, -*αισε*.

Sort, *n.*, kind or species, (1) *cméat*, *gen.* and *pl.* -éit, also *cméât*, *m.* [strictly *cméat* means genus, and *sné* species] ; (2) *sné*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -te, *f.*; (3) *raḡar*, -air, *pl.* *raḡreanna*, *m.* (*raḡar*, *Con.* and *U.*); (4) *róirt*, -óirt, *m.*: the best *s.*, *an róirt* *ir fearr*; every bird of every *s.*, *ḡac uile éanlaic* *o'a* *ḡac don tróirt* (*Gen.* 7, 14).

Sort, *v.t.*, to separate and place
in different classes or divisions,
cuim te cēte : he sorted them
according to their colours, to
cuir pé te cēte iao to péir a
noat.

Sortie, *n.*, the sudden sally of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, *πυρᾶσι*, -*αι*, *m.*

So-so, *a.*, middling, passable, (1) *cuβeapac*, -aige; (2) *maic so* *teon*.

So-so, *ad.*, tolerably, passably, σο
cuibearác.

Sot, *n.*, a habitual drunkard, (1) ποταπῆ, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῃ, m.*; (2) fear meirge; (3) fear ḡnátung-eann ól .i. dúine ḡan céill, ḡan maḡail, ḡan fearún; (4) vprúro, -e, -í, *f.*

Sottish, *a.*, drunken, (1) meɪŋʒeɑm-
aɪl, -mɪɬ; (2) bɹɪʊrɔeɑmɪɬ,
-mɪɬ: they are s. children, ir

ciann b'púreamail iao (Jer. 4, 22).

Sottishly, *ad.*, in a sottish manner, so meirgeamail.

Sottishness, *n.*, the state of being sottish, meirgeamlaéct, -a, *f.* :

Soubriquet, *see* sobriquet.

Sought, *imp.* of Seek: s. for, ar iapparó.

Soul, *n.*, (1) the spiritual, rational and immortal part of man; the seat of life, anam, -a, *dat.* -am, *f.*: souls of the dead, anmanna na marb; for your own mother's s., le hanmam do mádar péin; on my s. (an imprecation), ar m'anam; did you all this work without selling your s. to the devil for his help? an ndearna tú an obair seo go léir ir san o'anam do peic leir an diaðal ar ron a conganra.

(2) The animating or essential part, anam as in (1): charity is the s. of Christian virtue, carctannaéct ir anam don trubáilce Críortamail.

(3) A human being, a person, (a) anam as in (1): as cold waters to a thirsty s., so is good news from a far country, mar uirgeaða fuara do'n anam carctmar, ir mar roim bío rgeála maíte ar tír imcéin (Prov. 25, 25); (b) peapra, -an, *dat.* -am, *pl.* -ana, *f.*: there was not a s. there, ní iab peapra ann.

(4) A disembodied spirit, anam as in (1): to destroy the s. and body in hell, an corp 7 an t-anam do mílleað i n-irpeann (Mat. 10, 28).

Soul-friend, *n.*, a confidante, anam-ápa, *g.* -ao, *pl.* -áirpe, *m.* and *f.*: a person without a s.-f. is like a body without a head, he is like the water of a limed lake

which is not good for drinking nor good for washing, ir colann san ceann duine san anam-ápa, ir uirge loé doita é: ní maíte cum ríge ná ní maíte cumnige é.

Sound, *n.*, noise, report, (1) fuaim, -e and -ama, *pl.* -amanna, *f.* (tuaim, *U.*): a deaf person hears the s. of money, ariugeann an boðpán fuaim airtio; listen to the s. of the river and you will get a trout, éirt le fuaim na haðann 7 geaðair breac; more melodious to me was the s. of his fingers, ba binne liom fuaim a méar (Oss. IV. 54, 7); (2) a rumbling s., (a) topmán, -ám, *m.*, (b) topmann, -aimn, *m.*: ní topmann tréan go toirneac; (3) glór, -óir, -óirca, *m.*: discordant to me is the s. of the strings, ir fearb liom glór na oteáo (D. B. 34); (4) Gram., foðar, -air, *m.*; (5) bior, -oir, *m.*.

Volume of s., fuaimint, -e, *f.* Sound, *v.i.*, (1) to make a noise, fuaimnigim, -iugað: my heart shall s. like pipes, fuaimneócaró mo époróe amáil píoba (Jer. 48, 36).

Sound, *v.t.*, (1) to make or cause to make a noise, fuaimnigim, -iugað: s. an alarm in my holy mountain, fuaimnig gáir ann mo rliab naomca (Joel 2, 1).

(2) To play upon certain musical instruments, (a) rérom, -reao: he was about to s. his trumpet, bí ré ar tí a rroc do réreao; (b) reinnim, *v.n.* reinn: therefore when thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee, ar an áðair roim anuair do gni tú déirc ná cuir galtepumpa dá reinn rómaró (Mat 6, 2); reinnpro míceál buille rruic (D. A. 177, 21).

(3) To give a signal, *buaĩm*, -*αλᾶ*: but you shall not s. an alarm, *ἀέτ ní buaĩfrō tū fur-ḡōzpaō* (*Numb.* 10, 7); the clock struck the hour of noon, *ῶ buaĩ an cloz uair an mēaōōn lae*.

(4) To make an explosion or report, *btorẓam*, -*αῶ*.

Sound, *a.*, (1) whole, perfect, (*a*) *rlán*, -*áine*; (*b*) *pollám*, -*e*: s. love is not soon forgotten, *ní deapmaoṭar an ẓpáō pollám ẓo luac*.

(2) Healthy, *rláimteaḡ*, -*ciḡe*.

(3) Not fallacious, *pollám*, -*e*: hold fast the form of s. words which thou hast heard of me, *bíōḡ aẓat rompla řimneaḡ na mbmaṭar ḡpollám ῶ éualarō tū uaim-ře*.

(4) Deep, profound, *cpom*. *gsf.* *cpume*: a s. sleep, *coṭaḡ cpom*.

Sound, *v.t.*, to measure the depth of, (1) *uẓim*, -*ẓeaḡ*; (2) *ẓpinn-eallam*, -*αῶ*; (3) *tómairim*, *v.n.*, *tómair*: to s. the depths of the sea, *ṭoimne na řairiẓe ῶ tómair*.

Sound, *n.*, a narrow passage of water between the mainland and an island, (1) *éalḡḡ*, -*luẓte*, *m.*; (2) *řúnṭa*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (3) *řearpaḡ*, *g. řeiriṭe*, *f. řearpaḡ* *Δαῖα* = Achill Sound; (4) *cuar mařa*.

Sounding, *a.*, making or emitting sound and hence sonorous, *řuaimneaḡ*, -*niḡe*.

Sounding, *n.*, the act of one who or that which sounds, *řuaimneaḡ*, -*niḡ*, *m.*

Soundless, *a.*, bottomless, *ẓan bun*; *ẓan tóim*,

Soundness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sound, (1) *polláine*, *g.*

id., *f.*; (2) *polláineacṭ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *rláine*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (4) *rláineacṭ*, -*α*, *f.*

Soup, *n.*, strong broth, (1) *anḡpuit*, *gen.* -*e*, *m.*; (2) *anaĩṭe*, *gen. id.*, *m.*, a corruption of the previous word (*M.*); (3) *bĩur* (*Tyr.*). Soup-tureen, *n.*, *bĩoṭaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ří*, *m.*

Sour, *a.*, having an acid, sharp or astringent taste, (1) *ẓéar*, -*éime*: s. milk, *banne ẓéar*; s. taste, *blař ẓéar*; (2) *řearḡ*, *gsf. řeiriḡe*: when the s. grape is ripening in the flower, *an uair aburḡear an caor řearḡ anna mbláḡ* (*Isa.* 18, 5); their drink is s., *tá a nḡeoḡ řearḡ* (*Hos.* 4, 18); (3) *ẓoirṭ*, -*e*; (4) bitter, ill-tasted, *ṭomblaṭa*, *ind.*

Sour, *v.t.*, to cause to become sour, (1) *ẓéaruiẓim*, -*uẓaḡ*; (2) *řearḡ-uẓim*, -*uẓaḡ*.

Sour, *v.i.*, to become or grow sour, *ẓéaruiẓim*, -*uẓaḡ*.

Source, *n.*, (1) the origin or first cause, (*a*) *ṭorac*, -*aiẓ*, *m.*; (*b*) *máṭair*, *g. -ṭar*: the s. of evil, *máṭair an uile*; (*c*) *bunuiẓoar*, -*air*, *m.* (*Con.*).

(2) The beginning of a river or stream, (*a*) *řumne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*eanna*, *f.*; to the sources of the rivers, *ẓo řumneannaib na haibne*; (*b*) *bunṭřuṭ*, -*řioṭa*, *m.*

Sourness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sour, (1) *řeiriḡe*, *f.*; (2) *řearḡar*, -*air*, *m.*; (3) *řearḡ-aḡar*, -*air*, *m.*

Souse, *v.t.*, to immerse in water, *ṭumaim*, -*αῶ*.

Soutane, *n.*, a cassock, *carḡz*, -*ḡiḡe*, -*α*, *f.*

South, *n.*, the point of the compass to the right of one who face east, (1) *ṭear*: into the s., *ẓur an áĩṭo anḡear* (*Gen.* 13, 1);

on the s. side, *an an t-saoidh ba òear*; the s. wind, *an ùasach an òear*; motion to the s., *ò òear*; motion from the s. to here, *an òear*; rest in the s., *tear*; *ò òear* is also found for rest in the south and *ò t-uas* for rest in the north. e.g. *Béal ò òear* and *Béal ò t-uas*, place names in Clew Bay; (2) *oer-earr*, -*earr*, *m.*; (3) *leir-earr*, *m.*; (4) *leat-earr* (*leat-earr*), *m.*

South-east, *n.*, the point of the compass equidistant from the south and the east, *roir ò òear*; rest in the S.E., *toir ò òear*; motion from S.E., *anoir an òear*.

South-easterly, *a.*, going towards the south-east, *roir ò òear*.

Southerly, *a.*, facing towards the south, *oer-eac*, -*rige*.

Southern, *a.*, of or pertaining to the south, *oer-earr-eac*, -*rige*.

Southern wood, *n.*, a shrubby species of wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*) having aromatic leaves; it is sometimes used in making beer, (1) *uir an t-reann-òime*, *m.*; (2) *uir-eabán*, -*áin*, *m.*

Southward, *ad.*, towards the south, (1) *ò òear*; (2) *oo òear*: look s., *péac oo òear* (*Gen.* 13, 14); (3) *pá òear*: everything should face the south, *a-sarò sác nìò pá òear*.

South-west, *a.*, pertaining to the south-west, *uir-òear*; rest in the S.W., *tiar ò òear*; motion from the S.W., *anair an òear*.

South-west, *n.*, the point of the compass equidistant from the south and west, (1) *riar ò òear*; (2) *riar ba òear*.

South-western, *a.*, of or pertaining to the south-west, *riar ò òear*.

Souvenir, *n.*, a memento, a keepsake, *cuirneacán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*áin*, *m.*

Sovereign, *n.*, the ruler of a nation, esp. (1) a king, *rí*, *g.* *ríog*, *pl.* -*éte*, *m.*; (2) queen, *bainríogán*, -*ána*, -*ána*, *f.*; (3) emperor, *impire*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*; (4) prince, *flait*, *gen.* *flata*, *m.*; (5) s. or supreme head, *áro-ceann*, -*éinn*, *m.*; (6) s. or supreme lord, *áro-tighearna*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*

Sovereignly, *ad.*, in a sovereign manner, *so ríogamail*.

Sovereignty, *n.*, supreme power, (1) *flait-earr*, -*éir*, *m.*; (2) *áro-flait-earr*, -*éir*, *m.* (*Æn.* 2368); (3) *flait-earrnar*, -*air*, *m.*; (4) *áro-ceannar*, -*air*, *m.*; (5) *áro-ríogacht*, -*a*, *f.*

Joint *s.*, *comflait-earr*, -*éir*, *m.* (*Æn.* 2683).

Sow, *n.*, the female pig, *crám*, *gen.* *cránac*, *pl.* *cránaca*, *f.*: the s. that was washed turned again to her wallowing in the mire, *o'fíll an muc (crám) oo bí ar n-a nige cum a hunfup-taig ra lairig* (2 *Pet.* 2, 22); to grease the fat s. in the back-side, *raill buròe ar tóim muice méite*, .i. *breab oo tábairt oo òime iaròbhir* (coal to Newcastle).

Sow, *v.t.*, (1) to scatter seeds for growth, (a) *cuirim*, *v.n.* *cuir* with *ríol*: sowing seed, *a-s cuir ríol*; in the morning s. thy seed, *cuir oo ríol ar maroin* (*Eccles.* 11, 6); (b) *rioluirim*, -*u-saò*; (c) *riol-cuirim*, -*cuir*: *ríol oo cuir*; (2) *fig.*, (a) *riolcuirim*, -*cuir*: he that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity, *an té ríolcuirear éis-cearr buairrò pé díomáomear* (*Prov.* 22, 8); (b) to s. dissension among friends, *buaròream*

το τάρμας μεαυς καρπο; (c) to s. one's wild oats, βαοιρ na hóige το τρέιγαν.

Sow, *v.i.*, to scatter seeds for growth, (1) κυρμ ριολ: they that s. in tears shall reap in joy, αν ορεαμ κυρεαρ ριολ ι νοέδριαθ (οέδριαθ) βανφαο (βανφο) ι ιύτζάρι (Ps. 126, 5); (2) ριατσάο ριλ (Tyr.).

Sowans, Sowens, Sowins, *n.*, flumery, (1) εάτβριε, -e, *f.*; (2) τοιβριε, -e, *f.*; (3) βαίγρεάν, -ám, *m.* (M.).

Sow-bread, *n.*, a plant of the primrose family with pretty flowers, also called Cyclamen, (1) μεααν ράιβε, *m.*; (2) ποέλα, *m.*; (3) κυλαράν, *m.*; νυριονάε.

Sower, *n.*, one who sows seeds, (1) ριολαδοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*: a s. went forth to sow, εuarθ ριολαδοίρ αμαε το κυρ ριολ (Mat. 13, 3); (2) κυρεαδοίρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Sow-fennel, *n.*, a plant (Peucedanum officinale), also called Hog's fennel, ρινέατ ριάρθε, *m.*

Sowing, *n.*, tilling, (1) κυρεαδοίρεαετ, -a, *f.*; (2) ριολέυρ, -έυρ; (3) ριολαδοίρεαετ, -a, *f.*; (4) ριολαθ, -ιτα, *m.*; (5) κυριαρθεαετ, *f.*

Sowing-time, *n.*, the season for planting, (1) αμριρ ριολέυρεα; (2) αμριρ na κυριαρθεαετa.

Sown, *a.*, planted, ριολέυρεα, *ind.*

Sowthistle, *n.*, a plant (Sonchus olearaceus) said to be eaten by swine, (1) βαννε μυυε, *m.*; (2) ποτσαννάν μίν, *m.*; (3) βλιοετ-ποτσάδαν, -ám, *m.*; (4) ριοετάν, -ám, *m.*

Space, *n.*, (1) extension, (a) ιοματάρτε, *g. id.*, *m.*; (b) ιιμριεάρι, -έρι, *m.*

(2) Place having more or less extension, room, (a) άιτ, -e, *pl.* -eanna and -eάε, *f.*; (b) ριίγε,

g. id., and -ζεαθ, *pl.* -ζεε, *f.*; (c) ραμριγγε, *g. id.*, *f.*

(3) Distance between any two or more objects, (a) ταμαλλ, -αλλ, *m.*: there shall be a s. between you and it about 2,000 cubits by measure, βερθ ταμαλλ εαοριαθ πέμ αςυρ ι τιμείαλλ θά μίλε κυβαο το εόμαρ (Josh. 3, 4); (b) παρ, -αρ, *m.*; (c) ριαναρ, -αρ, *m.*: she had long ugly teeth and a s. between each two, βι ριαελα παοα ζιάννα αιει ι ριαναρ τοιρ ζαε νοίρ (D. E. 118); (d) between two knots or joints, εαοαριετ, *g. -αιτ, m.*

(4) Quantity of time, (a) ταμαλλ, -αλλ, *m.*: for a s., for a while, αρ πεαθ ταμαλλ; (b) αεαρ, -αρ, *m.*: in so short a s. of time, ινα εομζεάριρ ριν ο'αεαρ αμριρε; (c) αζα, *g. id.*, *m.* (cf. ρεαετμáιμ ιán ετερι θά άιγε, T. B. Fl. 5); (d) ρεαλ, -a, *m.*: b'ρεαριρ ιοιμ ná όρ na ριόζαετα ζο mberómn-pe ιέιτε ρίντε/ι n-uáιgneap ρεαλ όρ ίρεαλ 'ρ ní τρέιζρινν ι ζο βιράε (Hard. I. 208); (e) ρεαλαο, -αο, *m.*: ρεαλαο αριέρι ι ζεείμ κοιρ ιεαπα θάμ; (f) λαμνα, *g. id.*, *m.*: from a term of a night to the s. of two years, ό λαμνα αον ορόεε ζο λαμνα θά βλιαθάν; (g) idiom, (i) for the s. of three years, αρ πεαθ τρι μβλιαθάν, (ii) about the s. of three hours after, ι οτιμ-έαλλ τρι h-uáρι 'n-a θιαρθ ριν (Acts 5, 7), (iii) if it be not redeemed within the s. of a full year, μuna ριαρζαεταρι é ταοβ ιρτις το βλιαθόνα [βλιαθάμ] ιομ-λάμε (Lev. 25, 30); (h) τρέμριε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (i) ζρεαρ, -a, *m.*: ζρεαρ μόρι ας βριονναθ αν όρι/'ρ ζρεαρ ειτε ιε μερόρι a εον (Oss. IV. 12); (j) ριπάρι, -άρι, *m.*

Spacious, *a.*, having ample room, roomy, (1) *բարրիշ*, -*e*; (2) *մօր*, -*օրե*; (2) *բարեւեալօճ*, -*աջե*.

Spaciously, *ad.*, in a spacious manner, *չօ բարրիշ*.

Spaciousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being roomy, *բարրիշե*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Spade, *n.*, an instrument for digging, (1) *բանն*, *gen. բաննե*, *pl. բաննա*, *f.*; (2) *րբա՛*, -*ա*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3) narrow s., *լաշե* (*լաշե*, *Con. and U.*), *gen. id.*, *pl. -եաննա*, *f.* (*cf. L. ligo*); there is no tree in the wood you hate more than the s. tree [said to a lazy person], *նի՛ւ ձօն զբանն րբա շու՛ն ր լաշա օրտ նա զբանն նա լաշե (Or.)*; (4) Idiom, to call a s. a s., *ա ձոնմ օ՛ւր քօ չարմ քօ չա՛ն նի՛ւ*.

A worn s., *ճոթօճ*, -*օրե*, -*ա*, *f.*, *շտա՛րօ*, -*e*, -*ե*, *m.*; a spadeful, *բրիւծ (Tyr.)*.

Spades (in cards), *րբերիւծ*, *pl. -ձի*, *m.*

Spain, *n. pr.*, the country of that name, *ան Տփանն*, -*e*, *f.*

Span, *n.*, (1) the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, *բերե*, *g. id.*, *pl. -րի*, *dat. բեր*, *f.*, .i. *ան քարօ ձտա՛ օ՛ ծարր նա իօրօ՛րջե չօ ծարր ան լուրօն*; their children a s. long, *ա նաօրօն 1 ծքա՛ր բերե (Lam. 2, 20)*; a s. the length thereof and a s. the breadth thereof, *բերե 1 ն-ա քա՛ր ձշար բերե 1 ն-ա լեւեա՛ր (Ex. 28, 16)*; who hath meted out heaven with a s. ? *ճիա՛ օ՛րիւճ ձմա՛ն նեա՛մ լե բեր ? (Isa. 40, 12)*.

(2) A space of time, *բե*, *g. id.*, *pl. -իւ*, *f.*: every demon runs his s., *րիւեան չա՛ն քեա՛ն ա բե*.

Span, *v.t.*, to measure by spanning with the hand, (1) *բերիւցիմ*,

-*իւջա՛*; (2) *տօմարա՛մ լե բեր*: my right hand hath spanned the heavens, *ր 1 մօ լա՛մ քեար քօ տօմար նա նեա՛մօճ (Isa. 48, 13)*.

Spancel, *v.t.*, to fetter with a spancel, *սրճալլա՛մ*, -*ա՛*.

Spancel, *n.*, a rope used for fettering the legs of a cow while milking, (1) *բարա՛ն*, -*աջե*, -*ա*, *f.* (*բարիւն*, *m.*, *Don.*, *dim. բարիւն*, *M.*), from *բօ* and *արա՛ն*, a spancel, and the *inf.* of *արիւցիմ*, I bind or tie; (2) *սրճալլ* (for horses), but formerly there was no such distinction, *cf. սրճալլ քօ նա չարմնա՛ր (B.L.L. IV. 86, 2)* and in *II. 118, 15*, *սրճոմալլ* is given as a spancel for hens; in *Corm. p. 26*, *լաշ-րիւթ* is said to have been used for a fore and hind leg, and *սրճոմալլ* for the two hind legs; (3) for the hind leg of an animal, esp. a pig, (a) *լամար*, -*e*, -*ի*, *f.*; (b) *լամարօ*, *g. id.*, *pl. -օի*, *f.*; (c) *լաշալ*, -*ալ*, *m. (U.)*; (d) *լաշարօ*, -*e*, *f.*, also *լաշարօ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (e) *լանարիւթ*, -*e*, *f. (Con.)*; (4) for the fore feet, (a) of a cow, *շլաւին*, *m. (շլաւին, Der.)*, (b) band round the hough of a sheep, *րիւթին*, *g. id.*, *pl. -նի*, *m.*; (c) for tying a cow's horns to one of its forelegs, *քոծնարճ*, -*արճ*, *m.*

Spangle, *n.*, a small plate of metal or other glittering ornament, esp. for a dress, *րշարճալլ*, -*gen. and pl. -ալլ*, *m.*

Spangled, *a.*, covered with spangles (1) *րշարճալլա՛ն*, -*աջե*; (2) *բաւիւթ*: a mantle . . . s. with stars of red gold, *քրա՛ւ բաւիւթ լե դեալա՛ր քեարճօր (Oss. IV. 236, 11)*.

Spaniard, *n.*, a native of Spain, *Տփանեա՛ն*, -*նիճ*, -*նիճե*, *m.*

Spaniel, *n.*, a breed of small dogs having thick long hair, a bushy tail and large drooping ears, *ppáinnéar*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*éir*, *m.*
 Spanish, *a.*, of or pertaining to Spain or the Spaniards, *Spáinn-eac*, -*níge*.

Spanish, *n.*, the language of Spain, *Spáinnir*, -*e*, *f.*

Spar, *n.*, a piece of timber, *pparra*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; joining spar, *ronḡa*, *m.* (Blasquets).

Spar, *v.i.*, to box, *roppaim*, -*áil*.

Spare, *v.t.*, (1) keep unused, (a) *coislim*, -*ḡilt*: he that hath knowledge spareth his words, *coislró an té aḡ a mbionn eólar a briaḡra* (*Prov.* 17, 27); (b) *ppáráilaim*, -*áil*; (c) *rábáilaim*, -*báil*: I will s. you that trouble, *rábáilfao-ra an tuioblóro rin ouit*.

(2) To preserve from danger or punishment, to forgive; to show mercy to, (a) *coislim*, -*ḡilt*: s. me according to the greatness of thy mercy, *coisil mé do péir méao do érócaire* (*Neh.* 13, 22); I will s. the city for their sakes, *coisgeóluig mé an áit uile ar a ron* (*Gen.* 18, 26); Jesus, s. us, *coisil dúinn*, a *íora* (*Oriel Prayer Book*); (b) idiom: if God spares me my life, *má beir Dia raogal dam*.

(3) To omit, to dispense with, *coislim*, -*ḡilt*: they spare not to spit in my face, *ní coislró ḡabáil do péilḡis am éaoan* (*Job* 30, 10).

Spare, *v.i.*, (1) to be frugal, to be parsimonious, (a) *coislim*, -*ḡilt*, *ful.* -*ḡeólaḡ*: it is better to s. at the beginning than at the end, 'tis too late to s. when all is spent, *ir feárr coisilt ar otúr ná ar deireao*; (b) idiom:

to s. at the spigot and let it run out at the bung-hole, *níó do coimeádo ón trlḡe éirt, aḡur do cáiteam ḡo niomaḡac i moó eile*.

(2) To use mercy; to forgive, *coislim*, -*ḡilt*: therefore he will not s. in the day of vengeance, *ar an áobair roin ní coisgeólaró pé i ló an oioḡaltair* (*Prov.* 6, 34).

Spare, *a.*, (1) scanty, (a) *ḡann*, -*ainne*: s. diet, *biaó ḡann*; (b) *caol*, -*oile*; (c) *teapc*, -*eirce*.

(2) Frugal, parsimonious, (a) *coisilteac*, -*tiḡe*; (b) *neamrḡaipeac*, -*piḡe*; (c) *rábáilteac*, -*tiḡe*.

(3) Lean, thin, (a) *tanaróe*, *ind.*; (b) *lom*, *gsf.* *luime*.

Spared, *a.*, (1) preserved, *coisilte*, *ind.*

(2) Saved, *rábáilte*, *ind.*

Spareness, *n.*, the quality or state of being lean or thin, *tanaróeac*, *g.* -*a*, *f.*

Sparing, *n.*, the act of saving, preserving or protecting, (1) *coisilt*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *rábáil*, -*ála*, *f.*; (3) *caomaint*, -*anta*, *f.*: saving is better than spending, *ir feárr caomaint ná caiteam* (*H. M.* 640).

Sparing, *a.*, (1) thrifty, frugal, (a) *coisilteac*, -*tiḡe*; (b) *rábáilac*, -*aiḡe*; (c) *rábáilteac*, -*tiḡe*; (d) *coimeádoac*, -*aiḡe*:

ar eagla na hearbaró ir maist beir coimeádoac,

ac̃t ní ábpaím leat beir leam ná ppáóanta.

(2) Stingy, *ḡorac*, -*aiḡe*.

Sparingly, *ad.*, in a sparing manner, *ḡo rábáilteac*, -*a*, *f.*

Sparingness, *n.*, the quality of being frugal, (1) *rábáilteac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *coisilteac*, -*a*, *f.*

Spatter, *v.t.*, to sprinkle with mud
or water, cpoitum le lačaiš nō
unše.

Spavin, *n.*, a disease of horses,
 ρυάκταν, -άτις, *m.* (f. 1.); ρρεῖθρο,
 -ε, -ί, *f.*

Spa-water, *n.*, natural mineral
water, uirge meirgead.

Spawn, *v.t.* and *i.*, to deposit eggs,
 ῥσέιτιμ, -τέαο, also ῥσέιτ and
 -τέαοαίντ.

Spawn, *n.*, (1) the ova of fishes, (a) *uēaiṛ*, -e, *f.*; (b) *iaēaiṛ*, -e, *f.*; (c) *eoēaiṛ*, -ēṛaē, *f.*; (d) *eoēṛaiṛ*, -e, *f.*; (e) *eoēṛaē*, -aṛē, *m.*; (f) *uēaiṛe*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (g) *maēaiṛ*, -aiṛ, *m.*; (2) frog-spawn, (a) *ṛṣeāēaiṛe*, *g. id.*, *m.*, (b) *ṣlōēāē*, -aṛē, *f.*, (c) *ṛlampaṛ*, -e, *f.* (*Tyr.*).

Spay, *v.t.*, to geld, ῥποδάμ, -αὐ
(*cf.* L. spado, eunuch).

Spaying, *n.*, the act of gelding,
 ῥποδάϑ, -οιέτε, *m.*

Speak, *v.i.*, (1) to utter words as human beings, to talk, to converse, to discourse, *labram*, *-bairt* (*cf.* W. *llafaru*; L. *labrum*, a lip; Skr. *lap*, to speak; Span. *loro*, to speak); s. Lord, *labair*, a *tiŕgearna* (1 *Sam.* 39); s. on, (a) *abair uairt* (*Gen.* 24, 33), (b) *abair teat*, (c) *abair romat* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{bru}}$, speak; Skr. *abravam*, I spoke); to s. up or out, *labairt go hárto*; to s. low, *labairt go níreat*; the lips moved as if he were about to s., *‘oo bog an béat mar a beaó ré cum labairta*; did he s.? *ar labair ré?*; he did not s., *níor labair ré*; he did s., *‘oo labair ré*; the thing speaks for itself, *labair ann an níó ar a fón féin*; s. fair and think what you will, *labair go ceannra 7 rnuam ‘oo tóit*; if needs were I should s. up, *‘oá mbeaó zábao*

to s. to me than to borrow money from me, ἢ περὶ λαβαίῃς ἐκ μου ἢ ἀποδοῦναι μοι; to s. to another person's disadvantage, λαβαίῃς ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχροῦ; take heed that thou speak not to Jacob good or bad, καλὰ καὶ κακὰ μὴ λαλοῖς τῷ Ιακώβ [τὸ καλόν] οὐ γάρ ἐστιν ἔτι πρὸς αὐτόν (Gen. 31, 29); I will not s. to him any more, οὐκέτι λαλοῦμαι πρὸς αὐτόν.

(2) To make mention, to tell : do not s. of it, (a) *nā būrō don tēact tairur aḡat* ; (b) *nā tṛāct aṛi* ; (c) *čainturṡ rē* (he spoke, *Ker.*).

Speak, *v.t.*, to utter in words, to express orally, (1) *labuam*, -*uarit*: they sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights and none spake a word unto him, *oo iurgeadon rior 'n-a focair ar an otalam ar fearo fearc la 7 fearc n-oirce 7 nior labair donoume focaileir (Job 2, 13)*; my mouth shall s. truth, *laibeoirao mo beal fionne (Prov. 8, 7)*; (2) *oeirim*, *v.n.* *rao*: woe to you when all men shall s. well of you, *ir anaoibinn raoib an tpaic a oeairrao na huile daoine maic uib (Luke 6, 26)*; they s. lies, *oeirao breasa (Isa. 59, 4)*; they have taught their tongue to s. lies, *oo muneadon o'a oteangaro breasa oo rao (Jer. 9, 5)*; (3) *abuam*, *v.n.* *rao*: for it is written, thou shalt not s. evil of the ruler of thy people, *oir atá rgruibéa, ní aibeoirá tú oile uáctairán oo pobuil (Acts 23, 5)*.

Speakable, *a.*, fit to be spoken.

(1) ἰοηλαῦδαίτᾱ; (2) ἰοηλαῖότε.

Speaker, *n.*, one who speaks, (1) *labairtóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*; (2) *caimnteóir*, -óir, -rí, *m.*

Speaking, *n.*, the act of uttering words, (1) *labairt*, *gen.* *labairte*, *f.*; (2) *tráct*, -a, *m.*: we were speaking of you, *bíomar as tráct ort*; (3) *as caimnt*.

Speaking trumpet, *n.*, *rtoc labairte*, *m.*

Speaking-tube, *n.*, *peadóin labairte*, *m.*

Spear, *n.*, a long pointed weapon of war or chase for stabbing or throwing, (1) *rieadh*, -eige, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (2) *ḡat*, *g. id.* and -a, *pl.* -aeite, *m.*: the staff of his s. was like a weaver's beam, *ba córmáil cpann a ḡat le ḡarman riḡeadóir* (1 *Sam.* 17, 7); they shall beat their spears into pruning-hooks, *buailepro a nḡaeite i ḡcoppánaiḡ cnuairiḡte* (*Micah* 4, 3); he laugheth at the shaking of the s., *do-ḡní ḡáipe fá cprotaḡ an ḡata* (*Job* 41, 29); (3) *tríeadh*, -a, -anna, *f.* (three pronged); (4) *ruibne*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (5) *manaoir*, -e, -eada, *f.*; (6) *craoiríead*, -ríge, -a, *f.*; (7) *laḡean*, -ḡm, *m.*

Spear, *v.t.*, to pierce or kill with a spear, *tríeadaim*, -aḡ.

Spearling or Spearfish, *n.*, (*Tetrapturus albidus*), *laimniarḡ*, -éirḡ, *m.*

Spearman, *n.*, one armed with a spear, (1) *ruibnead*, -níḡ, *m.*; (2) *pl.*, *luet ḡaeite* (*Acts* 23, 23).

Spearmint, *n.*, a species of mint (*Mentha viridis*), (1) garden, *capḡlaimn ḡarparḡe*, *f.*

(2) Wild, (a) *capḡlaimn*, -e, *f.*;

(b) *mirmin*, *m.*; (c) *mirmin* *deairḡ*.

Spear-point, *n.*, *deir*, -e, *f.*

Spear-staff, *n.*, the long handle of a spear, *cpann ḡat*.

Spear-thistle. See Thistle (common).

Spear-wort, *n.*, a species of Crow-foot (*Ranunculus*) with spear-shaped leaves, (1) *larair léana*, *f.*; (2) *ḡlarair léana*, *f.*

Special, *a.*, particular, specific, (1) *ronnḡádaḡ*, -aḡe: in which it is pointed out that four s. advantages are lost, *i n-a ḡcuiḡteair i ḡcéin ḡo ḡcailḡteair ceitḡe roḡair ronnḡádaḡ* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 25, 1); (2) *áirite*, (*áirio*, *Con.*) *ind.*: his own s. messenger, *a teadḡ-airie áirite féin*; what is the s. harm I did? *cao é an oioḡ-báil áirite do òimeair?*; a s. people above every other people that are on the face of the earth, *poḡal áirite ór cionn ḡad uile poḡail o'a bfuil air aḡarḡ na talman* (*Deut.* 7, 6); (3) *rperiaita*, *ind.*

With a s. aim, *o'aon toirḡ* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 160, 2).

A s. place, *ionao fá leit*.

Specialist, *n.*, one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, *eóḡad*, -aḡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a hint is enough for a specialist, *ní beaḡ noo don eóḡad*.

Specially, *ad.*, in a special manner, *ḡo ronnḡádaḡ*.

Specialty, *n.*, that in which one is specially versed, *ronnḡádaḡ*, -a, *f.*

Specie, *n.*, coin, *ór nó airḡeao*.

Species, *n.*, a group of beings or things having common attributes and a common name, (1) *ḡné*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ite, *f.* (*cf.* *L.* genus; *Gr.* *ḡévos*); *Goth.* *kuni*); (2) *cinéal*, *g.* -éil, *m.*

Specify, *v.t.*, (1) to name, *aimm-niḡim*, -iuḡaḡ.

(2) To designate so as to distinguish, *comarturgim*, -uḡaḡ.

Specimen, *n.*, a sample, *rompta*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ái, m.*

Specious, *a.*, appearing well at first sight, plausible, *mórtaròb-reac*, -rḡe.

Speck, *n.*, a spot, (1) *batt*, -ait, *m.*; (2) *battós*, -óḡe, -a, *f.*; (3) *rḡeao*, -a, *m. (Lim.)*; (4) *rḡeroín*, *m.*; (5) *rḡubós*, *f. (U.)*.

Speckled, *a.*, marked with small spots, (1) *bḡeac*, *gsf. bḡice*: like a s. bird, *amail éan bḡeac (Jer. 12, 9)*; (2) *rḡeaoac*, -aḡe; (3) *craoḡac*, -aḡe; (4) *ballac*, -aḡe: all the cattle were s., *to bí an áḡnéir uile ballac (Gen. 31, 8)*; behind him were red horses, s. and white, *to bíoḡar i n-a ḡiarò eic ḡeapḡa, ballaca aḡur bána (Zech. 1, 8)*.

Spectacle, *n.*, (1) something exhibited to view, *taḡbeánaḡ*, -nta, *m.*

(2) An object of curiosity, derision or contempt, *rḡátán*, -ám, *m.*: for we are made a s. to the world, *óir to ḡinneao rḡátán oinn don traoḡal (1 Cor. 4, 9)*.

(3) *pl.*, Optical lenses for assisting the sight, (a) *rpéacláirí*, *f.*; (b) *rpéaclái*, *m.*; (c) *rpéacláirí*, *f.*; (d) *rpéacléirí*, *f. rpéaclóirí (Don.)*.

Spectator, *n.*, one who looks on, a looker-on, (1) *péacsoóir*, -óḡa, -óḡí, *m.*; (2) *amapcuròe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -òḡe, m.*

Spectatorship, *n.*, the office or quality of a spectator, *péacsoóir-eacḡ*.

Spectatress, Spectatrix, *n.*, a female looker-on, *banpéacsoóir*, *f.*

Spectral, *a.*, of or pertaining to a ghost, (1) *apḡacḡac*, -aḡe; (2) *taròḡreamail*, -mía.

Spectre, *n.*, an apparition, a ghost, a phantom, (1) *apḡacḡ*, *gen. and pl. -a, m.*; (2) *ḡuaḡ*, -ḡa, *m.*; (3) *taròḡre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eanna, -rí* and *-eacḡa, f.*; (4) *taròḡar*, -aḡ, *m.*; (5) *ḡamailḡ*, -e, -eacḡa, *f.*; (6) *ḡioḡraḡ*, -ḡaḡta, *m. See Apparition.*

Speech, *n.*, (1) faculty or power of speaking, (a) *labairḡ*, -ḡaḡta, *f.*: he got back his speech, *ḡáimḡ a labairḡ cḡḡe aḡíḡ*; slowness of s., *ḡḡḡnear labairḡa*; (b) *uplabḡra*, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) That which is spoken, (a) *camnt*, -e, *f.*: with much fair s. she caused him to yield, *le móḡán ḡe camnt ḡlaḡta cḡḡ ḡí aḡ donḡuḡaḡ (Prov. 7, 21)*; (b) *ḡlóḡ*, -óḡ, *m.*: hark to my s., *éirḡ le mo ḡlóḡ (Gen. 4, 23)*; (c) *comḡáḡ*, -áḡ, *pl. -áḡòḡe, m.*: the whole earth was of one language and one s., *to bí an ḡóman uile aḡ don teangarò amáim aḡur aḡ don comḡáḡ (Gen. 11, 1)*; I am slow of s., *ḡáim mall i ḡcomḡáḡ (Ex. 4, 10)*; (d). *bḡiaḡar*, *g. bḡéirḡe*, *pl. id.*, and *-ḡra, f. (also gen. -ḡar, m.)*: though I be rude of s., *bíòḡ ḡo ḡḡuilim tuataḡail i mbḡiaḡraib (2 Cor. 11, 6)*; sound s. that cannot be condemned, *bḡiaḡar fallám nac féioḡir a loḡḡuḡaḡ (Tit. 2, 8)*.

(3) An oration, (a) *óḡáḡo*, -e, -eacḡa, *f. (cf. L. oratio)*; (b) *comḡáḡ*, -áḡ, -áḡòḡe, *m.*: he made a s. to the people, *to ḡeim pé comḡáḡ leir an bḡobal*; a sensible s., *comḡáḡ céillròe*.

(4) Language, *teangḡa*, -n, *pl. -ḡta, f.*, also *teangarò*, -aḡ, *pl. -ḡta, f.*: saying in the s. of Lycaonia, *aḡ ḡáḡ i ḡteangarò na lícaonia (Acts 14, 11)*.

(5) A dialect, (a) *caimnt*, -e, *f.*: surely thou also art one of them for thy s. betrayeth thee, so *píunneac* *ir* *oib* *púo* *fém* *tura*, *oir* *tá* *do* *caimnt* *fém* *ao'* *brat* (*Mat.* 26, 73); vulgar s., *caimnt* *coitceann*; (b) *can-amain*, -*mna*, *f.*; (c) *uirlabha*, *g. id.*, *m.*: thou art a Galilean and thy s. agreeth thereto, *ir* *ḡail-eac* *tú* *asur* *ir* *cor-mail* *o'* *uirlabha* *leó* (*Mark* 14, 70).

Speechless, *a.*, without speech, unable to speak, (1) *balb*, *comp.* *balbe*; (2) *ḡan* *caimnt*; (3) unconscious and speechless, *ḡan* *aicne* *ḡan* *uirlabha*.

Speechlessness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being speechless, *balbe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Speed, *n.*, (1) swiftness, (a) *luar* (*luatar*), -*ar*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ar* (also *g.* and *pl.* -*a*), *m.*: like an arrow for s., *mar* *a* *beaó* *raigeaó* *ar* *luar*; by my hand honest cleric great was our confidence in the s. of our hounds, *uar* *mo* *lám* *a* *cléirig* *cóir/ba* *móir* *ar* *noóig* *ar* *luar* *ar* *ḡcon* (*Oss.* IV. 190, 22); to make s., *luar* *do* *deanamh*; to make more haste than s., *níó* *do* *lot* *le* *antuar*; he will come with all s., *tiocfaó* *pé* *ar* *an* *uite* *luar*; (b) *rit*, *g. peaṭa*, *m.*: he has great s., *tá* *árorit* *aige*; top speed, (i) *ráinrit*, -*peaṭa*, *m.*; (ii) *ar* *bárr* *luara*. at top speed.

(2) Success, (a) receive him not nor bid him God s., *ná* *ḡabaró* *cugaió* *irteaó* *é* *asur* *ná* *beannuirg* *oó* (2 *John* 10); (b) God s. him well, (i) so *ḡcuiró* *Dia* *ar* *a* *leap* *é*; (ii) so *ḡcuiró* *Dia* *an* *iaṭ* *ar*; (iii) so *roiribigó* *Dia* *leir*.

At full s. (*colloq.*), (a) *mbárr* *na* *brárrḡuirghe*; (b) *mbárr* *na* *brárrḡaí*; (c) *mbárr* *na* *rplann-craṭa*; (d) *mbárr* *na* *teinead* *craṭa* *lit.* in each case, on the top of the sparks [struck from the road].

Speedily, *ad.*, in a speedy manner, (1) so *luaṭ*: I tell you that he will avenge them s., *deirim* *uib* *so* *noéanfaó* *pé* *oioḡaltar* *ar* *a* *ron* *so* *luaṭ*; (2) so *taṭaró*; (3) *ar* *ball*: because sentence against an evil work is not executed s., *de* *bríḡ* *nac* *ḡcuirṭear* *bpeitcamnar* *i* *n-aḡaró* *óroicḡníoma* *i* *ḡcric* *ar* *ball* (*Eccles.* 8, 11).

Speedwell, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Veronica*, (1) *lur* *cpe*; (2) *reamar* *cpe*; (3) *lur* *mroé*; (4) *ruataṭtar* (*water s.*).

Speedy, *a.*, not dilatory or slow, prompt, quick, hasty, (1) *luaṭ*, -*aite*; (2) *taṭaró*, -*e*; (3) *deit-bpeac* (also *deirpeac*), -*rige*; (4) *éarḡaró*, -*e*; (5) *ḡan* *moill*.

Spell, *n.*, an incantation, a charm, (1) *óṛta* (also *árta*), *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ai*, *m.*: he put the s. of forgetfulness on them, *do* *cuir* *pé* *árta* *an* *dearmaro* *óṛta*; (2) *bpuóct*, *g. bpeaṭta*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*T. P.*, II., 257); (3) *uar-oraoróeaṭ*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ḡear*, -*eire*, -*a*, *f.*: I will put you under a s., *cuirpeaó* *raoi* *ḡearaib* *tú*; (5) *ḡeara* *oríoma* *oraoróeaṭta*: *cuirim-re* *tura* *ḡ* *do* *caḡlaṭ* *míó-laóṭa* *pó* *ḡearaib* *oríoma* *oraoróeaṭta* *ḡ* *rin* *do* *óruim* *uirḡe* *nac* *péiróir* *a* *bpupeaó* *nó* *a* *rḡaoileaó* *ḡan* *uirḡe* *nó* *leanánaṭ* *nó* *peir* *leapṭa* *do* *deanamh* *liom-ra* *nó* *coṭlaó* *nó* *comnuróe* *do* *deanamh* *i* *n-aon* *tig* *liom-ra* *oróce* *nó* *lá* *nó* *ḡo*

Spew, *v.t.*, to vomit, ῥσέιτιμ (ῥσειτιμ, *Don.*), -ἔαθ̄ : I will s. thee out of my mouth, ἀτά ρύμ το ῥσέιτ ἀμας ἀρ μο βέλ (Rev. 3, 16).

Spew, *v.i.*, to vomit, (1) ῥσέιτιμ, -ἔαθ̄ and ῥσέιτ̄ : drink ye and be drunken and s. and fall and rise no more, ἰθρὸ (όλαρὸ) ἀγυρ βίτι ἀρ μείρσε ἀγυρ ρσειτρὸ ἀγυρ τυιτρὸ νά ηέιρσρὸε νί ἀρ μό (Jer. 25, 27); (2) ῥσεατρυγίμ, -υῖαθ̄; (3) ὑπλάκαμ, -αθ̄.

Spewing, *n.*, the act of vomiting, (1) ἀρρῖος, *g.* -ρῖς, *m.*; (2) ῥσέιτ̄, -ε, *m.*; (3) ῥσεατρυᾱς, -αῖςε, -α, *f.*; (4) ὑπλάκαν, -αμ, *m.*

Sphere, *n.*, a globe or globular body as the earth, ἀν ἔρυννε, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Spheric, Spherical, *a.*, globular, κομῆρυνν, -ε.

Spherically, *ad.*, in a spherical manner, σο κομῆρυνν.

Sphericalness, } *n.*, the quality or
Sphericity, } state of being
spherical, κομῆρυννεᾱςτ̄.

Sphincter, *n.* (*Anat.*), a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds, ἑρραριε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Sphinx, *n.*, a fabled monster, having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness who proposed riddles to travellers and killed those who were unable to solve the enigmas, θεαμνόνρ καλλιζε λάμν τε Thebes, ἀς α ραῖθ ἑανν γ ἑαοδαν καλῖν ὄς, ἀν κορρ ἀμαῖλ μαῖρτιν νό ῖαθ̄αρ μόρ, α ρῖατ̄αῖν ἀμαῖλ ἑαν γ ἑρῖβα ἀμαῖλ λεόζαν; το ἑμρεαθ̄ ρί ἑερτεαννα ἑρμαῖθα ἀρ να ταῖρτεαλλυρὸῖβ α ῖαθ̄αθ̄ ἀν βεαλᾱς γ το μαῖρβαθ̄ ρί ἀν ὀρῖος νᾱς ὀρμαρϑλόαθ̄ ἰαθ̄ (*O' Beg.*).

Spice, *n.*, any aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used in cookery, ρπίορρα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*

Spice, *v.t.*, to season with spice, ρπίορρυγίμ, -υῖαθ̄ : s. it well, ρπίορρυγῖ σο μαῖτ ἰ (*Ezek.* 24, 10).

Spicy, *a.*, flavoured with spice, ρπίορρᾱς.

Spider, *n.*, one of the numerous species of Arachnids, that spins webs to ensnare its prey, (1) ϑυβάν αλλα, -άμν αλλα, *m.*; (2) ρυσῶδάν αλλα, *m.*; (3) ϑαμάν αλλα, *gen.* and *pl.* -άμν αλλα, *m.* (*Prov.* 30, 28); (ϑ. αλλαρὸ, *Don.*)

Spider-crab, *n.*, one of the species of maioid crabs, ραρτάν ἑαραιτ̄.

Spider-like, *a.*, like a spider, μαρ ϑυβάν αλλα.

Spider's web, *n.*, the web spun by spiders to catch flies, λῖορραῖθ ϑυβάν αλλαρὸ (*Job* 8, 14).

Spignel (common), *n.*, an umbelliferous herb (*Meum athamanticum*), μαιτῑεανν, *m.*

Spigot, *n.*, a peg used to stop the vent in a cask, (1) ἑλαῖβῖν, *m.*; (2) ρτορραῖθ, -άμν, *m.*; (3) βυαῖς, -αῖςε, -α, *f.*; (4) βυαῖςαῖε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*

Spike, *n.*, a very big nail, (1) ρπίς, *gen.* ρπέίς, *dat.* ρπέις, *pl.* ρπέίς, *f.*; (2) ἑλῶθ̄, -α, *m.*; (3) βιορ, *g.* βεαῖα, *pl. id.*, and βιορᾱςα, *m.*

Spikenard, *n.*, an aromatic plant (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*), (1) νάρρ, -άῖρρ, *m.* (*John* 12, 3); (2) ρρῖοϑνάρρ, -άῖρρ, *m.* (*Cant.* 1, 12).

Spiky, *a.*, (1) ρπέίςᾱς, -αῖςε; (2) βιορῶα, *ind.*

Spill, *v.t.*, to suffer to flow out of a vessel and be wasted, ϑοῖρτ̄ιμ, -οῖρταθ̄ : the new wine doth

burst the bottles and the wine is spilled, *buprō an fion nuabō na buroēil asur uoirtear an fion* (*Mark* 2, 22); I'd rather a goat that would give a thimbleful [of milk] than a cow that would give a churnful and s. it, *b'feaprtiom sabar nac utabrfarō acēt lān mēapacām nā bō bēaprfarō lān na cumneōise ip uoirtearfō ē* (*H. M.* 870).

Spiller, n., one who or that which spills, *uoirteoir, gen. -ōra, pl. -rī, m.*

Spiller, } n., a method of fishing
Spillet, } by means of a number of baited hooks attached by snells, snoods or leaders to a single line, (1) *rpilēar, -ēir, -rta, m.*; (2) *rpilēro, -e, -i, f. (Mayo).*

Spilling, n., the act of causing to flow out and be wasted, *uorptāō, -turēte, m.*

Spin, v.t., to twist into threads, *pnīomaim, v.n. pnīom and -mācān*: they brought that which they had spun, *uō tugaōar leō an nīō uō pnīomāōar* (*Ex.* 35, 25).

Spin, v.i., to practise spinning, *pnīomaim v.n. pnīom and -mācān*: they toil not neither do they s., *nī ōēanarō rīad rāōtar asur nī pnīomarō* (*Mat.* 6, 28).

Spinach, n., an esculent vegetable (*Spinacia oleracea*) belonging to the Goosefoot family, (1) *blōm-rsin, g. id., m.*; (2) *blōnagzān zarparōe*; (3) *biatar*; (4) *ur mine*; (5) *rpionāirte*.

Wild s. (Mercurialis annua), pparpeac bparar.

Spinal cord, n., *fiōtān an ōpoma*.

Spindle, n., (1) in spinning, the rod by means of which thread is twisted and on which it is

wound, (a) *feaprfarō, g. feiprōe, pl. id. f.*; (b) *feaprfaro, -e, f.*; (c) *maroe pnīoma, m.*: she layeth her hands to the s., *cuprō pī a lāma ar an maroe pnīoma* (*Prov.* 31, 19); (d) *coir-ēeann, -ēinn, m.*; (e) *pnīomairt, -arēta, f.*: the notched end of a s. on which the band works, *tpomān, -ān, m.*

(2) A rod or pin on which anything turns, *pnīomairt, m.*

(3) A spindle of thread, *bporēte g. id., pl. -acā, f.*; also *pporēte*.
Spindle-shanked, a., having long slender legs, (1) *farōōarō*; (2) *caōlōarō*.

Spindle-shanks, n., a person with long slender legs, (1) *ōra farōa*; (2) *rppeangaroe, g. id., pl. -ōi, f. (m. b.)*; (3) *rppeanglācān, -ān, m. (m. b.)*.

Spindle-tree, n. (*Euonymus Europæus*) the wood of which was formerly used for spindles and skewers, (1) *peōrar, -ur, m.*; (2) *ōir, -e, f.*

Spine, n., the backbone or spinal column of an animal, (1) *cnām an ōpoma*; (2) *plearē an ōpoma*.

(3) A thorn, *ōeatē, -eirē, pl. -a and -ēne, f.*

(4) A rigid thorny or sharp projection on any part of an animal, *zuarpeac, -rēge, -a, f.*: the spines of a porcupine, *zuarpeac zparinneōise*.

Spinner, n., one who or that which spins, (1) *pnīomāōoir, -ōra, -rī, m.*; (2) *pnīomurōe, m.*; (3) *abairpeac, -rēge, -a, f. (cf. B.L.L. I. 152)*; (4) *banabairpeac, f.*

Spinning, n., the act of twisting into thread, (1) *pnīom, gen. -ma, m.*; (2) *pnīomāōirpeacēt, -a, f.*; (3) *pnīomācān, m.*

Spinning-wheel, *n.*, a machine for spinning thread, *τύρηνα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί, m.* (*τύρηνη*, *Con. and U.*)

Spinster, *n.*, (1) a woman who spins, (a) *ρνώμαςάν*, *-άν, m.*; (b) *ρνώμασούη*, *-ούη, -ή, m.*

(2) An unmarried woman, (a) *βέαν νεαμῖπόρτα*, *f.*; (b) *βέαν οἰομάοιμ*; (c) *ρεανμιαῖσθεαν*, *-οιμε, -α, f.*

Spiny, *a.*, full of thorns, *οειτςνεαδ*, *-νῖγε*.

Spiral, *a.*, winding like the thread of a screw, *βῖορεαδ*, *-ρῖγε*.

Spirally, *ad.*, in a spiral direction, *αῖ ρῖεαμ*.

Spire, *n.*, a bell-tower or steeple, (1) *κιοῖςάη*, *m.*; (2) *κιοῖςτεαδ*, *m.*

Spirit, *n.*, (1) the soul; the intelligent immaterial and immortal part of man, *ρρῖομαρο*, *gen. -e, pl. -ί, f.* (*cf. L. spiritus*), also *ρρῖομασ*, *-αρο, -α, m.*: there is a *s.* in man, *ατᾶ ρρῖομασ ραν ουιμε* (*Job 32, 8*); as the body without the *s.* is dead so also faith without works is dead, *αμαῖλ ἡ μαρῖβ αν κορρ ᾶ βρευῖμαῖρ να ρρῖομαροε, ἡ αμῖλαρ ριν μαρ αν ῖςεᾶσνα βῖορ αν κρεοεαμ μαρῖβ ῖαν οἰβρεαδᾶῖβ* (*James 2, 26*).

(2) The human soul after it has left the body: then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *s.* shall return unto God who gave it, *ανηρῖν ρῖλλερῖ αν ἡαῖτερεαδ εῦμ να κριαδ μαρ το βῖ ρε, ἡ ρῖλλερῖ αν ρρῖομασ εῦμ τοε νοδ εῦς ε* (*Eccles. 12, 7*).

(3) A ghost, (a) *ρρῖομαρο*, *-e, -ί, f.*, also *ρρῖομασ*, *-αρο, m.*: they supposed that they had seen a *s.*, *το ῖαοιτεαοαρ ῖυρ ρρῖομασ το κομμεαοαρ* (*Luke 24,*

37); (b) a familiar *s.*, *τεαννᾶν ρῖοε*; (c) *ταδῖαρ, -αη, -αηῖ, m.*: they supposed it had been a *s.*, *το ῖαοιτεαοαρ ῖυρ ταδῖαρ ε* (*Mark 6, 49*); (d) *ρρῖρο*, *-e, f.*

(4) Courage, enthusiasm, ardour, (a) *ρρῖομαρο*, *-e, -ί, f.*; (b) *μῖρνεαδ*, *-νῖς, m.*, also *-νῖγε, f.*

(5) Temper or disposition of mind, *μεανμα*, *g. -n, dat. -ιν, f.*: low spirits, *ορῖοεμεανμα*; in the best of spirits, *αῖ ρεαδῖαρ ραοῖαῖλ αῖυρ ρῖαμτε*,

(6) Real as opposed to literal meaning, *ιμτιμν*, *-e, f.*

(7) Any liquid produced by distillation, esp. whisky, (a) *βιοτᾶντε*, *g. id., f.* (*βιοτᾶντε, g. id., f., U.*); (b) *βοῖεάν*, *-άν, m.*; (c) from corn (i) *ταῖ να βῖεῖτε*, (ii) *ορῖοῖετιν ρῖεῖβε* (mountain dew)=*ποῖεῖν*.

Spirited, *a.*, full of spirit, animated, (1) *ρρῖομαροεαμᾶλ*, *-μῖα*; (2) *μῖρνεαμᾶλ*; (3) *ἀρῖοῖεανταδ*, *-αῖγε*; (4) *ῖορῖοε, ind.*

Spiritedly, *ad.*, in a spirited manner, (1) *ῖο μῖρνεαμᾶλ*; (2) *ῖο ῖορῖοε*.

Spiritedness, *n.*, the state or quality of being spirited, *μῖρνεαμῖαετ*, *-α, f.*

Spiritless, *a.*, without spirit, wanting in courage, (1) *νεμῖρνεαμῖαετ*, *-αῖγε*; (2) *εῖςῖοε, ind.*; (3) *μεῖρῖβ*, *-e*; (4) *τιμ*, *-e* (*cf. L. timeo, I fear*).

Spiritlessly, *ad.*, in a spiritless manner, (1) *ῖο νεμῖρνεαμῖαετ*; (2) *ῖο ρραδᾶνταδ*.

Spiritlessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being spiritless, (1) *νεμῖρνεαμῖαετ*, *-α, f.*; (2) *ρραδᾶνταετ*, *-α, f.*

Spiritual, *a.*, not material, not lay or temporal, pertaining to the soul, *ρρῖομασᾶῖτα*, *ind.*: some

A s.-f. person, (a) *ρρᾶζαῖν*, -ᾶν, *m.*; (b) *βαρᾶζαῖν*, -ᾶν, *m.*

Splaying, *n.*, the act of castrating or gelding, (1) *ρρῶαθ*, -οῖτε, *m.*; (2) *κοῖλεαθ*, -ιτε, *m.*

Spleen, *n.*, (1) the milt, (a) *ρεαῖς*, *gen. ρειγε, f.*; (b) *ρεαβας*, -ας, *m.*; (c) *οὐβλιονν*, *g. -λεαννα, m.*; (d) *οὐβλιατ*, -ιέιτε, *f.*: to be sick with the s., *βεῖτ ἰ οὔννεαρ να ρειγε*.

(2) In man and certain other animals, *ιιατᾶν*, -ᾶν, *m.*

(3) In animals, *τᾶμᾶν*, -ᾶν, *m.*

(4) Latent spite, ill-humour, *φατᾶναρ*, -αρ, *m.*

Spleenwort, *n.*, a fern of the genus *Asplenium*, (1) *ιῦρ να ρειγε, m.*; (2) *ιῦβαρ τᾶλμᾶν, m.*; (3) *ιῦρ ἄν ἑορῖᾶν, m.*

Splendent, *a.*, shining, lustrous, (1) *ιόννηαῖ*, -αῖγε; (2) *οεαῖηαῖ*, -αῖγε; (3) *ροῖληαῖ*, -ριγε.

Splendid, *a.*, (1) showy, magnificent, (a) *ᾶλᾶνν*, *gsf. ᾶλνε*: he is a s. man, *ἦρ ᾶλᾶνν ἄν ρεαρ ἑ* [note idiomatic use of the article; this use occurs (i) before a noun followed by a demonstrative pronoun, (ii) before a noun preceded by its adj. and the assertive verb *ἦρ* as in the present instance, (iii) before the names of places except *Ἐρε* and *Δίβα*, *O'D. Gram. 346*]; (b) *ζῖρέαζαῖ*, -αῖγε; (c) *ταρῶλεαῖ*, -ιγε.

(2) Illustrious, *οἠρῶεαρ*, also *οἠρῶεηρ*.

Splendidly, *ad.*, in a splendid manner, *ζο ρῶβρεᾶζ*.

Splendour, *n.*, magnificence, (1) *οἠρῶεαρ*, -αρ, *m.*; (2) *ταρῶλεαῖ*, -α, *f.*

Splenetic, *a.*, affected with spleen, *οὐβλιοννταῖ*, -αῖγε.

Splice, *v.t.*, to join two pieces of of rope by interweaving, or two

pieces of wood, etc., by overlapping and binding, *ρᾶρῶμᾶν*, -ῶμεαθ.

Spliced, *a.*, joined together by a splice, *ρᾶρῶμτε*, *ind.*

Splicing, *n.*, the act of joining with a splice, *ρᾶρῶμεαθ*, -μτε, *m.*

Splink, *n.*, a glimmer, a gleam, (1) *νέαῖ*, -έῖ, *m.*: he has not a s. of sight, *νί'λ νέαῖ ρᾶῶαῖρ αῖγε*; (2) *ιέαρ*, -α, *m.*: he has not a s. of sense, *νί'λ ιέαρ (céille) αῖγε*; (3) *ρτεᾶρ*, -ᾶρ, *m.*

Splint, *n.*, a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone in position;

(1) *κῖατ*, *g. κῖέιτε, pl. -α, f.*;

(2) *κῖέιτῖν*, *g. id., pl. -νί, m.*

Splinter, *n.*, a thin piece split off, and in Irish homes formerly used for giving temporary light,

(1) *ρζοῖτ*, *gen. -ζοῖτ, pl. -α, m.*;

(2) *μεατᾶν*, *gen. and pl. -ᾶν, m.*;

(3) *ρρῖνντῖν*, *m.*; (4) *ρρεαῖς*,

-ειγε, -α, *f.*; (5) *ρζοῖτεός*,

-όςγε, -α, *f.*; (6) *ζεαταῖρ*, *g. id.,*

pl. -ρῖ, m.; (7) *ρζεανῶ*, -εινθε,

-αῖα, *f.*; (8) *ρρῖοντός*, -όςγε, -α, *f.*

Split, *v.t.*, to divide lengthwise, to cleave, *ρζοῖτῖν v.n. ρζοῖτ* and *-τεαθ* and *-οῖταθ*: to s. one's sides with laughing, *α τᾶοῦ ὅο ρζοῖταθ ἑε ζᾶρῖ*; a bribe splits the stone, *ρζοῖτεανν βρεαθ ἄν ἑτόα*.

Split, *n.*, (1) a rent, a slit, *ρζοῖτ*, -ε, -εαῖα, *f.*

(2) A crack, (a) *κᾶαζ*, -ας, *pl.*

id. and -α, *m.*; (b) *ρζᾶμνε*, *g.*

id., pl. -νί and -εαῖα.

Splitter, *n.*, one who or that which splits, (1) *ρζοῖτεόη*, *m.*;

(2) *ρζοῖταῶοη*, -όηα, -ρῖ, *m.*

Splitting, *a.*, tending to split, *ρζοῖτεαῖ*, -τιγε.

Splitting, *n.*, (1) the act of dividing lengthways, *ρζοῖταθ*, -αῖθ, *m.*

(2) Cracking, *cnasao*, -*ao*
and -*ta*, *m.*

Splutter, *n.*, a confused noise of
hasty speaking, *cullóro*, *gen.*
-*e*, *pl.* -*ea**ca*, *f.*

Spoil, *n.*, taken from another by
violence, (1) *creac*, *gen.* -*eice*,
pl. -*a*, *f.*; (2) *creacair*, -*air*, *m.*;
(3) *éaoán*, -*áta*, *f.*

Spoil, *v.t.*, to render useless by
injury, (1) *loirim*, *v.n.* *lot*: I
will make a spoon or s. a horn,
oéanrao uia *nó loirfeao aóair*;
(2) *millim*, -*leao*: a nail spoils
a horse and a horse spoils a team,
mitteann cairnge eac *7 mitteann*
eac reirpeac; he spoils his
children, *mitteann ré a éiann*;
take us the foxes that s. the
vines, *sa* *óúinn na rionnuis*
mitleair na pineamna (*Cant.* 2,
15).

Spoiled, *a.*, rendered useless by
injury, (1) *loirigte*, *ind.*; (2)
mitte, *ind.*

Spoiler, *n.*, (1) one who spoils or
makes useless by injury (*a*) *mit-*
teóir, -*óira*, -*í*, *m.*; (*b*) *lotaoóir*,
m.; a plunderer, a pillager, a
despoiler, (*a*) *creacair*, *gen. id.*,
pl. -*í*, *m.*; (*b*) *creacaoóir*, -*óira*,
-*í*, *m.*; (*c*) *rsuioirtóir*, *m.*

Spoiling, *n.*, (1) the act of rendering
useless by injury, (*a*) *lot*, *g.*
luir, *m.*; (*b*) *mitleao*, -*ite*, *m.*

(2) The act of plundering or
pillaging, *creacao*, -*éta*, *m.*

Spoke, *n.*, one of the rays of a
wheel, (1) *ruige*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*igte*,
f.; (2) *saetan*, -*ám*, *m.*

Spoliation, *n.*, the act of plunder-
ing, (1) *léirrsuioir*, -*rta*, *m.*;
(2) *creacao*, -*éta*, *m.*

Sponge, *n.*, (1) the elastic, porous,
fibrous framework of several
varieties of the genus *Spongia*,
(*a*) *maóuail*, -*ail*, *m.*; (*b*) *cunnac*,

-*ais*, *m.*: on their filling a s.
with vinegar, *ar líona* *o cunnais*
le geairpíon oóib (*P. L.* 427);
(*c*) *rponnc*, *gen.* *rpuinnc*, *m.*; (*d*)
muirsán, -*ám*, *m.*; (*e*) *ráirgeao*,
-*éio*, *m.*; (*f*) *caocós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) *Fig.*, a person who lives
on others. See *Sponger*.

Sponger, *n.*, a hanger-on, (1)
rtócaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (2)
suasaire, *m.*; (3) *ruibéalta*,
gen. -*ais*, *pl.* -*aise*, *m.*; (4)
ráigteire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (5)
rtiocaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*í*, *m.*; (6)
rairpéairde, *g. id.*, *m.*

Sponging, *n.*, the act of a hanger-on
(1) *rtócaireact*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ruib-*
éaltair, *gen.* -*air*, *m.*

Sponsor, *n.*, a godfather or god-
mother, (1) *cáirdeair*, -*oir*, *m.*;
(2) *cáirdeair* *Éiríort*, *m.*: acting
as s., *reairam le leanb*.

Spontaneity, *n.*, the quality of
acting voluntarily, (1) *toileam-*
iact, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *toilteanaact*,
-*a*, *f.*

Spontaneous, *a.*, voluntary, willing,
(1) *toileamail*, -*ámla*; (2) *toil-*
teana, -*aise*; (3) *oéona*, -*aise*.

Spontaneously, *ad.*, in a spontane-
ous manner, (1) *oá oéoin féin*;
(2) *oá toil féin*; (3) *oá faoir-*
toil féin.

Spontaneousness, *n.*, the quality
or condition of being spontane-
ous, *toileamiaact*, -*a*, *f.*

Spool, *n.*, (1) a hollow cylinder of
wood with a ridge at each end
for holding thread, *rpót*, -*óil*, *m.*

(2) The spool of a spinning
wheel, *riteán*, -*ám*, *m.*: wheel
and whorl, spindles and s.,
túrna, *tpomán*; *maioí*, *riteán*.

Spoon, *n.*, an implement used in
preparing or eating food, (1)
uia, -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: they took
away . . . the shovels and the

spoons, ρυγάδαρ τεό na ρλυαιτε . . . αἷρ na λιαά (2 *Kings* 25, 14); one s., δον λιαά ἀμᾶιν (*Numb.* 7, 14); twelve spoons of gold, ὅα λιαά ὀέας ὅη (*Numb.* 7, 84); (2) ρπιύνός, -όῖγε, -α, *f.*; (3) ρπονός, -όῖγε, -α, *f.* (1 *Kings* 7, 50); (4) λαῶαρ, -αιρ, *m.*: a spoonful of porridge, λαῶαρ βραῆαμ; (5) a kind of wooden s., ρμαλκαίη, *m.* (*Or.*).
 Spoonbill, *n.*, a wading bird (*Platalea leucorodia*), (1) ὅβ τεαῦαν, *m.*; (2) κορρ τεαῦαῶα.
 Spoonful, *n.*, as much as a spoon will hold, (1) λάντιας, *m.*; (2) λιαῦλάν, *m.*; (3) λάν ρπιύνόῖγε (ρπύνόῖγε, *Don.*), *m.*
 Spoonwort, *n.*, scurvy grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*), βιοταρ τριῶα.
 Spoor, *n.*, the track or trail of any wild animal, τορς, *g.* λυρς, *pl. id.*, *m.*
 Sporrán, *n.*, the furry pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders, ρπορᾶν, -άιν, *m.*
 Sport, *n.*, (1) pastime, amusement, (a) καίτεαμ αἰρῖη: she is used to s., τᾶ ρί ταιῖγεαδ αρ αν ἡκαίτεαμ αἰρῖη; (b) ρύζιαδ, *gen.* and *pl.* ρύζιαρ, *m.*: so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour and saith, Am not I in s.? μαρροιν ὀον τέ μεαλλαρ α κομαρρα ἡ αῶειρ, ἡαδ ἡ ρύζιαδ ατᾶιν? (*Prov.* 26, 19); that he may make us s. . . and he made them s., ὅο ἡῶεαα ρέ ρύζιαδ ὀύινν . . . ἡ ὀο ἡιννε ρέ ρύζιαδ ὀῶιβ (*Judg.* 16, 25).; (c) cleaparoεαῦτ, -α, *f.*; (d) cleappaδ, *g.* and *pl.* -αῶ, *m.*; (e) ρυῖαααρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (f) Fate sports with men, ὀο ἡνῖδ αν ἑιννεαμᾶιν μαῖαδ λειρ na ὀαοινῖ; (g) αῶιβναιρ, -νιρ, *m.*: he that loveth s. shall be a poor

man, αν τέ ἡνῖδνῖναιρ αῶιβναιρ βερὸ ρέ 'n-α ὀυμε ὀῶττ (*Prov.* 21, 17); (h) αῖτεαρ, -τιρ, *m.*, also αῖτ: *cf.* it is s. to a fool to do mischief, ἡ αῖτ λειρ αν αμαῶάν υρῑῑῑο ὀο ὀεᾶναδ (ὀεᾶναδ, *Don.*) (*Prov.* 10, 23); (i) macnar, -α or -αιρ, *m.*; (j) ρπόρρα, *m.* (*Tyr.*).
 (2) A gambler (a) ceaprhoε, -αις *pl. id. m.*; (b) ἡμεαρῑῑ, -ῑρα, -ῑί, *m.*
 Sport, *v.i.*, to play, to frolic, ρύζιαῖγιν, -ῑαδ.
 Sport, *v.t.*, to divert, to amuse, ὀεᾶναἰν macnar: against whom do you s. yourselves? αῖα ἡα αῖαῑδ α ἡῶεανταῑῑ βυρ macnar? (*Isa.* 57, 4).
 Sportful, *a.*, full of sport, merry, (1) ρυτμαρ, -αιρ; (2) ρυαιρ, -ε; (3) ροῖβηρ, -βη.
 Sportfully, *ad.*, in a sportful manner, (1) ὅο ρυτμαρ; (2) ὅο ρυαιρ; (3) ὅο ροῖβηρ.
 Sportfulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sportful, (1) ρυτμαρῖεαῦτ, -α, *f.*; (2) ροῖβῖεαῦτ, -α, *f.*; (3) ρυαιρῖεαρ, -αιρ, *m.*
 Sporting, *a.*, of, pertaining to, or engaged in sports, cleapaδ, -αις.
 Sportingly, *ad.*, in a sporting manner, ὅο cleapaδ.
 Sportive, *a.*, tending to or producing sport, (1) cleapaδ, -αις; (2) meap, *gsf. m.*; (3) meroῖεαδ, -ῑς; (4) ἡῖεῑῑαδ, -αις; (5) macnapaδ, -αις.
 Sportiveness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being sportive, meroῖεαῦτ, -α, *f.*
 Sportless, *a.*, without sport, (1) neimeroῖεαδ; (2) ἡαν ρπόρτ.
 Sportsman, *n.*, one who follows the sports of the field, (1) ριαῑῑῑε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῑτε; (2)

reatḡaḡe, *gen. id., pl. -ḡí, m.*;
(3) ḡatáḡaḡe, *g. id., pl. -ḡí, m.*

Spot, *n.*, (1) a blot or mark, (a) baḡḡ, *gen. and pl. buḡḡ, m.*: a beauty s., baḡḡ ḡḡéḡḡe; a love s., baḡḡ ḡeḡce; s. of dirt, baḡḡ ḡatáḡaḡ; he died on the s., ḡ'ḡaḡ ḡé aḡ an mbáḡḡ; (b) can the leopard change his spots? an ḡḡéaḡann an ḡḡoḡáḡo a ḡḡeice ḡo máḡaḡḡ? (*Jer. 13, 23*).

(2) A stain on character or reputation, (a) ḡmáḡ, -áḡ, *m.*; (b) ḡmáḡ, -e, *f.*; (c) ḡmól, -ól, *m.*; (d) curḡe, *g. id., pl. -aḡa, f.*

(3) Any particular place, (a) láḡaḡ, *g. láḡḡeac, pl. láḡḡeacá, f.*: in one s., aḡ aon láḡaḡ; (b) a small piece, ḡaḡḡe, *g. id., pl. -ḡí, m.*: a s. of land, ḡaḡḡe taḡḡan.

On the s., immediately, (a) aḡ an mbáḡḡ: to send me to hell on the s., mo ḡuḡ aḡ an mbáḡḡ ḡo ḡḡḡeann; (b) láḡḡeac bonn (*M.*); (c) ḡom láḡḡeac; (d) aḡ áḡ na mbonn (*Con.*); (e) aḡ baḡḡ na baice; (f) aḡ an ḡḡḡḡḡe baḡḡe.

Spotless, *a.*, pure, untainted, innocent, (1) ḡḡéḡḡan, -ame; (2) ḡan ḡḡḡéḡḡ; (3) ḡan ḡéḡḡ; (4) ḡan ḡḡḡ; (5) ḡḡan, -ame; (6) ḡan ḡat; (7) ḡan ḡmáḡ; (8) ḡan ḡmól: Mary without spot or stain, ḡḡḡḡe ḡan ḡmáḡ nó ḡmól; (9) a s. life, beaḡa ḡḡḡam, ḡḡḡḡaḡ.

Spotty, *a.*, marked with spots, (1) ḡḡeac, *gsf. ḡḡice*; (2) ḡḡeacá, -aḡe; (3) baḡḡá, -aḡe; (4) léaḡá, -aḡe; (5) ḡḡeacbaḡḡá, -aḡe.

Spousal, *n.*, marriage, ḡḡḡá, *g. and pl. ḡḡḡa.*

Spouse, *n.*, a husband or wife, (1) céḡḡe, *gen. id., m. or f.*; (2) ḡḡḡaḡaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*: a good s. to you, ḡḡḡaḡaḡ máḡḡ ḡḡḡaḡ; (3) wife, baḡḡcéḡḡe, *f.*

Spouseless, *a.*, without a husband or wife, ḡan céḡḡe.

Spout, *n.*, (1) the projecting mouth of a vessel through which liquid is poured (a) ḡḡḡeac, -ḡḡ, *m.*; (b) ḡḡeacḡ, -a, *m.*; (c) ḡḡáḡḡán, -ám, *m.*; (2) a pipe through which liquid runs, (a) ḡeacḡán, -ám, *m.*; (b) ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, -ḡḡe, -a, *f.*; (c) ḡḡḡḡ, -ḡḡe, -a, *f.*; (d) ḡḡḡḡḡ, *g. id., pl. -aḡ, m.*

Spout, *v.t.*, to throw out liquid forcibly, ḡḡeacḡaḡ, -aḡ.

Spouting, *n.*, the act of throwing liquid out forcibly, (1) ḡeacḡaḡ, -e, *f.*: the whale is s., taḡ an mól mól aḡ ḡeacḡaḡ; (2) ḡḡeacḡaḡ, -ḡa, *m.*; (3) ḡḡḡḡe, *g. -ḡeac, dat. -ḡḡ, f.*; (*cf. ḡḡḡḡ, I flow, well up, or spring like a well.*)

Sprain, *v.t.*, to wrench suddenly as the ligaments of a joint without dislocation, leónaḡ, -aḡ: that sprained my foot, ḡo leónaḡ ḡḡḡ mo ḡḡḡḡ; he has sprained his arm, ḡo leónaḡ ḡé a lám.

Sprain, *n.*, the result of spraining, (1) león, -ón, -ḡa, *m.*; (2) leónaḡ, *gen. and pl. -ḡa, m.*

Sprained, *a.*, injured by a sprain, leónḡa.

Sprang, *imp. of Spring*: he s. up, ḡo léḡḡ ḡé ḡḡaḡ nó i ḡ-áḡḡe; ḡo ḡḡeac ḡé i ḡ-a ḡeacḡam.

Sprat, *n.*, a small fish (*Clupea sprattus*) allied to the herring and pilchard, (1) ḡḡḡḡ, -ḡḡe, -a, *f.*; (2) ḡaḡḡán, -aḡá, *f.*; (3) ḡaḡán, -ám, *m.*; (4) ḡḡḡḡ, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (5) máḡḡe, *g. id., f.*; (6) máḡaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*; (7) *coll.*,

ιαδ, -α, *f.*; (8) ρτυρίν, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*; (9) ρρροτ, *g. ρρρριτ, m.*

S. net, βραδός, *f.*

Sprawl, *v.i.*, to lie with the limbs stretched out carelessly, λάμ-
ραιμ, -ραιτ.

Spray, *n.*, (1) a small shoot or branch, (a) βάριρ ζέιγε; (b) βραρόλεός, -όιγε, -α, *f. (Con.)*.

(2) Water flying in small particles, κυβαρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Spread, *v.t.*, (1) to extend, to open, λεατνυγίμ, -υγασ: he bought a parcel of a field, where he had s. his tent, οο έεαννυγί ρέ κυρο οε μάδαίρε, άιτ άρ λεατνυγί ρέ α ρυβαιλ (*Gen. 33, 19*); they s. his fame in all that country, οο λεατ-
νυγεαοαρ α έλύ ραν οταλαμ-ρομ υιτε (*Mat. 9, 31*); his praise is s. far and near, τά α έλύ άρ η-α λεατνυγασ α βραο γ ι ηγαιρο.

(2) To scatter over a surface, (a) ρρριέροιμ, *v.n.* ρρριέρο: ρρριέρο άη τ-αοιλεαδ κομτρομ; (b) ρρεατνυγίμ, -υγασ; (c) ρρεατ-
νυγίμ, *Tyr.*; (c) λεαταίμ, -αδ: s. the hay, λεατ άη ρέαρ; (d) ρζαίρταίμ, -αδ.

Spread, *a.*, extended or scattered, (1) λεαττα, *ind.*; (2) κομπίντε, *ind.*: s. widely, λεατνυγίτε.

Spreading, *n.*, the act of one who spreads, (1) λεατνυγασ, -υγίτε, *m.*; (2) λεαταδ, -ττα, *m.*; (3) ρρεατνυγασ, -υγίτε; (4) ρζαοι-
εαδ, -ιτε, *m.*

Spree, *n.*, a merry frolic, esp. a carousal, ραβCAN, -άιμ, *m.*

Sprig, *n.*, (1) a small shoot or twig, ζέαζάν, *g. and pl. -άιμ, m.*

(2) A youth, ρρρροράν, -άιμ, *m.*

Sprightliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sprightly, (1)

βεοδαστ, -α, *f.*; (2) ραιλβεαστ, -α, *f.*; (3) ρρρραι, -ε, *f.*

Sprightly, *a.*, brisk, lively, gay, animated, (1) βεοδα, *ind.*; (2) λάν ο'αναν; (3) ραιλβε, *ind.*; (4) ρρέηεαμαιλ, -μίλ; (5) βεο-
λουατ, -αιτε; (6) ροεμα, as op-
posed to οοεμα, dull; (7) μεαρδα, *ind.*

Spring, *n.*, (1) a well or natural fountain of water, (a) τοβαρ, *gen. and pl. -αιρ*, and τοιβε-
αδα, *m.*; (b) τιοβραιο, -αο, *m.*; ιηηρ τιοβραιο, an island in Clew Bay; (c) ρυαριάν, -άιμ, *m.*

(2) The season of the year when plants begin to grow, εαίρραδ, *gen. -αιγ, m.*

(3) A bound, leap or jump, ρζειμ, -εανμα, -μεαδα, *f.*

Spring, *v.i.*, (1) to bound, jump or leap, (a) λέιμιμ, *v.n.* λέιμ, λέιμνεαδ and λέιμρεαδ; (b) λινγίμ, -ζεαδ (*cf* √ leng-o, to spring); (c) ρζειμνιμ, -νεαμιν and -νεαδ.

(2) To spring from, to issue or proceed from, (a) εαίρραιμ, -αδ and -ζαρ; (b) ρρέαμυγίμ, -υγασ, νό ρρέαμιν, -αδ; (c) ζαβλαιμ, -αδ, νό ζαβλυγίμ, -υγασ; (d) ζέαζαίμ, -αδ, and ζέαζυγίμ, -υγασ; (e) μεαβδαιμ, -αδ; (f) τιοβραιμ, -αδ; (g) ρζειμνιμ, -νεαδ, -νεαμιν.

Springe, *n.*, a noose or snare for catching birds, rabbits, etc., (1) ζαίρτε, *g. id.*, *pl. -τί, f.*; (2) ουλ, -υιλ, *m.*; (3) ραιμντέαρ, -έιρ, *m.*

Springer, *n.*, a cow near calving, (1) βό τόρμαγ; (2) βό μό-αιρ; she is springing, τά ρι άρ μό-αρ. Springing, *n.*, (1) into ear, εαίρραιο, -ζαίρτα, *m.*

(2) As a cow near calving, τόρμαδ, -αιγ.

Spring tide, *n.*, a tide which occurs at new and full moon, (1) *ῥαδάρτα*, *g. id., m.*; (2) *αῖρλεαρ*, *-ιρ, m.*; (3) *ιυατῆμυρ*, *-ῃα, f.*; (4) *λεαρταοιρε*. Neap tide, *ματῆμυρ*; ebb tide, (a) *τῥάξαθ*, *g. τῥάξτε, m.*; (b) *αἰτῶέ*.

Spring water, *n.*, water from a natural spring, (1) *ῥιόμυρζε*: they found there a well of s. w., *ῥυαῖαοαρ ἀνηρομ τοβαρ ῥιόμυρζε* (*Gen.* 26, 19); (2) *υῖρζε* *ἀν ῥυαῖām*.

Sprinkle, *v.t.*, to scatter in small drops, (1) *εῖροτῃμ*, *-αθ* (also *εῖροῖτῃμ*): then will I s. clean water upon you, *ἀνηρομ εῖροῖτ-ῥῶ μέ υῖρζε ὅταν οῖμυθ* (*Ezek.* 36, 25); (2) *ιομέεῖροτῃμ*, *-αθ*; (3) *κομέεῖροτῃμ*, *-αθ*; (4) *ῥῥεατ-νυῖμ*, *-υῖξαθ*.

Sprinkler, *n.*, one who or that which sprinkles, *εῖροτῃοῖμ*, *-οῖρῃ*, *-οῖρῃ, m.*

Sprinkling, *n.*, the act of scattering in small drops, *εῖροτῃοθ*, *-οῖττε, m.*

Sprit, *n.*, a small boom or bowsprit, *εῖρῃαν ῥῥῶροε, m.*

Sprite, *n.*, an elf, fairy or goblin, (1) *ῥύκα*, *g. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*; (2) *τεῖρῥεαῖάν*, *g. and pl. -άμ, m.*; (3) *ιυῖρῥεαῖάν*; (4) *ιυῖρῥεαῖάν*; (5) *ιυῖρῥεαῖάν, m.*; (6) *ιυῖρῥεαῖάν, m.*; (7) *ῥιόμῃνῃαθ*, *-αῖξ, m.*

Sprout, *n.*, (1) a shoot, a bud, *μαοτῃάν*, *gen. and pl. -άμ, m.*; (2) *ῥέαε*, *g. -έεε, -α, f.*; (3) *ῥέαεάν*, *-άμ, m.*; (4) *ῥαῖρ*, *gen. and pl. ῥαῖρ, m.*; (5) *ῥυῖοῖξ*, *-οῖξ, -οῖξ, f.*; (6) *ῥυῖνεῖοῖξ, f.*; (7) *ῥαῖτῃοῖξ, f.*; (8) *ῥαῖτῃοῖξ, f.* (*Don.*); (9) *ῥαῖτῃοῖξ* (*S. Con.*); (10) *ῥαῖτῃοῖξ* (*U.*).

Sprout, *v.i.*, to shoot as the seed of a plant, to germinate, (1)

εῖρῃμ ῥαῖαθ; (2) *ῥέαεαῖμ -αθ*; (3) *ῥαῖτῃοῖξ, -υῖξαθ*: there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will s. again, *ῃῖ[onn] ῥῶῖξ ἀρ εῖρῃαν μά ῥεαῖρ-ῥαῖ ῥιόρ ἔ, ὅο ῥῥαῖτῃοῖξ ἀρῖρ* (*Job* 14, 7).

Spruce, *a.*, neat, trim, (1) *ῥαῖτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥῥαῖαθ*, *-αῖξ*; (3) *ῥῥαῖξτε, ind.*

S. fellow, (a) *ῥῥαῖρῃε, gen. id., pl. -ῥῖ, m.*; (b) *ῥῥαῖρῃε, g. id., pl. -ῥῖ, m.*

Spruce-fir, *n.*, a coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*, *ῥυῖμῃρ*, *-ε, f.* (also *ῥυῖμῃρ*, *-αῖρ, m.*).

Sprucely, *ad.*, in a spruce manner, (1) *ὅο ῥῥαῖαθ*; (2) *ὅο ῥῥαῖξτε*.

Spud, *n.*, (1) an instrument used in the game of "pitch and toss" for throwing coins or buttons in the air, *ῥῥεαῖξ*, *-α, m.*; (2) *colloq. a potato, g.v.*

Spume, *n.*, (1) foam, (a) *εῖρῃρ*, *g. and pl. -αῖρ, m.*; (b) *εῖρῃρῃν*, *-άμ, m.*

(2) Froth, *κοῖρ*, *-ε, f.*

Spumous, Spumy, *a.*, (1) covered with foam, *εῖρῃρῃνῃαθ*.

(2) Covered with froth, *κοῖρ-εαθ*, *-ῥῃξ*.

Spur, *n.*, a goad attached to the heel of a horseman, (1) *ῥῥῃοα*, *gen. id., pl. -αῖ, m.*; (2) *ῥῥῃῃοῖξ*, *-οῖξ, -α, f.*; (3) *ῥῥῃῃοῖξ*, *-α, f.*; (4) *ῥῥῃῃρῃν*, *-άμ, m.*: have you those spurs on still? said the *Puca*, *ῥῥῃῃ ῃα ῥῥῃῃρῃν ῥῃ οῖρ ῥῃρ? ἀρῃ' ἀν ῥῥῃῃ (folk tale)*; (5) *ῥῥῃῃν, g. id., pl. -ῃῖ, m.*

Spur, *v.t.*, to prick with spurs, to urge or goad, (1) *ῥῥῃῃεαῖμ*, *-αθ*; (2) *ῥῥῃῃεαῖμ*, *-αθ*.

Spurge, *n.*, any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, (1) *Euphorbia* *Hibernica* (a) *ῥῃῃνε εαῖμ*; (b)

meacan burðe ; (c) tur an lea-
arð ; (d) burðe na n-ingean ; (e)
tur leigir.

(2) Bog s., *veapglaoð*.

(3) Mountain s., *meacan burðe*
an trléibe.

(4) S. Laurel, *n.*, a shrub
(*Daphne laureola*), *labruir veaḡ*.

Spurious, *a.*, (1) not legitimate,
(a) *neimðligteac*, -*tiḡe* ; (b)
neimðlirteanað, -*aiḡe*.

(2) False, counterfeit, (a)
fallra, *ind.* ; (b) *briḡaḡaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Spuriously, *ad.*, in a spurious
manner, *ḡo neimðlirteanað*.

Spuriousness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being spurious, *neim-*
ðlirteanaðt, -*a*, *f*.

Spurn, *v.t.*, to reject with con-
tempt, (1) *ḡamaḡaim*, -*að* ; (2)
rraiḡnim, *v.n.* *rraiḡn* (*cf.* L.
spernere, to kick backwards) ;
(3) *rmeaḡaim*, -*að* ; (4) *rpeaḡaim*,
-*að*.

Spurning, *n.*, rejecting with dis-
dain, (1) *rmeaḡað*, -*ḡta*, *m.* ; (2)
rmeaḡḡail, -*e*, *f.* ; (3) *rpeaḡað*,
-*ḡta*, *m.* ; (4) *rpeaḡḡail*, -*e*, *f*.

Spurning, *a.*, treating with con-
tempt, *ḡamaḡtaḡ*, -*aiḡe*.

Spurrier, *n.*, one who makes spurs,
rroraðoḡir, -*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m*.

Spurring, *n.*, the act of pricking
with spurs, urging, inciting, (1)
rrpeaḡað, -*ḡta*, *m.* ; (2) *rrrocað*,
-*ḡta*, *m*.

Spurry, *n.*, an annual herb (*Sper-*
gula arvensis) ; (1) *cluaḡtín*, (2)
cuprán lín, *w.* ; (3) *caðroir*, -*e* ;
(4) *caprán*, *m*.

Spurt, *v.i.*, to gush or issue
forth violently in a stream or jet,
(1) *rrpiḡaḡaim*, -*að* ; (2) *rteaḡ-*
aim, -*að*.

Spurt, *n.*, a brief, sudden and
vigorous effort, *rrpiḡaḡað*, -*ḡta*,
m.

Spurting, *n.*, gushing suddenly in a
stream or jet, *rteaḡlað*, -*ta*, *m*.

Sputter, *n.*, confused and hasty
talk, (1) *cullōro*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f.* ;
(2) *ḡárhoḡ*, -*e*, -*eaḡa*, *f*.

Sputter, *v.i.*, to speak hastily and
with saliva, *cullōro nó ḡárho*
ro ḡéanaḡ.

Spy, *v.t.*, (1) to espy, to see,
reicim, *v.n.* *reicirint* (*reiceáil*,
Con. and *U.*) : they spied a
band of men, *ḡárla ḡo bḡacaðar*
burðean (2 *Kings* 13, 21).

(2) (*Mil.*) ; to examine secretly,
bḡaḡaim, *v.n.* *bḡaḡ* : to s. it out
and to overthrow it, *roḡ bḡaḡ*
aḡur ro rḡuor (2 *Sam.* 10, 3).

Spy, *n.* (*Mil.*), a person sent into
an enemy's country or camp to
gain information, (1) *bḡaḡeḡir*,
-*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m.* ; (2) *bḡaḡaðoḡir*, *m.* ;
(3) *coll.*, *luḡt bḡaḡa* ; (4) *raiḡḡre-*
ḡir, -*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m.* : three spies on
each road, *tri r. ar ḡaḡ róð* ;
(5) *rrpíḡeaðoḡir*, -*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m.* ;
(6) *rrpíḡeḡir*, -*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m.* ; (7)
rrpíre, *gen. id.*, *m.* ; (8) *rriaḡre*,
g. id., *pl. ri*, *m*.

Spying, *n.*, the act of a spy,
bḡaḡ, -*a*, and -*aiḡ*, *m*.

Spying, *a.*, acting as a spy, *bḡaḡ-*
teac, -*tiḡe*.

Spy Wednesday, *n.*, the Wednes-
day before Easter, *Céaḡaḡm an*
bḡaḡ.

Squabble, *n.*, a scuffle, wrangle or
brawl, (1) *ciḡéib*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.* ; (2)
aḡrann, -*ainn*, *m.* : never pass
through the middle of a s., *ná*
ḡaḡ coḡoḡe ḡar bḡáḡaro aḡrann.

Squabbler *n.*, a contentious person,
buaḡeaiḡoḡir, -*ḡra*, -*ri*, *m*.

Squabbling, *n.*, the act of one who
squabbles, *ciḡrúḡḡaḡ*, -*ḡuḡḡe*,
m.

Squad, *n.*, a small body of men,
rḡuame, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m*.

Squadron, *n.*, a detachment of ships of war, *καβλάκ νό τοιμγεαρ* *κοζαρό, m.*

Squalid, *a.*, poverty-stricken, *τρυαζάντα, ind.*

Squall, *n.*, (1) a harsh cry or scream, (a) *βέικ, gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*; (b) *ρῥεαθ, -a, m.*

(2) A sudden and violent gust of wind, (a) *τεαρζαλ, -aile, f.*; (b) *εαρζαλ, -aile, f.*; (c) *πέροεάν, -ám, m.*; (d) *κουίρεαθ, -fίς, m.* (m. b.); (e) *κούρεαθ, -fίς, m.*; (f) *κούτεαθ, m.*; (g) light, *οίτεός, -όίσε, -a, f.*; (h) *ορόζ, f.*

Squaller, *n.*, one who screams, (1) *βέικεαθάν, gen. and pl. -ám, f.*; (2) *ρῥεαθαθάν, -ám, m.*

Squally, *a.*, abounding with squalls, (1) *τεαρζαλλιαθ, -aίσε*; (2) *ορόζαθ, -aίσε.*

Squalor, *n.*, wretchedness, misery, *τρυαζάνταθτ, g. -a, f.*

Squander, *v.t.*, to spend lavishly, (1) *ρῥαίριμ, -πεαθ (ρῥαβαίμ, -aθ, Don.)*; (2) *καίτιμ ζο οί-έελλιρόε*; (3) *οίομβαίιμ, -βαίι.*

Squanderer, *n.*, one who spends lavishly and wastefully, (1) *ρῥαίριπε, g. id., pl. -πί, m.*; (2) *οίομβαίιτσί, -όρια, -πί, m.*; (3) *ιομρῥαοίιτεσί, -όρια, -πί, m.*

Squandering, *n.*, the act of spending lavishly and wastefully, (1) *ρῥαίρεαθ, -pτε, m.*; (2) *ρῥαβαθ, -bτα, m.*; (3) *οίομβαίι, -e, f.*

Squandering, *a.*, inclined to squander, (1) *ρῥαίρτεαθ, -τίσε*; (2) *οίομβαίιταθ, -aίσε*; (3) *οίο-βλάραθ, -aίσε*; (4) *οίρεαβλάραθ, -aίσε (Don).*

Square, *a.*, having four equal sides and four equal angles. *εαίρναθ, -aίσε.*

S. root sign, (√), πρέαμ *εαετάριαθ.*

Square, *n.*, (1) a figure having four equal sides and four right angles, hence anything square, *εαίρνόζ, -όίσε, -a, f.*

(2) Carpenter's square, *βακαίτ, -aίτ, m.*

(3) Set square, *μιαζαίι* *εαίρναθ.*

Squash, *v.t.*, to beat or press into a flat mass, *βρύζαίμ κομίρεαλ* (*νό λεατάν*).

Squeak, *n.*, a sharp shrill sound made by an animal, the unoiled axle, new shoes, etc., *ζίορκαν, gen. and pl. -ám, m.*

Squeak, *v.i.*, to give a sharp shrill sound, *ζίορζαίμ, -aθ.*

Squeaker, *n.*, one who or that which squeaks, *ζίορζαίπε, g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Squeaking, *n.*, the act of producing a sharp shrill sound, *ζίορζαθ, -ζτα, m.*

Squeal, *n.*, a sharp shrill sound, (1) *ιύζ, gen. -ύζ, m.*; (2) *ρῥεαθ, -a, m.*

Squeal, *v.i.*, to cry with a sharp shrill prolonged sound, *ρῥεαθ-αίμ, -aθ.*

Squealer, *n.*, one who squeals, *ρῥεαθαίπε, gen. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Squeamish, *a.*, (1) easily disgusted, (a) *οείρτεαθ, -aίσε*; (b) *βυρ-αντα, ind.*

(2) Having a stomach that is easily turned, *οιγιάρεαθ, -πίσε.*

Squeamishly, *ad.*, in a squeamish manner, (1) *ζο οείρτεαθ*; (2) *ζο βυρπαντα*; (3) *ζο νοιγιάρεαθ.*

Squeamishness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being squeamish, (1) *οείρτεαθαθτ, -a, f.*; (2) *βυρπανταθτ, -a, f.*; (3) *οιγιάρ, -e, f.*

Squeeze, *v.t.*, to press together closely, *πάρζιμ, -άρζαθ*: to s. out the juice, *αν ρύζ ο'άρζαθ αμαθ.*

Squeezer, *n.*, (1) one who squeezes, *ῥάησεόη*, -όηα, -ή, *m.*

(2) That which squeezes, (a) *ῥάησεάν*, -άν, *m.*; (b) *τεανντάν*, -άν, *m.*

Squeezing, *n.*, the act of pressing together, *ῥάησθ*, -ῥεα, *m.*

Squint, *n.*, act of looking obliquely, strabismus, (1) *ῥιαρῥύν*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ρεαρῥύν*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (3) *ῥιαρῥύν*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (4) *ῥρεανῥύν*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (5) *ελαονῥεάεαμντ*, -e, *f.*

Squint, *v.i.*, to look obliquely, *ῥεάεαμν* ὅσο *καμῥύλεαδ*.

Squint-eyed, *a.*, having eyes that squint, (1) *καμῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (2) *ῥιαρῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (3) *ρεαρῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (4) *ῥιαρῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (5) *ῥρεανῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (6) *ελαονῥύλεαδ*, -ιγε; (7) *ελαονῥεαδ*, -αγε.

Squintingly, *ad.*, in a squinting manner, ὅσο *καμῥύλεαδ*.

Squire, *n.*, (1) an attendant on a knight, (a) *ῥιουλα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*: not the same, a knight and his s., *νί μονανν κυρὰθ ἱρ Ἀ ῥιουλα* (*D. K.* 85); (b) *ῥιωμανάδ*, -αῖς, *m.*

(2) A title of honour, (a) *ῥαοί*, *g. id.*, *pl. -εε*, *m.*; (b) *οὔμε* *υαῤαλ*.

Squirrel, *n.*, a small agile, reddish-brown rodent (*Sciurus vulgaris*), with a long bushy tail, (1) *εαρός*, *g. -όρσε*, *pl. -α*, *f.*; (2) *ιαρῥαδ* *εῤαμν*, *m.*

Squirt, *n.*, an instrument for drawing in and ejecting liquids, (1) *ῥτεαλλάν*, *gen. and pl. -άν*, *m.*; (2) *ῥτεαλλαιε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ή*, *m.*; (3) *ῥῥάηρο*, -e, -εαδ, *f.*; (4) *ῥῥάηροαιε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ή*, *m.*; (5) *ῥῥάηροάν*, -άν, *m.*

Squirt, *v.t.*, to force out in a stream, (1) *ῥτεαλλαιμ*, -αθ; (2)

ῥῥιουροαμ, -αθ; (3) *ῥῥάηρομ*, -οεαθ.

Squitter, *n.*, one who or that which squirts, *ῥτεαλλαιε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ή*, *m.*

Squirting, *n.*, the act of using a squirt, (1) *ῥτεαλλαθ*, -ιτα, *m.*; (2) *ῥτεαλλεαῖ*, -e, *f.*; (3) *ῥτεαλλ-άντ*, -άτα, *f.*

Stab, *v.t.*, to pierce or wound, with a pointed weapon, (1) *ῥάεαμ*, -αθ; (2) *ῥοπαμ*, -αθ: you would have thought it was stabbing me with a knife he was, *βαθ ὁόρς λεατ ῥυρ Ἀμ ῥοπαθ ἱε ῥῥιν Ἀ βί ῥε*.

Stab, *n.*, a thrust with a pointed weapon, *ῥοπ*, *g. ῥυρ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Stabbing, *n.*, the act of piercing with a pointed weapon, (1) *ῥοπαθ*, -ῥεα, *m.*; (2) *ῥάεαθ*, -άιτε, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Stability, *n.*, stableness, firmness, (1) *ρεαρῥμαδτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *βυαμν-ερεαῤαμ*, -αμν, also -ῥεα, *m.*

Stable, *a.*, firm, fixed, constant, durable, *βυαμνερεαρῥμαδ*, -αγε.

Stable, *n.*, a building with stalls for horses, *ῥτάβλα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. ῥτάβλαί*, *m.*; (2) *μανῥαδ*, -αῖσε, -α, *f.*; (3) *εαδῥανν*, -ιαννε, *pl. -α*, *f.*; (4) *μαρῥανν*, *f.*

Stable, *v.t.*, to put in a stable, *κυρῥμ* ἱ *ῥτάβλα*.

Stableness, *n.*, (1) firmness, *ρεαρῥμαδτ*, -α, *f.*

(2) Lastingness, *βυαμνε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Stack, *a.*, a conical pile of hay, grain, straw, etc., (1) *ῥτάα*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (2) *εῤαδ*, -αῖσε, -α, *f.* (also a conical mountain as *εῤαδ ῥάοῤαῖς*, *dim. εῤαδῥάν*): he has not yet burned seven stacks of turf with her, *i.e.*, has not found out his wife's temper, *νίοῤ ὁόρς ῥε ῥεαδτ ῥεῤαδ ῥμόνα*

fór léi; (3) an oblong s., ríos, -íge, -a, f.; (4) small, (a) about the height of a man, aóas, -aí, m. (U.), (b) mulán, -ám, m., (c) ruimroin, g. *id.*, pl. -ní, m.; (d) clámpa, g. *id.*, pl. -aí, m.

Stack, *v.t.*, to make into a large pile, (1) cnuacaim, -aó; (2) rtaacaim, -aó; (3) cnuac, rtaaca nó ríos do óéanam.

Stack-yard, *n.*, the yard or haggard in which stacks are made, ioclan, -ainne, -a, f., also iocla, *gen.* -lan, *dat.* -lam, *pl.* -lana, f.

Staff, *n.*, a stick carried in the hand, (1) maroe, g. *id.*, pl. -oí, m.; (2) maroe lámhe, m.; (3) rteapós, -óige, -a, f.; (4) bata, m.; (5) bacall, g. -cla, pl. *id.*, f. (B.L.L. V. 296, 17), also g. -aile, pl. -cla, f.: now by the virtue of thy white book and thy s. (or crozier) which lies at its side, anoir faoi bhríge do leabhair bám ir do bacaille tá le n-a air (Oss. IV. 120, 8), (*cf.* L. baculus); (6) cuaille, *gen.* *id.*, pl. -eaca, f., also m.: a holly s. in his hand as a spear, cuaille cuilinn 'n-a lám map ílea; (7) tpoit, -oit, -oitceanna, m.; (8) lois, g. luís, pl. *id.*, m., also g. luíge, pl. -a, f.

Stag, *n.*, the full-grown male of the red deer (Cervus elaphus), (1) caruifao, *gen.* -aó, pl. -a, m. (*cf.* W. caru); (2) ruadóoc, -buic, pl. *id.*, m.

Stag-beetle, *n.*, an insect of the genus Lucanus cervus, daol, *gen.* and pl. daoil, m.

Stage, *n.*, an elevated platform, (1) ároán, *gen.* and pl. -ám, m.; (2) léibeann, *gen.* and pl. -inn, m. (Aisl. M.); (3) clár, -áir, m.: to bring one on the s.,

oime do tabairt ar n gclár (O' Beg. v. Bring).

Stage-player, *n.*, an actor on the stage, (1) léirgeac, -íge, -íge, m.; (2) rparceoir, m.; (3) cleapúre, *gen.* and pl. *id.*, m.; (4) puót-óalaoe, g. *id.*, pl. -óce, m.; (5) léirgeós, f.; (6) baincleapúre, f.; (7) cluiceaooir, -óir, -rí, m.

Stagger, *v.i.*, to totter or reel as if about to fall, (1) puaróim, -reao; (2) tuirim anonn ir anall: they s. but not with strong drink, tuiró riao anonn ir anall aó ní le ois lároir (Isa. 29, 9); he made them to s. like a drunken man, do beir ré oira tuirim anonn 'r anall map fear meirge (Prov. 12, 25); (3) tuiróim, -leao: they reel to and fro and s. like a drunken man, iompuiró curge ir uao 7 tuiróro map fear meirge (Ps. 107, 27).

Staggers, *n.*, (1) a reeling motion, vertigo, dizziness, meóreán, -ám, m.

(2) A disease in sheep and other animals, gatai cam, m. (M.).

Stagnancy, *n.*, the state of being stagnant, comuróceao, *gen.* -a, f.

Stagnant, *a.*, motionless, comuróceao, -tíge.

Stagnant water, *n.*, water rendered foul by want of motion, múnlo, *gen.* and pl. -a, f.; there was a pool of stagnant water before the door, bí linn múnlaíge ór comne an doir (Femachty).

Stagnate, *v.i.*, to become foul by want of motion, catcam, -aó.

Stagnation, *n.*, (1) the act of becoming foul by want of motion, catcaó, -cta, m.

(2) The state of being motionless, *commurōtesact*, *gen. -a, f.*

A s. of blood, *coruacō* *ḡribūtin*.

See Pins and Needles under Pin.

Staid, *a.*, sedate, *reapmāc*, *-aige*.

Stain, *n.*, (1) a discoloration by foreign matter, (a) *rmāt*, *-āt, m.*; (b) *rmōl*, *-ōl, m.*; (c) *ṛpab*, *-ab, m.*; (d) *ḡpon*, *g. ḡpum, m.*; (e) *ball*, *-all, m.*

(2) Taint of guilt or disgrace, (a) *rmāt*, *-āt, m.*: reputation without s., *ciū ḡan rmāt*; (b) *toibēm*, *gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*; (c) *amun*, *gen. -nne, pl. -ī, f.*: that will be a s. on you as long as you live, *berō ré rm map amun oṛt an fāro ṛ mānṛ*; (d) *cām*, *-e, -eacā, f.*; (e) *cunne*, *g. id., f.* (from *cion*, a fault); (f) *ṛpuallacō*, *-lce*, and *-lḡce*, *m.*; (g) *fānṛe*, *g. id., -ṛī, m.*

Stain, *v.t.*, (1) to spot or discolour *balluḡim*, *-uḡacō*: their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments and I will s. my raiment, *cpoicṛḡear a ḡpūl ap m'ēacō ḡ baillēōcārō mē mo cūlarō uite* (*Isa. 63, 3*).

(2) To soil with guilt or infamy, *ṛpualluḡim*, *-lēcō*: in order to s. the pride of all glory, *ṛo ṛpuallēcō uacāṛ ḡac uite ḡlōṛe* (*Isa. 23, 9*).

Stained, *a.*, soiled by a stain, *toibēmeac*, *-mḡe*.

Stainer, *n.*, one who stains, *ṛac-aoṛṛ*, *gen. -ōṛa, pl. -ṛī, m.*

Stainless, *a.*, without a stain, (1) *ḡan toibēm*; (2) *fīoṛḡlan*, *-ḡlame*.

Stairs, Staircase, *n.*, a series of steps for passing from one story of a house to another, *ṛcāḡṛe*,

g. id., pl. -ṛī, m. (*cf. √ steighō*, I mount; *Skr. stigh*, to mount; *cf. Eng. stair*, stirrup).

Stake, *n.*, (1) a post to drive in the ground, (a) *cuaṛle*, *gen. id., pl. -eacā, f.*, also *m.*: not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken, *nī corṛōcṛar don ṛ'a cūalluḡiḡ ḡo brāt ḡ nī ḡṛṛṛḡear don ṛ'a cēacōab* (*Isa. 33, 20*); (b) *cleac*, *-eice, -a, f.*; (c) *cleacṛar*, *-ar, m.*; (d) *ṛcuacīn*, *g. id., pl. -nī, m.*; (e) *larōe*, *g. id., pl. -anna, f.*; (f) *poṛca*, *g. id., pl. -aī, m.*; (g) *ṛcāic*, *-e, -eanna, f.*

S. fence, *pterōcīn*, *g. id., pl. -nī, m.*

(2) That which is laid down as a wager, (a) *ḡeall*, *g. ḡul, pl. id., m.*; (b) *cāṛḡe*, *g. id., f.*; (c) *ḡeic*, *-e, -ī, f.*; (d) *ēṛic*, *g. -e, -ṛce and ēarca, pl. -cī, f.*

Stake, *v.t.*, (1) to fasten, support, mark out or defend with stakes, *cunum cuaṛleacā, cleacā*, etc., with proper *prep.* defining the object, as: I staked it up, *cunear cuaṛleacā lēṛ*; I staked it round, *cunear cuaṛleacā n-a cīmceall*.

(2) To wager, *munum*, *-mṛt*: I would s. my life on it, *ṛ'imṛeōcamun m'anam ar*; to s. my life on it, (a) *m'anam ṛ'imṛt ar*, (b) *ṛ'imṛt m'anma ar*; (c) at stake, *ar na cpānnab*; (d) I would stake a shilling with you, *ṛo cunṛimṛe ṛḡillmḡ lēac*; (e) I staked a crown on the black horse, *ṛo cunear corōm ar an ḡcapall nouḡ*.

(3) To put at hazard, *cunum* i *ḡcontabāṛt*: all he has is at s., *cā a cūṛ ṛen ṛpaoḡal i ḡcontabāṛt*.

Stale, *a.*, vapid or tasteless, (1) *pean-* in composition as *pean-biar*, a *s.* or musty taste; *peanboiað*, a *s.* or musty smell; (2) *fuap-* in composition as *fuaploris*, a *s.* drag: we followed the *s.* drag of an otter, *leanamap fuaploris oðbapcon*; (3) *oreðigte*, *ind.*

S. butter, *n.*, *leapcar*, *-ar*, *m.*

Stalk, *n.*, the stem of a plant, (1) *gar*, *-ar*, *m.*; (2) *lorisa*, *-an*, *-urigne*, *f.*; (3) *lorisnean*, *-ám*, *m.*; (4) *tráicínín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (5) withered, (a) *coinnlín*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *f.* (of grass); (b) *coll.*, *connlac*, *-ais*, *m.* (*cf.* *L.* *cannula*, of corn); (c) *coll.* *enámapiac*, *-ais*, *m.* (the withered stems of any plant, as weeds, potato stalks, etc.); (d) *coll.* of grass, *tráicpiac*, *-ais*, *m.*; (e) *coll.* *fiionntapnac* (withered stalks of grass, *Don.*); (6) coming above the surface, *baprián*, *-ám*, *m.*

Stalk, *v.t.*, to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game, *rtalcam*, *-að*.

Stalker, *n.*, one who stalks game, *rtalcapie*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Stalking, *n.*, the act of approaching by stealth in order to kill game, *rtalcapieact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Stall, *n.*, a stable or place for cattle, (1) *rtábla*, *gen. id.*, *pl. rtáblaí*, *m.*; (2) *corri*, *-a*, *m.*: a *s.* for horses, *corri na scapall*; (3) *mamnréar*, *-éir*, *m.*: his ox from the *s.*, *aðam ón mamnréar*. (*Luke* 13, 15).

Stall, *v.t.*, (1) to put into a stall, *rtáblurím*, *-uðað*.

(2) To fatten, *biaðturím*, *-uðað*.

Stalled, } *a.*, fattened in a stall,
Stall-fed, } *biaðta*: better is a

dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith; *ir fearri oméar luir-ionn map ambí[onn] tráð*, *náðam biaðta aður fuact maile rir (leir)* (*Prov.* 15, 17).

Stallion, *n.*, a male horse uncastrated, (1) *rtail*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -i*, *f.*; (2) *meaðac*, *-ais*, *-aisge*, *m.*; (3) *treróre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Stalwart, *a.*, large and strong, *mórlárim*.

Stamen, *n.*, the male organ of flowers, *rnáirte na beacta* (*O' Beg.*)

Stammer, *n.*, defective utterance; (1) *raic*, *-e*, *pl. -i*, and *-eacta*, *f.*; (2) *briotal*, *-ail*, *m.*; (3) *balbar*, *-ar*, *m.*

Stammer, *v.i.*, to stutter, (1) *raicim*, *-ceað*; (2) *rnaglabaim*, *-bairt*.

Stammerer, *n.*, one who stammers, (1) *briotal*, *-ais*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: and the tongue of the stammerers shall be ready to speak plainly, *aður teansa na mbriotal réro cum labarcta so roilér* (*Isa.* 32, 4); (2) *balbán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *briotalie*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (4) *rnagalie*, *m.*; (5) *blobarán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (6) *ropalie*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (7) *rbriotalurde*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ðce*, *m.*; (8) *riactac*, *-ais*, *m.*; (9) *truroalie*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Stammering, *n.*, the act of one who stammers, (1) *rnaglabairt*, *-barcta*, *f.*; (2) *rnagalieact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *rnagaimac*, *-aisge*, *f.*; (4) *truroalieact*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *briotalieact*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *rnagðail*, *-e*, *f.*; (7) *blobarmac*, *-ais*, *m.*; (8) *balbact*, *-a*, *f.*

Stammering, *a.*, apt to stammer, (1) *balb*, *-ailbe* (*cf.* *L.* *balbus*); (2) *briotal*, *-aisge*; (3) *rnagaimac*, *-aisge*.

Stammeringly, *ad.*, in a stammering manner, (1) *ῥο βαῦ*; (2) *ῥο βριουαδ*.

Stamp, *n.*, that which stamps, a die, (1) *ῥρεαδσῶάν*, -*άν*, *m.*; (2) *ῥταμπα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (3) *κλόθ*, -*α*, *m.*

Stamp, *v.t.*, to impress with some mark, *κλόθῶσαιμ*, -*ῶσαιθ*.

Stamp, *v.t.* and *i.*, to strike the foot forcibly downward, (1) *ῥρεαδσαιμ*, -*αθ*: smite with thy hand and s. with thy foot, *ῶσαι* *τε το λάιμ ἢ ῥρεαδ λεθ' εἰς* (*Ez. 6, 11*); (2) *σατῥσαιμ*, -*ταῖτ*.

Stamped, *a.*, marked with a stamp, *κλόθῶσαιτε*, *ind.*

Stampede, *n.*, a wild running away of a herd of animals through sudden panic and hence any sudden rush or flight, *ῥυαδται*, -*ται*, *m.*: s. of horses, *εαδῥυαδται*.

Stampy, *n.*, a kind of bread made from the starch obtained from grated raw potatoes, (1) *ῥαεῖ*, *gen. id.*, *m.* (2) *ῥταμπί* *g. id.*, *m.*

Stanch, Staunch, *a.*, firm in principle, (1) *ῥιονῆμαίτα*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥαίῃαν*, -*ῆαν*.

Stanch, *v.t.*, to stop the flowing of as blood, (1) *ῥιῆσαιμ*, -*ῆσαιθ*; (2) *ῥτορσαιμ*, -*αθ*: to s. blood, *αν ῥῦλ το ῥτορσῶ*.

Stanchness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stanch, (1) *ῥιονῆμαίται*, -*ται*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιονῆμαίταδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαίῃαν*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Stand, *n.*, (1) the act of standing, *ῥεαῖμ*, -*αίμ* and -*ῥτα*, *m.*: a good run is better than a bad s., *ἢ ῥεαῖμ ῥῦτ μαίτ νά ῥποδ-ῥεαῖμ*.

(2) A stop, a halt, (a) *ῥταθ*, -*αθ*, *m.*; (b) *ῥεαῖμ*, -*αίμ* and -*ῥτα*, *m.*: thou madest all their loins to be at a s., *εῦς εὔ αῖ ῥ*

λεαῖμαδῶ *unte ῥεαῖμ* (*Ezek. 29, 7*).

(3) A raised platform at a race or other meeting, (a) *ἀρῶάν*, -*άν*, *m.*; (b) *ἀνέαρ*, -*έη*, *m.*

(4) A prop or support, as for a pot over a fire, *ῥῥανῆα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*, from *ῥῥανν*, fire (*cf. Eng. brand*, a burning piece of wood; and *G. brand*, fire).

Stand, *v.i.*, (1) to be at rest in an upright position, *ῥεαῖμ* *νό ῥεαῖμῆμ*, *v.n. ῥεαῖ* and *ῥεαῖμ*: s. up, *έῖμῆς το ῥεαῖμ*; to remain standing, *ῥανῆαντ' να ῥεαῖμ*; I am scarcely able to s., *ἢ αῖ έῖμῆς ῥεαῖμ ῥεαῖμ*.

(2) To maintain one's ground; not to fail or yield, *ῥεαῖμ* *μαίτ το ῥέαναιμ*; to s. against an army, *ῥεαῖμ* *ἢ ῥ-αῖαθ ῥῦαῖ*; they stood it out to the third assault, *το ῥεαῖμῆαν ῥαῖ ῥο ῥῦ ῥεαῖ ῥανῆς*; that ye may be able to s. against the wiles of the devil, *ῥονῆς ῥο ῥῦα ῥέοῖμ ῥῦ ῥεαῖμ ἢ ῥ-αῖαθ ῥῦῆανῶῖμῆαδ ῥαν ῥῦαῖ* (*Eph. 6, 11*).

(3) To stop, to pause, to halt, *ῥταῖμ*, *v.n. ῥταθ* (*cf. √ sta*; *L. stare*, to stand).

(4) To endure, to last, *μαίμ*, -*αίμ*: long may it s. firm and unshaken, *ῥο μαίμῶ ῥέ αῖαθ ῥαίῃαν ἢ ῥαν ῥποδῶ*.

(5) To offer one's self as a candidate, *ῥεαῖμ*, *v.n. ῥεαῖ* and *ῥεαῖμ*.

My kinsmen s. afar off, *ῥεαῖμῶ ῥο ῥαῖαθ αῖαθ ῥαίμ* (*Ps. 38, 11*).

To s. against, *ῥεαῖμ ἢ ῥ-αῖαθ*.

To s. before, (a) in front of, also in opposition to: s. before Pharaoh, *ῥεαῖ ὅρ κοῖνε ῥῥαῖον* (*Ex. 8, 20*); to s. before their

enemies, *reapam* ór comne a nánáo (*Josh.* 7, 12); (b) in presence of, also in opposition to: the magicians could not s. before Moses, níor féaoaoar na oíaoíte *reapam* i látaí Máoire; ye shall have no power to s. before your enemies, ní beró cumar aśaíb *reapam* i látaí buí nánáo (*Lev.* 26, 37); (c) in advance of in place or time: I will s. there before thee, *reapfaro* mipe íómáa ann ím (*Ex.* 17, 6); (d) to resist, to contend with: who can s. before the children of Anak? cia le n-a oíaoíaoí *reapam* i n-aśaíb éíomne ánaa! (*Deut.* 9, 2).

To s. by, (a) to be near: I s. by the well of water, aśáim am *reapam* aś an oíobáí uíge (*Gen.* 24, 43); (b) to be aside: while they s. by, an *reao* *reapfaro* íaoípan oo íeaśtaoíb; (c) to support, to s. by a person, *reapam* íe oíme; (d) to be set aside with disregard: s. by thy self, come not near me, for I am holier than thou, *reap* aśaś íém, ná tap íáim íom-íá, óí í í naómíá mipe ná éú (*Isa.* 65, 5).

S. fast, to be unshaken or immovable: s. fast and prepare thee, *reap* so oáimgean í ullmíúś éú íém (*Jer.* 46, 14).

It does not s. to reason, ní'í ré oo íéíí *reapám*.

S. still, (a) *reap* so íuamíneáa; (b) ían ar *reapam* so íocaí; (c) let the chariot s. still, íanaó an capáo i n-a cómnúíe.

Let us s. together, *reapamíí* íe ééíe.

S. up, (a) to rise from a sitting posture, (a) *reapam* íuar; (b) éíúś ío *reapam*.

To s. upon, *reapam* ar.

S. upright, *reap* íuar so oíneáa.

To s. without, (a) outside, *reapam* amúś; (b) in the absence of, *reapam* śan.

Stand, v.t., (1) to endure, to sustain, to bear, *reapam*, v.n. *reapam* and *reap*: to s. the cold, an íuaáa oo *reapam*.

(2) To submit to: I cannot s. them, ní íéíom íom cup íuar íeo; do not s. them, ná cup íuar íeo.

(3) To set upright as turf, (a) *íróśurśim*, -óígeáo; (b) *íróśim*, -śeáo; (c) śíróśaim, -áo: aś śíróśáo na móna.

Standard, n., (1) a flag, (a) *íraśaś*, -aśś, -aśśe, m.; (b) íróíí, m.; (c) *íeííś*, gen. -e, pl. -í, f.; (d) oncon, -a, f.

(2) A rule as to measure, weight, value, quality, etc., *cośíom*, -a, and -íuim, pl. *íí.*, m.

Standing, n., the act of being at rest in an upright position, (1) *reapam*, -ám and -íta, m.: long s. on weak legs to you, *reapam* íaoa ar éopaíb íaśa éúśaś; (2) 'n-a *reapam*.

Standing-place, n., *íeapśán*, -ám, m.: I hate a marsh without a s.-p., í íuaáa íom coííuaá śan *íeapśán*.

Standing-stone, n., an ancient monument, (1) oáííán, -ám, m.; (2) śaííán, -ám, m.

Standard-bearer, n., an officer who bears a flag, a colour-serjeant, *íeap* íoméaí íraś.

Stanza, n., a division of a poem, (1) íann, g. -ám and -a, pl. *íí.*, m.; (2) *éeaśíamíá*, -n, -míá, f.

Staple, *n.*, a loop of strong wire driven into wood for holding a catch, (1) *ῥαπαλ*, -αι, *m.*; (2) *λεαῖτάν*, -αιν, *m.*; (3) *βασάν*, -αιν, *m.*; (4) *λύβ*, -ύβε, -α, *f.*

Star, *n.*, one of the small luminous bodies seen in the heavens, (1) *ῥέαλτ*, -ταν, -τanna, also -έιτε, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥέαλτόζ*, -όζε, -α, *f.* : the motion of the stars, *κορρurōe na ῥέαλταν*; (3) *ῥεann*, -α, *f.*; (4) *dim.*, *ῥεannός*, *f.*, and *ῥεann-án*, *m.*; (5) clusters of stars, (a) *ῥῥμallός*, *f.*, (b) *ῥῥεoilín*, (c) *ῥῥί léim an τaillíurá*, (d) *ῥlατ an céannurōe*.

(2) A white spot on the forehead of an animal, (a) *ῥéιλτín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (b) *ῥεαο*, -α, *m.*; (c) *ῥῥεαο*, -α, *m.*

Day-star, Morning-star, *ῥέαλτ na marone*.

Starboard, *n.*, the right side of a vessel facing the bow, (1) *an τaοῖ νό an bóρo veap oe lumz* : pull the s. oar, *τόζ teip an mbóρo veap*, as *opp.* to larboard or port, *bóρo clé*, *i.e.*, when the back is to the stern; (2) *bóρo na heang-arōe*, as *opp.* to *bóρo na ῥῥεap-arōe*; (3) *bóρo na ῥualann*.

Starch, *n.*, a vegetable substance used in laundries for stiffening linen, *ῥταιτc*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -eanna*, *f.*

Star-chamber, *n.*, an ancient high court without a jury, *ῥέαλτ-cúipτ*.

Starched, *a.*, stiffened with starch, *ῥταιτcē*.

Stare, *v.i.*, to look at with fixed eyes, wide open, (1) he stared, *oo leaṭ a ῥúte aip* (*P. O'L.*); (2) he stared at me, (a) *τόζ ῥé lán a ῥá ῥúil oíom* (*W. Lím.*), (b) *báin ῥé lán a ῥá ῥúil aram* (*Don. and Mayo*); (3) staring at him, *as cup na ῥúil éῥío* (*M.*).

Stare, *v.t.*, to look earnestly at, *ῥtánaim*, -αῖ (*Don.*): I will s. him out of his wits, *ῥtánῥao ar a meabair é*.

Stare, *n.*, a fixed look with the eyes wide open, (1) *ῥεapῥéac-aint*, -e, *f.*; (2) *ῥtánaῖ*, -αῖōe, *m.*; (3) *ῥlinneamaint*, -inna, *f.*

Stare. See Starling.

Starfish, *n.*, a species of fish belonging to the genus *Asterioidea* having a star-shaped body, (1) *ῥéιλτιαῖζ*, -έηζ, *m.*; (2) *ῥéιλτín τῥάζa*, *m.*; (3) *μέapán*, -αιν, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Star-gazer, *n.*, an astrologer, one who gazes at the stars, (1) *néallaoóip*, -όῖa, -ῥί, *m.*; (2) *ῥέαλτόῖ*, -όῖa, -ῥί, *m.*; (3) *pl. luēt ῥeítmíζ na ῥέαλταν* (*Isa. 47, 13*).

Star-gazing, *n.*, the act of observing the stars with attention, *néallaoóῖpeacṭ*, -α, *f.*

Stark, *ad.*, wholly, absolutely, (1) s. mad, (a) *ar mῥe amuῖζ ῥ amac*; (b) *ar veapῥz buile*; (c) *ar báimrōe* : there is a difference between staring and s. mad, *τá veipῥ eioῖp veíτ ar buile ῥ veíτ ar báimrōe*.

(2) Stark naked, wholly naked, (a) *lomnoēt*; (b) *τápmoēt*; (c) *noētuiḡe*.

Starless, *a.*, having no stars visible, (1) *ῥan ῥέαλτ*; (2) *neimῥέαλταṭ*.

Starlight, *n.*, the light given by the stars, *ῥέαλτῥolap*, *g. -aip*, *m.*

Starlight, *a.*, lighted by the stars, *ῥέαλτῥolapac*, -aῖze; a starlight night, *orōce ῥῥéῥḡealaῖze*.

Star-like, *a.*, resembling a star, (1) *ῥέαλταḡail*, -mía; (2) *ῥéιλτεac*, -tiḡe.

Starling, Stare, *n.*, a passerine bird (*Sturnus vulgaris*), (1) *ῥῥuro*, -e, *pl. -ōce*, and -eanna, *f.*; (2)

ὑμυροεᾶς, -οῖγε, -α, *f.* (*Gal.*); (3) τμυρο, *f.*; (4) τμυροεὼς, *f.* (*U.*); (5) ὑμυροεὼς, *f.*; (6) ρλυονζάν, -άν, *m.*

Starry, *a.*, abounding with stars, (1) ῥέαλταᾶς, -αῖγε; (2) ῥεανναᾶς, -αῖγε.

Star-stone, *n.*, asteriated sapphire, ῥεανναῖρτ, -αῖρτ, *m.*

Start, *n.*, (1) a sudden spring, leap or motion (a) ζεῖτ, -ε, -ί, *f.*; (b) πρεᾶθ, -εῖβε, -βα, *f.*; (c) βιοῦθς, -α, -αννα, *m.*; (d) βιοῦθς, -ζῆα, *m.*; (e) ταοῦθ, -οῖρε, -α, *f.*; (f) εἰρ, -ε, -εᾶς, *f.*; (g) εἰρζεᾶθ, -ζῆε, *m.*; (h) ῖρζεμνεῶς, -οῖγε, -α, *f.*; (i) ῖρζεμνεᾶμᾶμ, -ῖμᾶ, *f.*

(2) The beginning or first motion, (a) τιοννῖρζαῖ, -αῖ, *m.* (*Con.*); (b) idiom, ῖεῖρε ἄν ᾶᾶμ: it would be a black day that I would see your father's son in distress without doing my best to give him a s., βα ῑυῖ ἄν ἰᾶ ᾶ ῑ'ῖεῖρμᾶν μᾶς ῑ'ᾶᾶμ ῑ ζεῖρμᾶθῶς ζᾶν μῶ ῑῑᾶἰἰ ᾶ ῑᾶᾶμ ἰε ῖεῖρε ἄν ᾶᾶμ ᾶ ᾶᾶμῖρ ῑῶ (*m. m. R.*).

Start, *v.i.*, (1) to move suddenly from surprise, fear, pain or other emotion, (a) βιοῦζαῖμ, -αῖ: I started with fright, ῑῶ βιοῦζαῖρ ἰε ηεᾶζἰᾶ; (b) ζεῖτῖμ, *v.n.* ζεῖτ: he made him s., βαῖμ ῖε ζεῖτ ᾶρ; (c) πρεᾶβαῖμ, -αῖ: you made me s., βαῖμῖρ πρεᾶθ ᾶρᾶμ.

(2) To set out, (a) ζἰαῖρμ, -ῖεᾶτ: I started off, ῑῶ ζἰαῖρᾶρ ῖῶμᾶμ; (b) ῖρζεμῖμ, -νεᾶθ and -νεᾶμᾶμ: I started away from him, ῑῶ ῖρζεμνεᾶρ ὑᾶῖῶ; (c) βυᾶἰἰμ, -ᾶᾶθ: they started off, they struck forward, ῑῶ βυᾶἰᾶᾶᾶρ ῖῶμᾶ; (d) ἰνζῖμ, -ζεᾶθ: he started forward, ῑῶ ἰνζ ῖε ᾶρ ᾶζᾶῖῶ.

Start, *v.t.*, (1) to startle, to alarm, to rouse, εἰρζῖμ, -ζεᾶθ: the hounds started the fox, ῑῶ εἰρζ ἰᾶ ζᾶῖᾶμ ἄν ῖῶνᾶᾶ.

(2) To originate, (a) εἰρῖμ ᾶρ ὑᾶν; (b) τιοννῖρζᾶμ, -ᾶμ and -αῖ.

(3) To cause to move or act, (a) ζἰαῖρμ, -ῖεᾶτ: I started the mill, ῑῶ εἰρᾶρ ἄν μῖἰἰἰἰἰ ᾶζ ζἰαῖρᾶᾶτ; (b) εἰρῖμ, *v.n.* εἰρ, with ᾶρ ῖῶᾶᾶ ἰῶ ᾶρ ὀᾶμ: I started the train, εἰρᾶρ ἄν ῖῖᾶᾶ ᾶρ ῖῶᾶᾶ.

To s. after: I started after him, (a) I pursued him, ἰνζᾶρ ῑ'ᾶ ῑᾶῖῶ; (b) I followed him, ῑῶ ζἰαῖρᾶρ ῑ'ᾶ ῑᾶῖῶ ἰῶ ῑᾶᾶρ ἕ.

To s. against: I started against him as a rival candidate, ῖῖᾶρ ῑ'ᾶ ᾶζᾶῖῶ.

To s. back, ἰᾶμ ᾶρ ζεῖἰ.

To s. off: he started off, ῑῶ ῖρζεμῖν ῖε ἰεῖρ.

To s. up: he started up, ῑῶ πρεᾶθ ῖε ῖῶᾶρ; ῑῶ ἰᾶμ ῖε ῖῶᾶρ.

Star-thistle, *n.*, an annual composite plant (*Centaurea solstitialis*), πἰῖῖῖῖῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖῖ, *m.*

Startle, *v.t.*, to frighten suddenly, to alarm, to surprise, ὑᾶμᾶν ἰῶ εᾶζἰᾶ ῑῶ εἰρ ᾶρ ῑῶμῖ; ζεῖτ ῑῶ βαῖμῖ ᾶρ ῑῶμῖ; you startled me, ῑῶ εἰρ ῑῶ εᾶζἰᾶ ὀῖμ; ῑῶ βαῖμῖρ πρεᾶθ ᾶρᾶμ; do not be startled, ἰᾶ ζἰᾶς βιοῦθς; the horse was startled, ῑῶ εἰρᾶῖῶ ῖρζεῖῶ ῖᾶν ζεᾶρἰἰ.

Startling, *a.*, causing fright, βιοῦθς, -αῖγε.

Starvation, *n.*, (1) the act of starving, ᾶζ ῖᾶζῖᾶἰἰ ὑᾶρ ἰε ηῶᾶρ.

(2) The state of being starved, (a) ζᾶῖᾶρ, -ᾶρ, *m.*; (b) ζῶρᾶᾶτ, -α, *f.*

Starve, *v.i.*, to perish with hunger, (1) *παῤαίμ βάρ τε νοcπαρ*; (2) *πεινῶσαιμ*, -αῶ.

Starve, *v.t.*, (1) to kill with hunger, *μαρῶσαιμ τε νοcπαρ*.

(2) To subdue by famine, (a) *nunuḡsim*, -uḡaῶ: to s. a garrison, *φορτοῖςπορτ το nunuḡaῶ*; (b) *πειnῶσαιμ*, -αῶ.

(3) To destroy by want of any kind, *γορtuḡsim*, -uḡaῶ.

Starved, *a.*, in a starving condition,

(1) *nunaḡste*; (2) *γορταc*, -aḡe.

Starving, *a.*, tending to starve, *γορταc*, -aḡe.

Starving, *n.*, dying of hunger, (1) *ας παḡbáiτ βάρ τε νοcπαρ*; (2) *ας έας τε νοcπαρ*.

Starwort, *n.*, a plant of the genus Aster, (1) *λυῖθ βλέμε*; (2) *λυρ ḡlotáim*.

State, *n.*, (1) circumstances or condition, (a) *cáiτ*, -e, *f.*; (b) *cuma*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -mḡa, *m.*; (c) *oáiτ*, -áta, *f.*; (d) *ρτάρο*, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.* (*cf.* L. status): in a s. of grace, *αρ ρτάρο na nḡráρ*; (e) *comḡeall*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ḡill, *m.*; (f) *cop*, *g. cuip*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: I deem your s. evil, *ip otc tiom το cop*; and he in that s., *γ έ αρ an ḡcop rim*; (g) *oóḡs*, -e, *f.*; (h) *paoo*, -oro, *m.*; (i) *τpeó*, *g. id.*, *m.*: to put the island in a s. of defence, *an τ-oileán το cyp i ττpeó copanta* (*Num* 7); (j) *cpuḡ*, *g. cpoḡa*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (k) *oḡmuḡ*, -a, *m.*: in the s. she was, *αρ an oḡmuḡ a paib pí*; (l) *pioḡt*, *g. peáḡta*, *m.*

(2) Condition of prosperity or grandeur, (a) *móρoáiτ*, -áta, *f.*; (b) *móρcuḡp*, -e, *f.*

(3) Country, *oútaḡs*, *g.* -e, and *oúḡtce*, *pl. id.*, and *oúḡtci*, *f.*

State, *v.t.*, to narrate, *aiḡpupim*, *v.n.* *aiḡpup*.

Stateliness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being stately, (1) *móρoáḡt*, *gen.* -τα, *f.*; (2) *upáro-eáḡt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *ρτάροeamḡaḡt*, -a, *f.*

Stately, *ad.*, majestically, (1) *móρoḡa*, *ind.*; (2) *moḡmaρ*, -aḡe; (3) *moḡmaρaḡ*, -aḡe; (4) *céim-eamḡail*, -mḡa; (5) *oipḡeapc*; (6) *ρτάροeamḡail*, -mḡa; (7) *toic-eapḡalaḡ*, -aḡe; (8) *nóρmóρoḡa*, *ind.*

Statement, *n.*, a recital, that which is stated, *paipnéip*, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -i, *f.*, also *aipnéip*, *f.*

Statesman, *n.*, (1) a man versed in the principles of government, *pioḡáḡtḡeap*, -ḡip, *m.*

(2) One occupied in the affairs of government, (a) *paḡḡtuḡḡteop*, -oḡa, -ḡi, *m.*; (b) *peap ρτάit*.

Station, *n.*, (1) a regular stopping place on a railway, *ρτάipún*, -úim, *m.*

(2) Position or location, (a) *áit*, -e, -eanna, *f.*: the singers were in their s., *το bioḡap na cántuḡpeáḡa i n-a n-áit* (2 *Chron.* 35, 15); (b) *ionao*, -aro, *m.*

(3) Situation or employment, *oipḡs*, -e, -i, *f.*

Stationary, *a.*, not moving, *com-nuḡḡeáḡ*, -ḡḡe.

Stationer, *n.*, one who sells paper and other writing materials, *oioḡtóip paípéap*, *ḡip*.

Stationery, *n.*, articles usually sold by a stationer, *paípeḡp*, *oub*, *céip*, *ḡip*.

Statuary, *n.*, the art of carving statues, *oeatḡtóḡpeáḡt*, -a, *f.*

Statue, *n.*, a likeness of a person in marble, bronze, etc., (1) *oeatḡ*, -eḡbe, -a, *f.*; (2) *oḡpeáḡ*, -a, *m.*; (3) *ioḡáḡs*, -e; (4) *teáḡta*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -anna, *m.*: nor

s. of silver or gold, *ná leácta óir ná airtio* (*Donl.* 58, 19).

Statuesque, *a.*, possessing the characteristics of a statue, *opeac-amail, -mía.*

Statuette, *n.*, a small statue, *minopeac, -a, m.*

Stature, *n.*, the natural height of a man, (1) *áiríoe, g. id., f.*: which of you can add one cubit to his s.? *cia agraib féadair don bannlám do cup lena áiríoe féin?* (*Mat.* 6, 27); (2) *doiíoe (M.)*; (3) *méio*: where there was a man of great s., *mar a raib oume do méio móir* (2 *Sam.* 21, 20); (4) *toiríe, -e, -eanna, f.*

Status, *n.*, position of affairs, *tríeo, g. id., m.*

Statute, *n.*, an Act of Parliament, (1) *áct, -a, m.*; (2) *reáct, -a, m.*: statutes and laws, *reáctoa agraíu* (*Neh.* 9, 14).

Statutory, *a.*, enacted by statute, *reáctamail, -mía.*

Staunch, *a.*, (1) strong and tight, (a) *oaingean, -gne*; (b) *teann, -eimne.*

(2) Firm in principle, trustworthy, (a) *oiongmáilta, ind.*; (b) *tacamail, -mía.*

Stave, *n.*, (1) one of the thin narrow strips which go to make the sides of a cask, (a) *rtab, -a, m.* (*B.L.L.* V. 408, 16); (b) *clár, gen. -áir, pl. id. clára and clára, m.*

(2) A verse, *riann, gen. and pl. -a, m.*

Stave, *v.t.*, to burst, *reádam ó céile.*

Stay, *v.i.*, (1) to remain or continue in a place, (a) *fanaim, v.n. fanamaint, also fanáct (Con.)*: ye shall s. no longer, *ní fanfáir ríbre níor ría* (*Ex.* 9, 28); s.

with me, *fan am fochar*; (b) *cuirim fúm*: they are staying here now, *tá ríao agraíu fúta annro anoir*; (c) *comnuíom, -oe.*

(2) To stop, to stand still, (a) *rtadam, v.n. rtao (cf. √ sta; L. stare, to stand)*: let no man s. him, *ná rtao do oume é* (*Prov.* 28, 17); (b) *congáim, -báil*: s. now thine hand, *congáib anoir ar do lám* (2 *Sam.* 24, 16).

Stay, *n.*, (1) that which serves as a prop or support, (a) *eapcail, -e, f.*; (b) *uiriain, -an, -eáca, f.*; (c) *uiriá, -an, dat. -ain, pl. -ana, f.*; (d) *congáiltar, -air, m.*; (e) *fulang, -aing, m.*: the s. and the staff, *an fulang agraíu an bata* (*Isa.* 3, 1); (f) *taca, g. id., m.*

(2) *pl.*, a corset worn by women, (a) *uáctac, -aig, m.*; (b) *coáil, -bla, pl. id., f.*; (c) *copp-beiríe mná*; (d) *coáilbeairíe, f.*

(3) Continuance in a place, (a) *comnuíoe, g. id., f.*; (b) *moill, -e, -ite, f.*: *ná oéim moill ar bíe.*

(4) Cessation from motion, *rtao, -airo, pl. id., and -anna, m.*

(5) Stay in rigging, *rtáiríe, g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Staying, *n.*, abiding, (1) *fanmáimíe, -e, f.*; (2) *fanáct, -a, f.*; (3) *fuireáct, -a, f.* (also *fuirealt, Tyr.*); (4) *agraíu fuireac, -ta, m.*; (5) *faruáíe, -uigíe, m.*

Stead, *n.*, place or room, (1) *áir, -e, -eanna, f.*; (2) *ionao, -airo, m.*: instead of that, *ma áir rín.*

Steadfast, *a.*, constant, steady, (1) *buan, -aine*; (2) *ríorbuán, -aine*; (3) *reapmáac, -aigíe*; (4) *oaingean, -gne*; (5) *buantréapmáac, -aigíe.*

Steadfastly, *ad.*, in a steadfast manner, *go buan.*

Steadfastness, *n.*, the quality or state of being steadfast, (1)

buame, *f.*; (2) *pearṁāc*, -*ā*, *f.*;
(3) *buantpearṁāc*, -*ā*, *f.*

Steadily, *ad.*, in a steady manner,
(1) *so rocari*; (2) *cor ar cor*.

Steadiness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being steady, (1) *buantpear-*
māc, *gen.* -*ā*, *f.*; (2) *cunṁāc*,
-*ā*, *f.*

Steady, *a.*, (1) firm, (*a*) *ḡamgean*,
-*gne* (2 *Tim.* 2, 19); (*b*) *rocari*,
-*cra*; (*c*) *neamcorruigṡeac*,
-*ṡiṡe*; (*d*) *pearṁāc*, -*āiṡe*: his
hands were *s.* until the going
down of the sun, *biorar a lāma*
pearṁāc so bul na ṡpéine rāoi
(*Ex.* 17, 12).

(2) Constant in purpose or
feeling, (*a*) *ṡtuama*, *ind.*; (*b*)
porarṡa, *ind.*; (*c*) *ṡāro*, -*e*:
a *s.* woman, *ṡāroḡean*.

(3) Regular, undeviating,
buantpearṁāc, -*āiṡe*.

Steady, *v.t.*, to make or keep firm,
rocruigim, -*uṡāḡ*.

Steak, *n.*, a slice of beef broiled
or cut for broiling, (1) *ṡṡéiṡ*,
gen. -*e*, *pl.* -*eaṡā*, *f.*; (2) *ceir*,
-*e*, *f.* (*cf.* *ceir tōna*, a rump *s.*,
B.L.L. II. 232, 10).

Steal, *v.t.*, (1) to take by theft
or feloniously, *ṡoroim*, *v.n.*
ṡoro: he stole the best things
in the house, *ḡo ṡoro ré na*
neirṡe ḡo b'ṡéārri ran ḡṡiṡ;
whether stolen by day or stolen
by night, *mā ṡāḡāḡ ra lā nō*
mā ṡāḡāḡ 'ran orōḡe é (*Gen.*
31, 39); you did not steal that
(referring to a hereditary fault),
nior ṡoro tú rin.

(2) To gain secretly and gra-
dually, *ṡoroim*, *v.n.* *ṡoro*: so
Absolom stole the hearts of the
men of Israel, *mar rin ḡo ṡoro*
Abrolon cporōṡe ṡear Iṡrael (2
Sam. 15, 6).

Steal, *v.i.*, (1) to commit theft,
ḡéanaim ṡoro: do not *s.*, na
ḡéan ṡoro; thou shalt not *s.*, *nī*
ḡéanṡarō tú ṡoro (*Ex.* 20, 15).

(2) To slip in and out un-
perceived, (*a*) *éaluiṡim*, -*uṡāḡ*,
and -*lōḡ*, *fut.* *éalōḡāḡ*: he stole
out of the camp, *ḡ'éaluiṡ ré ar*
an ṡcampāḡ; (*b*) *ṡéaluiṡim*,
-*uṡāḡ* and -*tōḡ* (*m. b.*), a cor-
ruption of *éaluiṡim*; (*c*) *ṡéar-*
nuigim, -*uṡāḡ*, -*nam* and -*nāḡ*.

Stealer, *n.*, one who steals, a thief,
ṡāourōe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*ōḡe*, *m.*

Stealing, *n.*, (1) the act of com-
mitting theft, *ṡoro*, *g.* *ṡāḡā*, *f.*

(2) The act of withdrawing or
entering furtively, (*a*) *éalōḡ*,
uiṡṡe, *m.*; (*b*) *ṡéalṡōḡ*, -*ṡuiṡṡe*,
m.; (*c*) *ṡéarnam*, -*ām*, *m.*

Stealthily, *ad.*, in a stealthy man-
ner, *ōr iṡeal*.

Stealthy, *a.*, done clandestinely,
(1) *ṡoluiṡṡeac*, -*ṡiṡe*; (2) *ōr*
iṡeal.

Steam, *n.*, water in a state of
vapour, *ṡal*, -*āile*, *f.*

Steamboat, *n.*, a boat propelled by
steam usually for rivers, *long*
ṡaile.

Steamer, Steamship, *n.*, a ship
propelled by steam, *ṡalitān*, -*ām*,
m.; *ṡalbāḡ*, -*āro*, *m.*

Steed, *n.*, a spirited horse, *eaṡ*,
g. eic, *pl. id.* and *eaṡra*, *m.*: I
think that Death was the rider
of that white *s.*, *meṡaim ṡurab*
é an bār an marṡac úro an eic
bām (*K.*, *Tbb.* 2, 15); gold and
proud steeds, *ōr aṡur eic uaiḡ-*
ṡeaṡā (*K.*, *Tbb.* 167, 6); 'tis no
use shutting the stable door after
the *s.* is stolen, *nī'l aon ṡairḡe*
ḡorur an ṡābṡa ḡo ḡpuro ṡar-
éir ṡoro an eic.

Steel, n., iron that can be tempered after it has been refined and combined with carbon, *cpuarō*, -*arōe*, *f.* (*cpuarōac*, *Con.*: shall iron break northern iron and s.? *an mburprō iapann an τ-iaipann a tucarō asur an cpuarō?* (*Jer.* 15, 12); the bow of s. shall strike him through, *buaiprō an boṣa cpuarōe tpiro ē* (*Job* 20, 24); so that the bow of s. is broken, *ionnur ṣo mburptear an boṣa cpuarōac* (2 *Sam.* 22, 35).

Steel, v.t., (1) to point or edge with steel, *cuipim cpuarō ar*.

(2) *Fig.*, to make hard, *cpuarōaim*, -*arō*, also *cpuarōuigim*, -*uṣarō*.

Steeling, n., pointing or edging with steel, *acierage*, *as cup cpuarōe*.

Steely, a., made of, resembling or having the colour of steel, *cpuarōac -aiṣe*.

Steep, n., a precipice, *ṣall*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*i*, *f.*, also *all*, *f.*

Steep, a., difficult of access, (1) *purōte*; (2) *clauarō*, -*airoē*; (3) *arōanac*, -*aiṣe*; (4) *arō*, *gsf.* *airoē*: s. rock, *carraig arō*.

Steep, v.t., to soak in liquid, (1) *tumaim*, -*arō*; (2) *boṣaim*, -*arō*; (3) *cuipim ar boṣarō*.

Steep, v.i., to undergo the process of soaking in water, etc., *maoraim* (*maotaraim*), *v.n.* *maor* (*maotar*): the devil is in him even if he were steeped in holy water, *tā an oiaḃal iriṣ ann oā mbeaḃ ré ar maor i n-uirṣe corpeasṭa*; steeped in dire poverty, *bārōte i noearṣ boct-anar*.

Steeping, n., the act of soaking in liquid, (1) *ar boṣarō*: it is

not moving we are but s., *ní as boṣarō atāmaoro acṭ ar boṣarō*; (2) *ar maor*; (3) *ar tumarō*.

Steeple, n., a bell-tower, (1) *clorig-teac*, -*tiṣe*, -*tiṣte*, *m.*; (2) *clorigár*, -*ár*, *m.*

Steeplly, ad., in a steep manner, *ṣo háro*.

Steepness, n., the quality or state of being steep, *airoē*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Steer, n., a young bullock, *bullán*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ám*, *m.*

Steer, v.t., (1) to direct the course of as a ship, (*a*) *rtiuraim* (*rtiurim*), -*arō*: he who steers the ship, *an té rtiurar* (also *rtiurtear*) *an long* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 73, 15); (*b*) *rtiurpuigim*, -*uṣarō*; (*c*) *reolaim*, -*arō*: s. the ship, *reol an long* (*I. T. S.* x. 30, 7).

(2) To guide or direct morally, *rtiuraim*, -*arō*: let us pray to God to s. us over each place of danger (*lit.*, gap of danger), *ṣurōmīo Dia le rinn réin o rtiurarō tar ṣac bearmaim baog-at* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 298, 13).

Steering, n., (1) the act of directing a vessel in its course, (*a*) *rtiurarō*, -*rtā*, *m.*: it is fitter for us to hasten to steer our ship to that haven, *ir cómaroe* (*cóma*) *óúinn oerṭbir* (*oerṭir*) *o oéanam le rtiurarō ar long ṣur an ṣcuan úo* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 66, 12); (*b*) *rtiurpuṣarō*; (*c*) *reolarō*, -*ita*, *m.*

(2) Regulation of a course of action, (*a*) *rtiurarō*, -*rtā*, *m.*: to give to Christ the s. of his mind and his faculties, *rtiurarō a meanman asur a céararō o tadarit o Críort* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 222, 28); (*b*) *reolarō*, -*ita*, *m.*

Steerage, n., the hind part of a ship, *oerṭearō lunge*.

Steersman, *n.*, one who steers, (1) *բար րտւիւր*; (2) *րտւիւրձ*, -*ալ*, *m.*; (3) *րտւիւրձօր*, *m.*; (4) *րտւիւրձօր*, -*օր*, -*ի*, *m.*; (5) *լսամար*, *g. id., pl. -ի*, *m.*; (6) *բօլածօր*, -*օր*, -*ի*, *m.*; (7) *լսճօր*, -*օր*, -*ի*, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Stellar, Stellary, *a.*, of or pertaining to stars, (1) *բճւտ*, *ind.*; (2) *բճւտձ*, -*ալ*, *g.*; (3) *բճւտձ*, -*ալ*, *g.*.

Stem, *n.*, (1) the principal part of a tree, bun, -*ւն*, *pl. id., m.*

(2) The main stock of a plant of any kind, (a) *կոթ*, -*օր*, -*ա*, *f.*; (b) *կոթօճ*, -*օր*, -*ա*, *f.*; (c) *կոթին*, *m.*

(3) Of a small vessel, pipe, glass, etc., (a) *կոթ*, -*օր*, -*ա*, *f.*; (b) *կոթնեան*, -*ան*, *m.*

(4) The bow of a ship, (a) *քիւ*, *g. id., pl. -ի*, *f.*; (b) *կալ տօրալ*, *m.*

Stem, *v.t.*, to stop or check, (1) *կան*, *v.n. կան*; (2) *կոթն*, *v.n. կոթ*; (3) *կոթնեալ*, *v.n. կոթնեալ*.

Stench, *n.*, an offensive smell, (1) *կեանտար*, -*ար*, *m.*; (2) *կեան*, *g. id., f.*; (3) *ոթօճօր*, -*օր*, *m.*; (4) *կալ կեան*; (5) *կոթօճ*, -*օր*, -*ա*; (6) *կոթ*, -*օր*, *f.*; (7) *կոթօճ*, *f.*

Step, *n.*, (1) a pace, (a) *կեմ*, -*ե*, *pl. id. -եան*, *m. and f.*; (b) *կոթեմ*, -*ե*, *pl. id. and -եան*, *f.*: thou hast enlarged my steps, *ո'բարնցոն տւ մօ կոթեմ* (2 *Sam.* 22, 37); s. by s., *կոթեմ ար կոթեմ* (*կոթեան*, -*ան*, *m., Or.*); he has not gone a s. forward, *նի յեաճոն բէ ձօն կոթեմ ար աճոն*.

(2) A rest for the foot in ascending, *կոթեմ*, -*ե*, -*եան*, *m. and f.*: twelve lions stood on the one side and on the

other upon the six steps, *ոթ քար յա լեօման յեաճ ար ձօն յաճօն-ք 7 ար ձօն յաճօն ելե ար ձօն բէ կոթեմ[ն]* (1 *Kings* 10, 20).

(3) *Fig.*: that is a s. forward, i.e., something done, *քն քնեմ ար աճոն*.

(4) Step over a fence or down the face of a cliff, (a) *քքար*, -*ա*, *pl. id., m.*; (b) *քքար*, *gen. id., m.*

Step, *v.i.*, (1) to walk, *կեմնցմ*, -*նցմ*.

(2) Idiom: to walk a little distance: I might as well s. across to him, *տա բէ կօն մար աճան քալած ձօնն կոթ*; s. in, *քալ քքար*.

Step-brother, *n.*, a brother by the marriage of one's parent with the parent of another, *քքար-քքարն*.

Step-child, *n.*, a son or daughter of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage, (1) *քքար-քքար*, -*եմ*, *m.*; (2) *pl.*, *քքար-քքարն*, *gen. քքարն*, *f.*

Step-daughter, *n.*, a daughter of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage, *քքարնեան*, -*եան*, *dat. -ն*, *pl. -ա*, *f.*

Step-father, *n.*, the husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage, *քքարն*, *gen. -ն*, *pl. -ալքարն*, *m.*

Step-mother, *n.*, the wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage, *քքարն*, *gen. քքարն*, *f.*: not ill to me is my step-mother's groan, *նի օր կօն կեան մօ քքարն*.

Stepper, *n.*, a horse that trots quickly, *քքար*, *g. id., pl. -ի*, *m.* (*cf. palfrey*).

Stepping, *n.*, of a horse, *քքարն*, -*ա*, *f.*

Stepping-stones, *n.*, a series of stones coming over the surface of the water and used for crossing rivers or wet places, (1) *cločán*, -án, *m.*; (2) *clocharán*, -án, *m.* (*Gal.*); (3) *cabar*, -ar, *m.*

Step-sister, *n.*, a daughter of one's step-father or step-mother by a former marriage, *tearoeirbhír*, *f.*

Step-son, *n.*, the son of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage, *tearmac*, -mic, *m.*

Sterile, *a.*, (1) barren, unproductive, *neamtorcú*, -aige.

(2) (*Biol.*), incapable of reproduction, (a) *aimpro*, -e; (b) *rear*, -eise.

Sterility, *n.*, (1) (*Biol.*), the quality of being sterile, (a) *rearú*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (b) *reirú*, -a, *f.*; (c) *reirge*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

(2) Unproductiveness, *neamtorcú*, -a, *f.*

Sterling, *a.*, genuine, *fíor*, -íre.

Stern, *a.*, (1) harsh or severe in nature or manner, (a) *úir*, -úire (*cf.* *L. durus*); (b) *uairc*, -e (*S. R.* 939); (c) *cruar*, -e.

(2) Having a severity of aspect *ghruama*, *ind.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{ghrémó}}$, I distort the face; *cf.* *Eng. grum, grumpy, glum, grim*).

Stern, *n.*, the hind part of a boat, (1) *rúair*, -ríe, -ríe, *f.*; (2) *deiread* (*lumge*), -rú, *m.*: they cast four anchors out of the s. and wished for day, *ar tceitgean ceitíre n-ancuiread ó deiread na lumge dóib b'fearr leo go mbead an lá ann* (*Acts* 27, 29).

Sternly, *ad.*, in a stern manner, (1) *go úir*; (2) *go uairc*; (3) *go cruar*.

Sternness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stern, (1) *ghruama*, -a, *f.*; (2) *úir*, *f.*; (3) *uairc*, -ar, *m.*

Stethoscope, *n.*, an instrument for examining the chest, *climear*, -ta, *m.* (from *clí*, chest; and *meas*, to judge, to measure).

Stew, *v.t.*, to boil slowly, (1) *bhuicim*, *v.n.* *bhuic*; (2) *beir*, -isim, -iúar.

Stew, *v.i.*, to be boiled in a slow manner, *ruicim*, -ar.

Stew, *n.*, a dish prepared by stewing, *rtuirín*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*: Irish s., *rtuirín* *Seo-eala*.

Steward, *n.*, a man employed in a family, club, ship, large household, etc., to superintend the servants and domestic affairs generally, (1) *maor*, -oir, *m.* (*cf.* *L. major*); (2) *reachtair*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (3) *taoir*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *reachtair*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*: they came near to the s. of Joseph's house, *tánsaor* 1 *bpo* *o'fachtair* *éirge* *lóir* (*Gen.* 43, 19); the stewards over all the substance and possessions of the king, *na reachtair* *óir cionn maime* *asurraithe uile an rí* (*1 Chron.* 28, 1); (5) *reachtair*, *m.*: as stewards of the mysteries of God, *mar reachtair* *na rím* *na rím* *óir* (*1 Cor.* 4, 1); as good stewards *mar reachtair* *na rím* (*1 Pet.* 4, 10).

Stewardship, *n.*, the office of a steward, (1) *maora*, -a, *f.*; (2) *maoir*, -a, *f.*; (3) *reachtair*, -a, *f.*; (4) *reachtair*, -a, *f.*; (5) *reachtair*, -a, *f.*

Stick, *n.*, (1) a walking-stick, a staff, (a) *batá*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.*; (b) *baitín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní* (*cf. buacailí na mbaitín*, "The Baiteen Boys," a gang of faction-fighters armed with sticks (*cf. W. past*, *pastun*, and *Ir. batá* and *bartún*, a club made of plaited rushes); (c) *cleit*, *-e*, *-eata*, *f.*: a big s. in the hands of a coward, *cleit mór i lámh ciadaine*; *cleit aipín* (with a big knob at the end); (d) *maroe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -oí*, *m.*: hand s., *maroe láime*; a faggot s., *maroe bpornaró*; a s. of wax, *maroe céiréac*; (e) *lois*, *g. lois*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also *g. loisge*, *pl. -a*, *f.*

(2) A heavy stick, (a) *cuaile*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eada*, *f.*, also *m.*; (b) *bupóun*, *-úin*, *m.*; (c) *rimirtín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (d) *fig. cipín*, *m.*

(3) With a crook, (a) *camós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *camarán*, *-áin*, *m.*; (c) *rpaic*, *-e*, *-i*, *f.*

Stick, *v.t.*, (1) to thrust, to stab, *ráitím*, *-átaó*.

(2) To make adhere, *speamuigim*, *-uáaó*.

Stick, *v.i.*, (1) to adhere, *speamuigim*, *-uáaó*: all the fish of thy rivers shall s. unto thy scales, *speamócaíó uile iars é'áibneaoóoó' lannuib* (*Ezek. 29, 4*).

(2) To be held fixed by some obstacle, *ceanglaím*, *-áa*: may he s. in it, *go gceanglaíó ré ann*; his scales s. together, *ceangluro a lanna o'a ceite* (*Job 41, 17*); it sticks too fast, *ceanglann ré go ródaingean*.

(3) To hold fast to (*fig.*), *leanaim* *oe*: s. to your story, *lean oeo' rgeat*; that is a nickname that will stick to him as long as he lives, *rim leapaínm oo*

leanfaíó oe an fáio ir máip-fíó ré.

(4) Idiom, to hesitate (with at): you are stuck in the same mud, *ta tú ran otrioblóio céaona*.

Stickiness, *n.*, the quality of being sticky, *speamuigteaót*, *-a*, *f.*

Sticky, *a.*, adhesive, (1) *speamác*, *-aige*; (2) *speamuigteaót*, *-aige*.

Stiff, *a.*, (1) not easily bent, rigid, inflexible. (a) *rtacac*, *-aige*; (b) *rtompurigte*; (c) *cruparoe*, *ind.*; (d) *puróte*, *ind.*; (e) *cruaró*, *-e*: s. as a stick, *coméruaró le maroe*; (f) *rearmaó*, *-aige*: they made their necks s., *oo rinne-aóap a munéil rearmaó* (*Jer. 17, 23*); (g) my legs are s., *ta mo cora gan lút*.

(2) Not liquid or fluid, tenacious, *rigim*, *-gne*.

(3) Strong, *lároim*, *-one*, a stiff gale, *áaot lároim*.

(4) Stubborn, obstinate, (a) *rtuacac*, *-aige*; (b) *cnámuróte*, *ind.*; (c) *ceannóána*, *ind.*; (d) *teann*, *-eine*: a dog is s. on his own threshold, *ir teann maóao ap a táipreaó féin*; (e) *tailc*, *-e*; (f) *tolgóa*, *ind.*

(5) Harsh, severe, *ooót*, *-oíte*.

(6) Not natural or easy, strained, affected, (a) *leacanta*; (b) *rtalcac*, *-aige*; (c) *rtailceamaí*, *-mía*.

Stiffen, *v.t.*, to make stiff, (1) *teannuigim*, *-uáaó*; (2) *teann-taím*, *-ao*; (3) *cruaóaim*, *-ao*; (4) *cruaóuigim*, *-uáaó*.

Stiffen, *v.i.*, to become stiff, *rtalcaim*, *-ao*.

Stiffened, *a.*, made stiff, *rtompurigte*: s. with cold, *rtompurigte nó ppeácta le ruáct*.

Stiffly, *ad.*, in a stiff manner, *go teann*.

Stiff-necked, *a.*, very stubborn or obstinate, (1) *cpuarōmumēalac*, -*aiŕe*; (2) *mumiceac*, -*aiŕe*; (3) *ceannróana*, *ind.*

Stiffness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stiff, (1) *teannar*, -*aiŕ*, *m.*; (2) *leacantaac*, -*a*, *f.*

Stifle, *v.t.*, to choke, to suffocate, (1) *múcaim*, -*ao*; (2) *taétaim*, -*ao*.

Stifled, *a.*, choked or suffocated, (1) *múcta*, *ind.*; (2) *taétuigte*, *ind.*

Stifling, *n.*, the act of choking or suffocating, (1) *múcao*, -*éta*, *m.*; (2) *taétao*, -*tuigte*, *m.*

Stifling, *a.*, tending to stifle, *múcta*, -*aiŕe*.

Stigma, *n.*, a mark of disgrace or infamy, (1) *toibéim*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (2) *toct*, -*a*, *m.*; (3) *bpeall*, -*eill*, *m.*

Stigmatize, *v.t.*, to mark with disgrace, *toibéimnigim*, -*iuŕao*.

Stile, *n.*, steps for passing over a fence, (1) *rtreapa nó rtrapa cum oul tar claoe*; (2) *coirpeán*, -*áin*, *m.* (*U.*); (3) to help one over a s., *congnam oo taobairt cum oul ruar i gcéim*.

Stiletto, *n.*, a kind of dagger, *moobos*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*

Still, *v.t.*, (1) to make quiet or calm, (a) *ciúinigim*, -*iuŕao*; (b) *ruaimnigim*, -*iuŕao*: when the waves thereof arise thou stillest them, *an tan bío a tonna ar oíogbáil ruar ruaimnigeann tú iao* (*Ps.* 89, 9).

(2) To lull, to silence, (a) I shall s. your din, *cuirfeao ao foct tú*; (b) *coirŕfeao-ra oo béal*.

Still, *a.*, (1) motionless, at rest, quiet, (a) *rocair*, -*cra*; (b) *i n-a ſcomnurde*: their strength is to

sit still, *'ré a neart panamam i n-a ſcomnurde* (*Isa.* 30, 7).

(2) Quiet, calm, not disturbed by noise, *ciúm*, -*e*.

(3) Uttering no sound, silent, (a) *toctac*, -*aiŕe*; (b) they shall be as s. as a stone, *béto riad toctac mar cloic* (*Ex.* 15, 16); (c) *toctamail*, -*mla*; (d) *toftac*, -*aiŕe* (*Don.*).

(4) Soft, gentle, low (a) *ráim*, -*áime*; (b) *táim*, -*áime*; (c) *ruaimneac*, -*niŕe*: a s. small voice, *ſuſ ruaimneac caol* (*1 Kings* 19, 12).

Still, *ad.*, (1) to this time, (a) *for*: it is s. early, *tá ré luac for*; is he there s.? *an bfuil ré ann for?*; if it appear s. in the garment, *má tairbeánann ré for annran éadac* (*Lev.* 13, 57); he is in bed s., *tá ré for ar a leabaró*; (b) *ſo fóill* (*N. Con.* and *Don.*); (c) *ſo forta*.

(2) Always, ever, constantly, (a) *a dólam* (*a dólaím*, *Con.* and *Don.*); (b) *i ſcomnurde*: those will I let remain s. in their own land, *leigſrō mé oíob rim fuirneac i ſcomnurde i n-a oíir féim* (*Jer.* 27, 11).

(3) After that, after what has been said, (a) *má tá féim*; (b) *ar a ſon rim féim*.

(4) In spite of what has been said or done, (a) *o'aimróeóim rim*; (b) *bíob ſup*.

S. more, *mó ra éac*.

Still, *n.*, a vessel used in distillation, *oíios*, -*iŕe*, *pl.* -*a* and -*iŕeaca*, *f.*

Stilled, *a.*, made calm or quiet, *ciúingte*, *ind.*

Stillness, *n.*, the quality or state of being still, *ciúmeap*, *gen.* -*niŕ*, *m.*

Stilt, *n.*, a pole with a rest for the foot ; used in pairs for walking, *corcorpac*, -*ar*, *m.*

Stimulate, *v.t.*, to excite. encourage or animate, (1) *bporcuſim*, -*uſa*: necessity stimulates invention, *bporcuſeann aſic mn-tea* (Prov.); (2) *ſpioraim*, -*a* (*Æn.* 1113); (3) *bporcuſim*, -*uſa*.

Stimulating, *a.*, tending to stimulate, *bporcuſtea*, -*ſe*.

Stimulation, *n.*, the act of stimulating, (1) *bporcuſa*, -*uſe*, *m.*; (2) *ſpioruſa*, -*uſe*, *m.*; (3) *ſpiora*, -*ſa*, *m.*

Stimulator, *n.*, one who or that which stimulates, *bporcuſtea*, -*ſa*, -*ſi*, *m.*

Stimulus, *n.*, something that incites to action, an incentive, *bpor*, *gen.* and *pl.* *bporo*, *m.*

Sting, *n.*, (1) the sharp-pointed poisonous weapon with which some animals and insects are furnished, (a) *ſa*, *g. id.*, and -*a*, *pl.* -*ar*, *m.*; (b) *cau*, -*e*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (c) *cau*, -*ar*, -*ar*, *f.*; (d) *cau*, *g. cau*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (e) *cau*, *gen. cau*, *f.*; (f) *cau*, -*ar*, *pl. -a* and -*ar*, *f.*

(2) Anything that gives acute mental or physical pain, (a) *cau*, -*e*, *pl. id.*, *f.*: the s. of death is sin, *ſi é an peaca* *cau an ba* (1 Cor. 15, 56); (b) *cau*, -*e*, *pl. -a*, and -*a*, *f.*: the s. of conscience, *cau an coſua*; (c) *ſa*, *g. id.* and *ſa*, *pl. ſa*, *gpl. ſa*, *m.*: a sweet tongue is seldom without a s. at its root, *ſi anam a bionn teanga mſi ſan ſa 'n-a bun* (Prov.); (d) *ſim*, -*e*, *pl. -ona* and -*onta*, *f.*

Sting, *v.t.*, (1) to wound with a sting, (a) *cauaim*, -*a*: it

stingeth like an adder, *cauaim ſe amait aſoer* (Prov. 23, 32); (b) *cauim*, -*ſa*; (c) *ſabaim* *oe cau*.

(2) To pain acutely, *ſim*, *v.n.* *ſim* and *ſona*: that stung my heart, *oe ſim ſim mo epore*.

Stinginess, *n.*, the quality or state of being stingy, (1) *ſorſa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ſorſa*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *cnioraima*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ſorſa*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *ſorſa*, -*a*, *f.*; (6) *cauaima*, -*a*, *f.*: s. does not pay, *can den epionma* *a* *cauaima*.

Stinging, *a.*, capable of wounding with a sting, *cau*, -*ar*.

Stinging, *n.*, inflicting a sting, (1) *cauſim*, -*ſona*, *f.*; (2) *biora*, -*ſa*, *m.*

Stingless, *a.*, without a sting, *ſan cau*.

Stingy, *a.*, (1) churlish, inhospitable *amſiama*, -*ar*.

(2) Avaricious, *ſanna*, -*ar*.

(3) Hungry, penurious, (a) *ſorſa*, *ind.*; (b) *ſorſa*, -*ar*.

(4) Niggardly, (a) *ſorſa*, -*ar*; (b) *ſorſa*, -*ar*; (c) *ſorſa*, -*ar*; (d) *cauaima*, *ind.*; *ſorſa*, -*ar*; you stingy person! *a ſim oſar!*

Stink, *n.*, a strong offensive smell, (1) *brianar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (2) *ſorſa*, -*ar*, *m.* See Stench.

Stink, *v.i.*, to emit a strong offensive smell, *brianurim*, -*uſa*: their fish s. for want of water, *brianur a n-ſar* *oe oſ urſe* (Isa. 50, 2).

Stinking, *a.*, emitting an offensive odour, (1) *brian*, -*e*; (2) *ſorſa*, -*ar*; (3) *biora*, -*ar*; (4) *mſiama*, -*ar*.

Stint, *v.t.*, to restrict to short allowance, *cauim*, -*uſa*: he

stinted my allowance, *do éaduiḡ ré mo éuro.*

Stipend, *n.*, settled pay, *tuairparat, -ait, m.*

Stipulate, *v.i.*, to contract, to settle terms, (1) *ṽéanaim coinḡeall*; (2) *adtuḡim, -uḡad* (*B.L.L.* I. 146).

Stipulation, *n.*, a special condition, in a contract or bargain, (1) *coinḡeall, -ḡill, m.*; (2) *naróm, gen. naðoma, pl. naðomanna, f.*

Stir, *v.t.*, (1) to move, *corpuḡim, -ḡe* and *-uḡad*: I had not strength to stir my foot, *ní raib neart agam mo cor do corpuḡad*; to s. the table, *an bóro do corpuḡad*.

(2) To incite, arouse or excite to action, (a) *corpuḡim, -ḡe* and *-uḡad*: grace stirs up the will, *corpuḡeann na ḡrára an toil*; none is so fierce that dare s. him up, *ní'l don éom boib rim o'a leḡeann an eagla a corpuḡad ruar* (*Job* 41, 10); (b) *ḡluairim, -reacht*: to s. up the people to rebellion, *an pobal do ḡluairacht éum méirliciar*; (c) *ḡrúoruiḡim, -uḡad*.

(3) To agitate as a liquid, (a) *corpuḡim, -uḡad* and *-ḡe*: s. the gruel, *corpuḡ an leite* (*M.*); (b) *doirctim, -ortad* (*Con.*); (c) *meaḡdam, -ad*.

Stir, *v.i.*, to move, (1) *corpuḡim, -uḡad* and *-ḡe*: I shall not s., *ní corpródad*; (2) he did not s., (a) *níor corpuḡ ré*; (b) *níor éur ré cor de* (*nó ar*); they will not have the strength or power to s. as they would wish, *ní beró neart ná cumacht ada cor do éur oib mar bad mian leó*.

Stir, *n.*, (1) the act of stirring, (a) *cor, g. cor, pl. id., m.*: there

was not a s. out of him, *ní raib cor ar*; (b) *miam, g. méime, f.*: without a s., motionless, *ḡan miam*; (c) *leó, -e, f.*

(2) Tumult, public disturbance or commotion, (a) *buaróirt, -ṽearṽa, f.*: there was no small s. among the soldiers, *ṽ'eirḡ buaróirt náir beas imearḡ na raḡtoir* (*Acts* 12, 18); (b) *troiplearḡ, -eirḡe, f.* (? *troim-pléarḡ*).

Stirabout, *n.*, oatmeal or Indian meal boiled in water and constantly stirred till of the right consistence, (1) *leite, g. id.*, and *-an, f.*; (2) *bṽacán, -ám, m.* (*Or.*); (3) *bṽacán, -am, m.* (*Don.*)

Stirk, *n.*, (1) a yearling heifer, *colpac, -aḡe, f.*

(2) A nickname for a low stout young person, (a) *mom-ailíneac, -niḡ, m.*; (b) *patalós, -óḡe, -a, f., dim. patalóḡin, m.*

Stirring, *a.*, putting in motion, *corpuḡeac, -ḡiḡe*.

Stirrup, *n.*, a rest for the foot which forms part of a saddle, *rtioróir, g. -e, pl. -í, f.*

Stirrup-cup, *n.*, a drink taken at the door after mounting on horseback, now applied to the final drink, *ṽeoc an doiruir*.

Stirrup-leather, *n.*, the strap which binds the stirrup to the saddle, *leacar na rtioróipe*.

Stitch, *v.t.*, to sew or unite by stitches, (1) *ruaḡáilim, -ḡáil*; (2) *ruaḡim, -aḡáil*.

Stitch, *n.*, (1) a single pass of the needle and thread in sewing, *ḡréim, gen. ḡreama, pl. ḡreamanna, m.*: he who does not put a knot loses the first s., *an té na cuiréann ruaróm cailleann ré an éad ḡreim* (*Prov.*); the

long s. of the roguish tailor, *ḡreim fəʊa an tálillúpa meab-laiḡ*.

(2) A single loop in knitting, *lúb*, *gen. -úb*, *-a*, *f.*: a s. down, *lúb ar lár*.

(3) A local sharp pain, (a) *arraig*, *-e*, *-eada*, *f.*; (b) *ḡreim*, *-eama*, *-eamanna*, *m.*; a stitch in the side from running, *ḡreim reada*; (c) *ioða*, *g. id.*, *-ona*, *f.* (*cf. B.L.L. I. 300, 5*); (d) *oioḡ*, *-e*, *pl. -te* and *-teada*, *f.*

(4) The least part of a dress; (a) *raic*, *-e*, *pl. -í* and *-eanna*: (b) *rnáite*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eanna*, *m.*, he has not a s. on him, (i) *ní'l raic air*, (ii) *ní'l rnáite air*, (iii) *ní'l falaic air* (*M. U.*); (iv) *ḡan róime air* (*Tyr.*).

Stitched, *a.*, sewn, *ruaḡte*, *ind.*

Stitching, *n.*, the act of sewing, *ruaḡáil*, *-ála*, *f.*

Stoat, *n.*, a kind of weasel, *turóḡin*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*

Stock, *n.*, (1) a tribe, (a) *ḡime*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aða* and *-aðada*, *f.*: children of the s. of Abraham, *clann ḡime Abrahám* (*Acts 13, 26*); (b) *aicme*, *f.*; (c) *clann*, *f.*; (d) *pór*, *-ór*, *m.*

(2) A block of wood, (a) *crann*, *g. crann*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: who adored and served stocks and stones, *noḡ o'aðrao ḡ oo ruarao cloca ḡ crann* (*Donl. 58, 8*); (b) *rmotán*, *-ám*, *m.*: saying to a s. thou art my father, *aḡ raḡo le rmotán ir tú m'adair* (*Jer. 2, 27*).

(3) A frame of wood in which the feet of criminals were confined, (a) *piolór*, *-óra*, *m.*; (b) *ceap*, *g. cip*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. L. cippus*): he made their feet fast in the stocks, *oo ḡaingsro ré a*

ḡcopa i ḡceap (*Acts 16, 24*); (c) *ḡomceap*, *-cip*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(4) A stem, (a) *préam*, *gen. préime*, *pl. préama* and *préamada*, *f.*; (b) *bun*, *-um*, *m.*: though the s. thereof die in the ground, *má tá ḡo raḡarḡ a bun o'eus annra cḡiarḡ* (*Job 14, 8*); (c) *bunao*, *-arḡ*, *m.*: or to the s. of the stranger's family, *nó le bunao munntire an coimḡiḡ* (*Lev. 25, 47*).

(5) The part in which others are inserted or to which they are attached, as: (a) the s. of a wheel, (i) *ceap*, *gen. and pl. cip*, *m.*, (ii) *mol*, *g. muil*, *m.*, (iii) *imleacán*, *-ám*, *m.*, (iv) *imleós*, *-óise*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) a gun-stock, *ceap ḡunna*, *m.*; (c) bit-stock in which bits are held in boring, *ḡreimceap*, *-cip*, *m.*; (d) plane-stock in which the plane iron is fitted, *ceap locra*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (e) anvil-stock, *ceap-imneóime*; (f) oil-stock, *ceap ola*, the vessel in which the holy oils are carried for anointing the sick and baptizing.

(6) Domestic animals collectively, (a) *bólaḡt*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *eallac*, *aḡ*, *m.*

Stockbroker, *n.*, a broker who deals in stock, *ceannurḡe cuarta* (*O' Beg.*).

Stock-dove, *n.*, the wild pigeon, *colmán ḡorm*, *m.*

Stocking, *n.*, a knitted covering for the feet, (1) *rtoca*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -caí*, *m.*; (2) *ḡiorán*, *ám*, *m.* (*Don.*); (3) vampless stocking, (a) *lóipín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (b) *troiḡcín*, *m.*; (c) *máirtín*, *m.*

Stock-jobber, *n.*, one whose trade is to buy and sell stock, *ceannurḡe cuarta* (*O' Beg.*).

Stock-still, *a.*, perfectly still, *neam-coppurōteac*.

Stole, *n.* (a priest's), *ῥτόλ*, *gen. -e*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. stola*).

Stole, *imp.* of Steal: he *s.*, *ῥο ḡoro ré*.

Stolen, *a.*, taken by theft, *ḡoroce*: what has not been eaten or stolen will be found, *an ḡuro ná puil itte nó ḡoroce ḡeōbčar é*.

Stomach, *n.*, the digestive cavity,

(1) *ḡoite*, *gen. id.*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. gula*, the throat): *s.* worm, *miot ḡoite*; use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, *cleacč beḡán ḡiona ar ḡon ῥο ḡoite* (1 *Tim.* 5, 23); (2) *cliačlac*, *-aiḡ*; (3) *ḡḡeicín*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní*, *m.*; (4) *ḡḡeicean*, *-čim*, *m.*; (5) *méacal*, *-aile*, *-a*, *f.*; (6) *čébe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -bí*, *f.*; (7) *clí*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (8) *bočḡ*, *g. buntḡ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: it is a good story that would fill a *s.*, *ir maič an ḡḡeal a liončarč bočḡ*.

Stomacher, *n.*, an ornamental covering for the breast, *učac*, *gen. and pl. -aiḡ*, *m.*: instead of a *s.* a girding of sackcloth, *i n-aič an učaiḡ čriorluḡarč ḡaic-éacaiḡ* (*Isa.* 3, 24).

Stomachless, *a.*, without appetite, *ḡan čuíl i mbiač*.

Stone, *v.t.*, to throw stones at; to kill with stones, (1) *čločaim*, *-arč*: the people of the land shall *s.* him with stones, *čloč-čarč muinntir na čipe le čloč-aib é* (*Lev.* 20, 2); (2) *čaičim čloč le čume*, (also *ar čume*); (3) *čuačim le čloč-aib*; (4) *ḡab-aim če čloč-aib ar*.

Stone, *n.*, (1) concreted earthy or mineral matter, (a) *čloč*, *-oice*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) *arč*, *g. arč*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (c) *ail*, *g. aileac*, *pl. ailče*, *dat. ailuḡ*, *f.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* IV. 142); (d) *liaḡ*, *-iḡe*, *-a*, *f.*

(2) *Fig.*, to kill two birds with one *s.*, *čá éan ῥo marčarč ῥ'aconučarč*, *nó čá čéim ῥo čriočnuḡarč ῥ'acončuairč*.

(3) A gem, (a) *čloč čuačarč*; (b) *čloč loḡmarč*; *čloč luacčmarč*.

(4) A stone in weight = 14 lbs., *čloč*, *-oice*, *-a*, *f.*: a *s.* of wool, *čloč otna*.

(5) A calculous in the bladder, *čloč čuač*, *f.*

(6) Testicle, *čloč*, *-oice*, *-a*, *f.*

The *s. jug*, *ḡriorún čainḡean čorčarč*.

A round, heavy *s.*, *puntán*, *-ám*, *m.*

S. monument, *čromleac*, *g. -lice*, *pl. -a*, *f.*

A great *s.*, *lia*, *g. id.*, *m.* In *O. I. nom.* *lia*, *gen. liac* (*c=č*) (*cf.* *lia čail*, the Stone of Destiny post).

Stone-blind, *a.*, completely blind, *čallčarč*, *-oice*.

Stone-bramble, *n.*, a trailing species of bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*), *ḡuḡ na mban mín*.

Stone-bruise, *n.*, a bruise on the sole of the foot which sometimes forms into an abscess, (1) *čunn-leac*, *-lice*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *čonn-čuačarč*, *-čuačite*, *m.*; (3) *čub-ac*, *-aič*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Stone-chat, *n.*, a bird (*Pratincola rubicola*), (1) *čairčín čloč*, *m.*; (2) *ḡairčín čarč čloč*, *m.*; (3) *čairčín čloč*; (4) *čločarčán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Stone-crop, *n.*, a plant (*Sedum acre*), *ḡračán na ḡčloč*.

Stone-cutter, *n.*, one who dresses stones, *mḡir*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*

Stoning, *n.*, the act of throwing stones, *at*, *čločarč*, *-ččarč*, *m.*

Stone of Destiny, the celebrated stone on which the Kings of

Ireland were crowned for centuries; removed to Scotland, and now said to form part of the Coronation Chair of England
 ὡς πάν.

Stonewort, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Chara*, *ρεατσίωρ, m.*

Stony, *a.*, abounding with stones, (1) *κλοάριον, ind.*; (2) *κλοάματ, -ματα*; (3) *κλοάσ, -αίε*.

S. place or district, (a) *βοιρ-εανν, -ρνε, -α, f.* (*cf.* Burren, Ballyvourney, etc.); (b) *κλοάρι, -αρι, m.*; (c) *κλοίρεαδ, -ρίε, -α, f.*

Stook, *n.*, a collection of sheaves of corn set up in a field, (1) *ρτúcán, -ám, m.*; (2) *ρτυαίε, -ε, -εάδ, f.*; (3) *ρτοοα, g. id., pl. -αί, m.*; (4) *αοαδ, -αίε, m.*; (5) *cuirceós, -óige, -α, f. (Con.).*

Stool, *n.*, a seat usually with three legs and without a back, (1) *ρτόλ, -όλ, pl. id. and -ιτα, m.*; (2) *τεόρκορác, -αίε, m.*

Small s., *ρορcán, -ám, m.*

Stoop, *n.*, (1) the act of bending the body downward and forward, *επομαθ, gen. and pl. επομετα, m.*

(2) A habitual bend of the back, *επουμε, g. id., f.*

Stoop, *v.i.*, (1) to bend forward and downward, (a) *επομαιμ, -αθ*; (b) *εύβαιμ, -αθ*; (c) *ελαοναιμ, -αθ*: they s. down together, *ελαοναο ριορ ι n-éim-ρεατ (Isa. 46, 2).*

(2) To assume a position of humility, *εμλουγίμ, -υγáθ*.

Stoop, *v.t.*, (1) to bend forward and downward, *επομαιμ, -αθ*: I stooped my head, *οο επομαρ μο εεανν*.

(2) To cause to assume a position of humility, *εμλουγίμ, -υγáθ*: I stooped their pride, *ο'εμλουγέαρ α n-υαθαρ*.

Stooped, *a.*, bent, *επομ, gsf. επουμε*

Stooping, *n.*, the act of bending forward, *επομαθ, gen. and pl. επομετα, m.*

Stop, *v.t.*, (1) to close an opening (a) *ρτοπαίμ, -αθ*; (b) *ούναίμ, -αθ*; (c) *οπουοίμ, v.n. id.*

(2) To restrain motion or progress, (a) *ρταομαιμ, v.n. ρταο (cf. stat, stands)*; (b) *ρτοπαίμ, -αθ*; (c) *cuipum ρταο ιε*: I shall s. him, *cuirpeao-ρα ρταο ιερ*; *cuipum οειρεαθ ιερ*.

(3) To hinder, check or impede, (a) *εααίμ, v.n. εαε*; (b) *κοιργίμ, v.n. κοιργ*: s. the way against the people, *κοιργ αν τρλίε ι n-αγáο na munnτipe (Ps. 35, 3)*; (c) *cuipum αραομαι αρ*: who shall s. me, *εé cuirpíο αραομαι ορμ*; (d) *ιοταίμ, -αθ*; (e) *τιοβαιμ, -αθ*; (f) *ούναίμ, -αθ*: they stopped their ears, *οο ούναοαρ α γελυαα*.

S. ! cease ! hold ! ιεγ αρ !

Stop, *v.i.*, (1) to cease, to halt, *ρταομαιμ, v.n. ρταο*: I stopped at once, *οο ρταοαρ ιάιτρεαδ*; in the middle of the sport is the time to s., (a) *ι ιάρ αν τρύγαρτα ιρ μιτρο ρταο*; (b) *nuair ιρ mó αν ρπόρτ ρεαθ ιρ cóip ρταο οε*.

(2) To stay a short time, to tarry, *παναίμ, -αίμαιμ(τ) and παναετ, imper. παν*: they stopped at home till the money was spent, *ο'παν ριαο ας βαίε nó γο ραίθ αν τ-αιργεαθ εαίττε*.

(3) To cease from any motion or action, (a) *φορuiγίμ, -υγáθ*; (b) *τορτuiγίμ, -υγáθ*.

Stop, *n.*, (1) the act of stopping, cessation, (a) *ρταο, -αο, m.*: he made neither s. nor stay, *νιορ οέμ (οεαρν) ρé ρταο ná κομνυοε*; (b) *πανμαιμτ, -ε, f.*; (c) *παναετ, -α, f.*; (d) *ειρρεαδ, gen. -ίε, m.*

(2) Hindrance, obstruction, (a) *cor̄s*, -α, *m.*; (b) *bac*, -αιε, *m.*; (c) *lac*, *g. luic, m.*

(3) A mark of punctuation, *ptaō*, *gen. and pl. ptaō*, *m.* (a full s.).

Stoppage, *n.*, arresting progress or action, (1) *toimēas*, *gen. and pl. -mēs, m.*; (2) *ptaō*, *gen. and pl. ptaō*, *m.*; (3) *cor̄s*, -α, *m.*; (4) *bac*, -αιε, *m.*

Stopper, *n.*, that which closes a hole in a vessel, (1) *thalán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *arcan*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *ptaipéal*, -éil, *m.*; (4) *ptoparoe*, *g. id., pl. -oí, m.*; (5) *ptopós*, -óse, -α, *f.*

Stopping, *n.*, the act of stopping, hindering or obstructing, (1) *ptaō*, -α, *m.*; (2) *cor̄s*, -α, *m.*; (3) *ptaō*, -α, *m.*; (3) *ptaō*, -α, *m.*

Stopple, *n.*, a stopper as above, *thalán*, -ám, *m.*

Store, *n.*, (1) a large number or great quantity accumulated or collected, (a) *ptór*, *gen. and pl. -óir, m.*; (b) *cirte*, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (c) *taim̄se*, *g. -α, dat. -sō, pl. -sí, f.*

(2) A warehouse, a shop, *ptopa*, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

(3) A place of deposit for goods, *ptópar*, -α, *m.*

(4) Articles of food, accumulated for a specific purpose, *tón*, -óm, *m.* (*cf.* baggage horses, *capaitl tón*).

In s., in keeping, in readiness, fated: it is in s. for you .i. fated for you, (a) *tá ré i n-dán duit*; (b) being weighed, *tá ré i dtóm̄ar duit*; (c) *tá ré faoi dtóm̄ar duit*.

Store, *v.t.*, to accumulate, (1) *cuirim i dtair̄se*; (2) *cnuaruisim*, -uḡsá: s. in the proper

time, *cnuaruis i n-dm oim̄eám-nac*; (3) *fig.*, woe to him who sets s. on the world, *ir mair̄s a cnuaruis don tpuim̄ran tpaḡsal*.

Storehouse, *n.*, a house in which goods are stored, (1) *taim̄sioán*, *gen. and pl. -ám, m.*; (2) *ioirt-lann*, -áinne, -anna, *f.*; (3) *ioirtlann*, -áinne, -anna, *f.*; (4) *taim̄s-airim*, *f.*; (5) *ḡad̄oán*, -ám, *m.*

Store-keeper, *n.*, a man in charge of goods of any kind, *taim̄seacán*, -ám, *m.*

Storing, *n.*, (1) the act of accumulating, *cnuarac*, -ais, *m.*

(2) The accumulation thus formed, *cnuarac̄t*, -α, *f.*

Stork, *n.*, a large white wading bird (*Ciconia alba*), with long legs and a long pointed bill, (1) *cor̄r*, *g. cuir̄e, pl. -α, f.*: he would steal the egg from the s. and the s. herself in the end, *ḡor̄peac̄ ré an t-ub̄ ó'n ḡcuir̄r ḡ an cor̄r réim̄ fá d̄eireac̄*; (2) *cor̄r bán* (*C. alba*); (3) *cor̄r iars̄*, *f.*; (4) *cor̄r m̄óna*, *f.* (*C. nigra*); (5) *cor̄r ḡlar*, *f.*

Storm, *n.*, (1) a violent atmospheric disturbance; a tempest, (a) *ptoirim*, *gen. ptuir̄me, pl. -eac̄a, f.* (*cf.* Ger. *sturm*); (b) *an̄pac̄*, -α, *m.*: *ir mair̄s an b̄ár le linn an an̄pac̄* (*an̄pac̄e*) *mar̄ t̄ioc̄pac̄ an ḡuan i n̄oir̄ na fear̄c̄ainne*; no s. till the wind is from the south, *ní an̄pac̄ ḡo ḡaoit i n̄oeac̄*; there is not a s. but abates, *ní'l an̄pac̄ ná iḡr̄ḡeann*; to raise a s., *an̄pac̄ do dtḡsáil*; (c) *ḡair̄b̄r̄ion*, -ríne, -nta, *f.*; (d) *ḡair̄r̄ion*, *f.*; (e) *ḡair̄r̄ta*, *g. id., m.*: *cf.* *ḡair̄r̄ta ruac̄ na him̄ro/ḡair̄r̄ta con̄pac̄ na Cár̄ḡa/ḡair̄r̄ta lá 'le b̄r̄ḡro/ḡair̄r̄ta lá 'le*

m.; (e) ill-proportioned, awkward woman, *συρτός, -όις, -α, f.*; (f) growing lad, *ριόρπας, -ας, m.*; (g) thick-witted young woman, *ριόρπας, -ας, f.*

Stout, *n.*, porter, *λιονν ουβ, m.*

Stoutly, *ad.*, in a brave manner, *σο calma.*

Stoutness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stout, (1) *τέαζαρ, -αρ, m.*; (2) *τέαζαρτάς, -α, f.*; (3) *ραιμπε, g. id., f.*; (4) *ραιμπεάς, -α, f.*

Stove, *n.*, an apparatus for warming a room, cooking, etc., *ρορν, -ορν, m.*, also *ρορν, -ε, f.*

Stow, *v.t.*, to arrange, *κυρμ 1 βπειρτε*: to s. goods in a ship, *εαρηαδα ου κυρ 1 βπειρτε 1 λυγ.*

Strabismus, *n.* See Squint.

Straddle, *n.*, part of the common harness of a horse or ass, also a kind of straddle to which a basket is attached on each side, *ρρατάρ, gen. ρρατράς, pl. ρρατράς, f.* The wooden part in which are the holes for the pins, *κορν, -ε, -εας, f.*

Straddle, *v.t.*, (1) to place a straddle on a horse, *ρρατάργυμ, -υγας.*

(2) To get astride on a horse, *ζαδαρζαρμ, -ας.*

Straddle-pin, *n.*, a pin inserted in the straddle from which the basket is suspended, *ρζορπός, -ός, -α, f.*

Straggle, *v.i.*, (1) to wander from the direct course, *ιομγλυαρμ, -ρεας.*

(2) To stray, *ιμτγμ αρ ρεαςρ.*

Straggling, *n.*, the act of wandering from the direct course, *ιομγλυαρρεας, -α, f.*

Straggling, *a.*, wandering from the direct course or way, (1) *οιρτγας, -γς, f.*; (2) *ιομγλυαρρεας, -ρς, f.*; (3) *ρεαδορρεας, -ορς, f.*

Straight, *a.*, (1) right mathematically, *ορρεας, -ρς, f.* (cf. L. directus).

(2) Morally upright, just, fair, *ορν, -ορ.*

Straight, *ad.*, (1) in a straight manner, *σο ορρεας*: an honest man will look s. at you, *οεαρ-εφαρ αν ρεαρ μακάντα σο ορρεας ορτ*; (2) directly, immediately, idiom, *εεανν αρ αζαρ*: he went s. for the door, *οειν ρε εεανν αρ αζαρ αρ αν νοορ.*

Straightedge, *n.*, a piece of wood or metal having one edge perfectly straight, *ευμαρρμαζαι, -ζα, f.*

Straighten, *v.t.*, to make straight, *ορμγμ, -ιγας.*

Straightening, *n.*, the act of making straight, *ορμυγας, -γς, m.*

Straight line, *n.*, a line that lies evenly between its extreme points, (1) *line ορρεας*; (2) *ορπονline.*

Straightly, *ad.*, in a straight manner, *σο ορρεας.*

Straightness, *n.*, the quality or state of being straight, *ορρεας, gen. -τα, f.*

Straightway, *ad.*, immediately, without delay, *ρειμορρεας.*

Strain, *n.*, (1) the act of straining or the state of being strained, (a) *εεανν, -ειννε, -ντα*; (b) *ρνιομ, -α, -τα, m.*

(2) The air of a song, *ρonn, gen. and pl. ρυνν, m.*

S. of a bagpipe, ρρανν, -αννε, -α, f.

(3) Inborn or inherited tendency or disposition, *ρταδαν, -ε, f.*

Strain, *v.t.*, (1) to draw with force, to exert to the utmost, *εεαννμ, -ας (cf. L. tendo, I stretch).*

(2) To pass through a strainer, (a) ῥῥαῖναι, -αὐ (cf. √ skag, to move, to shake); (b) ῥιολ-
τῦναι, -υῖα; (c) ῥιολῦναι, -
υῖα (Tyr.).

To s. potatoes, to remove the
water in which they were boiled, (a) ῥῥαῖναι
ἡ πατάται (M.); (b) ῥιολῦναι
ἡ πατάται (Con.); (c) ῥαῖναι
ἡ πατάται (U.).

(3) To force, to constrain,
cuim éigean ar: don't s. your-
self, ná cuim éigean ort féin.

Strainer, *n.*, a vessel with a per-
forated bottom for straining
liquids, (1) ῥιολῖν, *gen.* and *pl.*
-ῖν, *m.*, also ῥιολῖν, -ῖν, *m.*;
(2) ῥιολῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖν, *m.*;
(3) ῥῥαῖναι, -ῖν, *m.*;
(4) ῥῥαῖναι, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖν, *m.*;
(5) ῥῥαῖναι, -ῖν, *m.*;
(6) ῥῥαῖναι, -ῖν, *m.*

Straining, *n.*, (1) exerting to the
utmost, ῥῥαῖναι, -ῖν, *m.*

(2) Filtering, (a) ῥῥαῖναι,
-ῖν, *m.*; (b) ῥῥαῖναι, -ῖν, *f.*;
(c) ῥιολῖν, -ῖν, *m.*

Strait, *a.*, narrow, cuimang, *comp.*
cung and -ang: s. is the gate
and narrow is the way, ῖν
cuimang an doim 7 ῖν caol an
trise (Mat. 7, 14).

Strait, *n.*, (1) a narrow passage
of water connecting two seas,
(a) caol, -oil, -ita, *m.*; (b)
ῥῥαῖναι (somet. ῥῥαῖναι), *g. id.*,
pl. -ῖν, *m.*; (c) cuim mang, *m.*

(2) Poverty, distress, (a) cuim-
ang, -ang, -ang, *m.*: in the ful-
ness of his sufficiency he shall
be in straits, 1 n-iomlaine a
tábhacta berò pé 1 scumang (Job
20, 22); (b) éigean, -ang, *m.*;
(c) cuim, -e, *f.*; (d) cuimang,
-ang, -a, *f.*

Straiten, *v.t.*, to embarrass, to put
into difficulties, (1) cuimang, -
ang; (2) cuimang cuimang ar: so
that thy steps shall not be
straitened, ionnur nac cuim-
rang cuimang ar do céimib
(K., Tob. 288, 20); (3) cuim-
rang, -ang.

Straitly, *ad.*, strictly, rigorously,
so cuimang (Gen. 43, 7).

Straitness, *n.*, the condition of
being pinched by poverty, (1)
cuimang, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) cuimang,
-ang, -a, *f.*: they shall eat
every one the flesh of his friend
in the s., iorparò ang uile
duine díob feól a carad anna
cuimang (Jer. 19, 9).

Strand, *n.*, the beach of a sea or
lake, (1) tráig, -ang, *f.*; (2)
cladac, -ang, -ang, *m.*; (3)
cuimang, *g. id.*, *f.*

Strand, *n.*, one of the divisions or
twists of which a rope is com-
posed, duat, -at, *pl. id.*, *gpl.*
-ac, *m.*

Strange, *a.*, (1) not according to
the common way, (a) odd, queer,
(i) at, -e, (ii) greannmar, -ang,
(iii) arteac, -ang; (b) unusual,
uncommon, novel, (i) neam-
ngat, -ang, (ii) míocunearac,
-ang; (c) surprising, extra-
ordinary, (i) iongantac, -ang,
(ii) éactac, -ang, (iii) aibreac,
-ang, (iv) diabaita, *ind.*, (v)
mór: nac mór an rgeal é
nac bfuair mé paróbrear an
traogail (D. D. 36); (d) un-
natural, irregular, (i) éagramaita
ind., (ii) uatbairac, -ang, (iii)
aitac, -ang.

(2) Belonging to another
country, foreign, (a) galloa, *ind.*;
(b) comang, -ang: in a s.
country, 1 otir comang (Heb.
11, 9); (c) comang, -ang:

in s. cities, 1 γκαίτρεαδαίθ κοίς-
ερίε (Acts 26, 11); I was a
stranger in a s. land, βί με ἀμ
κοίςερίοθ 1 οτίρ κοίςερίοθ (Ex.
2, 22); (d) θεόρατα, *ind.* (cf.
οῦνε θεόρατα, a stranger, an
exile), also θεόραντα, *ind.*, and
θεόραταθ, -αίγε.

(3) Not before known, (a)
ιαράτα, *ind.* (cf. οῦνε ιαράτα,
a stranger); (b) ιαράταθ, -αίγε.
Strangely, *ad.*, in a strange manner,
(1) γο ηαίτ; (2) γο μονγανταθ.

Strangeness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being strange, (1) αίτεαρ,
-τίρ, *m.*; (2) αίτεαθ, -α, *f.*; (3)
ιονγανταρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (4) αλλταθ,
-α, *f.*; (5) έαγραμταθ, -α, *f.*

Stranger, *n.*, one who is foreign
or unknown, (1) οῦνε ιαράτα;
(2) κοίμγτεαθ, -τίγ, *pl.* -α, *m.*:
οίγρεαθ να ούταίγε ἀνν α
βρυν τύ αθ κοίμγτεαθ (Gen.
28, 4); ἀν τ-οις γαν μαίτ
αρ τόιν ἀν κοίμγτίγ (Prov.);
(3) θεόρμυρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*:
you are a great s., ιρ μόρ ἀν
θεόρμυρε τύ; (4) αλλμύραθ,
-αίγ, *m.*; (5) οῦνε θεόρατα,
m.; (6) κοίμγερίοθ, -μγ, *m.*: are
we not counted of his strangers,
ἀν έ ναθ μεαρ κοίςερίοθ ατά αίγε
ορμιν (Gen. 31, 15); (7) ρτρίοι-
ρέαρ, -έιρ, *m.* (M.); (8) ρτρίοι-
ρέιρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -μί, *m.*; (9) γαλλ,
-αίλ, *m.*: the Gaels became
strange and the strangers Gaelic,
οο βί ἀν γαεθεαλ γαλλοα ιρ ἀν
γαλλ γαεθεαταθ (D. E. 56);
(10) φάνμυρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ότε, *m.*
(Oss. IV. 132, 10).

Strangle, *v.t.*, to choke, (1) ταέταμ,
-αθ: γο οταέταρ ἀν οιαθαλ τύ;
(2) φοίταέταμ, -αθ.

Strangler, *n.*, one who or that
which strangles, ταέταμπε, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -μί, *m.*

Strangling, Strangulation, *n.*, the
act of choking, (1) ταέταθ, *gen.*
-τιγτε, *m.*; (2) φοίταέταθ,
-τιγτε, *m.*; (3) μullaταέταθ,
-τιγτε.

Strangury, *n.*, a painful discharge
of urine drop by drop, (1) φυαλ-
κόρς, *m.*; (2) κορς φυαλ, *m.*

Strap, *n.*, a long narrow strip of
leather, cloth, etc., (1) ιαλλ, *g.*
έιλλε, *pl.* -α; (2) ρρεανς, -εινγε,
-α, *f.*

Stratagem, *n.*, an artifice or trick,
(1) cleαρ, -α, *pl. id.*, also *g. cl*ρ,
pl. id., *m.*; (2) ριγέ, *g.* -εαθ, *pl.*
-τέ, *f.*

Strategist, *n.*, one skilled in
strategy, (1) ριγέαοόιρ, -όρα,
-μί, *m.*; (2) ριγτέοιρ, *m.*

Strategy, *n.*, the use of stratagem
or artifice, (1) ριγέαοόιρεαθ,
-α, *f.*; (2) ριγτέοιρεαθ, -α, *f.*

Strathspey, *n.*, a lively dance like
a reel but slower, also the tune,
οαμπα οερε.

Stratum, *n.*, (1) a bed of earth or
rock, ρτραθα, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) A layer artificially made,
a course, cρεαλ, -ρίλ, *m.*: s. on
s., cρεαλ αρ cρεαλ (M. L.
46, 13; 94, 18).

Straw, *n.*, (1) a stalk or stem of
certain species of grain as wheat,
βρυνθ, *pl.* -αννα *m.*: he is not
worth a s., ní ριύ βροθ έ; (a) losing
the sheaves and gathering the
straws, cαίλλεαμιν να βρυναν ιρ
βαίλλεαθ να βροθ; (b) comtlin,
g. id., *pl.* -ní, *m.*; (c) ρεαμαίρε,
g. id., *f.* (Aran).

(2) The gathered and thrashed
stalks as above, (a) ταιγε, *g. id.*,
f.: we have both s. and pro-
vender enough, τά αγαιμνε ταιγε
γ beατα γο ιεόρ (Gen. 24, 25);
(b) coacán, -άιν, *m.*: looking for
a track in water and searching

for a needle in s., *ας ιαππαρό λυιγς αρ υιρζε 7 ας κυαρτυζαδ ρηάταρε ιμεαρς κοάιν* (*H. M.* 1134).

Broken s., *βρυρ, -υιρ, m.*

Mouldy s., *ρμύοαρ, -αιρ, m.*

Rough, overgrown s., *ρτραπλαδ, -αις, m.*

Bundle of s., *βαταυιτε, m.* (*M'Ginley*).

(3) Anything proverbially worthless: he is not worth a s., (*a*) *νι ριύ βροβ ε*; (*b*) *νι ριύ ρορ ε*; (*c*) *νι ριύ τρúμπα ζαν τεανζα ε* (*lit.* a tongueless jew's harp); (*d*) *νι'λ ρερόμ αιρ*.

Strawberry, n., the fragrant edible fruit of the plant *Fragaria vesca*, (1) *ρúς ταιμαν, m.*; (2) *τλαδτ-ρúς -α, m.*

Wild s., (*a*) *ρúς λάιρ, m.*; (*b*) *οιςρεός, -όιζε, -α, f.*

Strawboy, n., a mummer masked with straw; [a body of men and youths similarly disguised made a practice of attending weddings and other festivities] (1) *ζεαμ-αιρε, g. id., pl. -ρι m.*: a troop of such maskers *ρεαδναδ γεαμ-αιρε*; (2) *cleαμαιρε g. id. pl. -ρι, m.* (*Mayo*); (3) *κιοβαιρε, m.* (*Mayo*).

Straw-rope, n., a temporary rope twisted from straw, *ρúζάν, -άιν, m.*

Stray, n., one who strays, a wanderer, (1) *οεόμυρε, g. id., pl. -ότε, m.*; (2) *ουινε αρ ρεαδράν, m.*; (3) *ρεαδβόρεαδ, -οις, pl. id., m.*

Stray, v.i., (1) to wander from a direct course and *fig.* from the path of duty, (*a*) *ρεαδράναιμ, -ράν*; (*b*) *τέροιμ αμυρά*; (*c*) *ρεαδβόροιμ, -οεαδ*; (*d*) *ιολλαιμ, -αδ*.

(2) To err, *τέροιμ όν ριζε έαριτ*.

Straying, n., the act of going astray, (1) *ας ουτ αρ ρεαδράν*; (2) *ας ουτ αμυρά*; (3) *ρορδάν, -άια, f.*; (4) *μεαρυζαδ, -υιςτε, m.*

Straying, n., given to wandering, (1) *αρ ρεαδράν*; (2) *αρ ιομζαδ-άν*; (3) *αρ ράν*; (4) *ρεαδ-ράναδ, -αιςε*; (5) *ρεαδμλλαδ, -αιςε*; (6) *ρεαδβόρεαδ, -οιςε*; (7) *οιρπέιμεαδ, -μιςε*.

Streak, n., a stripe, (1) *μον, -οιν, m.*; (2) *μοναζάν, -άιν, m.*; (3) *ριος, -ιςε, -α, f.*: white strokes or streaks, *ριοςα βάνα* (*Gen.* 30, 37); (4) *μιαδ, g. ρέιβε, -α, f.*; (5) *ρτριος, -ιςε, -α, f.*; (6) *μιαρτ, -α, -αννα, m.*; (7) a s. of brightness in the sky at night, *οεαλάν, -άιν, m.*

Streaked, a., marked with stripes, (1) *ριοςαδ, -αιςε*; (2) *ριοςαμάν, -μλα*; (3) *ρτριοςαδ, -αιςε*; (4) *μιαρταδ, -αιςε*.

Stream, n., a current of water, (1) *ρρυτ, gen. ρροτα, pl. ρροταννα, f.* (*cf.* *✓ sru*, to flow): what comes with the stream goes with the wind, *αν μυο α τρις leiρ an τρρυτ imτiςεann leiρ an ηςαοιτ* (*Prov.*); (2) *ρρυτάν, -άιν, m.*; (3) *ζλαιρε, f.*; (4) *καιρε, g. id., pl. -ρι, f.*: *ρε ουβαιριτ μο ζιράδ γεαλ τιom ιρ ε ζαδάν na καιρε ριαρ, ιρ νιορ βεαζ α' οεαδδ βι αιρ* [he was being carried away by the flood in the καιρε], *βιοδ an τ-ύκαιρε ός αςατ, βιοδ an τ-ύκαιρε ός αςατ, .i.* that she had his consent to marry his apprentice, the young fuller (of cloth), which she did; (5) *ζαιρε, g. id., pl. -ρι, f.*; (6) *ρρεαδ, -ειβε, -α, f.*, also the s. of milk drawn at each pull (*cf.* *✓ srevó*, I flow);

(7) *rrúill*, -e, -í, *f.*; (8) *feórán*, -án, *m.*; (9) *biorra*, *g. id., m.*; (10) a current, *conúite*, *g. id., m.*

Stream, *v.i.*, to issue or flow in a stream, (1) *rréabáim*, -aó; (2) *zairgim*, -iugáó.

Streamer, *n.*, an ensign or flag, (1) *briatác*, -aig, *pl. id., m.*; (2) *meirge*, *g. id., pl. -gí, m.*; (3) *ruateantap*, -aig, *m.*

Streaming, *n.*, the act of flowing, (1) *rróchnugáó*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *rréabáó*, -báa, *m.*

Streamlet, *n.*, a small stream, *rruacán*, *gen. and pl. -áin, m.*

Streamy, *a.*, abounding with streams, *rruacánac*, -aige.

Street, *n.*, a thoroughfare in a city or town, *rráó*, -e, *pl. -eanna* and -eáa, *f.* (*cf.* L. stratum, a paved street).

Street-walker, *n.*, a prostitute, (1) *rráouróe*, *g. id., pl. -óce, m.*; (2) *riuáaltóir* *rráóe*.

Strength, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being strong, (a) *neart*, *g. nirt* (also *neirt*), *m.*; (b) *láro-neáct*, -a, *f.*; (c) *tréanap*, -aig, *m.*; (d) *treireáct*, -a, *f.*; (e) *treir*, -e, *f.* (*Don.*); (f) *teannap*, -aig, *m.*

(2) Ability to do, (a) *cumáct*, -a, *f.*: that is above his s., *ta an nío rin ór cionn a cumácta*; (b) *cumap*, -aig, *m.*

(3) Strength of mind, (a) *éipim*, -e, *f.*: *éipim an éinn as oibruigáó san rtaonáó*; (b) *sur*, -uig, *m.*; (c) *surtaí*, -aí, *m.* (*m. b.*); (d) *mirneáct*, -nige, *f.* (*U.*).

(4) Power of resisting attacks, *damgneaáct*, -a, *f.*: the s. of the castle, *damgneaáct an éarleám*.

(5) Legal or moral force, *cumáct*, -a, *f.*: the s. of the law, *cumáct an olige*.

(6) Vigour, force, (a) *urraó*, -aó, *m.*: she had not the s. of a baby, *ní raib urraó leinb innte*; (b) *urraóap*, -aig, *m.*: the s. of his hands, *urraóap a láim* (*Con.*); (c) *briúg*, -e, *f.*: *do bí mire las marb rinnte/zan briúg ann mo éoir ná am láim* (*Hard. I. 171*); (d) *rréacaó*, -cáa, *m.*, also *rréacám* and *rréacám*, -aím, *m.*: *zailciónn ort 7 lom díccéille/náir éanaró rrréacám i n-alc ná i bpeit leat/zan rrmioir, zan rmaoir zo raib do zéaasáib/zo rruirtró tú leir an lobap ó céite* (*D. D. 173*); *bam tú rrréacám ar polap na zréime* (*D. D. 172*); (e) *lúct*, -a, *m.*; (f) *poirtile*, *g. id., f.*

On the s. of, *i ngeall ap*.

Strengthen, *v.t.*, to make strong, to animate, to encourage, (1) *neartuigim*, -uigáó (*neartaim*, -aó, *B.L.L. I. 232, 1*): encourage and s. him, *cuir meirneáct ann 7 neartuig é* (*Deut. 3, 28*); (2) *comneartuigim*, -uigáó; (3) *do beirim neart*: it is he that strengthens the warrior, *ir é do beir neart don laoc* (*Oss. IV. 54, 26*); (4) *lárouigim*, -iugáó.

Strengthen, *v.i.*, to grow strong, *treiruigim*, -iugáó.

Strengthening, *n.*, the act of making strong or giving courage, (1) *neartuigáó*, -uigte, *m.*; (2) *neartáó*, -uigte, *m.* (*B.L.L. I. 30, 26*); (3) *as buí i rtreire*.

Strengtheners, *n.*, one who or that which strengthens, *neartuig-teóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*

Strengthless, *a.*, without strength, (1) *zan neart*; (2) *amneartmáir*, -aige.

Strenuous, *a.*, eagerly pressing or urgent, ardent, earnest, (1) *oian*,

comp. *véme*; (2) *bporeamail*, -*mīa*.

Strenuously, ad., in a strenuous manner, *σο τῶαν*.

Strenuousness, n., the quality or state of being strenuous, *véme-áct*, -*a*, *f*.

Stress, n., pressure or moral strain, (1) *éígean*, -*īm*, *m.*, also *-īne*, *f*.; (2) *foipéígean*, *m.*; (3) *neapτ*, *g.* *nīπτ*, also *neīπτ*, *m.*: *s.* of weather, *neapτ doimīne*; *s.* of war, *neapτ coḡarō*; (4) *meap-uḡarō*, -*uḡce*, *m.*: *s.* of weather (*lit.* of the sea), *meap-uḡarō mapá*; (5) *cruarōtan*, -*am*, *m.*: in the day of *s.*, *ī lā an cīruarōtam*; (6) by stress of fear, *te corp eāḡla*.

Stress, n., force of utterance on words or syllables, (1) *bém*, -*e*, *f*.; (2) *bṗíḡ*, -*e*, *f*.: lay *s.* on that word, *tabarī bṗíḡ don bṗocal pīn*.

Stretch, v.t., (1) to reach out, to extend, to put forth, *pīnim*, -*nearō*: because . . . I have stretched out my hand and no man regarded, *ve bṗíḡ . . . ḡup pīn me mo lām amac ī nāc ōcuḡ donōume aīpe* (*Prov.* 1, 24); *s.* forth thy hand, *pīn amac do lām* (*Luke* 6, 10); to *s.* out thy hands to him, *do lāma do pīnearō amac cūḡe* (*Job* 11, 13); and *s.* themselves upon their couches, *āḡup pīnor iāo pēm arī a leabṗācāib* (*Amos* 6, 4).

(2) To spread, to expand, *leacām*, -*arō*.

(3) To extend one's limbs, (*a*) *pḡapam*, -*arō*: he is stretching himself, *tā ré ōā pḡaparō* (*pīnearō*) *pēm*; he stretched his hands, *do pḡarī ré a lāma amac*; (*b*) *peapam*, -*arō*: stretching his limbs, *āḡ peaparō a ball*.

Stretch, v.i., (1) to be extended, to reach, (*a*) *pīnim*, -*nearō*: this road stretches across the country, *pīneann an bōtarī po tpeapna na tīpe*; as far as stretcheth any ground, *cōm pāra āḡup pīneann don talam*; (*b*) idiom, the mountain stretches across the island, *tā an pīarō āḡ ḡabāil tpeapna an oīeān*.

(2) To extend or spread one's self or one's limbs, *véanam pḡaparō*: the lazy man only yawns and stretches, *nī véannan an peap dīomāoin āct mēanpaoil ī pḡa arō ball*.

Stretch, n., (1) the act of stretching or the state of being stretched, *pīnearō*, -*nce*, *m*.

(2) Reach, *pḡōp*, -*e*, *f.*, *nom.* *pḡōp*, *g.* -*ōp*, *m*.

Stretched, a., extended, *pīnce*, *ind.*

Stretcher, n., (1) the person or thing that stretches, *pīnceōp*, -*ōpa*, -*pī*, *m*.

(2) The thing on which a person is stretched, *pīnceān*, -*ām*, *m*.

Stretching, n., (1) the act of extending, (*a*) *pīnearō*, -*nce*, *m.*; (*b*) *āḡ ḡabāil tpeapna*: *s.* supinely, *pāontuḡe*, *g. id.*, *m*.

(2) Stretching the body in yawning, (*a*) *bīaparō*, -*ṗa*, *m.*; (*b*) *bīapapīeāct*, -*a*, *f.*; (*c*) *bīapṗḡail*, -*e*, *f.* (*Lhuyd* 108).

Stretching, a., extending or tending to extend, *pīnceāc*, -*tīḡe*.

Strew, v.t., to spread by scattering, (1) *leacām*, -*arō*; (2) *leac-nuḡīm*, -*uḡarō*; (3) *cīpōtam*, -*arō*: to *s.* flowers, *blāta do cīpōtarō tīmceall*; (4) *pḡapam tīmceall*.

Stricken, a., struck, *buanṗe*, *ind.*

(4) To stamp with a stroke, to coin, ἐλθόνβαιλιν, -αλαθ : to s. coins, ἀπῆγαθ το ἐλθόνβαιλαθ.

(5) To behead, *bainim, v.n.* *bain(τ)*, with *oe*: s. his head off, *bain an ceann oe*.

(6) To sound, *bainim, v.n.* *bain(τ)*: s. the bell, *bain an clog*.

(7) To punish, to afflict, to smite, *buaíim, -alað*: to punish the just is not good nor to s. princes for equity, *ní maic píonur do tábairt do'n fírléan nó púionnruige do bualað ar ron ceirt (Prov. 17, 26)*.

(8) To lower, to let or take down, *bainim anuas*: s. your flag, *bain do bhratac anuas*.

(9) To cause or produce by a stroke, *bainim, v.n.* *bain(τ)*: he struck sparks from the road, *do bain ré teime cearpa ar an mbótar*.

Strike, *v.i.*, (1) to proceed, to take a course, *buaíim, -alað*: he struck across the fields, *do buail ré trearna na bparc*.

(2) To give a blow or blows, *buaíim, -alað*: s. now or never, *buail anoir nó riam (also coróce and go bparc)*; the man who strikes, *an fear a buailear* (it might also mean the man whom I struck).

(3) To dart, to penetrate, *buaíim, -alað*: till a dart s. through his liver, *nó sup buailead go tpe n-a aeib (Prov. 7, 23)*.

(4) To sound by percussion, to be struck, *buaíim, -alað*: the clock strikes, *ta an clog ag bualað*.

Strike, *n.*, (1) the act of striking, *bualað, -ailte, m.*

(2) The refusal of a body of workmen to perform their usual duties unless and until their employers yield to their demands, *rtailc, -e, -eanna, f.*

Striker, *n.*, one who or that which strikes, (1) *buaiteoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*

(2) The striking part of a flail, (a) *buaiteín, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (b) *buaiteán, -ám, m.*

(3) A workman who goes out on strike, *rtailche, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Striking, *n.*, the act of one who strikes, (1) *bualað, -ailte, m.*;

(2) s. mutually, *iombualað, -ailte, m.*

Striking, *a.*, given to or tending to strike, (1) *buaiteac, -tíge*; (2) *builtac, -líge*; (3) *builtneac, -níge*.

String, *n.*, (1) a small line, twine or slender strip of leather for fastening or tying things, (a) *téad, -éroe, pl. -a, f.*; (b) *rrang, -ainge, -a, f.*, also *rréang, -einge, -a, f.*; (c) *iall, g. éille, pl. -a and -áca, f.*: shoestring, *iall bpóige*.

(2) The line or cord of a bow, *rrang, g. -ainge, pl. -a, f.*: thou shalt make ready thine arrows upon thy strings, *cuirro tú do roigoe ar do rrangad (Ps. 21, 12)*; to have two strings to one's bow, *da rrang do beic ag duine n-a boza*.

(3) The cord of a musical instrument as a violin, harp, etc., *téad, -éroe, pl. -a, f.*: with an instrument of ten strings, *le haðad beic otead (Ps. 32, 2)*.

(4) *Fig.*: to have the world in a s., *mian a époroe (nó zac ní) bað maic leir, do beic ag duine*.

(5) A nerve or tendon, *rrang, -ainge, -a, f., dim. rreangán, also rrangán, -ám, m.*: what s. was to your tongue? *cao é an rrangán a bí pá do teangaim*.

(6) Anything resembling a string, *ουατ*, -αι, *pl. id.*, *gpl. -ιας*, *dpl. -ιαιβ*, *m.*: or the honey in strings from the raspberry bushes, *νό αν μιλ ας τεαετ ι νουαλαιβ οε βάρρ να ρυζα εραοιβ* (*D. D.* 69).

(7) String tied round the trousers of labourers while working or round the houghs of cattle to prevent trespassing, *ριαρατάν*, -άιν, *m.*

String, *v.t.*, (1) to furnish with strings, (a) as a bow, *ρρανζαμ*, -αθ; (b) as a violin, *ειριμ τεαοα*.

(2) To put on a string, to file, *ειριμ αρ ειλ*.

(3) To make tense, *τεανναμ*, -αθ: their nerves were strung by work, *βι α βρεϊτεαννα τεανντα λε νοβαιρ*.

Stringed, *a.*, furnished with strings, (1) *ρρανζαδ*, -αιγε; (2) *τεαοαδ*, -αιγε.

String-maker, *n.*, one who manufactures string, *τεαοαιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρι*, *m.*

Stringy, *a.*, consisting of strings, *ρρανζαδ*, -αιγε.

Strip, *v.t.*, (1) to deprive of covering, to make destitute, (a) *νοεταμ*, -αθ; (b) *νοετουιζμ*, -αθ; (c) *τομαμ*, -αθ; (d) *βαιμ*, *v.n. βαιμ(τ)*, with *οε*: they stripped him of his coat, *οο βαιμεοαρ α εαρος οε*; (e) to s. the dead, *ραοβαιμ*, -αθ.

(2) To divest of clothing, to uncover, *βαιμ*, *v.n. βαιμ(τ)*: I stripped myself, *βαιμear μ' εαοαδ οιομ*.

(3) To pare off the surface of land, (a) *ρτραιτμ*, -αταθ; (b) *τραφαμ*, -αθ: *β'εαρ ε ια εαρραις ας τραφαθ να μβάντα* ("Sea-gán Búroé").

(4) To draw the last milk from, *ρμυζαμ*, -αθ.

(5) To pull or tear off, (a) as the skin from a beast, (i) *βαιμ*, *v.n. βαιμ(τ)*: they stripped off his skin, *βαιμ ριαθ α ερoiceann οε* (*P. H.* 2146), (ii) *ρεανναμ*, -αθ; (b) to s. the bark off a tree, *ρύρζμ*, -ύρζαθ.

Strip, *n.*, a narrow piece or one comparatively long, (1) *ρτιαλλ*, *g. -τέλλ*, *pl. id.*, and -αδα, *m.* (*f. in Don.*): s. of another man's leather, *ρτιαλλ οε λεαταρ ουμε ετε*; (2) *λεαοβ*, -α, *pl. id.*, and -αδα and -ραδα, *m.*; (3) *λεαοβάν*, -άιν, *m.*; (4) *λιοβαρ*, -αιρ, *m.* (*m. b.*); (5) s. of bark peeled off, *ρύρζάν*, -άιν, *m.*

Stripe, *n.*, (1) a line or long narrow division of anything of a different colour or structure from the ground, (a) *ρτριoc*, -ίε, -α, *f.*; (b) *ριος*, -ίε, *pl. -α*, *f.*

(2) A strip or long narrow piece of anything, *ρτιαλλ*, -τέλλ, *pl. id.* and -αδα, *m.* See Strip.

(3) A strip when attached to something else of a different colour, *ρτραμμέαο*, -μέρο, *m.* (*ρτραμάρ*, -ε, -ί, *f.*, *Don.*).

(4) A stroke or blow of a rod, whip or scourge, *λεαρ*, -έρ, -α, *m.*

(5) A long narrow discolouration of the skin made by such a blow, (a) *μαρτ*, -α, -αννα, *m.*; (b) *ρεαρβ*, -ειρβε, *pl. -α* and -αδα, *f.*; (c) *ερεαετ*, -α, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Striped, *a.*, marked with stripes, (1) *ριοςαδ*, -αιγε; (2) *ρτριocαδ*, -αιγε.

Stripling, *n.*, a youth, (1) *ογάναδ*, -αις, -αις, *m.*: the king said inquire thou whose son the s. is, *αουβαιρε αν ρις ριαρρις ερα εια ο'αρ μαε αν ε-ογαναδ-ρο*

(1) *Sam.* 17, 56); (2) *romac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *macaom*, -*oim*, *m.*; (4) *rḡorṡánac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (5) *rḡorac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*; (6) *ḡarṡún*, -*úim*, *m.*; (7) *ḡarúr*, -*úr*, *m.* (*Don.*); (8) *maṡac*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*

Stripper, *n.*, a milch cow not in calf, *ḡamnac*, -*aiḡe*, -*áda*, *f.* (*cf.* *Skr.* *gau*, *acc.* *gam*, a cow; and *Ir.* *ḡamain*, a calf): a *s.* (a) of more than a year's standing, *ḡorḡac*, -*aiḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) of two years, *ḡóḡamnac*, *f.*; (c) of three years, *ṡrḡamnac*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Stripping, *n.*, (1) the act of one who strips, (a) *noṡṡac*, -*ṡuḡṡe*, *m.*; (b) *lomac*, -*mṡa*, *m.*; (c) *ḡeannac*, -*nta*, *m.*; (d) the bark off, *ṡúrḡac*, -*ḡṡa*, *m.*

(2) *Pl.*, the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking, (a) *ṡnuḡac*, -*ḡṡa*, *m.*; (b) *ṡimṡearc*, -*ṡeirc*, *f.*; (c) *ṡiomairc*, -*airc*, *f.*

Strive, *v.i.*, (1) to endeavour with earnestness, *ḡéanam mo ḡiceall*: *ḡéanur* *bup* *noiceall ar búl* *ṡeac* *ra* *ḡorap cumang* (*Luke* 13, 24).

(2) To struggle in opposition, to contest, to contend, followed by with (*le*) and against (*i n-aḡar*) before the person or thing opposed, (a) *cuṡim i n-aḡar*: to *s.* against the stream, *ḡo* *cuṡ i n-aḡar an ṡriota*; (b) *ḡearaim i n-aḡar*: why dost thou *s.* with him? *ṡréac ar a ḡearann ṡur a 'n-aḡar?* (*Job* 33, 13); (c) *ṡporaim*, *v.n.* *ṡporo*, with *le nó i n-aḡar*: that she might *s.* against temptations, *ḡo ṡṡoroḡeac rí i n-aḡar na ḡeacṡuḡṡe* (*P. L.*); (d) *ṡṡaimim*, *v.n.* *ṡṡaim* (*cf.* *Coll.* 1, 29); (e) *ṡṡioncánaim*, -*cán*: as they that *s.* with the priest, *amail an ṡpong ṡṡioncánar leir*

an ṡṡḡarṡ (*Hos.* 4, 4); with whom thou didst *s.*, *leir ar ṡṡioncán ṡú* (*Deut.* 33, 8); (f) *imṡearaim*, *v.n.* *imṡear*: the herdmen of Gerar did *s.* with Isaac's herdmen, *ḡ'imṡearṡoar ṡoḡairí ḡéar le naḡairib ṡráic* (*Gen.* 26, 20).

(3) To vie with, to rival, *comṡingim*, -*ṡint*, with *le*, also *comṡinnim*, -*ṡinn*.

Stroke, *n.*, (1) a blow, a hit, a knock, *buille*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ṡi*, *m.*: a *s.* of the axe, *buille ḡe'n ṡuacḡ* (*Deut.* 19, 5); the *s.* of their wound, *buille a ḡeneirde* (*Isa.* 30, 26); a free *s.* in hurling, *buille i n-airḡe*.

(2) The striking of a clock to tell the hour: it is on the *s.* of two, *ṡá ré ar buille an ḡó* (*cf.* *buille 'o* *ṡloḡ*, one o'clock); a quarter to one, *ceacṡama cum an buille*; eleven o'clock, *buille (nó a naon) ḡeacḡ 'o* *ṡloḡ*.

(3) A mark or dash in writing, as: a *s.* of the pen, *buille pinn*.

(4) A movement of the oar in rowing, as: a quick *s.*, *buille ṡapar*; a slow *s.*, *buille mall*.

Stroke, *v.t.*, (1) to rub gently in one direction, *ḡiṡṡnuḡim*, -*uḡac*.

(2) To pass the hand over gently by way of expressing kindness or tenderness, to soothe, *ṡaiḡaim*, -*ac*.

Stroll, *v.i.*, to wander leisurely about, *iomṡiubṡaim*, -*bal*.

Stroll, *n.*, an idle leisurely walk, *iomṡiubal*, -*ail*, *m.*

Stroller, *n.*, (1) one who strolls, (a) *iomṡiubalṡoir*, -*ḡra*, -*ṡí*, *m.*; (b) *ṡṡairṡeoir*, -*ḡra*, -*ṡí*, *m.*

(2) A vagrant, (a) *ḡeóac*, -*aiḡ*, -*aiḡe*, *m.*; (b) *ṡeacairde*, *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Strolling, *a.*, given to wandering at large, (1) *pánaç*, -*aiçe*; (2) *peaçpánaç*, -*aiçe*; (3) *piublaç*, -*aiçe*; (4) *peaðóroeaç*, -*oiçe*.

Strolling, *n.*, (1) the act of walking idly or leisurely, (a) *iompiublóro*, -*e*, *f.*; (b) *ppaipteóipeaç*, -*a*, *f.* (*Or.*).

(2) Vagrancy, (a) *peaçaróeaç*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) *peaçaípeaç*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *peaçpánaç*, -*a*, *f.*

Strong, *a.*, (1) having great physical power to act, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*, 2nd *comp.* *treipe*: a s. ass crouching down between two burdens, *apaí lároi as epomað ríor roí d'a ualaç* (*Gen.* 49, 14); that our oxen may be s. to labour, *ionnur so paðaro ár noam lároi cum oibriçte* (*Ps.* 144, 14); (b) *neapçmar*, -*aiçe*: I saw that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the s., *do connaire mé naç do'n luac atá an cóimling nó an caç do'n neapçmar* (*Ecclesi.* 9, 11); (c) *tréan*, -*éine*; (d) *cumapaç*, -*aiçe*; (e) *lútmar*, -*aiçe*; (f) *rlaçpac*, -*aiçe*.

(2) Having passive physical power, firm, hale, sound, robust, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: I am as s. this day as I was the day Moses sent me, *táim com lároi inoiu 7 do bí mé an lá do cuip Maoípe uaró mé* (*Josh.* 14, 11); (b) *treipeamail*, -*mila*; (c) *trioilapac*, -*aiçe*, (*Don.*).

(3) Solid, not easily broken or injured, able to withstand violence, not easily subdued or taken, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: there was not one city too s. for us, *ní paib don eaçair amáin ró-lároi dúinn* (*Deut.* 2, 36); (b) there was a s. tower within the city, *do bí toí damgean irçis*

'ran geaçpaiç (*Judg.* 9, 51); (c) *teann*, -*emne*; (d) *taile*, -*e* (*cf. B.L.L.* V. 40, 26); also *taile* (*S.R.*, 5077); (e) *taicanta*, *ind.*; (f) *baile*, -*e*; also *baile*; (g) *baicanta*, *ind.*

(4) Having great military or naval force, powerful, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: when Israel were waxen s. they put the Canaanites to tribute, *an uair o'pápaðar clann Ippáel lároi cuípeaðar na Canaanitç fá éior* (*Josh.* 17, 13); (b) *cumáçtaç*, -*aiçe*; (c) *cumapaç*, -*aiçe*.

(5) Solid, nourishing, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: s. food, *biað lároi*; (b) *bpiogmar*, -*aiçe*.

(6) Full of alcohol, intoxicating, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: they stagger but not with s. drink, *tuitro riad anonn ir anall açt ní le oiç lároi* (*Isa.* 29, 9); (b) *meiçgeamail*, -*mila*.

(7) Violent, vehement, earnest, *lároi*, -*ope*: with s. crying and tears, *maile le héiçmie lároi 7 le oéapail* (*Heb.* 5, 7).

(8) Ardent, eager, zealous, *oian*, *gsf.* *oéine*: her mother was s. against the match, *bí a máçair oian i n-açaið an éleam-nair*.

(9) Vigorous, effective, powerful, (a) *lároi*, -*ope*: his sweet s. voice, *a çut binn lároi*; (b) *áro*, *gsf.* *áipoe*: he cried mightily with a s. voice, *o'éis ré so lároi le çut áro* (*Rev.* 18, 2).

(10) Moving with great rapidity or force, *lároi*, -*ope*: a great and s. wind rent the mountains, *do péab çaoç móí lároi na rleibte* (1 *Kings* 19, 11).

(11) Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the

mind or the imagination, *láróir* -óire: he had s. evidence, *óó bí fíadónaire láróir aige*; that is s. language, *ir camnt láróir i rin*.

(12) Having a particular quality in a great degree, (a) *láróir*, -óire: s. tea, *té* (also *cae*) *láróir*; (b) *brióghmar*, -aíre.

S. man, (a) and brave, (i) *balcaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*, (ii) *bailceac*, -cís, *m.*, (iii) *cíobáire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*, (iv) *falcaíre*, *m.*, (v) *toilláire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*, (vi) *tréimfeair*, -fíir, *m.*; (b) lazy, *forctudac*, -aís, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (c) and tricky, *lúbaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*; (d) and vigorous, (i) *rpálpáire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí, m.*, (ii) *rtácaíre*, *m.*, (iii) *rtácaíre*, *m.*, (iv) *rangáire*, *m.*, (v) *rangac*, -aís, *m.*, (vi) *rangáirtac*, -aís, *m.*, (vii) *rábáire*, *g. id.*, -rí, *m.*

Strong-handed, *a.*, forceful, (1) *teanntáimac*; (2) *cíobneairtmar*, -aíre; (3) *láméacac*, -aíre.

Stronghold, *n.*, a fortress, *óaingean*, -sín, -sne, *m.*

Strongly, *ad.*, in a strong manner, (1) *so láróir*; (2) *so neairtmar*; (3) *so cíuaró*.

Strong-ribbed, *a.*, *teannapnac*.

Strong-scented, *a.*, *boltnac*, -aíre.

Strong-willed, *a.*, obstinate, (1) *teannbéalac*, -aíre; (2) *ceann-óána*, *ind.* See Stubborn.

Struck, *a.*, smitten, *buaíte*, *ind.*

Structure, *n.*, the act of building, also the building itself, *tógal*, *gen.* and *pl. -áta, f.*

Struggle, *n.*, contest, contention, strife, (1) *comngleic*, -e, *f.*; (2) *rpáirín*, -aíra, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (3) *comneairgar*, -aíir, *m.*; (4) *cporo*, -oóa, *f.*; (5) *impeair*, *gen.* and *pl. -píir, m.*; (6) *comngleó*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Struggle, *v.i.*, to contend forcibly,

(1) *gleacaim*, -aó, and *gleic*;

(2) *óréimim*, *v.n.* *óréim*; (3)

rpáiranim, -aó, and *rpáirín*.

Struggler, *n.*, one who struggles,

(1) *gleascuróe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óte*,

m.; (2) *rpáirnuróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.*

-óte, m.; (3) *impeairuróe*, *g.*

id., *pl. -óte, m.*

Struggling, *n.*, the act of contend-

ing forcibly, (1) *rpáirín*, -aíra, *f.*;

(2) *gleic*, -e, *f.*; (3) s. together,

i n-acpánn le céile.

Struma, *n.*, scrofula, *eapbaró*,

-aóa, *f.* In the neck, king's

evil, (a) *eapbaró bpadgao*, *f.*; (b)

cait bpadgao (*Or.*).

Strumpet, *n.*, a prostitute, (1)

méirpneac, -píge, -a, *f.* (*cf.* L.

meretrix); (2) *rtáirapac*, *gen.*

-aíge, pl. -aca, f.; (3) *rtacáile*,

g. id., *f.*; (4) *riurtaíre*, *g. id.*,

pl. -pí, f.

Strut, *v.i.*, to walk with a proud,

affected gait, (1) *rpáirtísim*,

-iugao; (2) *áipócéimnísim*,

-iugao.

Strutting, *a.*, given to walking

with a proud gait and head

erect, *áipócéimneac*, -nige.

Strutting, *n.*, walking with a

proud affected gait, *rpáirteóir-*

eaót, gen. -a, f.

Stub, *n.*, a short blunt part of

anything after the larger part

has been broken off or used,

rtób, g. rtuib, pl. id., *m.* (*cf.*

rtóibín, a dibble).

Stubble, *n.*, the stubs or stumps

of wheat, rye, barley or oats

left in the ground after cutting,

comnleac, -lís, *m.* (*M.*); *conn-*

lac, -aís, *m.* (*U.*); (*cf.* *gealac*

na gconnlac (*na gcomnlín*,

Mayo), the harvest moon; *cf.*

L. *cannula*).

S. land, *bpanair*, -aíir, *m.*

Stubborn, *a.*, firm as a stub or stump, stiff, unbending, unyielding, hence unreasonably obstinate in will or opinion, (1) *ῥταλκαῶς*, -αῖζε; (2) *ceannvāna*, *ind.*; (3) *ῥολύβτα*, *ind.*; (4) *ceanntṛéan*, -τṛéime; (5) *ceannlároir*, -οῖε; (6) *τṛémvéalac*; (7) *ῥτυακαῶς*, -αῖζε; (8) *ῥταιννecamail*, -μίλα; (9) *τοννα*, *ind.*; (10) *οῦῖρ*, -ῦῖε; (11) *δοῖγλαῖρτε*, *ind.*; (12) *καοῖάντα*, *ind.*; (13) *ceapánta*, *ind.*; (14) *leanamnac*, -αῖζε (*S*, *Gen.* 42).

A *s. person*, (a) *ῥταλκαῖε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῖί, *m.*; (b) *οῦῖρσάν*, -άιν, *m.*

Stubbornly, *ad.*, in a stubborn manner, *so* *ῥταλκαῶς*.

Stubbornness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stubborn, (1) *ῥταλκαῶς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ῥταλκ*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *τονναῶς*, -α, *f.*; (4) *οῦῖε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *ceannvānac*, -α, *f.*; (6) *ceanntṛéime*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (7) *ῥολύβταῶς*, -α, *f.*

Stuck-up, *a.*, self-important and supercilious, conceited, *ποῖτ-ἀμαῖλ*, -μίλα (*m. b.*).

Stud, *n.*, an ornamented button, *bocóro*, -e, -i, *f.* .i. *cnaipe cṛṛṛar* i léime map ópnáro.

Stud (of horses), *ῥṛaῖς*, -e, *f.*

Student, *n.*, a person engaged in study, (1) *ῥῥολáῖε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῖί, *m.*; (2) *mac léḡimn*, *m.*; (3) *mac ῥoḡluma*; (4) *pl.*, *aoῖ léḡimn*.

Studious, *a.*, given to study, (1) *ῥτυροῦαῖαῶς*; (2) *ῥταροῦαῖαῶς*, -αῖζε.

Studiously, *ad.*, in a studious manner, *so* *ῥτυροῦαῖαῶς*.

Studiousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being studious, *ῥτυρο-ῦαῖαῶς*, -α, *f.*

Study, *n.*, application of the mind with the view of acquiring knowledge, (1) *ῥτυροῦαῖα*, -ῦῖρ, *m.*; (2) *ῥταροῦαῖα*, -ῦῖρ, *m.*

Study, *v.t.* and *i.*, to apply the mind to, (1) *meavṛam*, -αῶ; (2) *meavṛuḡim*, -uḡαῶ: he studies more than any other student, *meavṛuḡeann ῥé níor mó ná aoῖ ῥῥoláῖε eile*; he does nothing but s. mischief, *ní vḡeimeann ῥé aoῖ ῥuῥo áct meavṛuḡαῶ upcóro*; he studies to please everybody, *vḡeimeann ῥé á vḡiceall cum ḡac vḡuine vḡo ῥáṛam*; (3) *vḡeanaim ῥτυροῦαῖα*.

Studying, *n.*, application of the mind to books for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, (1) *i mbun á leavṛa*; (2) *meavṛuḡαῶ*, -uḡṛe, *m.*; (3) *as vḡeanaim ῥτυροῦαῖα*; (4) *ῥταροῦαῖα*, *gen.* -ῦῖρ, *m.*

Stuff, *n.*, (1) material which is to be worked up in any process of manufacture, (a) *ávḡar*, -αῖρ, *m.* (*ávḡar*, *Don.*); (b) *mianac*, -αῖς, -αῖζε, *m.*: bad s., *ῥpoic-mianac*, -αῖς, -αῖζε; good s., *ῥoimianac*.

(2) Household belongings, (a) *ṛṛuḡán*, -áin, *m.*: thou hast searched all my s., *ṛṛíon tú mo ṛṛuḡán uile* (*Gen.* 31, 37); household s., *ṛṛuḡán ṛṛṛe*; (b) *eaṛṛαῶ*, -αῶ, *pl.* -αῖḡe and -αῶα, *m.*: bad s., *ῥpoiceaṛṛαῶ*, *m.*; kitchen s., *eaṛṛαῶ cṛṛṛin*.

(3) Woven material not made into garments, (a) *ṛṛuṛ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*; (b) *éavac*, -αῖς, *pl.* -αῖζε, *m.*

(4) Refuse or worthless matter, *ῥṛavṛuḡeall*, -ḡill, *m.*

(5) Hence nonsense, trash: 'tis all s. and lies, *ṛ neimníῥo ḡ vṛéasḡa so léṛ ḡe*.

(6) Baggage, supplies, trappings, (a) *caprárte*, *g. id., m.*: as his part is that goeth down to the battle so shall his part be that tarrieth by the s., *map bior curd an té pacpar rior ran cat, map rim bior curd an té panpar i mbun an caprárte* (1 *Sam.* 30, 24); (b) *eallac*,

(7) The fundamental material of which anything is made up, *focam, -ana, f.*

Stuff, *v.t.*, (1) to fill to excess, *foptionam, -ad.*

(2) To press, to pack, *omgim, -gead.*

Stuffing, *n.*, (1) the act of filling to excess, *foptionad, gen. -nta, m.*

(2) The act of pressing or packing, *omgead, -gte, m.*

Stumble, *n.*, (1) a trip or false step in walking or moving, (a) *tuirlead, -lro, m.*; (b) *barr-tuirlead, -lro, m.*: *ir maic an capall ná fagbann barr-tuirlead*; (c) *oilbém, -e, f.*; it is usual for him who runs through briars to get a s. which knocks him down, *an té bior ag mēt tpe bpreogad ir gnat oilbém o'd leasad* (*K., Tob.* 287, 1); (d) *tuireat, -rl, m.*

(2) A fall from rectitude, (a) *oilbém, -e, f.*; (b) *tuirlead, -lro, m.*

Stumble, *v.i.*, (1) to trip or make a false step in walking, *tuirigim, -igad*: a sage stumbles, *tuirigean rai*; (2) *oogebim nó fagam tuirlead*: if a man walk in the night he stumbleth, *má fiublann duine ran oröce oogeb ré tuirlead* (*John* 11, 10); if a man walk in the day he stumbleth not, *má fiublann duine annra ió ní*

fagann ré tuirlead (*John* 11, 9); (3) idiom, to s. upon a thing, *níó o'fagán amac go cinneamnac*; (4) to fall from rectitude, *oilbéim, v.n. oilbém.*

Stumbler, *n.*, one who stumbles, *tuirigteoir, -ora, -rí, m.*

Stumbling, *n.*, the act of making a false step, *tuirlead, -lro, m.*

Stumbling, *a.*, apt to stumble, *tuirlead, -lige.*

Stumbling-block, *n.*, any cause of stumbling literally or figuratively (1) *ceap tuirlro, m.*: thou shalt not put a s. before the blind, *ní cuirpró tú ceap tuirlro roime an roall* (*Lev.* 19, 14); (2) *ceapcail trearadair.*

Stumbling horse, *n.*, a horse given to stumbling, *capall barr-tuirlead.*

Stumblingly, *ad.*, in a stumbling manner, *go tuirlead.*

Stump, *n.*, the part of a tree or plant left in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off, (1) *bun, -um, m.*: leave the s. of his roots in the earth, *fás bun a fréime annra talam* (*Dan.* 4, 15); s. of a tree, *bun crainn*; (2) *ceapán, -ám, m.*: only that the s. of Dagon was left to him, *amám gur fagbad ceapán Óagon aige* (1 *Sam.* 5, 4); (3) *rtoc, rtuic, pl. id., m.*; (4) *rtob, g. rtuib, pl. id., m.* (*cf. rtopós, a s. of a girl*); (5) *rmután, -ám, m.*; (6) stump of bog-deal with roots attached, *círin, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (7) *bunán, -ám, m.*; (8) *támán, -ám, m.*; (9) s. of a strong plant in a meadow after mowing, *rtacán, -ám, m.*

Stumpish, *a.*, short and thick, *rtuacac, -aige.*

Stumpy, *a.*, short and thick, *ceapánac*, -*ai*ge.

Stun, *v.t.*, to render senseless by, or as by, a blow, (1) *buaròrim*, -*òir*τ; (2) *clagaim*, -*ao*.

Stung, *imp.* of Sting: it s. me to the heart, *oo ceat*ς *pé mo époròe ionnam*.

Stunner, *n.*, one who stuns, *clagac*, -*ai*ς, -*ai*ge, *m.*

Stunning, *n.*, (1) the act of rendering senseless by a blow, *clagao*, -*ς*τα, *m.*

(2) Dizziness caused by such a blow, *readbán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Stunt, *v.t.*, to hinder from growth, *cpapaim*, -*ao*.

Stunted, *a.*, dwarfed, (1) *cpannoa*, *ind.*; (2) *ςiorac*, -*ai*ge.

Stunting, *n.*, the act of hindering growth, *cpapao*, -*p*τα, *m.*, -*pur*ςte (*M.*).

Stupefaction, *n.*, the state of being stupid or dull, (1) *meapòall*, -*ail*, *m.*; (2) *poct*, -*oi*ct, *m.*

Stupefied, *a.*, made senseless by a blow, *poctac*, -*ai*ge.

Stupefy, *v.t.*, to make stupid, dull or senseless, (1) *oéanam neam-motur*ςteac; (2) *oallaim*, -*ao*.

Stupendous, *a.*, (1) astonishing, wonderful, *ionganac*, -*ai*ge.

(2) Amazing, *uacòbapac*, -*ai*ge.

Stupendously, *ad.*, in a stupendous manner, (1) *ςo mionganac*; (2) *ςo huacòbapac*.

Stupendousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being stupendous, (1) *ionganac*τ, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *uacòbapac*τ, -*a*, *f.*

Stupid, *a.*, (1) very dull, (*a*) *oall*, -*aille*; (*b*) *oallai*ςeantac(*e*); (*c*) *maolai*ςeantac, -*ai*ge.

(2) Wanting in understanding, (*a*) *neam*τurςeanaac, -*ai*ge; (*b*) *mio*τurςeanaac, -*ai*ge.

(3) In a state of stupor, heavy, sluggish, *تامانتا*, *ind.*

Stupid, *n.*, one who is dull, wanting in understanding or sluggish, (1) *bartún*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*úm*, *m.*; (2) *ςama*τ, -*ail*, *m.*; (3) *ςamapall*, -*ail*, *m.* (also *ςamapile*, *g. id.* 'm.); (4) *تام-aoán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (5) *oúpán*, -*ám*, *m.*

Stupidity, *n.*, the quality or state of being stupid, (1) *oallai*ςeantacτ, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *maolai*ςeantacτ, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *تامانتac*τ, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *تامانتap*, -*air*, *m.*; (5) *neam*τurςeanaacτ, -*a*, *f.*

Stupidly, *ad.*, in a stupid manner, (1) *ςo maolai*ςeantac; (2) *ςo oallai*ςeantac; (3) *ςo tam-antac*.

Stupidness, *n.* See Stupidity.

Stupor, *n.*, suppression of sense or feeling, *toipém*, -*e*, *f.*

Sturdily, *ad.*, in a sturdy manner, (1) *ςo cpuaròcpòoa*; (2) *ςo bpo*ςánta; (3) *ςo tate*map.

Sturdiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sturdy, (1) *cpuaròcpòoa*τ, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *bpo*ςántacτ, -*a*, *f.*

Sturdy, *a.*, resolute in a good sense, (1) *cpuaròcpòoa*, *ind.*; (2) *bpo*ςánta, *ind.*; (3) *tate*map, -*aire*.

Sturgeon, *n.*, a large cartilaginous ganoid fish (*Acipenser sturio*), *bpa*oán *peáma*, *m.*

Stutter, *v.t.* and *i.*, to hesitate in uttering words, *pna*ςtabpaim, -*ba*irτ.

Stutterer, *n.*, one who stutters, (1) *bpo*taipe, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -*pi*, *m.*; (2) *bpo*taacán, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *cpuro*taipe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*pi*, *m.*; (4) *pna*ςaipe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*pi*, *m.*

Stuttering, *a.*, apt to stutter, hesitating, stammering, (1)

βριουαδ, -αιγε; (2) βαλβ, -αιλβε (cf. L. balbus).

Stuttering, *n.*, the act of one who stutters, (1) βριουαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) βριουαριεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (3) βριουαδαι, -ε, *f.*; (4) ρναδαιριεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (5) ρναδαιριεαδ, -αιγε, *f.*; (6) ρναδδαι, -ε, *f.*; (7) τρυο-αριεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (8) βοδβέαιαδτ, -α, *f.*

Stutteringly, *ad.*, in a stuttering manner, σο ρναδδαιβιαδ.

Sty, *n.*, a pen for pigs, (1) ραι, -ε, -εαδ, *f.*; (2) ρρο, *g. id., pl.* -οαυα, *m.*: do not build a s. before [you get] the pigs, να οέαν ρρο ροιμ να ηεαριαιβ (Prov.).

Sty, *n.*, an inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid, (1) ρλεαμνάν, -άιν, *m.* (P. 1.); (2) ριαοβ ραβια, *f.* (Or.); (3) ριαοβ ραβιαρ (M.).

Style, *n.*, (1) an instrument for writing, πεανν, *g. pinn, pl. id., m.*

(2) Mode of expressing thought in writing, ρέιμ ρεριβνεοιρεαδτα.

(3) Fashion, μοο, -α, *m.*

(4) A characteristic or peculiar mode of accomplishing a result, ριγε, -εαο, -ζε, *f.*

(5) Mode of address, τιοοαλ ονοιαδ.

Stylish, *a.*, fashionable, μοοαμαι, -μια.

Stylus, *n.*, an instrument for writing, κλό, *g. id., pl.* -οοαυα, *m.*

Styptic, Styptical, *a.*, stopping bleeding, ρταονταδ, -αιγε.

Styptic, *n.*, a styptic medicine, ρταον, -α, *m.*

Suavity, *n.*, the quality or being pleasing to the mind, ράιμε, *gen. id., f.*

Subaltern, *n.*, a military officer below the rank of captain, ιοδταράν, -άιν, *m.*

Subdivide, *v.t.*, to divide the parts of a thing into smaller parts, (1) ατποιννιμ, -ποινν; (2) μιον-ποιννιμ, -ποινν, *i. μανν οο ποιννιτ αριρ ι μιριβ βεαδ.*

Subdivision, *n.*, (1) the act of subdividing, (a) ατποιννιτ, -ε, *f.*

(2) A part of a thing made by subdividing, μιονποινν, -ε, -οννα, *f.*

Subdue, *v.t.*, (1) to bring under (dominion), to conquer, to vanquish, κταοριμ, -οεαο: I will s. all thine enemies, κταορορρο με οο ναμιαοε-ρε υιτε (1 Chron. 17, 10).

(2) To overpower so as to disable from further resistance, (a) ρραοναμ, -αο; (b) ράριιζιμ, -υδαο.

(3) To render submissive, to bring under command, (a) κυριμ ραοι (ρμαδτ): whereby he is able . . . to s. all things to himself, ιε'ρ ρεροιμ να ηυιτε νειτε . . . οο κυρ ραοι ρέιμ (Phil. 3, 21); (b) ταβιαμ (βεριμ) ραοι ζέιι.

(4) To overcome by persuasion or other mild means, μαοταμ, -αο: I subdued his opposition by argument, μαοταρ α τοιρμεαργε ιε ηαιγεαρ.

(5) To reduce to tenderness, to melt, to soften, ταδτιιζιμ, -υδαο: to s. fury by tears, ρραοδ οο ταδτιιζαο ιε οεοριαβ.

(6) To reduce the intensity or degree of, to soften, μινιζιμ, -ιιζαο: nihil ita domat hominem sicut meditatio mortis, νί'ι ραν μβιτ νίο ιρ μό δεαννριιγεαρ νό μινιγεαρ αν ουινε να

ῥμυαίμεσθον ἀν ὅσιν (K., Tob. 24, 27).

Subdued, *a.*, conquered, overpowered, (1) *κτασθέντες*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥμυαίνοντες*, *ind.*; (3) *ῥέμνυοντες*, *ind.*

Subduer, *n.*, one who subdues, a conqueror, (1) *κτασθέντων*, *-όντων*, *m.*; (2) *ῥάμνυντες*, *m.*

Subduing, *a.*, tending to subdue, *κτασθέντες*, *-όντες*.

Subduing, *n.*, the act of reducing to subjection, (1) *κτασθέντες*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (2) *ῥμυαίνοντες*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (3) *ῥάμνυντες*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (4) *ῥέμνυντες*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (5) *ῥέμνυντες*, *-όντες*, *f.*

Subject, *n.*, (1) that which is placed under the authority, control or influence of something else, *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) One who is under the authority of a ruler, (a) *ὑποκείμενος*, *g. id.*, *pl. -όντες*, *m.*; (b) *ὑποκείμενος*, *-όντος*, *m.*; (c) *ὑποκείμενος*, *-όντος*, *f.*

(3) The theme or proposition of a discourse, that which is spoken of, (a) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *m.*; (b) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *m.*

Subject, *a.*, obedient, submissive, (1) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *pl.*: put them in mind to be s. to principalities and powers, *ὑποκείμενα* τῶν ἐξουσιῶν (Tit. 3, 1); (2) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *pl.*

Subjection, *n.*, the state of being subject, obedient or submissive, (1) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *f.*, also *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *f.*: under the s. of idleness, *ὑποκείμενα* τῆς ἀργίας (Din.); (2) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *f.*; (3) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *m.*; (5) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *m.*: to bring under s., *ὑποκείμενα* ὑπὸ

ὑποκείμενα; (6) *ὑποκείμενα*, *-α*, *pl.*: in like manner also let wives be in s. to their own husbands, *ὑποκείμενα* τῷ ἑαυτῶν ἄνδρι (1 Pet. 3, 1).

Subjoin, *v.t.*, *ὑποβιβάζω*.

Subjugate, *v.t.*, to subdue and bring under control, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (3) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*, *m.*

Subjugation, *n.*, the act of subjugating, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*, *m.*; (3) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*, *m.*

Subjunctive, *a.* (*Gram.*), expressing an action or state not as a fact but merely as a contingent mental conception, *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-όντες*.

Sublime, *a.*, distinguished by lofty or noble traits, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*.

Sublimely, *ad.*, in a sublime manner, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*.

Sublimity, *n.*, the quality or state of being sublime, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*

Sublunar, Sublunary, *a.*, (1) beneath the moon, *ὑποβιβάζω*; (2) hence terrestrial, *ὑποβιβάζω*.

Submarine, *a.*, under the water of the sea, *ὑποβιβάζω*.

Submerge, *v.t.*, to put under water, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*.

Submersion, *n.*, the act of putting under water, *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*

Submission, *n.*, the act of yielding to power or authority, (1) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*; (2) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*; (3) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *m.*; (4) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *f.*; (5) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *f.*; (6) *ὑποβιβάζω*, *-α*, *f.*

Submissive, *a.*, inclined or ready to submit, (1) *ḡéillteac*, -*uige*; (2) (*p*)*omórac*, -*aige*; (3) *umal*, -*aite* (*cf.* L. *humilis*); (4) *urramac*, -*aige*; (5) *uireamail*, -*míla*.

Submissively, *ad.*, in a submissive manner, *ḡo pomórac*.

Submissiveness, *n.*, the quality or state of being submissive, (1) *pomórac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *urramac*, -*a*, *f.*

Submit, *v.i.*, to yield to power, will or authority, (1) *ḡéillim*, -*leao*:

*ḡéill doon té do ḡníò ḡac maic
Crom do ceann ir feac do ḡlún*
—(*Oss.* IV. 60, 23);

that he would s. to the sway of the Church, *ḡo nḡéillpeao ré do ceannar na heaglaire*; (2) *umluigim*, -*uḡao*: return to thy mistress and s. thyself under her hands, *ḡill ar do máigirpear aḡur umluig cū fém pá n-a lám-aib* (*Gen.* 16, 9); (3) *oéanam umlaet*; (4) *ḡḡiociam*, -*ao*.

Submitting, *n.*, the act of yielding to power, will or authority, (1) *ḡéilleao*, -*ite*, *m.*; (2) *umluḡao*, -*uigte*, *m.*; (3) *aḡ oéanam umlaeta*: submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God, *aḡ oéanam umlaeta o'a cénte i n-eagla Oé* (*Ephes.* 5, 21).

Subordinate, *n.*, one lower in rank than another, (1) *ioctarán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (2) idiom, *cor*, -*oire*, -*a*, *f.*: never address the subordinates while the superior is present, *ná labair coróce leir na coraib 7 an ceann i láchair*.

Subordinate, *v.i.*, (1) to place in a lower order or class, *irugim*, -*uḡao*.

(2) To make subject, *cuirim* *raoi*.

Subordinate, *a.*, inferior in dignity, power, etc., (1) *ioctaránac*, -*aige*; (2) *ioctaróda*, *ind.*

Subordination, *n.*, the state of being subordinate, *ioctaróac*, -*a*, *f.*

Suborn, *v.t.*, (1) to procure privately or by collusion, to incite secretly: then they suborned men who said we have heard, *ann rim cūḡaoar irteac oream áirite noé adubairt do cūalamar fém* (*Acts* 6, 11).

(2) To cause a person to commit perjury, *do cūḡaoar air oearbuḡao éitig do oéanam*.

Subornation, *n.*, the act of inducing one to take a false oath, *oearb-foirḡill* (*O'Don. Supp.*).

Subscribe, *v.t.*, to sign one's name to a document, *raoirḡriobaim*, -*ao* (*Lhuyd* 157).

Subscriber, *n.*, (1) one who subscribes, *raoirḡrióbneoir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*

(2) One who contributes to an undertaking, (*a*) *comromnteoir*, -*óra*, -*rí*, *m.*; (*b*) *ḡannpáiriróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*óce*, *m.*

Subscription, *n.*, (1) the act of subscribing, *raoirḡrióbao*, -*eta*, *m.* (*Lhuyd* 157).

(2) The sum subscribed, *comromn*, -*e*, -*onna*, *f.*

Subsequent, *a.*, following in time, *leanamnac*, -*aige*.

Subsequently, *ad.*, at a later time, (1) *i noiaró*; (2) *i n-a oiaró*.

Subservience, Subserviency, *n.*, willingness to serve, *umlaet*, -*a*, *f.*

Subservient, *a.*, willing to serve, *umal*, -*maite*.

Subserviently, *ad.*, in a subservient manner, *ḡo humal*.

Subside, *v.i.*, to become lower, to sink, (1) *τράζαιμ*, -αὐ: every flood subsides, *τράζανν ἡ δὲ τὴν τε*; (2) *ἱρλιζίμ*, -ιυζαὐ; (3) *ῥιολ-τῆζίμ*, -υζαὐ.

Subsidiary employment, *φορδοῦται*, -αῖ, *m.*

Subsidise, *v.t.*, to furnish with a subsidy, *congnam nó cabair do tabairt.*

Subsidy, *n.*, aid, co-operation, (1) *congnam*, -ῡαντα, *m.*; (2) *cabair*, -ḃra, -ḃraḃ and -ḃairta, *f.*

Subsist, *v.i.*, (1) to live, *maim*, -airtáim and -neáctáim.

(2) To be supported, (a) *tiζim ruar*: to s. on herbs and roots, *duine do tēáct ruar ar luibheannaib ḡsur ar ḡpéamāib (O' Beg.)*; (b) *tiζim i tóir*: *sur fan ran scoil rín ar feaḃ míora ḡs tēáct i tóir ar rméaraib, ar mearógāib ḡsur ar ḡáct mear fiaḃáim tásar ar coil (Gadelica I. 64).*

Subsistence, *n.*, (1) existence, *mairtáim*, -ana, *f.*

(2) Livelihood, *mairneáctáim*, -e, *f.*

Subsoil, *n.*, the soil which lies immediately beneath the surface soil, *ḡaioicé*, -éruaḃ, *pl.* -éruéanna, *f.*

Substance, *n.*, (1) real essence, (a) *briḡ*, -e, *f.*; (b) *rubrtáim*, -e, *f.*; (c) *bunaḃar*, -aῖ, *m.*; (d) *ruarmāro*, -e, *f.*; *báim ruo an tḡurmaro ar an báinne le neáirt uirge (Or.)*.

(2) The essential import, purport, (a) *táḃḃáct*, -a, *f.*; (b) *ferōm*, *g.* -eáḃma, *f.*; (c) *érim*, -e, *f.*; (d) *éipeáct*, -a, *f.*

(3) Solidity, firmness, (a) *sur*, -uir, *m.*; (b) *buaḃt*, -a, *m.*; (c) *téásar*, -aῖ, *m.*

(4) Material possessions, estate, property, (a) *maom*, -e, *f.*: and there wasted his s., *ḡsur do óiomḃail ré ann rín a máom (Luke 15, 13)*; (b) *ῥḡur*, -uir, *m.*

Substantial, *a.*, (1) belonging to substance, actually existing, (a) *rubrtáimteáct*, -tirge; (b) *briogáct*, -aige.

(2) Not seeming or imaginary, real, (a) *táḃḃáctáct*, -aige; (b) *ferōmeamāil*, -mā; (c) *éipeáctáct*, -aige; (d) *bunaḃaraḃ*, -aige; (e) *surmāir*, -aῖ.

(3) Having good substance, strong, stout, firm, (a) *tacamāil*, -mā; (b) *briogmāir*, -aῖ (of food); (c) *buaḃtáct*, -aige; (d) *buaḃtmāir*, -aῖ; (e) *buaḃtmāil*, -mā; (f) *surmāir*, -aῖ.

(4) Moderately wealthy, *téásar*, -aῖ.

Substantiality, *n.*, the quality or state of being substantial, *táḃḃáct*, -a, *f.*

Substantiate, *v.t.*, to verify, (1) *ḡiourizim*, -uḡaḃ; (2) *deimnizim*, -uḡaḃ; (3) *deáruam*, -aḃ.

Substantive, *n.* (*Gram.*), a noun or name, *aimm*, *g.* *anma*, *pl.* *anmanna*, *m.*

Substitute, *n.*, one put in the place of another, (1) *ḡear ionaro*, *m.*; (2) *óiolaroáct*, -a, *f.* (*P. L.* 455); (3) changeling, *malairtān*, *gen.* and *pl.* -áin, *m.*; (4) *fig.*, a poor s., *leirḡéal*, -éil, *m.*

Substitute, *v.t.*, to put in the place of another person or thing, (1) *cuirim i n-ionaro*; (2) *malairtirizim*, -uḡaḃ.

Substitution, *n.*, the act of exchanging one thing for another, *malairtiruḡaḃ*, -uirge, *m.*

Sub-tenant, *n.*, an under-tenant, *ḡóumneónturóe*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* -óḃe, *m.*

Subterfuge, *n.*, (1) a shift or evasion to escape censure or the force of an argument, *ουτ αρ.*

(2) An excuse, *λειτρηγεαλ, -ειλ, m.*

Subterranean, Subterraneous, *a.*, underground, *φαοι εταλαμ.*

Subtle, *a.*, (1) artful, cunning, (*a*) *λυβαδ, -αιγε*; (*b*) *ζεαρκυρεαδ, -ριγε*: a woman in the attire of a harlot and subtle of heart, *bean ι ζκυλαρο μεμροριγε ι ι γεαρκυρεαδ ι ζκυροδε (Prov. 7, 10)*; (*c*) *ζυιc, -e*: and Jonadab was a very subtle man, *ι βα ουιue πο ζυιc ιοναοαβ (2 Sam. 13, 3)*; (*d*) *cealzaδ, -αιγε*: now the serpent was more subtle than any beast, *ανοιρ το βι an naααιρ nιme nι buo cealzaige na aom beiteaδ (Gen. 3, 1)*; (*e*) *meablaδ, -αιγε.*

(2) Characterized by niceness in drawing distinctions, *caol, -oile*: law is a s. thing, *ιρ caol an puo an oige (Prov.).*

Subtlety, *n.*, the quality or state of being subtle, (1) *ζεαρκυρ, -e, f.*: to give subtlety to the simple, *ταβαιρτ γεαρκυρε το'n τριμπλοδε (Prov. 1, 4)*; (2) *ζεαρκυρεαδτ, -α, f.*; (3) *λυβαδτ, -α, f.*; (4) *meangar, -αιρ, m.*; (5) *meablaδτ, -α, f.*; (6) *meabail, -βια, f.*; (7) *rean-epionnaδτ, -α, f.*

Subtly, *ad.*, in a subtle manner, (1) *ζο γεαρκυρεαδ*; (2) *ζο λυβαδ.*

Subtract, *v.t.*, to draw or take away from, *ταρραιγim αρ.*

Suburbs, *n. pl.*, the outlying parts of a city or town, (1) *ποβαιτε*; (2) *βρυαδβαιτε, m.*

Subvert, *v.t.*, to overturn from the foundation, (1) *cuipim bun op cionn*; (2) *cuipim opuim tap αιρ.*

Subway, *n.*, an underground way, (1) *βοταρ φαοι εταλαμ*; (2) *φο-βοταρ, -αιρ, m.*

Succeed, *v.t.*, to succeed in order and hence to take the place of, *τιγim ι νοιαρο*: to s. another in possession, *τεαδτ ι ρειτβ ι νοιαρο ουιue ειτε*; love succeeds hatred, *ταγανν ζυαδ ι νοιαρο ρυαα*; they succeeded them and dwelt in their stead, *εανγασοαρ ραν n-α νοιαρο ι ο'αιτρεαδβαοαρ ι n-α n-ιοναο (Deut. 2, 21).*

Succeed, *v.i.*, to obtain or accomplish the object desired, (1) I succeeded, *ο'ειριζ ιom*; may you s., *ζο n-ειριζρο τεατ*; she did not s., *νιορ ειριζ λει*; (2) according as I s., *το ρειρι μαρ α τιocπαρο ιom*; he did not s. in that, *νιορ εανιζ ρim τειρ*; he did not s. in doing that, *ni ρανιζ τειρ ε ρim το θεαναμ*; he did not s. very well in that, *ni mo na μαιτ α ευαρο ρim τοδ*; (3) I think I shall s., *μεαρπam ζο ριτφρο ιom*; he did not s. in that, *νιορ ριτ ρim τειρ*; (4) *βαιnim, v.n. bain(τ)*: it is a bad third attempt that will not s., *ιρ oic an τριomαο ιαρραδτ na bainφρο (naδ mbainφρο)*; (5) I have succeeded, *τα αγam*; he has succeeded at last, *τα αιγε πα οειρεαδ*; (6) he succeeded in taking off the lock, *ρυαιρ ρε an ζλαρ το βαιμτ anuαρ*; (7) may you not s., (*a*) *naπα δε το ζno*, (*b*) *naρ ειριζρο τεατ*, (*c*) *naρ τιγρο τεατ*; (8) *ροιρβιγim, -ιυγao*: ζο ροιρβιζρο *οια ουιc.*

Succeeding, *n.*, the act of one who or that which succeeds, (1) *αζ ειριζε ιe*; (2) *αζ τεαδτ ιe*; (3) following *τεαδτ ι νοιαρο.*

Succeeding, *a.*, following one another, (*a*) *leanταδ, -αιγε*; (*b*)

every s. day, $\zeta\alpha\varsigma$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ $\alpha\pi$ $\iota\omicron\pi\varsigma$ Δ $\acute{c}\acute{e}n\epsilon$ (P. L. 433).

Success, n., the favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted, (1) $\text{con}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, *m.*; (2) $\text{b}\alpha\iota\iota$, $-e$, *f.*: $\text{b}\alpha\iota\iota$ \acute{o} $\tilde{\omicron}\iota\alpha$ $\omicron\pi\tau$; (3) $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}$, *g.* $\acute{\alpha}\iota\tilde{\omicron}$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$; (4) $\mu\alpha\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *m.*; (5) $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\iota\iota$, *m.*; (6) $\mu\acute{o}$, *g. id.*, *m.*: s. to you, $\zeta\omicron$ $\mu\alpha\iota\tilde{\omicron}$ $\alpha\iota\iota$ $\mu\acute{o}$ $\iota\epsilon\alpha\tau$; (7) $\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\mu\eta\alpha\mu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$, *m.*

Successful, a., (1) resulting in success, fortunate, (a) $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma\epsilon$; (b) $\mu\acute{o}\mu\alpha\iota\iota$, $-e$ (U.); (c) $\mu\alpha\tau\mu\eta\alpha\mu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon$; (d) $\mu\omicron\mu\eta\beta\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma\epsilon$. (2) Happy, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota\mu\eta\alpha\mu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon$.

Successfully, ad., in a successful manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma$.

Successfulness, n., the quality or state of being successful, $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*

Succession, n., (1) the act of succeeding or following, $\iota\epsilon\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\alpha$, *f.*

(2) The right to enter upon the office, rank or station held by another, esp. ecclesiastical, $\text{com}\mu\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\mu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$, *m.*

(3) The law of succession or tanistry, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\eta\alpha\mu\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*

Successive, a., following in order, $\iota\epsilon\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma\epsilon$.

Successively, ad., in a successive manner, ι $\eta\omicron\iota\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$ Δ $\acute{c}\acute{e}n\epsilon$.

Successor, n., one who follows in the place of another, (1) $\text{com}\mu\alpha\mu\beta\alpha$, *g. id.*, *pl.* $-\acute{\alpha}\iota$, *m.*; (2) $\text{com}\mu\alpha\mu\beta$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota$, *m.*; (3) s. in the male line, $\iota\alpha\mu\eta\mu\alpha$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota$, *pl. id.*, *m.* = $\iota\alpha\mu\eta\mu\alpha$, great grandson.

Successorship, n., the office or functions of a successor, $\text{com}\mu\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*

Succinct, a., brief, concise, $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu$, *comp.* $\zeta\iota\omicron\mu\mu$.

Succinctly, ad., in a concise manner $\zeta\omicron$ $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu$.

Succory, n., a plant of the genus Cichorium, (1) $\text{c}\alpha\iota\tau\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\eta$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota$, *m.*; (2) $\mu\epsilon\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\mu\mu\epsilon$, *m.*; (3) $\iota\mu\mu$ $\alpha\iota$ $\tau\mu\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha\mu\epsilon$.

Succour, n., aid, help, assistance, (1) $\mu\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*; (2) $\mu\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\iota$, $-\acute{c}\eta\epsilon$, *f.*; (3) $\text{con}\zeta\eta\alpha\mu$, $-\zeta\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$ and $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota$, *m.*; (4) $\text{c}\alpha\beta\mu\alpha\mu$, $-\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha$ and $-\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, *f.*; (5) $\text{c}\mu\tau\omicron\iota\mu\zeta\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$, $-\zeta\acute{c}\epsilon$, *m.*; (6) $\mu\acute{o}\mu$, $-e$, *f.*; (7) $\mu\mu\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*; (8) $\mu\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon\alpha\mu$, $-\mu\iota\iota$, *m.*

Succour, v.t., to help or assist, (1) $\text{con}\zeta\eta\alpha\mu$, *v.n.* $\text{con}\zeta\eta\alpha\mu$; (2) $\text{c}\alpha\beta\mu\mu\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\mu\zeta\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$; (3) $\text{c}\mu\tau\omicron\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\mu\zeta\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$; (4) $\mu\acute{o}\mu\mu$, $-\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$ and $-\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\iota$; (5) $\mu\mu\tau\mu\zeta\iota\mu$, $-\mu\zeta\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$.

Succourless, a., without succour, (1) $\zeta\alpha\iota$ $\text{c}\alpha\beta\mu\alpha\mu$; (2) $\zeta\alpha\iota$ $\text{con}\zeta\eta\alpha\mu$.

Succubus, n., a lascivious demon supposed to have sexual intercourse with men, $\tilde{\omicron}\epsilon\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}$ $\zeta\alpha\beta\mu\alpha$ $\tilde{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\tilde{\omicron}$ $\eta\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{c}\mu\mu$ $\iota\mu\zeta\epsilon$ $\iota\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\alpha\mu$.

Succulence, Succulency, n., juiciness, $\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\varsigma\tau$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, *f.*

Succulent, a., juicy, $\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\mu\alpha\mu$, $-\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon$.

Such, a., of that or the like kind, like, resembling, similar, (1) $\mu\alpha\mu$ $\mu\iota\iota$: I am not s. a fool, $\eta\iota$ $\eta\alpha\mu\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\alpha\iota$ $\mu\alpha\mu$ $\mu\iota\iota$ $\mu\iota\mu\epsilon$; (2) $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\mu\alpha\mu$: s. as this man, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\mu\alpha\mu$ $\alpha\iota$ $\tilde{\omicron}\mu\iota\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\omicron$; (3) let us take s. as we can get, $\zeta\iota\alpha\text{c}\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\omicron\mu\mu$ $\alpha\iota$ $\mu\mu\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\omicron\mu\tilde{\omicron}$ $\tilde{\omicron}'\mu\alpha\zeta\tilde{\omicron}\alpha\iota$; (4) s. as it is, $\mu\alpha\mu$ $\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon$; (5) there are many s. men, $\tau\alpha$ $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\tilde{\omicron}$ $\tilde{\omicron}\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\tilde{\omicron}\epsilon\eta$ $\acute{c}\omicron\mu\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma\tau$ $\mu\omicron\mu$; (6) $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$: s. a thing, Δ $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\epsilon\omicron$; to do s. a thing, Δ $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\iota\iota$ $\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu$; s. and s., Δ $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\iota\iota$ $\tilde{\omicron}\epsilon$; he told me such and such, Δ $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\epsilon\omicron$ $\alpha\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\omicron}\mu\beta\alpha\mu\tau$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\mu\omicron\mu$; such and such a man, Δ $\iota\epsilon\tau\acute{c}\epsilon\tilde{\omicron}$ $\mu\epsilon\omicron$ $\tilde{\omicron}'\mu\epsilon\alpha\mu$; (7) $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$: to-day or to-morrow we will go into s. a

one another, *o'íteam a céite* ;

(2) *asraim, v.n. asra.*

Suet, *n.*, the fat about the kidneys and loins of beef and mutton, (1) *seir, -e, f.*; (2) *seir, -e, f.* : a lump of s. of about the full of a dish, *measán seire, a mbeaó boglán méire ann (D. D. 38).*

Suffer, *v.t.*, (1) to feel or endure without sinking, (*a*) *fulaimsim, v.n. fulang, also fulingsim, v.n. fuling* : they s. hunger like dogs, *fulingsio ocpar map maópaóab (K., Tbb. 183, 19)* ; to s. a great loss, *oioǵbáil móir o' fulaim* ; (*b*) *tuataimsim, -lang.*

(2) To bear or submit to with distress, *iomcparaim, v.n. iomcpar.*

(3) To feel or endure with pain, *fulaimsim, -lang* : I have suffered many things this day in a dream, *ir móir o'fuling mipe moiu i mbpionglóir (Mat. 27, 19)* ; alleging that Christ must have suffered and risen again from the dead, *as deapb-uǵaó sup b'éisim do Crioirt fulang asur eirǵe aipir ó mapbaib (Acts 17, 3).*

(4) To allow, to permit, to tolerate, (*a*) *leisim, -sean(τ), and -sin(τ)* : he will not s. the destroyer to come in, *ní leisiró ré do'n millteoir teacé irteacé (Ex. 12, 23)* ; (*b*) *fulaimsim, -lang* : thou shalt not s. sin upon [thy neighbour], *ní ful-eonǵa tú peacaó do beic ar [do comapram], (Lev. 19, 17)* ; thou shalt not s. a witch to live, *ní fultéonǵa tú bean pípeóǵaó do mapcam (Ex. 22, 18).*

(5) Idiom : may we s. no greater loss, *náir mteiró uaimn acé é* ; he is suffering, he is very ill, *tá doéar aip.*

Sufferable, *a.*, capable of being suffered or endured, *sofulangta.*

Sufferance, *n.*, the state of suffering, *fulang, -aing, m.*

Suffered, *a.*, having experienced pain or grief, *fulingte.*

Sufferer, *n.*, one who suffers, (1) *fulaingteoir, -ópa, -óipí, m.*; (2) *fulangac, -aig, m.*; (3) *fulangsuróe, g. id., m.*

Suffering, *n.*, the bearing of pain, distress, loss or injury incurred, (1) *fulang, -aing, m.*; (2) *tuatang, -aing, m.*; (3) *céapaó, -pta, m.*; (4) *pianóir, -óir, m.*; (5) *páir, -e, f.*

Suffering, *a.*, being in pain or grief, *fulangac, -aige.*

Suffice, *v.i.*, to be enough or sufficient : that sufficed, *ba teóir im* ; let it s. thee, speak no more to me of this matter, *so maó lóir duic im, ná labair níor mó liom fá'n áóóar-pa (Deut. 3, 26).*

Sufficiency, *n.*, adequacy, supply equal to wants, (1) *lóir, ind.* : it is sufficient for me, *ir lóir oom é* ; I consider it sufficient, *ir lóir liom é* ; (2) *teóir* : [even] if porridge is good a spell of it is sufficient, *má'ir maic ppaireac ir teóir opear de* ; because I have sufficient, *do éionn so bfuil so teóir asam* ; it is s. for me, *ir teóir oom é* ; that is s., *ir teóir im* ; (3) *oóitim, -e, f., oáitim, -e, f. (oacéitim, Wal), also oócam, -ana, f.*; (4) *páir, -e, f.* : they can never get sufficient, *ní féaóann riao éoróce a páir o'fagáil* ; (5) *puar, g. pípe, f.* : I have sufficient for my wants, *tá puar mo éap asam* ; (6) *páracé, -a, f.*

Sufficient, *a.*, (1) adequate to wants, enough, (*a*) *lóir* and *teóir* :

- beautifully, *τέρεανν* *ρέ* *οἷτ* *σο* *νανῶρεάς*; it would s. him, *σο* *παζαῶ* (*παζαῶ*) *ρέ* *ὁδ*; much talk would not s. you, *νί* *παζαῶ* *πυμν* *καίντε* *ὄυιτ* (*P. O'L.*); (4) *ρῶγναιμ*, -*αῖν*: this pair of shoes would s. him well, *ὁ'ρῶγνῶκαῶ* *αν* *πέριε* *βρόγ* *ρο* *σο* *μαίτ* *αιρ* (*Or.*).
- Suitable, *a.*, fit, (1) *οἷρεαῖνναῶ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *ποἷεαῖνναῶ*, -*αιγε*; (3) *πεἷεαῖνναῶ*, -*αιγε* (*Con.* and *U.*); (4) *φοἷρτεαῖνναῶ*, -*νιγε* (*Don*).
- Suitableness, *n.*, *οἷρεαῖνναῶτ*, -*α*, *f.*
- Suitably, *ad.*, in a suitable manner, (1) *σο* *νοἷρεαῖνναῶ*; (2) *αιρ* *ρῶγναιμ*.
- Suited, *imp.* of *Suit*: he s. them, *ὁ'οἷρ* *ρέ* *τεῶ*; as much as s. them, *αν* *οἷρεαῶ* *αδυρ* *ὁ'φοἷρ* *ὁδῶ* (*U.*).
- Suiting, *n.*, the act of fitting or adapting, (1) *οἷρεαῖνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*, *f.*; (2) *ποἷεαῖνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*, *f.*
- Sulk, *v.i.*, to be silently sullen or morose, *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*εαῶ*.
- Sulk, *n.*, to be silent, sullenness, moroseness or obstinacy, (1) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*ε*, -*εανναιμ*, *f.*; (2) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*ε*, -*εαῶ*, *f.*; (3) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*οῶ*, *f.*
- Sulky, *a.*, moodily silent, obstinate, sullen or morose, (1) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*; (2) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*; (3) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*αιγε*; (4) he was s., (a) *σο* *βί* *πυρ* *αιρ*; (b) *βί* *τορμαρ* *αιρ*.
- A s. person*, *πυρῶκαν*, -*αἷν*, *m.*
- Sulkily, *ad.*, in a sulky manner, (1) *σο* *ρταἷνναιμ*; (2) *σο* *ταἷνναιμ*.
- Sulkiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sulky, *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*α*, *f.*
- Sulky, *a.*, inclined or given to sulking, (1) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *ταἷνναιμ*, -*αιγε*; (3) he has a s. look, *τά* *γρῶν* *αιρ* (*Or.*).

- Sullen, *a.*, morose, angry and silent, (1) *γρῶν*, *ind.*; (2) *αἷνναιμ*, *ind.*; (3) *ὁδῶν*, *ind.*
- A s. person*, (a) *γρῶν*, *m.*; (b) *γρῶν*, *f.*
- Sullenly, *ad.*, in a sullen manner, *σο* *γρῶν*.
- Sullenness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sullen, (1) *γρῶν*, *gen.* -*ε*, *f.*: *Conan*, depart without s., *ιμῶν* *γρῶν* *γρῶν*, *α* *Conan* (*Oss. IV. 74, 8*); (2) *αἷνναιμ*, *f.*; (3) *ὁδῶν*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *οἷνναιμ*, -*βῆν*, *m.*
- Sullied, *a.*, tarnished, stained, soiled, *γρῶν*, *ind.*
- Sully, *v.t.*, to tarnish, stain or soil, (1) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*αῶ*; (2) *γρῶν*, -*αῶ*; (3) *τεἷνναιμ*, -*αῶ*.
- Sullying, *n.*, the act of soiling, staining or tarnishing, (1) *γρῶν*, -*νναιμ*, *m.*; (2) *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*, *m.* and *ρταἷνναιμ*: *η* *οἷ* *αν* *τ-εαν* *α* *ρταἷνναιμ* *α* *νναιμ* *ρέν*; (3) *τεἷνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*, *m.*
- Sulphate of copper, *n.*, *εἷνναιμ*, *f.*
- Sulphur, *n.*, a non-metallic element in nature from which sulphuric acid is obtained, *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*ε*, *f.*
- Sulphureous, Sulphurous, *a.*, *ρταἷνναιμ*, -*νναιμ*.
- Sultan, *n.*, the ruler of the Turks, *ρταἷνναιμ*, *νναιμ* *να* *οἷνναιμ*.
- Sultana, Sultanness, *n.*, the wife of a Sultan, *ρταἷνναιμ*, *νναιμ* *να* *οἷνναιμ*.
- Sultriness, *n.*, the quality or state of being sultry, (1) *βρῶν*, -*νναιμ*, *m.*; (2) *βρῶν*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *βρῶν*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *βρῶν*, -*α*, *m.* (*m. b*).
- Sultry, *a.*, very hot and oppressive, (1) *βρῶν*, -*νναιμ*, -*αιγε*; (2) *βρῶν*, -*νναιμ*.

Sum, *n.*, (1) the aggregate of two or more numbers, (a) *ruim*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. *summa*, *sum*); (b) *méro*, *m.*; (c) *tion*, *g.* -ín, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) A quantity of money, (a) *ruim airtro*, *f.*: the s. of money that Haman promised, *an truum airtro do g'eall Haman* (*Esther* 4, 7); (b) *roinn airtro*.

(3) The principal points when viewed together, (a) *idiom*: that is the s. and substance of the work, *rin é bun, bárr asur críoc na hoibre*; (b) *briú*, -e, *f.*: Daniel told the s. of the dream, *o'innir Daniel briú na hairlinge* (*Dan.* 7, 1).

Sum, *v.t.*, to cast up as a column of figures, *áirimim*, -*ream*: that he may s. the silver which is brought into the house of the Lord, *go n-áirmead ré an t-airgead noé tugad go tís an tigeirna* (2 *Kings* 22, 4).

Summarize, *v.t.*, to reduce to a summary, (1) *aitéioiríaim*, -ad; (2) *deánaim atcomair*.

Summary, *a.*, (1) brief, concise, (a) *atcomair*, -e; (b) *comair*, -e. (2) Short, *geárr*, *comp.* *giorra*.

Summary, *n.*, an abstract or abridgement, (1) *aitéioiríra*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *gearrcunntar*, -air, *m.*; (3) *cumpe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Summer, *n.*, the sunniest part of the year, (1) *ramhad*, -ad, *m.*; (2) *ram*, -a, *m.* (*cf.* *ramain*, *ram-fuin*, end or death of summer; *cf.* *✓ somo*, summer; *Skr.* *sama*, a year; *Zend hama*): one swallow does not make a s., *ní deimeann fáinteóis amáin ramhad*; her eyes were shining brighter than s. morning dew, *a ráile ir gluire deallhad/ná 'n orúct ar maroin tramhad*

(*Hard.* I. 204); like a s. sun, *mar gréin an tramhad*.

Summer, *v.i.*, to spend the summer in a certain place, *ramruigim*, -u^gad.

Summer-house, *n.*, a rustic house in a garden for summer use, *gruanán*, -áin, *m.*

Summer grazing, *n.*, *buaiteadair*, -air, *m.*

Summer-like, *a.*, (1) *ramrata*, *ind.*; (2) *burde*, *ind.*

Summerset. *See* Somersault, *clear an cuaille*.

Summer solstice, *ramrata*, -aro, *m.*

Summit, *n.*, the top, the highest point, (1) *mullac*, -ais, *m.*: on the s. of the mountain, *ar mullac an trléibe*; (2) the very s., *ríormullac*; (3) *maoil*, -e, -eada, *f.*; (4) *maoileann*, *gen.* -inn, *m.*; (5) *ríoruadair*, -air, *m.*; (6) *bárr*, -áir, *m.*

Summon, *v.t.*, to call or cite, to notify to come and appear as in court, (1) *tochairmim*, -chairm; (2) *chairmim*, -mead, and *chairm*, also *goirmim*: Christ will s. them to judgment, *goirfiró Críost oiréa cum an breiteamhair*.

Summons, *n.*, (1) a call by authority, (a) *tochairm*, -chairma, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (b) *forrógrad*, -garéa, *m.*; (c) *chairm*, *g.* *chairma*, *pl. id.*, and *chairmanna*, *f.*

(2) (*Law*), a citation to appear in court, *barántar*, -air, *m.*

Sumptuous, *a.*, (1) costly, *corṭar-amail*, -míla.

(2) Expensive, *corṭarad*, -aisé.

(3) Luxurious, (a) *rógmáil*, -míla; (b) *rógmar*, -aire.

Sumptuously, *ad.*, in a sumptuous manner, (1) *go corṭarad*; (2) *go corṭaramail*; (3) *go rógmáil*.

Sumptuousness, *n.*, the quality of being sumptuous, (1) *σοῦταραῖς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *σοῦταραμῖα*, -α, *f.*; (3) *ρόζμια*, -α, *f.*

Sun, *n.*, (1) the luminous body which gives light during the day and round which the earth and the planets revolve, *ἥλιος*, *gen.* *ἡλιέμε*, *dat.* *ἡλίην*, *pl.* -α and -τα, *f.*

(2) That which resembles the sun in splendour and brightness: for the Lord God is a s. and shield, *ὅτι ἡ ἥλιος ἀστὴρ ἵσταται ἀνὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ* (*Ps.* 84, 11); the s. of righteousness, *ἥλιος ἀνὰ τὴν ἡμέραν*, *i.* *ἡμέρα ἡμεῖς*.

Sun, *v.t.*, to warm or dry in the sun, (1) *ἡλιαναι*, -αῖο; (2) *ἡλιανῆμι*, -αῖο, also *ἡλιανῆμι*, -αῖο; (3) *ἡλιανῆμι*, -αῖο; (4) “*ὅτι τὸ ἡλιαναι ἐστὶν ἡλιαναι*.”

Sunbeam, *n.*, a ray of the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*, *m.*

Sun-bright, *a.*, bright as the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*, -ῆς.

Sunburnt, *a.*, burned or discoloured by the sun, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunburst, *n.*, the standard of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunday, *n.*, the Lord's Day, (1) *ἡμέρα*, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.* (*cf.* *L. dominicus*): when two Sundays come together, *ἀνὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ ἡμέρα ἡμέρα* *i.* *ἡμέρα ἡμέρα*; (2) *ἡμέρα ἡμέρα* (*cf.* *Dies Dominica*); (3) *ἡμέρα ἀνὰ τὴν ἡμέραν*.

Sunday-girl, *n.*, a girl who devotes all her attention to dress, *ἡμέρα ἡμέρα*.

Sunder, *v.t.*, to divide, to sever, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖο; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖο and *ἡλιανῆς*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖο: that

they cannot be sundered, *ἡλιανῆς ἡλιανῆς* (*Job* 41, 17).

Sundering, *n.*, the act of parting or separating, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *f.*; (4) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*

Sundew, *n.*, a bog plant of the genus *Drosera*, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sundial, *n.*, an instrument to show the time when the sun is shining, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.* (*cf.* *Z.* 733); (5) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (6) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (7) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *f.*

Sundown, *n.*, sunset, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *f.*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sun-dried, *a.*, dried in the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sundries, *n. pl.*, many different things, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sundry, *a.*, divers, various, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunfish, *n.*, a large oceanic fish (*Mola rotunda* or *M. mola*), (1) *ἡλιανῆς*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς* (*ἡλιανῆς*).

Sunflower, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Helianthus*, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*; (3) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (4) *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunless, *a.*, deprived of the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunlight, *n.*, the light of the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sun-like, *a.*, resembling the sun, *ἡλιανῆς*.

Sunning, *n.*, basking in the sun, (1) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*; (2) *ἡλιανῆς*, -αῖς, *m.*

Sunrise, Sunrising, *n.*, the rising of the sun above the horizon in the morning, (1) τροῖζαν, -ζνε, *f.*; (2) ὑπαναῖς, -α, *f.*; (3) εἰρῆζε na ὑπέμε: to travel between sunrise and sunset, το εἰρτεατ τοιρ εἰρῆζε αὑρ τοῖζε ὑπέμε.

Sunny, *a.*, (1) exposed to the rays of the sun, (a) ὑπανῆμα, -αιρε; (b) ὑπαναῖς, -αιζε; (c) ὑπανοα, *ind.*; (d) οειρεαδραῖς, -αιζε.

(2) The sunny side, a slope facing the south, (a) οειρεατ na ὑπέμε, *m.*; (b) οειρεαδρα na ὑπέμε (*cf.* οειρεαδρα na ὑλόιρε, *D. F.* 201).

Sunset, *n.*, the descent of the sun below the horizon, (1) τοῖζε na ὑπέμε; (2) ὑμνεαδ na ὑπέμε (*Ir. Tex. F. B.* 80); (3) ὑρθε na ὑπέμε; (4) ουτ παοι na ὑπέμε.

Sunshade, *n.*, a small parasol, ὑζαῖτεάν, -άιν, *m.*

Sunshine, *n.*, the light of the sun, (1) ταῖτνεαμ na ὑπέμε; (2) ὑπανοαῖς, -α, *f.*; (3) ἡγ., ὑπαν, *g.* ὑπέμε: s. follows rain, τῖς ὑπαν ι νοιαρ na παρῖτanna; red in the west, s.; red in the east rain and storm, οειρῖς ανιαρ πομεανν ἱρ ὑπαν; οειρῖς ανοιρ παρῖταινν ἱρ ὑτοιρμ; sudden burst of s. after a cloud, οειαλάν, -άιν, *m.*

Sunshiny, *a.*, bright with the rays of the sun, ὑπανῆμα, -αιρε.

Sunstroke, *n.*, prostration produced by the action of the sun on some part of the body, (1) ὑζαῖα ὑπέμε; (2) βέιμ ὑπέμε.

Sup, *n.*, a mouthful of some liquid, (1) βοῖζαμ, -αίμ, *m.*, also βλοζαμ; (2) βοῖμαῖς, -αῖς, *m.*; (3) ὑζιοβαρ, -αῖρ, *m.*; (4) ὑρῖβος, -όςζε, -α, *f.*; (5) λάν βέιλ οε ὀῖς.

Sup, *v.i.*, to take supper, (1) ἱτῖμ ὑρῖπέαρ; (2) ὑρῖπέαρ ο'ῖτε.

Superable, *a.*, capable of being overcome or conquered, πο-ελαοῖτε.

Superabound, *v.i.*, to be more than sufficient, αν ἱομαρκα οο βεῖτ ann.

Superabundance, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being superabundant, ἱομαρκαῖς, -α, *f.*

(2) A superabundant quality, excess, (a) ἱομαρκαρ, -ε, *f.*; (b) ἱομαρκα, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) βαρῖμαρ-εαῖς, -α, *f.* (*U.*); (d) παρῖμαρ βαρῖ (Gadel. I., 271).

Superabundant, *a.*, abounding to excess, ἱομαρκαῖς, -αῖζε.

Superabundantly, *ad.*, in a superabundant manner, ὑο ἱομαρκαῖς.

Superannuated, *a.*, too old for work, αορτα, *ind.*

Superb, *a.*, magnificent, stately, ἀρτοπέμεαῖς, -μῖζε.

Superbly, *ad.*, in a superb manner, ὑο ἡἀρτοπέμεαῖς.

Supercilious, *a.*, (1) lofty with pride, (a) λειτεαοαῖς, -αῖζε; (b) υαῖβρεαῖς, -μῖζε.

(2) Arrogant, ποταλαῖς, -αῖζε.

(3) Dictatorial, μόρβόλαῖς, -αῖζε.

(4) Haughty, μυρταμαῖς, -αῖζε.

(5) Overbearing, (a) οῖομπαῖς, -αῖζε; (b) ὑρῖζαῖς, -αῖζε.

Superciliously, *ad.*, in a supercilious manner, (1) ὑο ηυαῖβρεαῖς; (2) ὑο ποταλαῖς; (3) ὑο ὑρῖζαῖς; (4) ὑο μόρβόλαῖς.

Superciliousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being supercilious, (1) ὑρῖζαῖς, -α, *f.*; (2) μόρβόλαῖς, -α, *f.*; (3) ποταλαῖς.

Supereminence, *n.*, distinguished eminence, ἀρτοπέιμ, -ε, *f.*

Supereminent, *a.*, eminent in a high degree, ἀρτοπέμεαῖς, -μῖζε.

Supereminently, *ad.*, in a super-eminent manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

Supererogate, *v.i.*, to do more than duty or necessity requires, (1) $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\rho\acute{o}\tau\iota\omicron\eta\eta\eta\gamma\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\varsigma$; (2) $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\eta\alpha\iota\mu$ $\eta\iota\omicron\rho$ $\mu\acute{o}$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\alpha\rho$ $\iota\rho$ $\theta\iota\omicron\lambda$.

Supererogation, *n.*, doing more than duty or necessity requires, (1) $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\gamma\eta\eta\iota\omicron\mu$, - α , *m.* (work of); (2) $\zeta\eta\eta\iota\omicron\mu\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\omicron\rho$ $\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta\eta$ $\theta\upsilon\alpha\lambda\zeta\alpha\iota\rho$.

Supererogatory, *a.*, not required by duty or necessity, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\gamma\eta\eta\iota\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\gamma\epsilon$.

Superexcellence, *n.*, superior excellence, (1) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho$, - α , *m.*; (2) $\alpha\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho$, - α , *m.*; (3) $\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\rho$, - α , *m.*

Superexcellent, *a.*, very excellent, (1) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$, - e ; (2) $\alpha\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$, - e ; (3) $\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$, - e .

Superficial, *a.*, shallow, not deep mentally, $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\gamma\epsilon$.

Superficiality, *n.*, the quality or state of being superficial, (1) $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma\tau$, *gen.* - α , *f.*; (2) $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*

Superficially, *ad.*, in a superficial manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

Superficialness. *See* Superficiality.

Superfine, *a.*, very fine, $\alpha\eta\theta\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta$.

Superfluity. *See* Superabundance.

Superfluous, *a.*, excessive, $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\gamma\epsilon$: anything *s.*, $\alpha\omicron\eta$ $\eta\iota\theta$ $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$ (*Lev.* 21, 18); it is *s.* for me to write to you, $\iota\rho$ $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$ $\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu$ $\rho\zeta\eta\rho\iota\omicron\beta\alpha\theta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\alpha\iota\theta$ (2 *Cor.* 9, 1).

Superfluously, *ad.*, in a superfluous manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\eta\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

Superfluouslyness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being superfluous, $\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*

Superhuman, *a.*, beyond what in human, $\omicron\rho$ $\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta\eta$ $\eta\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\epsilon$ (*νητ*).

Superintend, *v.t.*, to oversee with the power of direction, $\rho\tau\iota\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\iota\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$.

Superintendence, Superintendency, *n.*, supervision, (1) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\eta\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (2) $\rho\epsilon\theta\omicron\mu$, *g.* $\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\alpha$, *m.*

Superintendent, *n.*, an overseer with power of direction, (1) $\mu\alpha\omicron\rho$, - $\omicron\rho$, *m.*; (2) $\rho\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\omicron\rho$, - $\omicron\rho\alpha$, - $\rho\acute{\iota}$, *m.*; (3) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\eta\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\zeta$, *m.*

Superior, *a.*, (1) more elevated in place or position, $\upsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\gamma\epsilon$.

(2) Higher or greater than others, $\omicron\rho$ $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta$.

(3) Higher or greater in excellence, (a) $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\eta\iota\gamma\epsilon$; (b) $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\eta\iota\gamma\epsilon$.

Superior, *n.*, (1) one who is above another in rank, ability or merit, $\upsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau\rho\alpha\eta\eta$, - $\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$, *m.*: against my spiritual or temporal superiors, ι η - $\delta\zeta\alpha\iota\theta$ μ' $\upsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau\rho\alpha\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\lambda\epsilon$ $\eta\theta$ $\tau\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$.

(2) (*Eccl.*), the head of a monastery, abbey, etc., (a) $\epsilon\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\theta\eta$, - $\omicron\rho\alpha$, - $\rho\acute{\iota}$, *m.*; (b) $\alpha\beta\beta$, - $\alpha\theta$, *pl.* - $\alpha\theta\alpha$, *m.*; (c) $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$, *g.* $\epsilon\iota\eta\eta$, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (d) $\iota\upsilon\alpha\eta$, - $\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$, *m.*

Superiority, *n.*, (1) predominance, ascendancy, (a) $\omicron\rho\epsilon\iota\mu\eta\eta\theta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (b) $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (c) $\rho\omicron\rho\iota\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (d) $\acute{\alpha}\eta\theta\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*; (e) $\upsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau\rho\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (f) $\upsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*

(2) Advantage, odds, (a) $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$, - $\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$, *m.*; (b) $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\alpha\varsigma\alpha\rho$, - $\alpha\rho$, *m.*

(3) Excellence, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu$, - e , *f.*

Superlative, *a.*, expressing the highest degree, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\eta\iota\gamma\epsilon$.

The s. degree, $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu$.

Superlatively, *ad.*, in a superlative manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$.

Superlativeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being superlative, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*

Supernatural, *a.*, beyond the powers of nature, (1) *ór cionn nádúir*; (2) *míonádúirta*, *ind.*; (3) *aibread*, *-rige*; (4) *uaibread*, *-aige*.

Supernaturally, *ad.*, in a supernatural manner, (1) *go míonádúirta*; (2) *go naibread*; (3) *go huabread*.

Superscribe, *v.t.*, to write or engrave on, *ṛṣrībaim*, *-aō*.

Superscription, *n.*, that which is written or engraved on, *ṛṣrībinn*, *f.*: whose image and s. hath it, *cia ar leir an íomáig asur an ṛṣrībinn atá uirtē (Luke 20, 24)*.

Superstition, *n.*, (1) false religion, (a) *ḡearróga*, *g. id., f.*: their own s., *a ḡearrógaō féin (Acts 25, 19)*; (b) *raobáoraō*, *-óara*, *m.*; (c) *órčperoeam*, *-oim*, *m.*; (d) *raobčperoeam*, *-oim*, *m.*; (e) *órčrābaō*, *-arō*, *m.*; (f) *baotčperoeam*, *-oim*, *m.*; (g) *baoirčperoeam*, *-oim*, *m.*

(2) Belief in magic, omens, etc., (a) *ḡearróg*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*: Hal-lowe'en superstitions, *ḡearróga Samna*; (b) *pireóg*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*: also *pireóg* and *pirteóg*, *f.*

Superstitious, *a.*, of or pertaining to superstition, (1) *pireógac* (and *pireógac*), *-aige*; (2) *ḡearrógac*, *-aige*; (3) *raobčperomeac*, *-mige*; (4) *baotčperomeac*; (5) *baoirčperomeac*, *-mige*.

Superstitiously, *ad.*, in a superstitious manner, (1) *go pireógac*; (2) *go raobčperomeac*.

Supine, *a.*, heedless, listless, (1) *neamairac*, *-rige*; (2) *ṛaon*, *-ome (Aisl. M.)*.

Supinely, *ad.*, in a heedless or listless manner, (1) *go neamairac*; (2) *go ṛaon*.

Supper, *n.*, the last meal of the day, (1) *reipe*, *g. id., m. (cf.*

B.L.L. 348, 18); (2) *ruipéar*, *-éir*, *m.*; (3) *curo na horóce*; (4) *coṛac*, *-aig*, *m. (Gadelica I., p. 22, No. 31)*.

Supperless, *a.*, without supper, *ḡan ruipéar*.

Supplant, *v.t.*, to displace and take the place of, *oítṛealburigim*, *-uḡaō*.

Supple, *a.*, pliant, flexible, (1) *lúčmar*, *-aie*; (2) *roṣillte*, *ind.*; (3) *polútač*, *-aige*; (4) *leabair*, *-e*.

Supplement, *n.*, (1) that which fills up, *roirṣionao*, *-nta*, *m.*

(2) A part added to, as to a book, (a) *roirṣrībao*, *-bta*, *m.*; (b) *breir*, *-e*, *f.*; (c) *asuirin*, *g. id., pl. -ní*, *m.*; (d) *oilleacān*, *-āin*, *m.*; (e) *cuilleao*, *-lro*, *m. (fél. Œn. clvii.)*.

Supplement, *v.t.*, to fill up by additions, *roirṣionaim*, *-aō*.

Suppleness, *n.*, the quality or state of being supple, (1) *lúčmarieac*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *roirṣillteac*, *-a*, *f.*

Suppliant, *a.*, entreating, beseeching, (1) *iarraac*, *-aige*; (2) *atčuingeac*, *-ḡige*.

Suppliant, *n.*, one who entreats or beseeches, (1) *iarraacoir* (also *iarraacoir*), *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*; (2) *eaṛarṣuróteoir*, *m.*; (3) *lorṣānac*, *-aig*, *m.*

Suppliantly, *ad.*, in a suppliant manner, *go iarraacac*.

Suppliant, *n.*, one who supplicates, *iarraacoir* (*iarraacoir*), *-óra*, *-rí*, *m.*

Supplicate, *v.t.*, to entreat, to beseech, (1) *atčuingim*, *-ḡe*; (2) *eaṛarṣurōim*, *-óe*; (3) *iarraim*, *-arō*.

Supplication, *n.*, an earnest request, an entreaty, (1) *atčuinge*, *f.*; (2) *eačal*, *gen. eačla*, *f.*; (3)

5, 12), (b) *do réir mo tuairme*; (c) *do réir mar mearaím*.

Supposing, *n.*, the act of imagining, *raoirín*, -e: she s. him to be a gardener, saith to him, *ar n-a raoirín di-re supab é an sarr-óadóir do bí ann, adubairt rí leir* (*John* 20, 15).

Supposition, *n.*, opinion, belief, surmise (1) *tuairim*, -ime, *f.*; (2) *baramaí*, -mí, *f.*; (3) *dois*, -e, *f.*: it is not a s. but a certainty, *ní dois áct deimín é*.

Suppositional, *a.*, conjectural, *baramlaí*, -aí, *f.*.

Suppositiously, *ad.*, conjecturally, *go baramlaí*.

Suppress, *v.t.*, (1) to put down, to quell, *claochlúim*, -ló, *m.*.

(2) To keep in check, to restrain, (a) *coirsim*, *v.n.* *cois*; (b) *coirmeasaim*, *v.n.* *coirmeas*.

(3) To conceal, not to reveal, *múcaim*, -aí, *m.*.

Suppression, *n.*, the act of suppressing, (1) *claochló*, -lú, *m.*; (2) *múcaí*, -aí, *m.*; (3) *cois*, -a, *m.*; (4) *coirmeas*, -mí, *m.*.

Suppressor, *n.*, one who suppresses or conceals, *múctóir*, -óir, -óirí, *m.*.

Suppuration, *n.*, the act or process of producing pus, (1) *puaracá*, -aí, *m.*; (2) *bacá*, -aí, *m.*; (3) *bacónaí*, -aí, *m.* (*p. l.*); (4) *bacónaí* (*Don.*).

Supremacy, *n.*, highest or supreme authority or power, (1) *forlámar*, -aí, *m.*; (2) *lám uacair*, *g. lám uacair*, *f.*; (3) *aróceannar*, -aí, *m.*; (4) *aróceim*, -e, *f.*; (5) *aróceir*, -aí, *m.* (*K. Hist.*); (6) *aróceir*, -aí, *m.*.

Supreme, *a.*, highest in authority or power, (1) *uilecúmaí*, -aí, *m.*.

-aí, *m.*; (2) *aróceimead*, -aí, *m.*; (3) *uilecúmaí*, -aí, *m.*.

Supremely, *ad.*, in a supreme manner, (1) *go huilecúmaí*; (2) *go uilecúmaí*; (3) *go uilecúmaí*.

Surcease, *n.*, cessation, *raonad*, -aí, *m.*.

Surcharge, *v.t.*, to overload, *cuirim níos mó ná ir buail*.

Surcingle, *n.*, a girth or belt passed over a saddle or something on a horse's back to bind it, *surcainn*, -e, -eá, *f.*: *Seasán na surcainne an púir peannac D. O'B. 174, 24.*

Sure, *a.*, (1) certainly knowing and believing, (a) *deimín*, -mí, *m.*; (b) *deimínead*, -aí, *m.*, also *deimínead*: as s. as I am alive, *com deimínead ir cáim beó*; (c) *dearó*, -a; (d) *cinnce*, *ind.*: I am sure of it, *cá mé cinnce de*; (e) *fiócinnce*.

(2) Certain to find or retain, (a) *riúrálta*, *ind.*: death is a s. messenger, *teacair riúrálta an bair* (*Prov.*); (b) *dearó*, *ind.*; (c) *cinnce*, *ind.*: though the vengeance of God be slow it is s., *máir mall ir cinnce oigálar Dé* (*Prov.*).

(3) Fit or worthy to be depended on, unfailing, enduring, (a) *damgean*, -gne: a s. covenant, *connad damgean* (*Neh.* 9, 38); the dream is certain and the interpretation s., *cá an airtis dearó a gur a ciall damgean* (*Dan.* 2, 45).

Sure, *ad.*, surely, certainly, (1) *ar n-óis*; (2) *dar n-óis*.

Sure-handed, *a.*, dexterous in using one's hands, *dearlámaí*, -aí, *m.*.

Surely, *ad.*, (1) in a sure or certain manner, (a) *go deimín*: thou shalt s. die, *éasfar tú go*

deimín (*Gen.* 2, 17); (b) so deapbúta; (c) infallibly, so fíor; (d) undoubtedly, san ámhár; (e) certainly, ar nóbú: I have that much s., tá an oipeasó rin asam, ar nóbú (of course); (f) 1 nDomnác (*Mayo*).

(2) Firmly, steadily, securely, so damgean: he that walketh uprightly walketh s., an té fíublar so hionnraic iméigro so damgean (*Prov.* 10, 9).

Surety, *n.*, (1) one who is bound with and for another, (a) urrað, -að, -aðte, *m.*; (b) urraðar, -ar, *m.*; (c) taca, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*: he has a good s., ir maic an taca atá aige.

(2) That which makes sure, (a) teannta, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (b) rlan, -ám, -a, *m.*; (c) rlanar, -nta, *m.*

Suretyship, *n.*, the obligation of a person to answer for the debt or default of another, urraðar, -ar, *m.*: he that hateth s. is sure, an té fuaúigeas urraðar bíonn ré damgean (*Prov.* 11, 15).

Surf, *n.*, the sea when it breaks on the shore, cubar, -ar, *m.*

Surface, *n.*, the exterior part of anything, (1) opoméla, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (2) opomélatún, -úm, *m.* (*Lhuyd* 158); (3) rgarar, -e, -eanna, *f. (s. sod)*.

Surfeit, *n.*, (1) excess of eating and drinking, teannfáit, -e.

(2) Fullness and oppression occasioned by over-eating or over-drinking, (a) mapmur, -ur, *m. (W. Ker.)*; (b) bacúbpa.

Surge, *n.*, a large wave, (1) buinne, *g. id., m.*; (2) toicá, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*; (3) reoróice, *g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (4) fás, -áige, -a, *f. (cf. Fr. vague, wave, billow)*; (5) a breaker, maróm, *g. maróma, pl.*

marómanna, *m. and f.*; (6) a breaker caused by a sunken rock, breactóinn. See Wave, Breaker, Swell.

Surgeon, *n.*, one who cures local injuries as broken bones, sprains, tumours, etc., (1) táctiaig, -leasá *pl. id., m.*; (2) cneadair, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*; (3) cneapuróe, *g. id., m.*

Surgery, *n.*, the art of healing by manual operation, (1) cneaparo-eact, -a, *f.*; (2) cneadair-eact, -a, *f.*; (3) lámleigeas, -gír, *m.*

Surlily, *ad.*, in a surly manner, (1) so duairc; (2) so garb; (3) so boiceallac.

Surliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being surly, (1) duairceas, -ir, *m.*; (2) doirparoeact, -a, *f.*; (3) gnuamoeact, -a, *f.*; (4) goirge, *g. id., f.*; (5) goirgeact, -a, *f.*; (6) geannear, -ar, *m.*; (7) canntiam, -am, *m.*

Surly, *a.*, ill-natured, abrupt and rude, (1) duairc, -e; (2) doirparoe, *ind.*; (3) doirpánac, -aige; (4) gnuamac, -aige (*cf. √ ghremo, I distort the mouth*); (5) gnuam-ó, *ind.*; (6) goirgeac, -gige.

Surmise, *v.t.*, to imagine, to suppose, (1) meapam, *v.n. meap*; (2) raotim, -rim (also -rim and -rim).

Surmise, *n.*, a thought or conjecture based on scanty evidence, bapamait, -mita, *f.*: evil surmisings, opocbapamta (1 *Tim.* 6, 4).

Surmount, *v.t.*, (1) to rise above, gnócuigim, -ugad.

(2) To overcome, buaróm ar.

Surname, *n.*, a family name, ríomne, *gen. id., pl. -nnte, m.*

Surname, *v.t.*, to give a surname to, (1) ríomnim, -nead: and s. himself by the name of Israei,

7 p̃loinnp̃r̃ó é p̃ém le ainm
 1p̃rael (*Is.* 44, 5) ; (2) and *Sim*on
 he surnamed Peter, Ἀἰὼν ἀπ̃
 Σιμον̄ ἔως π̃έ π̃εαδαπ̃ μαπ̃
 ainm (*Mark* 3, 16).

Surpass, *v.t.*, to go beyond in anything good or bad, to exceed, to excel, (1) *buaðim*, -aðáttain, with *ar*; (2) *ráruisim*, -uðað: the teaching of Christ surpasses the teaching of all the saints, *ráruisænn teððarð Críoðr teððarð na naomð so huile*; that surpassed me, *ðo ráruisð rín oðim*; (3) it surpassed me, *ðuaðð ré ðar m'eóðar*; I fear it will s. me, *íð baosðal liom so raððaðð (raðuaðð) ré ðíom*; it surpasses nature, *téððænn ré óð cíoðnn naðuúðe*; (4) *táruðaim*, -að (*cf. B.L.L. II. 356, 9*); (5) *ðeapruðnaðim* *ðe*.

Surpassable, *a.*, that may be surpassed, *rošāruigšte*.

Surpassing, *n.*, the act of excelling.
ῥάψωδον, -ουστε, m.

Surplice, *n.*, a white garment worn by a priest, (1) τέμε, *g. id., pl.* -τε, and -τεσςα, *f.*; (2) ριμ-ριμ (O' Beg.).

Surplus, *n.*, overplus, (1) *πυγλεᾶς*, -ις, *m.*; (2) *βαρραῶας*, -αιρ, *m.*; (3) *βαρραῶεας*, -α, *f.*; (4) *ρεαρ-αρβάαρ*: he divided the surplus among his children, *το ποινν πέ αν ταρ-ιρ-βάαρ αρ α ἐλαινν* (*Πυνηγέαιτα να ηδραβε*, p. 45).

Surplusage, *n.*, (1) surplus, բւերած, -ւից, *m.* (*Ex.* 26, 13); (2) բարձրագոյն: rendering the s. to the party, զՏ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԻ Ա ՌԲԱՐՅԱՐԻՍՈՆ թոռ քհմիւրօք (*Com. Prayer*, 1712, p. [8] col. 2; *vide Gadel.* I., 272).

Surprise, *v.t.*, to strike with wonder
or astonishment, *cuiusmōdī* ion-
ganar nō iongnar : it surprised

them greatly, το κύριον πέποι-
θεντασιν μοι οφθαλμοί.

Surprise, *n.*, a feeling of wonder or astonishment, (1) ἰογχανταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) ἰογχανοῦ, *gen.* -γαντα and -αιοῦ, *pl.* -γαντα and -γχανοῦε, *m.* (= O.I. ἰν-γνάτ, not usual, unwonted).

Surprising, *a.*, exciting wonder and
astonishment, (1) ἰονῤαντας,
-αιγε; (2) αἰθέρας, -αιγε; (3)
υαῖθας, -αιγε.

Surprisingly, *ad.*, in a surprising manner, (1) $\zeta\omicron$ mon ζ antac̣; (2) $\zeta\omicron$ huaṭb̄arac̣.

Surrender, *v.t.*, (1) to yield, ṣerūm ,
-leḏō.

(2) To give up, τὰ ὅμαιμ (ἄει-
μ) ῥυαῖ.

Surround, *v.t.*, (1) to inclose on all sides, to encompass, $\tau\acute{\imath}\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\imath\mu$, $-\alpha\theta$: they compassed the house round, $\tau\acute{\imath}\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\ \alpha\eta\ \tau\iota\varsigma$ (*Gen.* 19, 4).

(2) To inclose or invest as a city, *ioṃōpuroim*, *v.n. id.*; *im-
timčeaṣṣam*, -čeaṣṣ (T. P., I.,
60).

Surreptitious, *a.*, done or made by stealth, **ὑέαντα ἡ ἡανήτορ**.

Surtout, *n.*, a long overcoat fitting close to the body, *rocán*, -áin, *m.*

Survey, *v.t.*, (1) to examine with
reference to value, *μετρίμ, v.n.*
μετρ.

(2) To measure a piece of land, (a) τὸν ἀρᾶν, *v.n.* τὸν ἀρ; (b) πορτῶν, -ὰ.

Surveyor, *n.*, one who measures
land, πομπάειν, -άιν, *m.*

Surveyor's measure, meaſ, -Δ,
m.

Survive, *v.t.*, to outline, (1) *maṣum*,
-*ṛṣam* and -*ṛeṣṭam*; (2) if I
survive this night, *mā ṛāṣuṭim*
an orōce reo.

Surviving, *n.*, the act of living or
outliving, μαρτάν, -αν, *f.*

Survivor, *n.*, one who survives
other persons, μαρτυροῖν, -όρω,
-όρωι, *m.*

Susceptibility, *n.*, capacity for deep feeling, μοῦσις τέλεος, -α, *f.*

Susceptible, *a.*, capable of deep feeling, *močunǵteǵ*, -*ǵe*.

Suspect, *v.t.*, to doubt, to mistrust,
 am̃par ʔo beɪt ʔs ʔume ; to s.
 one's own strength, ʔume ʔo
 beɪt 1 n-am̃par fā ʔ neapɪ
 fēm.

Suspend, *v.t.*, (1) to hang, σποδᾶιμ,
-αῖ.

(2) To delay, to cause to cease for a time, (a) κυρῖν ἀρ κάμνωε; (b) κυρῖν ἀρ ἔσθῃ; (c) κυρῖν ἰ λελᾶττοισθ.

Suspended, *a.*, hung, $\epsilon\rho\omicron\tau\Delta$, *ind.*

Suspender, *n.*, one of a pair of straps or braces worn over the shoulders for holding up the trousers, (1) *ἡν, -ῖν, f.*; (2) *pl. ῥέσση ἡσάλαραι βνήτε.*

Suspense, *n.*, a state of uncertainty and expectation, (1) *κονταβιαίτη*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *ἀντηδραστή*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *νεμῆμνυταεστή*, -*α*, *f.*

Suspension, *n.*, the state of being suspended, $\epsilon\rho\omicron\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta$, - $\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *m.*; suspension bridge, $\tau\omicron\rho\omicron\iota\epsilon\alpha\sigma\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$.

Suspicion, *n.*, the act of suspecting,
 (1) *mímumigín*, -*šne*, -*šneacá*, *f.*;
 (2) *am̄par*, -*ar*, *m.*: he was
 condemned on mere *s.*, *ṭaopaw*
é ar am̄par tom am̄m; (3) evil
s., (a) *ṭpočam̄par*, -*ar*, *m.*, (b)
ṭpoičionnetaw, -*e*, *f.*

Suspicious, *a.*, inclined to suspect,
(1) *mímumigneac*, -*nige*; (2)
ammapac, -*aiḡe*.

Suspiciously, *ad.*, in a suspicious manner, (1) σο μίνυμνεαδ; (2) σο ηαμπαρεαδ.

Suspiciousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being suspicious, (1) *mímumignēaċt*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *am-
paċaċt*, -*a*, *f.*

Suspīration, *n.*, the act of sighing,
ορναῶ, *gen.* -αῶ, *pl.* -ῶα and
-αῶε, *m.*

Suspire, *v.i.*, to sigh, օրսւցիմ,
-նալիցե, -նալիլ, and օրնաօ.

Sustain, *v.t.*, (1) to keep from falling, to uphold, (a) *congðam ruar*: in order to s. him, *ðum a congðála ruar*; (b) *iomðram, -ðar*: the spirit of a man will s. his infirmity, *iomðramð rþioraðo an ðume a laŕge* (*Prov.* 18, 14).

(2) To bear up under, to sustain a loss, τίοῖν ὑπὸ τῆς ἁπλοῦς.

(3) To maintain, to nourish, (a) coṭuṛim, -uṣaḥ: you sustained them in the wilderness, ṁo coṭuṛṣ tū iṣo anṇa ḅṛáṛaḥ (*Neh.* 9, 21); (b) congḅaim, -ḅái, with ruṣaṛ: I have commanded a widow-woman there to s. thee, ṁ'áitim mipe ṁo ḅaimṛeaḅaṛṣ anṇom ṁo congḅái ruṣaṛ (1 *Kings* 17, 9).

Sustenance, *n.*, that which supports life, the means of living, (1) *οἰκονομία*(*τ*) -*μία*, *f.*; (2) *βίος*, *gen. βίῳ*, *m.*; (3) *κοιτίσας*, -*ιτίς*, *m.*; (4) *βεῖς*, *g. id.* and -*ας*, *dat. -ας*, *f.*: they left no s. for Israel, *νίον ἔβαςας βεῖς αἱ βίς εἰς Ἰσραὴλ* (*Judg.* 6, 4).

Susurratio, *n.*, a soft murmur,
(1) *κοῦσινος*, -*αῖς*, *f.*; (2) *ῥοι-
σινος*, -*αῖς*, *f.*

Susurrus, *n.*, a murmur, a whispering, (1) κοῤαρι, -αρι, *m.*; (2) ρυρόζ, -όιζε, -α, *f.* (*Lhuyl* 159).

Sutler, *n.*, a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops, *rampurōe, g. id., m.*

Swamp, *n.*, spongy low ground saturated with water but not usually covered with it, (1) κορμας, -ας, *f.*; (2) κορμας, -ας, *m.*; (3) βογας, -ας, *m.*; (4) εανας, -ας, *m.*; (5) τον αρ βογας; (6) a wooded s., (a) γαστρας, -ας, *m.* (M.), (b) φοταρ, -αρ, *pl.* φοιτε, *m.*

Swampy, *a.*, consisting of swamp, like a swamp, περτεας, -ε.

A s. plain, μινγ, -ε, -εας, *f.*

Swan, *n.*, one of the numerous species of large aquatic birds belonging to Cygnias, Olor and allied genera, (1) εατα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αι, *f.*; (2) γεη, -ε, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (3) ρεαρραν, -αν, *m.*; (4) ρεαρραν, -αν, *m.*

Swan-like, *a.*, resembling a swan, εατας, -ας.

Swap, *v.t.*, to exchange for something of a like kind, (1) ματαρταρ, -ας, also ματαρταρ, *v.n.* ματαρταρ: do not s. your horse while crossing a river, να ματαρταρ το εαπαλλ ες του εαρ αν εαανν (Prov.); (2) βαβταρ, -αν, *m.*

Swapping, *n.*, the act of exchanging or bartering, (1) ματαρταρ, -ε, *f.*: is not that the s. of the two striped goats, να ε ματαρταρ αν εα εαανν ε (Prov.); (2) βαβταρ, -αν, *f.*

Sward, *n.*, the grassy surface of land, (1) μιντεας, -ας, *m.* (Or.); (2) ρεαρταν, -αν, *m.*

Swarm, *n.*, (1) a large number of small animals or insects, (a) γραταρ, -ε, *f.*; (b) εαμε, *g. id.*, *m.*; (c) ρεαμε, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) A large number of honey bees in flight or on a tree, (a) ραιτε, *g. pl. id.*, *f.*; (b) ραιτεανν, -αν, -αν, *f.*: a s. of

bees, ραιτε νο ραιτεανν εαε; (c) μαρραιτε, a swarm thrown off by a swarm of the same year.

Swart, Swarth. See Swarthy.

Swarthiness, *n.*, the quality of being swarthy, (1) ραιβε, *f.*; (2) ερμε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Swarthy, *a.*, of a dark or dusky complexion, (1) ερον, -ε; (2) ερονου, -ε; (3) ραιβε, -ε.

Swath, *n.*, a line of grass or corn after being mown, (1) ραιτ, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εαν, *f.*; (2) ραιτ, -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3) εαρο, -ε, *f.* (Con.).

Swathe, *n.*, (1) a bandage, ρεαρταρ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αν, *m.*

Swathe, *v.t.*, to bind with a band or bandage, ερταρταρ, -ας (Ez. 16, 10).

Sway, *n.*, (1) rule, dominion, control, (a) ρμαετ, -α, *m.*; (b) εαρο, -ας, *f.*: to take the s., ερετ εαρο; (c) εαναρ, -αρ, *m.*: he submitted to the s. of the Church, το γεη ρε το εαναρ να εαταρ; (d) ερεαναρ; (e) εραο, -ε: she took the s., ρε ρι αν εραο λε; (f) ρεμ, -ε, *f.*: εαν ρεμ εαν εαρο εαν ερετ (Oss. IV. 22, 11); he bore the s. from you, ρε ρε αν ρεμ εα; (g) ρεμεαρ, -ε, *pl. id.*, *f.*

(2) A rod or scollop used by thatchers to bind their work, ρετ, -ε, *pl.* -α, *m.*, also -ε, -α, *f.*

Swayful, *a.*, able to sway, ρεμ-εαν, -αν, *m.*

Swear, *v.i.*, (1) to affirm or utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God as to its truth, to affirm solemnly by some holy name or sacred object, εαανν εα, as by God, εα εα; (2) to affirm or utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God as to its truth, to affirm solemnly by some holy name or sacred object, εαανν εα, as by God, εα εα;

by Mary .i. the Blessed Virgin, *ṽar Muire*; by St. Patrick, *ṽar Pádraig*; by the Cross, *ṽar an Croir*; ye shall not swear by my name falsely, *ní tiubairtṽaoi m'ainim-re i mbpéir* (*Lev. 19, 12*); I s. it, *ṽeirim mo lám air*; *ṽeirumpe an leabair*.

(2) To give evidence on oath, (a) *mionnuigim, -uḡaṽ*; (b) *ṽaṽ-ṽaim mionna*: s. not at all, *ná ṽaṽpurṽo mionna air bit* (*Mat. 5, 34*); (c) *ṽearṽuigim, -uḡaṽ*; (d) *ṽearṽaim, -aṽ*: swearing falsely, *aḡ ṽearṽuḡaṽ éirḡ*.

(3) To make an appeal to God in a profane manner, *ṽo ṽeirim nó ṽaṽṽaim mionna nó móroe*; *móroiḡim, -iuḡaṽ*: he swears like a tinker, *ṽo ṽeir pé móroe nó mionna amail rṽánaṽóir* (*tuinnceir*).

(4) To swear by anything, to swear generally, (a) I s. to you, *ṽeirim mo lám ṽuit*; (b) *uirḡim, -ḡe*: to s. by the hand of the King of Cashel, *uirḡe pó lám Ríḡ Cairil* (l. na ḡC. 70); (c) *mionnuigim, -uḡaṽ*: do not s. by the crozier, *ná mionnuir an ṽaṽall*; (d) he swore by the sun and moon and every creature, *ṽuḡ pé ḡuan ḡ éarḡa ḡ na huile ṽuite* (*I. T. S. x. 70*).

Swear, *v.t.*, (1) to appeal solemnly to God as to the truth of a statement, to promise, threaten or resolve under oath, *ṽaṽṽaim nó ṽo ṽeirim mionna*: if a man s. an oath to bind his soul, *má ṽeir ṽuine mionna ṽo céangal a anma* (*Numb. 30, 2*); I swear, *ṽeirim-re an leabair*.

(2) To administer an oath to, *ṽaṽṽaim an leabair ṽó*; to s. a person, *an leabair ṽo ṽaṽairṽ ṽo ṽuine*.

(3) To declare upon oath, (a) I will s. it, (i) *ṽaṽṽaṽo an leabair air*, (ii) *ṽearṽaṽo mo lám air*, (iii) *tiubṽaṽo mionn air*; (b) *ṽearṽuigim, -uḡaṽ*, *ṽearṽaim, -aṽ*: I s. this is the man I struck, *ṽearṽaim ḡuṽab é reo an fear ṽo ṽuailear*; I s. this is the man who struck me, *ṽearṽaim ḡuṽab é reo an fear a ṽuail mé*; but it might also mean the man whom I struck; he would s. it against you, *ṽearṽócaṽo pé oirṽa é*; (c) *mionnuigim, -uḡaṽ*: he would s. a hole through a board, *mionnócaṽo pé poll trí clár*; (d) *móroiḡim, -iuḡaṽ*, and *móroiṽ -ṽeaṽ*, also *ṽaṽṽaim móroe*: he swore it, *ṽuḡ pé a móroe air*.

Swearer, *n.*, one who calls God to witness the truth of his declarations, one who curses, *ṽaṽb, -aṽbe, -a, f.* (*cf. ṽaṽbóir-eaṽt, swearing, W. Lim.*).

Swearing, *n.*, the act of taking an oath, (1) *mionnuḡaṽ, -uirḡe, m.*; (2) *mionnaṽ, -aṽ, m.*; (3) *ṽearṽ-uḡaṽ, -uirḡe, m.*; (4) *ṽearṽaṽ, -ṽca, m.*; (5) *móroiḡaṽ, -irḡe, m.*; (6) *ṽaṽbóir-eaṽt, -a, f.*: *nuair ná fuil (naṽ ṽfuil) ceaṽ earṽ-ḡaine ná ṽaṽbóir-eaṽta aḡam oirṽ, náir ḡaṽaṽo an ḡalaṽ buirṽe ná an meillṽeóir-eaṽt cairṽ*.

Sweat, *n.*, perspiration, *allur, g.* and *pl. -uir, m.*: in the s. of thy face thou shalt eat bread, *i n-allur ṽ-aḡṽe iorṽar tú airán* (*Gen. 3, 19*).

Sweat, *v.i.*, to perspire, *cuirim allur*: he sweats through fear, *ṽá pé aḡ cup allur le heaḡla*.

Sweater, *n.*, a woollen jacket worn by athletes, *allurán, g.* and *pl. -áin, m.*

Sweating, *n.*, the act of perspiring, *as cup allur.*

Sweep, *v.t.*, (1) to pass the broom across so as to remove loose dirt, etc., *r̥suabaim*, -*ao* (*cf.* *L. scopo*): *s.* your own door *.i.* mind your own business, *r̥suab oo oopar f̥ein .i. ná bain le n̥io ná baineann* (*nað mbaineann*) *teat*; I will *s.* it with the broom of destruction, *r̥suabfur̥o mé i le r̥suab an léir̥r̥sur* (*Isa. 14, 23*).

(2) To drive or carry along with, (*a*) *r̥siobaim*, -*ao*: 'tis often one *mad* through the tide *made* his way/but 'tis oftener the tide swept the *madman* away, *ir minic a şab f̥ear buile t̥r̥i t̥uile an anpuit̥/ir mionca r̥siob an t̥uile f̥ear buile le f̥ánar̥o*; (*b*) *r̥suabaim*, -*ao*: and the hail shall *s.* away the refuge of lies, *r̥suabfar̥o an c̥loic̥̥neact̥a an o̥ioean o̥'n mb̥r̥e̥is* (*Isa. 28, 17*); (*c*) *f̥uaduis̥im*, -*oac*: every devil of them on the alert to *s.* you down to hell, *şac oiabal aca ar̥ a l̥eim c̥um r̥ibre o̥'f̥uaoac r̥ior şo hir̥neann* (*P. L.*).

Sweeper, *n.*, one who sweeps, (1) *r̥suabao̥oir̥*, -*oira*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *r̥suabaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ri*, *m.*

Chimney s., *şiol̥la m̥uc̥am*.

Sweeping, *n.*, the act of one who sweeps, (1) *r̥suabaçt̥*, *g. -a*, *f.*; (2) *r̥suabaç*, -*uça*, *m.*

Sweeping, *a.*, clearing or cleaning like a broom, *r̥suabaç*, -*aş̥e*.

Sweepingly, *ad.*, in a sweeping manner, *şo r̥suabaç*.

Sweet, *a.*, (1) having an agreeable taste or flavour, (*a*) *m̥it̥ir*, -*l̥re*: very *s.*, *it̥m̥it̥ir*, -*l̥re* (*cf. L. melleus*; *W. melus*); (*b*) *bl̥arta*, *ind.*; (*c*) *o̥eaş̥ub̥arta*, *ind.*

(2) Pleasing to the smell, *c̥um̥ra*, *ind.*

(3) Pleasing to the ear, *b̥inn*, -*e*.

(4) Pleasing to the eye, (*a*) *taic̥neam̥ac*, -*aş̥e*: a *s.* look, *f̥eac̥aint̥ taic̥neam̥ac*; (*b*) *cean̥am̥ail*, -*m̥ila*: a *s.* smile, *m̥ion̥ş̥aipe ceanam̥ail*; (*c*) *m̥in*, -*e*.

(5) Sweet to the mind, (*a*) *bl̥arta*, *ind.*: revenge is very *s.*, *ir o̥ian̥bl̥arta an o̥ioş̥ait̥ar*; (*b*) idiom: no *s.* without sweat, *şioş̥açt şan ouao ní ouat şo b̥raş̥tar*, *lit.* a kingdom is not usually got without difficulty.

(6) Fresh, *ur̥*, *gsf. ur̥e*: *s.* butter, *im ur̥*.

Sweet, *n.*, usually in the *pl.*, confectionery, sweetmeats, etc., *m̥it̥reán*, -*ain*, *m.*: selling honey and buying sweets, *aş̥ o̥iol̥ meata 7 aş̥ ceannaç m̥it̥reán*.

Sweetbread, *n.*, the pancreatic gland, (1) *t̥am̥án*, -*ain*, *m.*; (2) *m̥it̥ş̥eim*, -*eama*, -*eamanna*, *m.*: the *s.* of a breast of veal, *m̥it̥ş̥eim oo b̥pollac n̥o o̥'uet̥ laoir̥ş̥*.

Sweet-brier, *n.*, a kind of rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), (1) *foir̥o̥oir̥*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *r̥ş̥eac̥ c̥um̥ra*.

Sweeten, *v.t.*, to make sweet, *m̥it̥riş̥im*, -*iuş̥ao*, *fut. m̥it̥reoc̥ao*.

Sweetening, *n.*, the act of making sweet to the taste, *m̥it̥riuş̥ao*, -*iş̥te*, *m.*

Sweet-grass, *n.*, seneca grass (*Hierochloa borealis*), *m̥it̥reán ur̥ş̥e*.

Sweetheart, *n.*, a lover, (1) *leann̥án*, -*ain*, *m.*: *ir f̥uat̥ uiom bean oş̥ şan leann̥án*; (2) *leanam̥am*, -*n̥na*, *pl. -n̥naí*, *f.*; (3) *c̥ior̥o̥eán*, *m.*; (4) *c̥ior̥o̥eōş̥*, *f.*; (5) *rearc̥ōş̥*, *f.*; (6) *r̥uir̥ş̥eac̥*, -*ş̥iş̥*, -*ş̥iş̥*, *m.*; (7) *ş̥iḁ́o̥c̥oir̥*, -*oira*, -*ri*, *m.*; (8) *m̥ur̥m̥in*, *g. id.*, *pl. -n̥í*, *m.*; (9)

Swelling, *n.*, (1) the act of that which swells, (a) μέσουςαθ, -υίςτε, *m.*; (b) βοτῆσαθ, -ῆσα, *m.*; (c) βοήμαθ, -ήσα, *m.* (with pride, etc.).

(2) An unnatural prominence or protuberance, (a) ατ, *gen.* αιτ, *m.*; (b) ρισθ νό ριστ, -α, *m.*; (c) βοήσε, *g. id.*, *f.*

S. of the stomach, λισαθ, -ησα, *m.*

Swelling, *a.*, protuberant, ατμήαρ, -αιρε.

Swellish, *a.*, dandified, stylish, ῥαλάνταθ, -αιρε.

Swerve, *v.i.*, to go out of a straight line, to deflect, κλαοναίμ, -αθ.

Swerving, *n.*, going out of a straight line, κλαοναθ, -ησα, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Swift, *a.*, fleet, rapid, quick, speedy, prompt, (1) λυατ, -αιτε: as s. as an eagle, κομ λυατ τε ριολαρ; swifter than a March wind, νιορ λυαίτε ná ῥαοτ ἡάριτα; (2) μεαρ, *gsf.* μηρε; (3) έαρῥαθ, -ε; (4) λυτμήαρ, -αιρε.

Swift, *n.*, a long-winged insectivorous bird (Cypselus, or Micropus apus), (1) ῥαβλάν μόνα, *m.*; (2) ῥαβλάν μόρ; (3) ῥαβλάν να ῥεραῖς; (4) άιντεός μόνα; (5) άιντεός ἡάρα; (6) άιντεός ϑυβ.

Swift-footed, *a.*, nimble, fleet, (1) κορλυατ, -αιτε; (2) τριοῖς-έαρῥαθ, -ε.

Swiftly, *ad.*, in a swift manner, (1) ῥο μεαρ; (2) ῥο λυατ.

Swiftness, *n.*, the quality or state of being swift, (1) λυαρ, -αιρ, *m.*: though great his haste his collection was scanty, ϑά ἡέρο α λυαρ η ῥανν α ένουαρ; by his s. of foot, τε λυαρ α έορ; (2) λυαίτε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) έαρῥαθέατ, -α, *f.*

Swill, *v.t.*, to swallow greedily, ρλυαίμ, -αθ.

Swill, *n.*, hogwash, αηγλαρ, -ε, *f.* (αηγληρ, *Don.*).

Swiller, *n.*, (1) one who swills, (a) ρλυαίρε, *m.*; (b) ϑιύρηαθ, *m.*

(2) One who drinks to excess, πόταίρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ή, *m.*

Swim, *v.i.*, to move progressively in water by the action of the hands and feet, ρνάμμαι, *v.n.* ρνάμ (*cf.* √ sna): let us go for a s., ριυβλαμ α' ρνάμ: as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to s., ϑο νόρ αν τέ ῥνάμαρ νοθ τεατνυῖεαρ α λάμα αμαθ ϑο ῥνάμ (*Isa.* 25, 11).

Swim, *v.t.*, (1) to pass over or on by swimming, ρνάμμαι, *v.n.* ρνάμ: he swam the stream, ϑο ῥνάμ ῖε αν ρρυτ.

(2) To cause or compel to swim: he swam his horse across the river, ϑο ῥνάμ ῖε α έαπαλλ έαρ αν αβαιμν.

Swim, *n.*, the act of swimming, ρνάμ, -άμ, *m.*

Swimmable, *a.*, capable of being swum, ιοντρηνάμτα (*B.L.L.* II. 156, 10).

Swimmer, *n.*, one who swims, (1) ρνάμυιθε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -οτε, *m.*;

(2) ρνάμυτεοῖρ, -οῖρα, -ή, *m.*

Swimming, *n.*, the act of one who swims, ρνάμ, -άμ, *m.*

S. bladder, βοτῆρηάμ.

S. on the back, κύληρηάμ, -άμ, *m.*

S. race, κομρηάμ, -άμ, *m.*

Swimming, *n.*, vertigo, dizziness, (1) μεῖρηεάν, -άμ, *m.* (*M.*); (2) ῖέροπολλεαқан, -άμ, *m.*; (3) буллабáрiн, *g. id.*, *m.*

Swindle, *v.t.*, to cheat, to defraud, μεαλλαιμ, -αθ.

Swindle, *n.*, the act or process of swindling, μεαλλαθ, -ησα, *m.*

Swindler, *n.*, one who swindles, *mealltóir*, -óir, -óirí, *m.*

Swindling, *n.*, the act of one who swindles, *mealltóireacht*, *g.* -a, *f.*

Swine, *n.*, a pig, *muc*, *g.* -uice, *pl.* -a, *f.*: a great herd of s., *tréad móir muc* (*Mark* 5, 11).

Swinecruel, *n.*, a pigsty, (1) *cú muc*, *m.*; (2) *faill muc*.

Swineflesh, *n.*, the flesh of a pig, *mucféoil*, -óla, *f.*

Swine-grass, *n.*, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), *glúineac beag*, *f.*

Swine-herd, *n.*, one who herds swine, (1) *mucróe*, *g. id.*, *m.*, also *mucróe*, *m.*; (2) *mucaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Swine-herding, *n.*, *mucaróeacht*, -a, *f.*

Swine-pox, *n.*, a kind of chicken-pox, *veitgneac*, -nige, *f.* (*veaitgnac*, *Don.*).

Swing, *v.i.*, to sway from one side to another, to use a swing, *luarḡam*, -aó; not all that swings falls, *ní cúiteann ḡac a luarḡar*.

Swing, *n.*, an apparatus for swinging, *luarḡán*, -ám, *m.*

Swing-bridge, *n.*, a kind of draw-bridge, *oipoicead luarḡam*; *luarḡ-oipoicead*, -cro, *m.*

Swinger, *n.*, one who swings, (1) *luarḡaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *luarḡánuróe*, *m.*

Swinging, *n.*, the act of one who swings, *luarḡánaacht*, -a, *f.*

Swingle-tree, *n.*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened, (1) *cuing*, -e, *f.*; (2) *cpanntparna*, *m.*

Swinish, *a.*, like a pig, brutal, (1) *mucamail*, -míla; (2) *bpuíroeamail*, -míla.

Swipes, *n.*, poor, weak beer, *rplúitpac*, -aig, *m.* (*rpuítpac*, *Don.*).

Switch, *n.*, a small flexible rod, (1) *rlat*, -aite, -a, *f.*; (2) *rlaitín* *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.*

Swivel, *n.*, a ring or hook attached to another ring or hook by a pin which permits rotation, (1) *uobán*, -ám, *m.* (*Foley*); (2) *rlóim*, -óna, -nte, *f.*

Swivel-tree (for a plough), *n.* *cuing móir*; whiffle-tree, *cuing beag*.

Swollen, *a.*, enlarged by swelling (1) *atugte*, *ind.*; (2) *atda*, *ind.*

Swoon, *n.*, (1) *táimnéall*, -néill *m.* (*pron.* *táiméall* and *tóiméall*) (2) *anbpanne*; (3) *panntair*, -e -í, *f.*; (4) *tám*, -ámne, *f.*; (5) *néall*, -éill, *m.*

Swoon, *v.i.*, to faint, (1) *anbpannuigim*, -uḡaó: because the children and the sucklings s. in the streets of the city, *oe bpiḡ ḡo n-anbpannuigro an clann aḡu na naoróim i rparóib na caiteac* (*Lam.* 2, 11); (2) *térim* *n-anbpanne*; (3) *térim* *o'táimnéall*; (4) *térim* *i laise*

Swooning, *a.*, subject to fainting fits, *néallac*, -aige.

Swoop, *v.i.*, to descend from a height upon prey as a hawk (1) *lingim*, -ḡeao; (2) *léimm* *v.n.* *léim*, *léimneac* and *léimneac*.

Swoop, *n.*, a falling on and seizing as prey, *rroe*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Swop. *See* Swap.

Sword, *n.*, an offensive weapon with a long sharp-pointed blade (1) *claróeam*, -óim, *pl.* -óme and -óimte, *m.* (*cf.* *W. cleddyf*, *L. gladius*): to put a s. in their hand to slay us, *oe cup claróim ann a lám o'ár mapao* (*Ex.* 5, 21); they shall thrust thee through with their swords, *ráitfro tpiot le n-a ḡclaróimte*

(*Ezek.* 16, 40); lest they make swords, ὁ'εαγλα σο νῶεαναρὶρ cīarōme (1 *Sam.* 13, 19); (2) colg, *g.* cuitg, *pl. id., m.*: straight like a s., οἶπεαὶ ἀμὰν colg (*O'Dav.* 72, 2).

Sword-blade, *n.*, the cutting part of a sword, lann, -ainne, -a, *f.*

Sword-fight, *n.*, a fight with swords, colgēporo, -oia, *f.*

Sword-fish, *n.*, a large sea-fish (*Xiphias gladius*) much valued as food, (1) lunnīaḡ, -ēḡ, *m.*; (2) sobaē, -aḡ, *m.*; (3) colgān, -ām, *m.*

Sword-hilt, *n.*, the handle of a sword, (1) oḡpn, *g.* oḡipn, *pl. id., m.*; (2) oḡpncūl, -ūl, *m.*

Swordsman, *n.*, one skilled in the use of the sword, (1) cīarōmeaē, -mḡ, *m.*; (2) iomēcīarōmeōip, -ōpa, -pī, *m.*

Sworn, *a.*, affirmed on oath, mōroḡce.

Sycamore, *n.*, a large tree (*Ficus sycomorus*), (1) ricmīn, *g. id., pl. -nī, m.*; (2) cḡann bān.

Sychophancy, *n.*, obsequious flattery, (1) bḡapaḡeāct, -a, *f.*; (2) blannoaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*; (3) blaōaḡ, -aḡ, *m.*; (4) plāp, -āp, *m.*

Sychophant, *n.*, a servile flatterer, (1) bḡapaḡe, *g. id., pl. -pī, m.*; (2) bḡapaḡe būipō (būipō, *Don.*)

Sycophantic, Sycophantical, *a.*, flattering obsequiously, (1) bḡapaḡeāē, -pḡe; (2) blannoaē, -aḡe.

Syllabic, Syllabical, *a.*, of or pertaining to a syllable, pīottaē.

Syllable, *n.*, a part of a word, pīotta, *g. id., pl. -āī, m.* (*cf. L. syllaba*).

Syllabub, *n.*, a dish made by mixing milk or cream with wine or cider, cḡappaḡm, -ḡne, *f.*, also spelled Sillabub.

Syllabus, *n.*, the heads of a discourse, etc., soḡ, *gen.* ḡuḡ, *pl. id., m.*

Syllogism, *n.*, in logic, the regular form of an argument consisting of three propositions, the first two being the *premises* and the last the *conclusion*, (1) cānaḡḡam, -ana, *f.*; (2) comāḡḡam, -ana, *f.*; (3) lāncon.

Sylvan, Silvan, *a.*, woody, coul-teaē, -tḡe.

Symbol, *n.*, a visible sign or emblem, comāḡēa, *g. id., pl. -āī and -āōa, m.*

Symbolic, Symbolical, *a.*, of or pertaining to a symbol, comāḡēḡteāē, -tḡe.

Symbolise, *v.t.*, to represent by symbols, pāmḡḡm, -uḡāō.

Symmetrical, *a.*, corresponding in its parts, comḡḡeḡḡaḡēaē, -aḡe.

Symmetrically, *ad.*, in a symmetrical manner, so comḡḡeḡḡaḡēaē.

Symmetrize, *v.t.*, to make symmetrical, oēanaḡm comḡḡeḡḡaḡēaē.

Symmetry, *n.*, correspondence of the parts of a thing to each other, comḡḡeḡḡaḡēaēct, -a, *f.*

Sympathetic, Sympathetical, *a.*, produced by or expressive of sympathy, (1) bārōeāē, -ōḡe; (2) cāḡḡaḡ, -aḡe.

Sympathetically, *ad.*, in a sympathetic manner, (1) so bārōeāē; (2) so cāḡḡaḡ.

Sympathize, *v.i.*, to have sympathy with, oēanaḡm combḡōn te.

Sympathy, *n.*, a fellow-feeling, a feeling of kindness, (1) bārō, -ē, *f.*; (2) combārō, -e, *f.*; (3) combḡōn, -ōm, *m.*

Symphonious, *a.*, harmonious, comḡēōḡmāḡ, -aḡe.

Symphony, *a.*, a consonance or harmony of sounds, (1) *coim-
ceól*, -óil, *m.*; (2) *coimpeinnm*,
-e, and -*peanna*, *f.*

Symptom, *n.*, a sign or token, (1) *comairtá*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -áí and -*ada*, *m.*; (2) *rigin*, -*gne*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Synagogue, *n.*, a place of Jewish religious worship, *rineasós*, -óise, -*a*, *f.*

Synæresis, *n.* (*Gram.*), the union of two vowels that are usually separated, *acomat*, -*ail*, *m.*

Synchroal, Synchronical, *a.*, happening at or belonging to the same time, *comaimpearóda*, *ind.*

Synchronism, *n.*, the concurrence of events in time, *comaimpearóacét*, -*a*, *f.*

Synod, *n.*, an ecclesiastical council, (1) *comairte easlaire*; (2) *reanao*, -*ao*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *senadd*; Corn. *sened*; L. *synodus*).

Synonym, *n.*, one of two or more words having nearly the same meaning, *comfocat*, -*ail*, *m.*

Synonymous, *a.*, conveying the same idea, (1) *coimciallac*, -*aise*; (2) *comfoclac*, -*aise*; (3) *coimbríogmar*, -*aire*.

Syntactical, *a.*, according to the rules of syntax, *compréireac*, -*rise*.

Syntax, *n.*, the part of grammar which treats of the proper construction of sentences according to established usage in any language, *compréir*, -*e*, *f.*

Syphilis, *n.*, a venereal disease, the *pox*, (1) *salibotzac*, *gen. -aise*, *f.*; (2) *raot orúire*; (3) *orúrsoir*, -*suir*, *m.*

Syphon, Siphon, *n.*, a bottle from which liquid can be obtained by

means of a pump-like arrangement, *taomaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Syren, *n.*, a sea-nymph, a mermaid, (1) *murúac*, *f.*; (2) *muróacán*, -*áin*, *m.*; (3) *maighean mara*.

Syringe, *n.*, a kind of hand-pump for throwing a stream of liquid, (1) *rteallaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *rşioróain*, -*ana*, *f.*; (3) *rşáiróaire*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*

Syrup, Sirup, *n.*, a thick and viscid saccharine solution used medically and in cookery, *rioróir*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -í*, *f.*

System, *n.*, a regular method or order, *moó*, -*a*, *m.*

T.

T, *τ* (*teine*, furze; *Genista spinosa*), (1) the sixteenth letter of the Irish alphabet. It is etymologically most nearly related to *o*, with which it is sometimes interchangeable, as *o'acair* *nó* *ta'acair*, thy father. It has two sounds, (a) broad like *t* in the Italian and Spanish languages, as *torann*, noise, or something like *th* in the English word thorax; (b) slender like in the termination *-tude*, as *tır*, a country, *tinnear*, sickness. In Ulster it is sometimes pron. like *t* in *nature*, which is also the case in the Highlands, the Isle of Man and Meath. When aspirated (*é*) it is sounded in the beginning and middle of words like *n*, in the end of words it is hardly sounded, but sometimes it assumes the sound of *c*, as *go brác* (pron. *go brác*). In the middle of words, too,

there is a tendency to almost slur it over. After the article *τ-* is prefixed in the singular number to *mas.* nouns beginning with a vowel in the *nom.* and *acc.* cases. The article also prefixes *τ-* to nouns beginning with *ρ* followed by a vowel, or the liquids *λ, n, ρ* in the *nom. sing. fem.* or *gen. sing. mas.*; (2) possessive pronoun before a vowel: *τ'οροε*, thy teacher; (3) suffixed personal pronoun: *οὐιτ*, to thee; *αζατ*, with thee.

Tabby, *a.*, (1) like watered silk, (a) *ρίοδαμμαι*; (b) *ρρότταδ*.

(2) Brindled, *βρεαδ*, *-ρψε*.

Tabernacle, *n.*, (1) a tent for living in, *βοτ*, *-οιτε*, *-α*, *f.*: dwelling in tabernacles, *αρ νοέαναμ κομνυροε οδ ι mβοτταδ* (*Heb.* 11, 9).

(2) The portable structure covered with curtains in which was kept the Ark of the Covenant, *παλλιύν*, *m.*: thou shalt make the t. with ten curtains, *οέανπαρδ τύ αν παλλιύν ματτε τε οειδ ζευιρτίν* (*Ex.* 26, 1, ed. 1852).

Table, *n.*, (1) an article of furniture, (a) *ελάρ*, *gen. -άρι*, *pl. id.*, and *ελάραδ*, *m.*; (b) *βόρτο*, *g. βύιρτο*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(2) The contents of a book, *ελάρ τεαδαιρ*.

(3) The laws of the Twelve Tables, *οιγτε αν οά ελάρ οέας*.

(4) In counting, *ταβτε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ύ* and *-εαδ*, *f.*

Table-book, *n.*, a tablet, *ελάριν*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*

Table-cloth, *n.*, a cloth for covering a table, (1) *ρζαριόρο*, *-e*, *-εαδ*, *f.*; (2) *ρζοριόρο*, *-e*, *-εαδ*, *f.*; (3) *ρζάρο*, *-α*, *m.*: *βύιρτο ρλιν uαρλ ζο ρζάροδαιβ ρίορα* (*E. Ó. Δ.* 194);

(4) *ρζαριόρο*, *f.*; (5) *εαοαδ βύιρτο*; (6) *εαοαδ ελάρι*.

Table-land, *n.*, a plateau, *άροάν*, *-άιν*, *m.*

Tablespoon, *n.*, a spoon of the largest size used at table, *τιαδ*, *-α*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Tablet, *n.*, a flat piece of any material on which to write or draw, (1) *ταδαι*, *g. ταβτε*, *pl. id.*, *f.* (*cf. L. tabella*); (2) *ελάριν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (3) *ταβτεάο*, *-έρο*, *m.*

Tabor, } *n.*, a small drum, (1) Tabret, { *ταδαρ*, *-αρι*, *m.*: coming down from the high place with a tabret and a pipe, *αζ τεαδτ ανυαρ ο 'νάιτ άιρτο ματτε τε ταβυιρ αζυρ τε ρίοβ* (1 *Sam.* 10, 5); (2) *ταβυιρίν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*: with tabret and harp, *τε ταβυιρίν αζυρ τε ελάριρτζ* (*Gen.* 31, 27); (3) *τιομπάν*, *-άιν*, *m.*: the workmanship of thy tabrets and pipes, *εάροαδτ οο τιομπάν αζυρ οο ρίοβ* (*Ezek.* 28, 13).

Tabular, *a.*, having a flat surface, *ελάραδ*, *-αίγε*.

Tacit, *a.*, silent, (1) *ροδταδ*, *-αίγε*; (2) *τοδταδ*, *-αίγε*.

Tacitly, *ad.*, in a tacit manner, (1) *ζο ειύν*; (2) *ζο ροδταδ*; (3) *ζο τοδταδ*.

Taciturn, *a.*, habitually silent, *τορταδ*, *-αίγε*.

Taciturnity, *n.*, habitual silence, (1) *τορταδτ*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *φορτμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Tack, *n.*, (1) a small, short, sharp-pointed nail, (a) *τακόρο*, *gen. -e*, *pl. -ί* and *-εαδ*, *f.*; (b) *ταρτεός*, *-όίγε*, *-α*, *f.*

(2) A small quantity of clothes (a) *φαic*, *-e*, *f.*; (b) *τυμντ*, *-e*, *f.*: without a tack of her cloak and her hair down, *ζαν τυμντ*

ῥά κλόκα ἢ ἄ κλαῖ λέι ρίον; (c) *turo*, -e, *f.*: without a t. of clothes but rags, *σαν turo* (νό ραιε) ῥ'έσῳαῖ ἄτ ζιοβαίῳ.

(3) The direction of a vessel with regard to the trim of her sails, the line taken with the wind is *αν βόρο*; the starboard or port tack, *αν τεσῑβόρο*. See *Beat*, *v.i.*

Tack, *v.t.*, (1) to fasten with tacks, *τακόρομ*, *v.n.* *τακόρο*.

(2) To attach, *ζρεαμυζῑμ*, -υζῳῳ.

(3) Especially by stitching loosely, *υαμαῑμ*, -ῳῳ.

Tackle, *n.*, (1) harness, (a) *ζτέαρ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ζτέιρ*, *m.*; (b) *τάκτα*, *m.*

(2) Instruments of action, gear, *τρεαίλαμ*, -ῳῳ, *m.*

Tackle, *v.t.* (1) to harness, *ζτέαραῑμ*, -ῳῳ.

(2) To seize, lay hold of or grapple with, *ταῑραῑμ*, -ῳῳιτ, with *ρά*, *ρέ*, *ραοῑ*.

Tackling, *n.*, the act of harnessing as an animal, *ζτέαραῑῳ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ῑτα*, *m.*

Tact, *n.*, ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances, *πλάμαρ*, -ῳῳ, *m.*

Tactless, *a.*, destitute of tact, *ροῑανταῖ*, -ῳῑε (*Don.* and *N. C.*).

Tadpole, *n.*, the aquatic larva of any amphibian, (1) *πολαρζῳν*, -ῳῑν, *m.*; (2) *πολαρζῳν*, -ῳῑν, *f.*; (3) *οζλαρζῳν*, -ῳῑν, *m.*; (4) *ρύμασῳῑρ*, -ῳῑα, -ῑῑ, *m.*

Tag, *n.*, any slight appendage, (1) *ῳῑῑῑν*; (2) *κῑῑ*, -e, -eῳῳ, *f.*

Taffrail, *n.*, the upper part of a ship's stern, *πονναῑρ*, -ῳῑρ, *m.*

Tail, *n.*, (1) the terminal and usually flexible posterior appendage of an animal, (a) *εαρβαῑῑ*, -ῳῑῑ, *m.* (pron. *pubaῑῑ*, *Con.* and *Don.*; *ορῑῑῑῑῑ*, *Con-nemara*): the t. of a horse, *εαρβαῑῑ εαπαῑῑῑ*; (b) *εαῑῑ*, -ῳ, *dat.* *ῑοῑῑ*, *m.*, *dim.* *εαῑῑῳῑ*, *f.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *οὐρά*, tail): the wreath of a wild boar, *εαῑῑ κολλαῑς ῑῳῳῳῑν*; the t. of a greyhound, *εαῑῑῳῑ εῑν*; (c) *ρεαῑ*, -ῳ, -ῳῑῑῑ, *m.*: the t. or single of a deer, *ρεαῑ ῑῳῳῳ*, *dim.* *ρεῑῑῑν*, *m.*, as the t. of a drake, *ρεῑῑῑν βῳῑῑῑῑ*; (d) *ῑῳῑῑ*, *g.* *ῑῑῑῑ*, -ῳ, *f.*, as the t. of an eel, *ῑῳῑῑ εαῑῑῑν*; (e) *ῑζῳῑ*, -ῳῑῑῑ, -ῳ, *f.*: the whisk of a cow, *ῑζῳῑ βῳ*; also *ῑῳῑῑ βῳ* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* IV. 364, 5), also *ῑῳῑῑ εαπαῑῑῑ*, or any t. furnished with long hair; (f) *ρεαῑῑῑῑῑ*, -ῳῑῑῑ, -ῳ, *f.*: the scut of a hare, *ρεαῑῑῑῑῑ ζεαῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*; (g) *πεαῑ*, -ῑῑῑῑ, -ῳ, *f.*: the train of a peacock, *πεαῑ πεαῑῑῑῑῑῑ*; (h) *ῑζῳῳῳῑῑ*, *f.*, as the brush or drag of a fox, *ῑζῳῳῳῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*; (i) *βοῑῑ*, *g.* *buῑῑ*, *pl.* *ῑῑῑῑ*, *m.*: the t. of a cat, *βοῑῑ εῑῑῑ*; (j) *ῑοῑ*, -ῳῑῑ, -ῳῑῑῑ, *m.*, as the stern of a wolf, *ῑοῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*.

(2) Hence the back, last, lower or inferior part of anything, (a) *εαρβαῑῑ*, -ῳῑῑ, *m.*: the Lord will make thee the head and not the t., *ῳῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ* (*Deut.* 28, 13); (b) *bun*, -ῳῑῑ, *m.*: that is the head and t. of it, *ῑῑῑ ῑ ῳ bun ῳῑ ῳ βῳῑῑῑ*.

Tail-band, *n.*, a band that goes under the tail of a horse, *ῑῳῑῑῑ*, -ῳῑῑῑ, -ῳ, *f.*

Tail-end, *n.*, the final part, *εαρβαῑῑ*, -ῳῑῑ, *m.*: the t.-e. of summer, *εαρβαῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ*.

Tailor, *n.*, one who cuts and makes clothes, *τάλλυρ*, *gen.* -ύρα, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*, also *ταλλύρ*, -ύρ, *m.*: a tailor's bill, *πίλε* *τάλλυρα*.

Tailoring, *n.*, the work of a tailor, *τάλλυραέτ*, *gen.* -α, *f.*

Taint, *n.*, incipient putrefaction, (1) *τρυαίλ*, -ε, *f.*; (2) *τρυαίλεσθ*, -ιτε and -ιγτε, *m.*, also *τρυαίλιυσθ*, -ιγτε, *m.*

Taint, *v.t.*, to impregnate with something noxious, to corrupt, *τρυαίλιγim*, -ιυσθ: a rotten thing taints the air, *τρυαίλιγεανν μω τοβτα αν τ-αερ*.

Taint, *v.i.*, to be affected with incipient putrefaction, *τρυαίλιγim*, -ιυσθ.

Tainted, *a.*, corrupted, infected, *τρυαίλιγτε*, *ind.*: t. meat, *ρεον* *τρυαίλιγτε*.

Taintless, *a.*, without taint, *νεαμ-τρυαίλιγτε*.

Take, *v.t.*, (1) in an active sense, (a) to seize, to grasp, to make prisoner, to take possession of, (i) *ζαβαιμ*, -βαι: this man was taken of the Jews, *ωο βί αν ρεαρ-ρο ταρέρ α ζαβαλα ας να λυουγίω* (*Acts* 23, 27); Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, *ωο ευαλαρσθ αβραμ ζο παρσθ α οεαρσθράταρ ζαβτα n-α πριορύναε* (*Gen.* 14, 14); take her and go thy way, *ζαβ ευζατ i γ ιμτρίζ ρόματ* (*Gen.* 12, 19); to t. up arms, *αρμ ωο ζαβαιλ*, (ii) *βαιμim*, *v.n.* *βαιμ(τ)*: per-adventure thou wouldst t. by force thy daughters from me, *ζο m'péroir ζο mbeanpá t-ingeanα αρ éγim oíom* (*Gen.* 31, 31); to t. away a person's credit, *εύ ωο βαιμτ οε ουμε*; (iii) *τόζαμ*, -ζιλ and -αιμτ: they took her away by force, *ωο τόζαοαρ λεό*

i le πορνεαρτ; (b) to gain or secure the interest or affection of, *ζαβαιμ*, -βαι: neither let her t. thee with her eyelids, *να ζαβαθ ρί εύ le πορρσθβαίω α ρύλ* (*Prov.* 6, 25); (c) to make a selection, to choose, to turn to, *ζαβαιμ*, -βαι: if thou wilt t. the left hand then I will go to the right, *μά ηαιλ λεατ ζαθ ωο'n λαιμ ελέ ανν ριν ζεαβραιω mipe ωο'n λαιμ οερ*, *Gen.* 13, 9); (d) to employ, to use, to occupy, *ζαβαιμ*, -βαι: I t. heaven and earth as witnesses, *ζαβαιμ νεαμ γ ταλαμ 'n-α ριαθναίω* (*cf. P. H.* 2728); (e) to form a likeness of, to delineate, *τόζαμ*, -ζιλ and -αιμτ: I took her photograph, *ωο τόζαρ α ρζαιλ ζρεμε* (*ζυαν-ζυαβ*); (f) to draw, to deduce from, to derive, *βαιμim*, *v.n.* *βαιμ(τ)*: he has taken much sand out of that hole, *ωο βαιμ ρε μοράν ζαμim αρ αν πολλ ριν*; (g) to assume, to adopt, to acquire, as shape; to enjoy or experience as rest, delight, shame, revenge, etc., *ζλααμ*, -αθ: t. your ease, *ζλαε ωο ρυαμ-νεαρ* (*εεαρ ωο ρ.*, *M.*); she took fright, *ωο ζλαε ρί ρζαννραθ*; (h) to lead, conduct, convey, carry, *βερim*, *v.n.* *βερετ*: t. the child with you to church, *βερ αν λεανθ λεατ ζο οτί αν εαζλαρ*; I will t. the book home with me, *βεαρραω αν λεαβαρ αβατε uom*; take this along with you, *βερ λεατ é ρεο*; (i) to remove, to take away from, to deduct, *βαιμim*, *v.n.* *βαιμ(τ)*, with *ó*: t. three from nine, *βαιμ τρι ón ναοι*; he took my breath away, *ωο βαιμ ρε m'ανάλ uaim*.

(2) In a somewhat passive sense, (a) to accept as something

offered, to receive, (i) *glacaim*, -að: I will t. your money, *glacfao do cúro aigiro*; her former husband who sent her away may not t. her again to be his wife, *ní féadann an cérofeair do cúir uad í a glacað cúige aipir 'n-a mnaoi* (*Deut.* 24, 4); t. the goods to thyself, *glac an máoin out péim* (*Gen.* 14, 21); to t. physic, *teigear do glacað*; to t. a thing on tick (credit), *pur do glacað ar cáirde*; (ii) *gabaim*, -báil: ye shall t. no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, *ní geabtaoi fuarglað ar bit ar pon anma dunnaribctóra* (*Numb.* 35, 31); thou shalt t. no gift, *ní geabfaio tú tioblaiceað ar bit* (*Ex.* 23, 8); to t. pride in a thing, *uabair do gabáil i nio*; if it takes effect I am undone, *má gabann ré éiréact táim-re millte*; (iii) *tógaim*, -áil and -aint: t. my advice and speak, *tóg (glac) mo comairle asur labair*; he takes the blame to himself, *tógann ré an milleán air péim*; (b) to receive as something to be eaten or drunk, (i) *caitim*, -team: taking food, *as caiteam bío*; (ii) *glacaim*, *v.n.* *glac*; *glac toir den píopa*, take a smoke; (iii) *tógaim*, -áil and -aint: t. a glass of wine, *tóg (glac) glome riona*; t. a smoke, *tóg reac (glac reac; ol reac in some parts)*; (c) not to refuse or balk at, *tógaim*, -áil and -aint: my horse took the first fence well, *do tóg mo capall an céao élarde go maic*; (d) to bear without resentment or ill-humour, to tolerate, to endure, (i) *glacaim*, -að: I will t. insult from no man, *ní*

glacfao marla ó éinfeair; (ii) *tógaim*, -áil and -aint: he took our fun very well, *do tóg ré ár masað go hanmaic*; (e) to allow, accept or receive in thought, (i) *glacaim*, -að: I will t. your advice, *glacfao do comairle*; it is easier to give than to t. advice, *ir fura comairle a tabairt ná a glacað*; (ii) *tógaim*, -áil and -aint: you take it right, *tógann tú i sceairt é*; I took him for a spy, *do tógair mar bpaetadóir é*; ceapair sup bpaetadóir é.

Note.—In a general way *glacaim* and *gabaim* mean to take what is offered; *tógaim* means to take with or without consent and sometimes with force; *bainim* means to take with more or less force, skill or stratagem.

(3) Idiom: (a) who do you t. me for? *cia mearann tú mé beic?*; I t. it to be the best way, *meairim-re sup b'é rin an trige ir peair*; (b) you do not t. it in the right sense, *ní turgeann tú ran gcéill éir*; (c) to t. one in a lie, *oume o'fagbáil amac i mbpéig*; (d) to t. one's life, *oume do marbað*; (e) a book that takes, *leabair óiolar go maic*; (f) one who takes to his heels, *oume do teiceair*; (g) to t. a thing to pieces, *blúirí beaga do déanam de nio*; (h) may the devil t. you with him, *go mbeir do an diabail leir tú*; t. it with you, (i) *bailig leat é*, (ii) *árouig leat é*; (i) to t. broth, *anbpuic o'ol*; (j) we were "taken" (made) by him, *biomar tógta leir*.

To t. *aim*, *o'aimriugað*.

To t. *along*, to carry, lead or convey, (a) *bpeic le nio ar*

riubal; bpeic̃ cum riubail; (b) do tóḡaint le.

To *t. away*, (a) to remove, do tóḡaint le; (b) to cause deprivation of, as: *t.* love away from them, bain an ḡrád̃ oib̃.

To *t. breath*, anáil do ḡlacad̃ (do tarrm̃s).

To *t. care*, to *t. heed*, to be vigilant, aipe do tadbairt: *t.* care of your foot, (a) reácam do cor̃ (*M.*), (b) fainic̃ do cor̃ (*Don.* and *Con.*); (c) coméao do cor̃ (*Don.*); (d) tadbair aipe doo' cor̃.

To *t. in hand*, to undertake, ḡabáil i lám̃.

To *t. in vain*: do not *t.* the name of God in vain, ná ḡlac ainm̃ Dé ḡo díom̃aoim̃ (ḡan fáē) (*P. H.* 7319).

To *t. a look*: I will *t.* a good look at you, bainfeao lán mo fút arat (*O'Gr. Cat.* 482).

To *t. oath*, (an) leab̃ar do tadbairt.

To *t. off*, (a) to remove as from the surface or outside, as: he took off his episcopal robe, do bain ré a éaoac̃ earbug̃ de (*P. H.* 2453); (b) to cut off, as: to cut off his head, an ceann do baiñt de; (c) to swallow, as: to *t.* off a glass of whiskey, ḡloime uir̃ge beaēa do cait̃eam̃ (do ḡlacad̃) riap̃; (d) to mimic one, aitéir̃ do d̃éanam̃ ar d̃uine.

To *t. out*, (a) to remove from within a place: they would *t.* Fionn out or have the house to themselves, do béar̃faoaoir̃ fionn amac̃ nó do beaē an teac̃ aca fém̃; (b) to draw out, as: a child cannot put its hand in boiling water and *t.* it out safe, cā ut̃is le páir̃te a lám̃ a cup̃ i

n-uir̃ge ḡalac̃ ḡ í tadbair̃t amac̃ rábáit̃a (rlán, *M.* and *Don.*), (*H. M.* 817).

To *t. part with*, taob̃ad̃ le.

Take your own road, (a) tadbair̃ do b̃ótar̃ fém̃ oir̃t; (b) ḡlac do bealaē fém̃.

Take up, to lift, to raise: *t.* up the child, tós ruap̃ an leaib̃; who is taken up, a tá ar n-a tóḡáil ruap̃ (*Acts* 1, 11); lift your head, tós do éeam̃.

Take, *n.*, that which is taken, esp. a haul of fish or an armful, (1) ḡabáil, -ála, *f.*; (2) ḡabáit̃ar, -air̃, *m.*

Taking, *n.*, the act of taking possession, (1) ḡabáil, -ála, *f.*; (2) tóḡáil, -ála, *f.*; (3) tóḡaint̃, -e, *f.*; (4) ḡlacad̃, -cēa, *m.*; (5) baiñt̃, -e, *m.*

Taking, *a.*, apt to take, (1) ḡabáit̃ac̃, -air̃ge; (2) ḡabáit̃ac̃, -air̃ge; (3) tóḡáit̃ac̃, -air̃ge.

Tale, *n.*, (1) that which is told, a narrative, r̃ḡéal, *gen.* and *pl.* -éil, *pl.* -ta, *m.*: we spend our years as a *t.* that is told, cait̃m̃io ar mbliat̃ona map̃ r̃ḡéal (*Ps.* 90, 9); an old woman's *t.*, r̃ḡéal reanñiñá; dúir̃tr̃e dair̃tr̃e; dubair̃t beaib̃ liom̃ ḡo rouubair̃t beaib̃ léi.

(2) A number told off, uir̃m̃ir̃ c̃inñte.

Tale-bearer, *n.*, one who officiously tells tales and thus makes mischief, (1) r̃ḡéalur̃e, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óē, *m.*: thou shalt not go up and down as a *t.*, ní im̃teócar̃ tū r̃ior̃ aḡur̃ ruap̃ am̃ail r̃ḡéalur̃e (*Lev.* 18, 16); (2) coḡar̃nac̃, -air̃ḡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*: the words of a *t.* are as wounds, bío b̃riat̃ra an coḡar̃nair̃ḡ am̃ail c̃neaēa (*Prov.* 18, 8); (3) bíot̃ánac̃, -air̃ḡ, *m.*; (4) r̃ḡéalbeair̃t̃ac̃, -air̃ḡ, *m.*; (5)

tonán, -áin, *m.*; (6) caraíne, *g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Talent, *n.*, (1) a weight or sum of money, tallún, -úin, *m.*, .i. ruim óir nó airgid i meáir na sean-daíome.

(2) Intellectual ability, (a) tallann, -ainne, -a, *f.* (*cf.* L. talentum; *cf.* B.L.L. V. 20, 24); (b) inleáct, -a, *f.* (P. O'L.); (c) mēinn, -e, *f.*

Talented, *a.*, mentally gifted, saoirmeas, -míre.

Talk, *v.i.*, (1) to utter words, to converse familiarly, (a) labraim, -bairt: t. not with us in the Jews' language, ná labair linn annra teanguró lúrouge (2 Kings 18, 26); God doth t. with man, labraim Dia le duine (Deut. 5, 24); (b) comráróim, -ráo; (c) comasallaim, -am; (d) tráctaim, *v.n.* tráct: t. of the devil and he will appear, tráct ar an daibál 7 cairbeánfaró ré é féin.

(2) To confer, to reason, to consult, (a) labraim, -bairt: let me t. with thee of thy judgments, leis dam labairt leat ar do bpeiteamnapaib (Jer. 12, 1); (b) cainntigim, *v.n.* cainnt.

(3) To prate: he who talks much lies much, an duine do dēmeann (gnídeas) ríorcainnt innireann ré móran bréas.

Talk, *v.t.*, (1) to use for conversing or communicating, labraim, -bairt: talking French, as labairt ffraincise.

(2) To make the subject of conversation, cainntigim, *v.n.* cainnt: he was perpetually talking nonsense, do bí ré as ríorcainnt dícéille (díct céille, M.).

(3) To cause to be or do by talking, tráctaim, *v.n.* tráct:

he talked me nearly mad, do tráct ré beasnae ar míre mé; he would t. the leg out of a pot, do tráctfaró ré cor ar corcán.

Talk, *n.*, (1) the act of talking, cainnt, -e, -eanna, *f.*: he who talks the loudest does the least, an té ir doirde cainnt ir é ir írle gníom; also an té ir áirde canar ir é ir luza gnídeas; he can t., tá cainnt aige; the end of his t. is mischievous madness, ir buile upcórdeas cíoc a cainnte (Eccles. 10, 13).

(2) Mutual converse, (a) comráo, -áró, -áróte, *m.*; (b) comcainnt, -e, *f.*; (c) comasallaim, -lma, *pl. id., f.*

(3) Foolish, silly talk, (a) manpán, -áin, *m.* (also banpán, *m.*); (b) gliaoar, -air, *m.*: she is full of t., tá pí lán do gliaoar; (c) cabairdeas, -a, *f.*; (d) cairíreáil, -ála, *f.*; (e) clabéir, -e, *f.*; (f) glór díomáoin.

(4) Report, rumour, (a) iomluas, -aró, *m.*; (b) párla, *g. id., m.*

(5) Subject of discourse, tráct, -a, *m.*: it is the t. of the town, ré tráct an baile é; I heard some t. of it, cuataró mé tráct éigin air.

(6) Constant talk, loquacity, ríorcainnt, -e, *f.*

Talkative, *a.*, given to much talking, (1) cainntead, -rige: ná bí cainntead i rige an óit; (2) luactcainntead, -rige; (3) bealparóteas, -rige; (4) labarctas, -rige; (5) briactas, -rige; (6) comráróteas, -rige; (7) cabairdeas, -rige; (8) clabéirdeas, -rige; (9) cairbroeas, -rige; (10) cabac nó sabac, -rige.

Talkativeness, *n.*, the quality of being talkative, (1) labarctas,

-α, *f.*; (2) βέαιπάρῶτεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (3) καίντεαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (4) εαβαίρ-
εαῖτ, -α, *f.*; (5) ρίορκαίντεαῖτ,
-α, *f.*

Talker, *n.*, one who talks much
or well, (1) καίντεοίρ, -όρᾱ,
-όρί, *m.*; (2) *pl.*, λυῖτ καίντε.

Talking, *n.*, the act of one who
talks, (1) αῖ καίντ: it is no
use your t. to him, ní haon
níaitear ouit a beic αῖ καίντ
leir; they were going along and
t., bíoear αῖ imteac̃t ríom̃pa
(αῖ ríuḃail leó) γ ιαῖ αῖ καίντ;
(2) λαḃαίρτ, -αίρῑα, *f.*; (3) com-
páḃ, -árḃ, -árḃte, *m.*; (4) τράḃτ,
-α, *m.*: it is not worth t. about,
ní ríú τράḃτ αίρ é.

Tall, *a.*, high, (1) áρḃ, *comp.*
áίρḃe and aoίρḃe (*M.*): a t.
tree, cṛann áρḃ; a t. man,
ouine áρḃ; (2) páḃa, *ind.*:
t. (*lit.* long) Tim, τᾱḃḡ páḃa.

T. person, (a) awkward, (i)
rpice, *g. id.*, *pl.* -cí, *f.*, (ii)
rṡnamurḃe, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Mayo*);
(b) bony fellow, rúptac̃, -aíḡ,
-aíḡe, *m.*; (c) gaunt man, rṡo-
aíac̃, -aíḡ, -aíḡe, *m.*; (d) lazy
worthless person, rṡaonle ríρ
nó mná; (e) a slender person
who has grown beyond his age,
rṡonnaíre, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (f)
an ungainly fellow, rṡeanḡaíre,
g. id., *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Tallness, *n.*, height of stature, (1)
áίρḃe, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) aoίρḃe, *gen.*
id., *f.* (*M.*).

Tallow, *n.*, the fat of sheep and
oxen, ḡeíρ, *gen.* -e, *f.*

Tallow-candle, *n.*, a candle made
of tallow, comneall ḡeíre.

Tallow-chandler, *n.*, a maker or
seller of tallow candles, comn-
teaoóίρ ḡeíre.

Tallowy, *a.*, of the nature of tallow,
ḡeíreamail, -m̃la.

Tally, *n.*, an account kept by
notches or marks, (1) rṡóρ, -óίρ,
m.; (2) τάίιιe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -íí, *f.*

Talon, *n.*, the claw of a bird of
prey, (1) ḡríoḃ, -íḃe, -α, *f.*

(2) Nail, ionḡa, *gen.* -an, *pl.*
mḡne, *f.*

(3) A paw or claw, cṛúb, *gen.*
-úḃe, *pl.* -α, *f.*

Tamable, *a.*, capable of being
tamed, roḃáḃtíḡṡe.

Tamarisk, *n.*, a shrub of the genus
Tamarex, cṛann rilleóíḡe.

Tame, *v.t.*, (1) to reduce from a
wild to a domestic state, (a)
ríaoíḡim, -uḡaḃ (*cf. B.L.L. V.*
212), also ríaoaim, -aḃ; (b)
rmaḃtíḡim, -uḡaḃ; (c) ceann-
rúḡim, -uḡaḃ: for every kind
of beasts . . . is tamed, óίρ
ceannrúḡṡeáίρ . . . ḡaḃ uile
náoúίρ ainm̃m̃nteaḃ n-aíiṡa
(*James 3, 7*); (d) táḃtíḡim,
-uḡaḃ.

(2) To subdue, conquer or
repress, (a) ceannrúḡim, -uḡaḃ:
it is difficult to t. the proud,
ίρ ooíiḡ an t-uáíḃreac̃ oo
ceannrúḡaḃ; but the tongue
can no man t., ní péroίρ
o'aoim̃neac̃ an teanḡurḃ ceann-
rúḡaḃ (*James 3, 8*); (b) mín-
íḡim, -iuḡaḃ; (c) réim̃íḡim,
-iuḡaḃ.

Tame, *a.*, reduced from a state of
wildness, (1) táḃtíarḃe, *ind.*; (2)
ceannrṡa, *ind.*; (3) ceannrúḡṡe;
(4) mín, -e; (5) he is not tame,
ní'l ré teann (*Tyr.*).

Tameless, *a.*, (1) untamed, neam̃-
ḃáḃtíḡṡe.

(2) Untamable, ooḃáḃtíḡṡe.

Tamely, *ad.*, in a tame manner,
ḡo táḃtíarḃe.

Tameness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being tame, (1) táḃtíarḃeac̃t,
-α, *f.*; (2) ceannrṡac̃t, -α, *f.*

Tamer, *n.*, one who tames, τάτ-
 λυγτέοιρ, -όρα, -όρι, *m.*

Taming, *n.*, the act of making
 tame, (1) τιαουγαδ, -υγτε, *m.*;
 (2) τάτλυγαδ, -υγτε, *m.*;
 (3) ceannpuḡaδ, -υγτε, *m.*;
 (4) míniugaδ, -ιγτε, *m.*;
 (5) rém-
 iugaδ, -ιγτε, *m.*

Tamper, *v.i.*, to meddle with so as
 to alter, bainim i.e.

Tan, *n.*, (1) the bark of the oak
 ground for tanning, coirct oap-
 aroë.

(2) A yellowish brown colour,
 cpón, -ón, *m.*

Tan, *a.*, yellowish brown, (1) cpón,
 -óne; (2) cpónburóe, *ind.*

Tan, *v.t.*, to convert the skin of
 an animal into leather, (1)
 leapuḡim i.e. coirct oaparoë; to
 t. leather, leaḡar oo leapuḡaδ;
 (2) toinnleapuḡim, -ugaδ; (3)
 connaim, -aδ.

Tang, *n.*, a strong offensive taste,
 oioḡlar: a t. in food or
 drink, oioḡlar i mbiaδ nó i
 noig.

Tangible, *a.*, perceptible to the
 touch, (1) fotámuḡte, *ind.*; (2)
 romoḡuḡte.

Tangle, *n.*, (1) any large blackish
 seaweed, esp. the Laminaria
 saccharina, (a) rḡám, -áime, *f.*;
 (b) rlat mapá, *f.*

(2) A knot of threads or other
 things so interwoven as not to
 be easily disengaged, ácpánn,
 -áinn, *m.*

Tanist, *n.*, the presumptive or
 apparent heir to a prince, lord
 or dynast, tánaipce, *g. id.*, *pl.*
 -cí, *m.*, also tánaipce.

Tanist-like, *a.*, ruling like a tanist,
 tánaipceac, -ciḡe.

Tanistry, *n.*, the law of succession
 as observed in Ireland under
 which the inheritance passed to

the oldest and most experienced
 or worthy of the blood or name
 of the deceased, tánaipceac,
gen. -ca, *f.*

Tank, *n.*, a cistern, umaḡ, *g.* and
pl. -aiḡ, *m.*

Tankard, *n.*, a large drinking
 vessel, esp. one with a cover,
 coḡn, *gen.* and *pl.* cuḡn, *m.*,
dim. coḡnín, *m.*

Tanner, *n.*, one who converts hides
 into leather, (1) curḡaipce, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) toinn-
 leapuḡteóir, -óra, -rí, *m.*; (3)
 rúoaiḡce, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*, also
 rooaiḡce, *m.*

Tannery, *n.*, the place where
 tanning is carried on, tionnúr,
gen. and *pl.* -úr, *m.*

Tanning, *n.*, the art or process of
 converting hides into leather,
 (1) coirceaoδ, -ciḡte, *m.*; (2) aḡ
 capḡaδ leaḡar (U.); (3) t.
 hides, aḡ capḡaδ leaḡbac (Don.);
 (4) leapuḡaδ, -υγτε, *m.*

Tansy, *n.*, (1) any plant of the
 composite genus Tanacetum, esp.
 the common tansy (T. vulgare),
 (a) iur na bḡpanncac; (b)
 ḡpannciur, *m.*

Black t., iur na bḡceacóḡ; iur
 na ḡeacóḡce.

Wild t. (T. argentina), bḡuor-
 ḡlán, -ám, *m.*

(2) A dish made of eggs and
 milk, rḡáitín, *g. id.*, *m.*

Tanyard, *n.* See Tannery.

Tap, *n.*, (1) a hole or pipe through
 which liquor is drawn, (a) foir-
 éao, -éro, *m.*; (b) claiḡín, *g. id.*,
pl. -ní, *m.*; (c) rḡeallaiḡce, *gen.*
id., *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (d) rḡonna, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ái, *m.* (W. Ker.).

(2) The plug for stopping such
 hole or pipe, buaḡaiḡce, *g. id.*,
pl. -rí, *m.*

Tap, *n.*, a slight blow, (1) buille beas; (2) mionbuille, *g. id.*, *pl. -lí, m.*; (3) cnaas, *g. -a and -aís, m.*

Tape, *n.*, a narrow band of cotton or linen, (1) incil, *gen. -e, pl. -clí, f.*; (2) rcpaoullín, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Taper, *n.*, (1) a wax candle, comneal céipeac.

(2) Any small light, (a) roill-reán, *-ám, m.*; (b) lócpann, *-ainn, m.*; (c) pároeós, *-óise, -a, f.*; (d) tpuir, *-ire, f.*

Tapestry, *n.*, a fabric for wall hangings, (1) taipéir, *-e, f.*, also taipír, *-e, f. (gl. tapes; Lhuyd 161)*; (2) sréar, *-éir, m.*; (3) óirsréar, *-éir, m.*; (4) muaró-cealt and muaróbrat, *-bpuir, m. (Lhuyd 118)*; (5) taipéircreac, *-mí, m. (Prov. 31, 22, ed. 1826)*; (6) obair rúáitíoe, *f. (Prov. 31, 22, ed. 1852)*.

Tap-house, *n.*, a house where liquors are retailed, teac órta.

Tap-rooted plant, meacan, *-ain, m.*

Tar, *n.*, a thick black viscous liquid obtained from wood, coal, etc., taipia, *g. id.*, *m.*: to do over with pitch and t., déanam ruar le pic agus le taipia; do not lose the sheep for a ha'porth of t., ná cail an éaoia ar luac leatpígne taipia.

Tar, *v.t.*, to smear with tar, taipiam, *-aó.*

Tara, *n.*, the ancient seat of the High-Kings of Ireland, Teamaip, *-míac, f.*

Tardily, *ad.*, in a tardy manner, (1) so mall; (2) so míim.

Tardiness, *n.*, slowness, (1) maille, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) mínear, *-mí, m.*

Tardy, *a.*, slow, (1) mall, *-aile*; (2) míim, *-ígne.*

Tare, *n.*, (1) a weed that grows among wheat and other grain and alleged by modern naturalists to be the *Lolium temulentum* or darnel (*cf. Darnel*), the translators of the Bible call it coasat, *gen. and pl. -ail, m.*: then appeared the tares, oo foillirís, an coasat é fém (*Mat. 13, 26*).

(2) The name of several climbing leguminous herbs of the genus *Vicia*, esp. the *V. sativa*, (a) pír capail, *f.*; (b) pír píreacáim, *f.*; (c) pír óub, *f.*; (d) píreán, *m.*; (e) píreánae, *-aís, m.*

Target, *n.*, (1) a butt or mark to shoot at, (a) ríuip, *-e, -eanna, f. (gl. scopus)*; (b) curpóir, *-óira, -mí, m.*

(2) A kind of small shield, (a) soirréao, *-éio, m.*: agus soirréao píráir eioir a súailiú (1 *Sam. 17, 6*); (b) cocpoet, *-a, m.*; (c) caicín, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Tariff, *n.*, the duty on goods imported or exported, curtum, *g. and pl. -uim, m.*

Tarn, *n.*, a mountain lake or pool, toacán, *g. and pl. -ám, m.*

Tarnish, *v.t.*, to soil, dull or destroy the lustre of, to sully, teimísim, *-iugao.*

Tarnish, *n.*, a soil or stain, teimeat, *-mí, m.*

Tarnishing, *n.*, the act of soiling or sully, teimíugao, *-íste, m.*

Tarry, *v.i.*, (1) to stay or remain behind, also to abide or lodge, (a) fupmíim, *-reac*: after they had tarried there a space, taipéir iao o'fupreac ann rin ar reao tamail (*Acts 15, 33*); (b) fanaim, *-amam(t)*: t. for me there, fan uom-ra ann rúo; they tarried till they were

ashamed, ὁ'φανῶσαρ νό ζυρ
 νάιρ ιεό (*Judg.* 3, 25); he
 tarried there all night because
 the sun was set, ὁ'φαν πέ ἀν
 ἀρ πεᾶὸ νὰ ἠορόε μαρ ὅο ἐυαρό
 ἀν ζῆριαν παοί (*Gen.* 28, 11).

(2) To delay, to loiter, (a)
 μαίλιζιμ, -ιυζᾶὸ; (b) ὀέαναιμ
 μαίλ: come down unto me,
 t. not, τάρρ ἀνυαρ ἐυζαμ-ρα, νὰ
 ὀέαν μαίλ (*Gen.* 45, 9).

Tarrying, *n.*, the act of staying,
 remaining behind or abiding, (1)
 ρυρεᾶς, -τα, *m.*; (2) παᾶς, -α, *f.*

Tart, *a.*, (1) sharp to the taste,
 acid, (a) ζέαρ, *comp.* ζέιρε; (b)
 ζέαρῶλαρτα.

(2) Sour, ρεαρῶ, *comp.* ρειρῶ.

Tartan, *n.*, a checkered woollen
 cloth worn by the Highlanders,
 (1) βρεᾶκᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*; (2) τυαρ-
 ταν, -αν, *m.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* I. 188,
 18 and 19, and 238, 3).

Tartly, *ad.*, in a tart manner, (1)
 ζο ζέαρ; (2) ζο ρεαρῶ.

Tartness, *n.*, the quality or state
 of being tart, (1) ζέιρε, *f.*; (2)
 ρεαρῶαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Task, *n.*, (1) a definite amount of
 labour imposed by another, (a)
 ὁδοιρε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *f.*: the
 task-masters hasted them say-
 ing, Fulfil your works, your
 daily tasks, ὅο βιορουργεῶσαρ
 νὰ ὁδοιμεᾶρῶοίρῐ ιᾶὸ ἀς ῖᾶὸ,
 ιομλάνυς βυρ ν-οβαρ, βυρ
 νὁδοιρῖ λαεἰεᾶμαίλ (*Ex.* 5, 13);
 (b) περόμ, -e and πεᾶὸμα, *pl.*
 -έαννα, *f.*; there is a task for
 you, ριν περόμ οῖτ; (c) οβαρ
 ἐμντε: to set one a t., οβαρ
 ἐμντε ὅο ἐᾶβαρτ ὅο ὀυμε;
 (d) a hard t., οβαρ ὀορόεαντα;
 (e) τάρς, -α, -αντα, *m.*:

“S ní πέαρ ὅο βαντ ἀρ τάρς-
 ἀννα.”—Εὐζαν Ρυᾶὸ.

(2) Business or employment,
 ἐᾶρμα, -αίμ, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a hard
 t., ἐᾶρμα ὀοᾶρας.

(3) Undertaking, labour, οβαρ,
g. οἰρῆ, *pl. id.* and -ρεᾶς, *f.*
 (*cf.* *L. operatio*).

Task-master, *n.*, one who imposes
 or whose duty it is to impose
 a task, (1) ὁδοιμεᾶρῶοίρ, *m.*;
 (2) ὁδοιμεᾶρτῶίρ, -ῶίρ, -ρί, *m.*;
 (3) ὁδοιμεᾶρτας, -αίς, -αίς; *f.*;
 (4) βυαννα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αί, *m.*

Tassel, *n.*, a pendent ornament,
 (1) αἰγίλιν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -νί, *m.*;
 (2) ρυβεῶς, -ῶίς, -α, *f.*; (3)
 βᾶβᾶν, -ᾶν, *m.*; (4) μαῶ, -αῶ,
m.; (5) of a shawl, ρσοῶς,
 -ῶίς, -α, *f.*

Tasselled, *a.*, furnished with tas-
 sels, (1) αἰγίλινεᾶς, -νίς; (2)
 ρυβεῶς, -αίς; (3) μαῶς, -αίς,
 -αίς.

Tastable, *a.*, fit to be tasted,
 ιονῶλαρτα.

Taste, *n.*, (1) flavour, βλαρ, *gen.*
 and *pl.* -αίρ, *m.* (*cf.* *W. blâs*;
Bret. blas; *O.I. mlar*; *Czech,*
mlasti, lick): your kisses t. like
 honey, τᾶ βλαρ νὰ μεᾶτα ἀρ ὅο
 ῖῶζα; it has a bad t., ῖρ οἰς
 ἀν βλαρ ἀτᾶ α἖ρ; when fruit is
 scarcest it tastes best, νυα἖ρ ῖρ
 ζαμνε ἀν μεᾶρ ῖρ ρεαρῖ ᾶ βλαρ;
 βιονν βλαρ ἀρ ἀν μβεᾶζᾶν; a
 good t., ρῶβλαρ.

(2) A small quantity, (a)
 βλαρ, -αίρ, *m.*; (b) ρμεᾶκᾶν,
 -ᾶν, *m.*; (c) ρζαῶῶς, *f.* (*Tyr.*);
 (d) σεᾶ, -α, *m.*

Taste, *v.t.*, (1) to try, (a) by a
 touch of the tongue, βλαρῖμ,
 -ρεᾶὸ: and when the ruler of
 the feast had tasted the water
 that was made wine, ἀζυρ μαρ
 ὅο βλαρ υᾶῶσαρᾶν ἀν πέαρῶα
 ἀν τ-υῖρζε ὅο βῖ ὀέαντα ἰ ν-α
 ῖῖον (*John* 2, 9); (b) by eating

a little : because I tasted a little of this honey, ὅ ἐπειὶ ἔσθην ὑποὶ μέλιτος (1 *Sam.* 14, 29).

(2) To essay, experience, undergo, βλαῖμι, -ρεῶ : so that he . . . should t. death for every man, ἵνα ὅς τις βλαῖται θάνατον (Heb. 2, 9).

Taste, *v.i.*, to have a smack of, βλαῖμι, -ρεῶ : the milk tastes of garlic, βλαῖνε ἀνὸς οὐκ ἔσθιεν ; τὰ βλαῖνα τῆς γαλίας οὐκ ἔσθιεν.

Tasteless, *a.*, without taste, insipid, (1) νεαμβλαῖτα, *ind.*; (2) λεῖμη, -εἰμη.

Tastelessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tasteless, (1) νεαμβλαῖτα, -α, *f.*; (2) λεῖμη, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) λεῖμα, -α, *m.*; (4) λεῖμα, -α, *f.*

Taster, *n.*, one who tastes to ascertain quality, βλαῖται, -οῖα, -οῖα, *m.*

Tasting, *n.*, act of testing by the taste, (1) βλαῖται, -α, *m.*; (2) βλαῖται, -α, *m.*

Tasty, *a.*, (1) having a good taste, βλαῖται, *ind.*

(2) Elegant, νέατα, *ind.*

Tatter, *n.*, a rag or part torn and hanging, generally in *pl.*, (1) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (2) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (3) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (4) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tatterdemalion, *n.*, a ragged fellow, (1) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (2) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tattered, *a.*, torn to rags, (1) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (2) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (3) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tattle, *n.*, idle or trifling talk, (1) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (2) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

-α, *f.*; (3) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

(4) ὑποδα, -α, *f.*

Tattler, *n.*, one who tattles, (1)

ὑποδα, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -α, *m.*

(2) ὑποδα, *g. id.*, *pl.* -α, *m.*

(3) ὑποδα, -α, *pl. id.*, *m.*

(4) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (5)

ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tattling, *a.*, given to talking idly,

(1) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (2) ὑπο-

δα, -α, *m.* (1 *Tim.* 5, 13).

Tattling, *n.*, act of talking idly,

(1) ὑποδα, -α, *f.*; (2)

ὑποδα, -α, *f.*

Taught, *a.*, educated, instructed,

(1) ὑποδα, *ind.*; (2) ὑποδα :

you are better fed than t., ὑπο-

δα ὑποδα ὑποδα ὑποδα ὑποδα

ὑποδα ; well-educated, ὑπο-

δα ὑποδα.

Taunt, *n.*, a bitter reproach, (1)

ὑποδα, *gen. and pl.* -α, *m.*

(2) ὑποδα, -α, *f.*; (3) ὑποδα, -α, *f.*

(4) ὑποδα, -α, *m.*; (5) ὑπο-

δα, -α, *m.*

Taunt, *v.t.*, to reproach with

severe or insulting words, ὑποδα,

-α, with ὑποδα : I am not taunting

him with being poor, ὑποδα ὑποδα

ὑποδα ὑποδα ὑποδα ; not

taunting you with it, ὑποδα ὑποδα

ὑποδα ὑποδα.

Taunter, *n.*, one who taunts, ὑπο-

δα, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -α, *m.*

Tauntingly, *ad.*, in a taunting

manner, ὑποδα.

Tautological, *a.*, involving tauto-

logy, ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tautologist, *n.*, one who uses

tautological words or phrases,

ὑποδα, *g. id.*, *m.*

Tautology, *n.*, a repetition of the

same meaning in different words,

ὑποδα, -α, *m.*

Tavern, *n.*, an inn or public-

house, (1) ὑποδα, *g. id.*, *pl.*

-α, *m.* (*cf.* L. taberna); (2) ὑπο-

ἀν τὰβυρνε, *m.*, also ταῖβυρνε : they came to meet us as far as the three taverns, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὰς τρεῖς ταβερνῆς (*Acts* 28, 15); (3) τῆς ὄρτα, *m.*; (4) τῆς λεάννα, *m.*

Tavern-bush, *n.*, a bush outside a public-house to attract customers, (1) ἐκ τοῦ δοναῖς; (2) ῥεαδὸς ὄρτα; (3) ῥοπ ῥεαδ.

Tavern-hunter, *n.*, a frequenter of public-houses, πόταρ, *gen. id.*, *pl. -πί, m.*

Tavern-keeper, *n.*, one who keeps an inn, (1) ὀρτόρ, -όρτα, -πί, *m.*; (2) τὰβυρνόρ, *m.*; (3) ῥεαρ τὰβυρνε, *m.*

Taw, *n.* See Marble (to play with).

Tawdry, *a.*, cheap and gaudy, ῥυαράδ, -αῖρε.

Tawny, *a.*, of a yellowish brown colour, (1) ῥοβυρόε; (2) τιατ-βυρόε.

Tax, *n.*, a charge imposed by authority, (1) ῥραιτ, *gen. -e, pl. -εαννα, f.*; (2) μάτ, -άτ, *m. (cf. Eng. blackmail)*; (3) κάμ, -ε, -άνα and -άναδ, *pl. -εαδ, f.*; (4) βόρομα, *g. βόρμε, f.*; (5) κάναδ, -αῖρε, *f.*; (6) εἰορκαν, -άναδ, *pl. -εαδ, f. (gl. tax)*; (7) ῥεαρραδ, -ῥτα, *m.*; (8) οὐβέορ νό ῥναιτέορ, -α, -αννα, *m. (Ezra* 7, 24).

Tax, *v.t.*, (1) to impose a tax upon, (a) ῥεαρραμ ῥραιτ ἀρ; (b) λεααμ ῥραιτ ἀρ: to t. a country, ῥραιτ το ῥεαρραδ νό το λεααδ ἀρ εἶρ; (c) οἰεανμ ῥεαρραδ: he taxed the country, το ῥιννε ῥε ῥεαρραδ, ἀρ ἀν εἶρ (*2 Kings* 33, 35).

(2) To charge, to accuse, καραμ, -αδ, with *le.*

Taxation, *n.*, the raising of revenue, also a system of raising revenue, (1) κάναδ, -α, *f.*; (2) ῥεαρραδ,

-ῥτα, *m.*: according to his t., το ῥεῖρ α ῥεαρραδ (*2 Kings* 33, 35).

Tax-collector, Tax-gatherer, (1) μάμμορ, -ορ, *m.*; (2) ῥεαρ κάναδ το βαιμυαδ.

Tea, *n.*, the prepared leaves of a shrub (*Thea Chinensis*), τέ, *g. id., m.*

Overdrawn *t.*, (a) ῥύστραμ, -αμ, *m.*; (b) ῥύστραμάν, -άν, *m. (Don.)*.

Teach, *v.t.*, (1) to impart as knowledge before unknown, μύμμ, -νεαδ: the lamb teaching his mother to bleat, υαν το μύναδ (also αῖ μύναδ) μέρορδε οἰά μάτταρ.

(2) To direct as an instructor, τεαααῖρ, *v.n. τεααῖρ*: he taught his disciples, το τεααῖρ ῥε α οἰεοβατ ῥεμ (*Mark* 9, 31).

(3) To accustom, to guide, to show, μύμμ, -νεαδ: they have taught their tongue to speak lies, το μύμμεαδ οἰα οἰεααδ βρέαα το ῥάδ (*Jer.* 9, 5); I will t. you what ye shall do, μύμμε μέ οἰοῖβ εἰεαδ το οἰεανταοι (*Ex.* 4, 15).

Teach, *v.i.*, to follow the business of a preceptor, τεαααῖρ, *v.n. τεααῖρ*: the priests thereof t. for hire, τεααῖρ α ῥεααῖρ ἀρ εἰαααοα (*Micah* 3, 11).

Teachable, *a.*, (1) capable of being taught, ῥομύμτε, *ind.*

(2) Fit to be taught, ιον-μύμτε.

Teachableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being teachable, ῥομύμτεαδ, -α, *f.*

Teacher, *n.*, one who teaches or instructs, (1) οροε, *g. id., pl. -οῖ, m.*; (2) μύμμτεορ, -όρτα, -πί, *m.*; (3) τεααῖρσορ, -όρτα,

-rí, *m.*; (4) school-teacher, *maíḡ-irṡir ṡḡoile, m.*; (5) *oíoe múinte*; (6) *ceadṡóir, m.*

Teaching, *n.*, the act of one who teaches, (1) *múinead, -nte, m.*; (2) *oíoeadṡ, -a, f.*; (3) *oíoeadṡar, -air, m.*: he is better fed than taught, *ir fearr a oíleamaint ná a oíoeadṡar*; (4) *oíoear, -oir, m.*; (5) *teadṡarṡ, -airṡ, m.*; (6) *foirceadṡal, -ail, m.* (*cf. B.L.L. V. 28, 12*; *cf. clairceadṡal*, choir-singing, and *céadṡal*, singing).

Teal, *n.*, the fresh-water duck (*Anas crecca*), (1) *cranntlaṡa*; (2) *pirlaṡa (gl. querquedula)*.

Team, *n.*, (1) two or more horses working together, (a) *reirreac, -rṡḡe, f.*: a nail spoils a horse and a horse spoils a t., *milleann tṡirṡne ead aṡur milleann ead reirreac*; (b) *cunnṡir, -ṡreac, -ṡreacṡa, f.*: my t. is not unyoked, *tṡa mo cunnṡir ṡan ṡṡur*.

(2) In games as football, hurling, etc., *foirceann, g. fóirne, d. fóirinn, dpl. fóirinn*.

Teapot, *n.*, a vessel with a spout in which tea is made, (1) *ruacan, -ain, m.*; (2) *maorán, -ám, m.* (*J. P. H.*); (3) *corcán an té*.

Tear, *n.*, a drop of saline liquid which comes from the eye, (1) *oeór, -óir, pl. -a, m.*: to shed tears, *oeóira do ṡilead*; (2) *oeár, -éir, pl. -a, m.* (*cf. Eng. tear*).

Tear, *n.*, a rent, *ṡḡoitṡ, -e, -eanna, f.*

Tear, *v.t.*, (1) to rend, to pull apart by force, (a) *ṡṡacaim, -ad (ṡṡóacaim, U., the original form appears to have been ṡṡacaim)*; (b) *ṡéabaim, -ad*: the wild beast shall t. them, *ṡéabfarṡ an beadṡad ailtṡa iad (Hos. 13, 8)*; (*cf. √ réupó*,

I tear, break, and *revó*, I break in pieces; *cf. Eng. reave, reaver, riever, reft, rob, robber, robbery*; *cf. L. rumpo, I break*); (c) *ṡṡiallaim, -ad*; (d), (i) *ṡairṡinṡim, v.n. ṡairṡinṡ, (ii) ṡairṡainṡim, v.n. ṡairṡainṡ*: it teareth him, *ṡairṡinṡirṡ pé ar a céile é (Luke 9, 39)*; (e) *ṡṡollaim, -ad*.

(2) To pull with violence, (a) *ṡṡoṡaim, -ad*: to t. his hair, *a ceann do ṡṡoṡad*; to t. from the roots, *ṡṡoṡad ar a ṡṡéamairṡ*; (b) *ṡṡainnim, -nead*: clapping her hands and tearing her hair, *aṡ ṡreadairṡ a láma ir aṡ ṡṡainneairṡ a céile (D. D. 311)*.

(3) To divide by violence, to disrupt, *ṡḡoitṡim, v.n. ṡḡoitṡ, and -tead*.

Tearer, *n.*, one who tears, (1) *ṡṡacaire, gen. id., pl. -rí, m.*;

(2) *ṡṡiallaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Tearful, *a.*, shedding tears, (1) *oeóirac, -airḡe*; (2) *oeáirac, -airḡe*; (3) *bṡaconac, -airḡe*.

Tearing, *n.*, the act of rending, (1) *ṡṡacad, -cṡa, m. (ṡṡócad, U.)*; (2) *ṡéabad, -bad, m.*; (3) *ṡṡiallad, -lad, m.*; (4) *ṡṡoṡad, -oitṡe, m.*; (5) *ṡṡollad, -lad, m.*

Tearless, *a.*, shedding no tears, *nemíoeóirac*.

Tease, *v.t.*, (1) to annoy, disturb or irritate by petty requests or by jests or raillery, (a) *buarórim, -reac, -óirt and -reairṡ*; (b) *ciapaim, -ad and -ail*.

(2) To comb or card as wool or flax, (a) *cíopaim, -ad*; (b) *ṡlámam, -ad*; (c) *ṡṡíonaim, -ad (Tyr.)*.

Teasel, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, (1) small t. (*D. pilosus*), *teadán, -ám, m.*; (2) wild t. (*D. sylvestris*), (a) *tur na teadán*, (b) *teadán liortṡa*: (3)

fuller's t. (D. fullonem), (a) τυρ
 αν ύκαιρε, (b) λεοάν αν ύκαιρε.
Teaser, n., one who teases, (1)
 buarðearptóir, -όρια, -ρί, *m.*; (2)
 ciapaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*; (3)
 ciapáilurðe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ðce, *m.*
Teasing, n., act of annoying, (1)
 buarðreað, -ðearpta, *m.*; (2)
 gríobairt, -arpta, *f.*, with ar:
 I suppose he was t. the other
 two, ir ðóca go raib ré as
 gríobairt ar an mbeirt eile.
Teat, n., a pap, a dug, a tit, (1)
 cióc, -íce, -a, *f.*, *dim.* cin (= *ciçin*), *m.*: they shall lament
 for the teats, gríprò rað ar
 ron na gríóc (*Isa.* 32, 12); (2)
 oro, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (3) rme, *g.*
id., *pl.* -ní, *f.*; (4) ballán, -ám,
m.: he is on the hind t., cá ré
 ar an ballán cúil.
Tedious, a., tiresome from slow-
 ness, (1) faðalac, -arçe; (2)
 liortca, *ind.*: it would be t. to
 mention them, ba liortca le a
 luad uile iao (*K. Hist.*); (3)
 mall, -aile; (4) leoránac,
 -arçe; (5) pionnac, -arçe.
Tediously, ad., in a tedious manner,
 go faðalac.
Tediousness, n., the quality or
 state of being tedious, (1) liort-
 ac, -a, *f.*; (2) faðail, -ála, *f.*;
 (3) pionnac, *g. id.*, *m.*
Tedium, n., wearisomeness, ennui,
 cianta, *g. id.*, *m.*: the heart
 would grow bright that with t.
 was old, oo geatpað an cporðe
 bí cpión le cianta (*B. M.*).
Teem, v.t., to pour: it is teeming
 rain, cá ré as caomað fearc-
 anna.
Teens, n. pl., the years of one's
 age from 11 to 19: she has just
 entered her t., cá pí don ðeas
 go ðipeac; a girl well in her t.,
 cailin amac in na ðeasaið;

before I got over my teens,
 rapar ráruigeap na ðeas; a
 boy in his t., rçurac, -arç, *m.*
Teeth, n. pl. of Tooth, (1) fiacla,
pl. f.; (2) front, ciárfiacla;
 (3) back, cúlfiacla; (4) molar,
 (a) gérám (*Con.*), (b) géráinn
 (*Don.*); (5) even, fiacla co-
 çroma; (6) huge, rçannarðe,
pl. m.; (7) prominent, rçair-
 fiacla; (8) one who has lost
 some of his t., manntacán, -ám,
m.
Teetotal, a., entire, total, iomlán,
 -áme.
Teetotaler, n., one pledged to
 abstain from all intoxicating
 drinks, imeararðac, -arç, *pl.*
id., *m.*
Teetotalism, n., the practice of
 entire abstinence from all in-
 toxicating drinks, imeararðac,
 -a, *f.*
Teil tree, n., the lime or linden,
 çann cèile.
Telegram, n., a telegraphic dis-
 patch, ceactaireac, teimpeac.
Telegraph, n., an apparatus for
 transmitting telegraphic mes-
 sages, teimpeacán, -ám, *m.*
Telegraphic, a., of or pertaining
 to the telegraph, teimpeac,
 -arçe.
Telephone, n., an instrument for
 reproducing articulate sounds
 at a distance, cianfuaim, -e,
 -eanna, *f.*
Telescope, n., an optical instru-
 ment for viewing distant objects,
 (1) glome cianamairc nó fao-
 amairc; (2) fearcepcán, -ám,
m. (*T. Con.*); (3) fearðán, -ám,
m. (*Diarmuro Donn.*).
Tell, v.t., (1) to recite in detail, to
 give an account of, (a) mnrím
 and mnrím, *v.n.* mnrím(ç), *ful.*
 inneorao (*M.*), mnréðao (*U.*).

but *innearrao* is common in *U.* and parts of *Con.*: cf. *moirreo* *duib* . . . *ar Caillín*, I will t. you says Caillín (*Bk. Fen.* 20, 5); a story can be told in two ways, *bíonn dá innriú ar rḡeal*; (b) *aiḡurim*, *v.n.* *aiḡur*: tell us now without grief how you left *Tír na n-Og*, *aiḡur* *duinn anoir* *ḡan mairḡ cionnur* *o'ḡḡar Tír na n-Oḡ*; (c) *ḡairnérim*, *v.n.* *ḡairnéro*: cf. *airnérim*, *v.n.* *airnéir* (*B.L.L.* I. 34, 292; III. 104; V. 190, with *p*); (d) *ḡairnérim*, *v.n.* *ḡairnéir*; (e) *arḡuḡim*, *-ḡe*, *fut.* *arḡóḡao* (cf. *arḡa*, says, said): you are telling lies, *tá tú ḡḡ arḡuḡe mbréas*.

(2) To make known, to publish, to disclose, to divulge, (a) *innirim* (see *Tell*, 1): I wot not who hath done this thing, neither didst thou t. me, neither yet heard I of it but to-day, *ní ḡeror mipe cia ḡinne an níó-rí, níor innir turḡa ḡam, ḡ ní mó* *oo éualḡa mé é ḡét anuḡ* (*Gen.* 21, 26); why didst thou not t. me she was thy wife? *créao* [*nó cao éuḡe, nó cao na ḡaoḡ*] *nár innir tú ḡam ḡur bí* *oo bean í?* (*Gen.* 12, 18); t. me your company and I will t. you who you are, *innir oom* *oo éuroeḡḡa ḡ inneóḡao* *duit cé tú ḡém*; who can t. a man what will be after him under the sun? *cia ḡéaoḡar ḡ innirim* *oo ḡume créao* *ḡiar n-a ḡiaro* *ḡaoi an nḡḡém?* (*Eccles.* 6, 12); (b) t. them, *cuir* *i n-iúil oóio*; (c) *noḡḡaim*, *-ao*: he told my secret, *oo noḡḡ* *ḡé mó ḡún*; (d) *aiḡurim*, *v.n.* *aiḡur*: even if you see a pig's head on a cow do not t. it, *má ḡeiceann tú*

ceann na muice ar an marḡ na haiḡur é.

(3) To give instructions to, to teach, to inform, *innirim* (see *Tell*, 1): on one of the mountains which I will t. thee of, *ar don* *oo na ḡléioḡio* *inneóḡur miri* *duit* (*Gen.* 22, 2).

(4) To order, to request, to command, (a) *oerim*, *v.n.* *ḡáo*: he told me to go to Cork, *ouḡairḡ* *ḡé liom* *out ḡo Corcaḡ*; he told her not to be frightened, *ouḡairḡ* *ḡé léi* *ḡan eḡḡa* *oo ḡlaoḡo*; (b) *abram*, *v.n.* *ḡáo*: t. him to go home, *abair* *leir* *out* *ḡaile*; t. him to come hither, *abair* *leir* *ḡeḡḡ* *i leir*.

(5) To mention one by one, to reckon, to number, to count, *árimim*, *v.n.* *áiream*: t. the stars if thou be able to number them, *árim na ḡéalḡa mār* *ḡéror* *leat ḡ n-áiream* (*Gen.* 15, 5).

(6) Idiom: inform me, let me know, *ceirḡ oḡḡ*: t. me, O Lily, who hast got the whiteness of the swan, *ceirḡ oḡḡ, ḡ lite*, *ḡuar ḡile na ḡéire* (*D. E.* 13).

Telling, *n.*, act of, (1) *innirim*, *-ḡe*, *f.*; (2) *innriú*, *-ḡe*, *f.*; (3) *inneḡḡḡ*, *-a*, *f.*

Tell-tale, *n.*, one who tells about the private affairs of others, *béal ḡḡaoilḡe*, *m.*

Temerity, *n.*, *anóánaḡḡ*, *-a*, *f.*

Temper, *n.*, disposition of mind, (1) *mém*, *-e*, *f.*: the t. of every child is not the same, *ní mionann mém ḡac mac*; there is no dunce like a woman of bad t., *ní oaoi ḡo mnaoi oḡoiḡméine*; (2) *náóúir*, *-e* and *-úrḡa*, *f.*; (3) *intinn*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *iomḡar*, *-air*, *m.*; (5) bad tempered, *oḡoiḡ-mioḡḡaḡ* (*Tyr.*).

Temper, *v.t.*, (1) to bring steel to a proper degree of hardness, *բաջում, -ջարտ, also -ած.*

(2) To mix, (*a*) *cumարջում, v.n. cumարջ*: a hin of oil to t. with fine flour, *նմ օւա ոօ cumարջ Լեյր ան Երկր մին (Ezek. 46, 14); (b) բաւում, -ածած.*

Temper (of a weapon), (1) *բաջարտ, -արտ, f., also բաւարտ, -արտ, f.*: the t. of my sword, *բաջարտ մօ լարօմն*; (2) *արածար, -ար, m.*: by the t. of my sword, *Լե արածար մօ լարօմն (Եօր. Օմար. 84, 3).*

Temperance, *n.*, (1) habitual moderation esp. in the use of alcoholic drinks, *մարմարած, -ա, f.*

(2) Moderation of passion, sedateness, (*a*) *բարմարած, -ա, f.*; (*b*) *արմարած, -ա, f.*

Temperate, *a.*, (1) moderate, not excessive, *մարմարած, ind.*

(2) Cool, sedate, (*a*) *արմարած, -արմ, f.*; (*b*) *բարմարած, ind.*

(3) Of weather: not too hot or too cold, *հան Երեւ թօ-տե նա թօ-բար*; t. weather, *թօն մարմարած, հան արար հան բար.*

Temperately, *ad.*, in a temperate manner, *հօ մարմարած.*

Temperateness, *n.*, the quality or state of being temperate, *մարմարած, -ա, f.*

Temperature, *n.*, the degree of heat or cold of the atmosphere, *արմարած ոօ բարտ ան ար.*

Tempering, *n.*, (1) the act of mixing as clay for making bricks, *բարած, -արտ; m.*

(2) The act of bringing steel to the proper degree of hardness, *բաջում, -ջարտ, m.*

Tempest, *n.*, a furious storm, (1) *արած, -ար, m.*: there was a mighty t. in the sea, *ոօ Եր*

արած թօմօր ար ան Երարտ (Jonah 1, 4); (2) հարթօն, -ine, -տ, f.; (3) հարթօն, -ine, -տ, f.; (4) րօցնեան, -ան, m.; (5) րօրմ, -e, -եւ, f.: there arose a great t. in the sea, *Երարտ րօրմ մօր ար ան Երարտ (Mat. 8, 24); clouds being carried with a t., նօմն Եր արմարմ Լե րօրմ հարտ (2 Pet. 2, 17).*

Tempestuous, *a.*, stormy, (1) *արած, -արտ*: the sea wrought and was t., *Երարտ ան արարտ Եր ոօ Եր Եր Եր (Jonah 1, 11); (2) րօրմարած, -արտ; (3) րօրմարած, -արտ; (4) հարթած, -արտ; (5) թօմարմարտ; (6) հարթօնած, -արտ; (7) արածած, -արտ*: the t. storm of Easter, *բարարտ արածած նա Երարտ*; a spring morning is t. and a foal's race from that out .i. short like a foal's race, *Եր արածած մարմ արարտ Եր թօ արարտ ար Եր Եր (H. M. 1200).*

Tempestuously, *ad.*, in a tempestuous manner, (1) *հօ արածած*; (2) *հօ րօրմարած.*

Tempestuousness, *n.*, the state or quality of being tempestuous, (1) *արածած, -ա, f.*; (2) *րօրմարած, -ա, f.*

Temple, *n.*, (1) a church, *արարտ, -արտ, m. (cf. L. templum)*: building a t. to the Lord, *ար ար արարտ ար ոօ'n Երարտ (Ezra 4, 1).*

(2) *Fig.*, any place where the spirit of God resides: holy men are the temples of the living God, *արարտ արարտ Եր Եր նա արարտ արարտ*; know ye not that ye are the t. of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you, *ան Եր արարտ*

a fíor aghaidh thu rí teampaill
 Dé aghur go scoinnurigeann Spior-
 do Dé ionnadaib (1 Cor. 3, 16).

(3) The space on either side of the head, back of the eye and in front of the ear; (1) *camós*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (2) *uīre*, *g. id., f.*

Temporal, *a.*, (1) of or pertaining to this world, (a) *ραογατα*, *ind.*; (b) *ταλμαροε*, *ind.*

(2) Secular as opposed to sacred or eternal, (a) κοῖται, *ind.*: t. death, βάρ κοῖται; (b) νεάνθαν, -ame (2 Cor. 4, 18).

Temporary, *a.*, (1) lasting for a time only, (a) ἀμπεροῦς, *ind.*; (b) ὑαμερῶς, -ῆς.

(2) Not permanent, nea-
mbuan, -aine.

Temporize, *v.i.*, to delay, to procrastinate, (1) *maıtıŕım*, -ıuŕađ; (2) *cıııım* *an* ŕıul.

Tempt, *v.t.*, to endeavour to lead into evil, cuirum catuṣað : that Satan t. you not, o'easla go scuirpeað Satan catuṣað opaid (1 Cor. 7, 5); every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed, bíonn ṡac don i ṡcatuṣað an tan ṡarpmingsar aṡur bréasar a ainmianta féin é (Jas. 1, 14).

Temptation, *n.*, $\epsilon\alpha\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$, $-\iota\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, *m.*: lead us not into t., $\eta\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma\iota\eta\eta$ ($\rho\iota\eta\eta$) $\iota\ \zeta\epsilon\alpha\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$ (*Mat.* 6, 13); to yield to t., $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\eta\alpha\theta$ $\eta\delta\ \zeta\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\alpha\theta$ $\tau\omicron\ \epsilon\alpha\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$; the t. of the devil prevailed over the two, $\rho\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau\ \epsilon\alpha\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\iota\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\lambda$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\theta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\iota\tau$ (*D. D.* 238).

Tempter, *n.*, one who tempts, κατ'ἑστέον, -όνα, -νί, *m.*: lest by some means the t. have tempted you and our labour be vain, ο'εἰς τὰ ζῆν ἐνν ἄν

caṭuṣṭeōṛi caṭuṣāṭ oṛaiṭ i
ṣcār aṛ biṭ aṣuṛ ṣo mbeaṭ
aṛ ṛaoṭaṛ-ne ṭiomaom (1 *Thess.*
3, 5).

The T., an diabál do éirí
caitúgáð ar ár Slánúigteóir.

Ten, *a.*, twice five, *ϑεῖς* (*cf.* *√* *degn*; *Skr.* *dāṣa*; *W.* *deg*; *Corn.* *dek*; *Bret.* *dec*; *L.* *decem*; *Gr.* *δέκα*): *t. times*, *ϑεῖς n-uaipe*; *t. times better*, *ní buð fearr ϑεῖς n-uaipe* (*Don.* 1, 20); *t. years old*, *ϑεῖς mbliaðna oðoir*; *t. persons*, *ϑεῖcneaðar, -air, m.*: *rulers over tens*, *uactarðain ϑεῖcneaðair* (*Ex.* 18, 21).

Tenacious, *a.*, (1) cohesive, tough,
(a) *ḡreamuig̃teac̃*, -*ṭig̃e*; (b)
ṡḡin, -*ḡne*.

(2) Apt to retain, retentive,
congöälac, aige.

Tenaciously, *ad.*, in a tenacious manner, (1) 50 րդմ; (2) 50 օղակաճ.

Tenaciousness, Tenacity, *n.*, the quality or state of being tenacious, (1) *πυγνῆαρ, -νῆαρ, m.*; (2) *πυγνῆαρεαρ, -τεαρ, m.*; (3) *πυγνῆαδτ -α, f.*

Tenancy, *n.*, the temporary possession of a house or land, τιονόνταρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Tenant, *n.*, one who has temporary possession of a house or land or of both, (1) *τιονόντιυρθε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ῶτε*, *m.* (*M.*); (2) *τεανόντιυρθε*, *m.*

Tenantless, *a.*, without a tenant,
unoccupied, ἄν τιονόντιος.

Tenantry, *n.*, the body of tenants,
τιονόντιμοι, *m.* (*Collec.*).

Tend, *v. i.*, to wait upon, to serve,
(1) *ῥητοῦλαίμ*, -αῶ, with *αἱ*; (2)
ῥεῖτῖμ, -τέαμ, with *αἱ*; (3)
ῥεῖτεαμ το ὄθαναμ *αἱ* ὄυινε.

Tend, *v.i.*, (1) to lean or give a leaning to, *κλινάω*, -*αῖο*.

(2) To be directed to any end, object or purpose, (a) τὰ βραχὺ ἀμαρ; (b) ἀμυρῆσις: I know what your discourse tends to, τὰ πρὸς ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἀγαθὸν ὡς ἀμυρῆσις.

Tend, *v.t.*, to look after or care for the wants of, (1) προσερχομαι, *v.n.* προσερχομαι; (2) ἰμβύνω; (3) ἰβρεῖσις.

Tendency, *n.*, bent or direction towards any effect or result, (1) κλινάριον, *n.*; (2) πρὸς ἀγαθὸν, *n.*, *f.*

Tender, *v.t.*, to offer, τεινάζω, -ισμός.

Tender, *n.*, any offer, τεινάζω, -ριον, *f.*

Tender, *n.*, a vessel employed to attend other vessels, βάριον προσερχομαι, *m.*

Tender, *a.*, (1) easily broken, bruised or injured, (a) βοῦς, *g.s.f.* βοῦς; (b) μῖν, *-e*; (c) μαοῦ, -οῖτε: on the t. herb, ἀπὸ τῆς μαοῦ; (d) βριση, -ισμός: a calf t. and good, ἰσχυρὸς βριση μαοῦ (*Gen.* 18, 7); (e) ῥῖν, *-e*: there is soft t. grass on the fair hills of Erin, βίονν βαρὺ βοῦς ῥῖν ἀπὸ καὶ ἐνυαχὶ ἐρεῖαν (*Donnchad Ruid Mac Conmaic*).

(2) Physically weak, not able to endure hardship, (a) μαοῦ, -οῖτε: my lord knoweth that the children are t., τὰ ἀπὸς ἀγὰρ μοι ἐρεῖαν ὡς βριση νὰ τεινὺ μαοῦ (*Gen.* 33, 13); (b) τειν, *-e*.

(3) Dear, precious, μισητός, -ισμός.

T. regard for a woman's reputation, κύριον ἀρετῆς ἀπὸ ἐνυαχὶ.

(4) Unwilling to cause pain, gentle, mild, (a) τειν, *-e*; (b)

ῥῖν, *-e*; (c) καὶ, *-e*; (d) βοῦς, *g.s.f.* βοῦς: a t. person, βοῦς, -ῖν, *m.*; (e) μαοῦ, -οῖτε: because thy heart was t., ὡς βριση ὡς καὶ ὡς ἐρεῖαν μαοῦ (2 *Kings* 18, 19).

Tender-eyed, *a.*, having weak eyes, μαοῦ, -οῖτε, -ισμός.

Tender-hearted, *a.*, affectionate, sensitive, (1) μαοῦ, -οῖτε, -οῖτε; (2) βοῦς, -οῖτε.

Tenderly, *ad.*, in a tender manner, (1) ὡς μῖν; (2) ὡς μαοῦ.

Tenderness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tender or affectionate, (1) οἰστέον, -ῖν, *m.*; (2) μαοῦ, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) μαοῦ, -ῖν, *f.*; (4) κῖν, *g. ceana*, *m.*; (5) μισητός, *g. id.*, *f.*; (6) ῥῖν, -ῖν, *f.*

Tending, *n.*, the act of one who tends, (1) τεινάζω, -ῖν, *f.*; (2) προσερχομαι, -ῖν, *m.*

Tendon, *n.*, a sinew, (1) πέτ, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -εἶνα, also -εἶνα, *f.*; (2) *coll.*, (a) πέτ, -ῖν, *m.*; (b) ἰστέον, -ῖν, *m.*; (3) the white tendons of beef, κῖν, *g. culm*, *m.*

Tendril, *n.*, slender portions of some plants by means of which they attach themselves to supports, (1) καρπῖν, *m.*; (2) μαοῦ, -ῖν, *m.*; (3) πρὸς ἀγαθὸν, -ῖν, *m.*

Tenebrious, Tenebrous, *a.*, dark, gloomy, (1) σκοτεινός, *ind.*; (2) οὐδ, -οῖτε.

Tenfold, *a.* and *ad.*, ten times repeated, (1) δεκάκις; (2) ἑκάκις.

Tennis, *n.*, the game and the ball used therein, μισητός, *g. id.*, *f.*

Tennis court, *n.*, a place for playing tennis, (1) μισητός, -ῖν, *m.*, and (2) βάριον, -ῖν, both *gl. spæristerium*.

Tenon, n., a projecting part of a piece of timber fashioned to fit a mortice, *τιονύη, -ύη, m.*

Tenor, n., (1) constant mode, manner of continuity, *μορό, -α, m.*

(2) The general drift or course of thought, purport, meaning, (a) *βρίξ, -ε, f.*: according to the t. of these words; *το πέρι βρίζε να μβηιατάη-ρα (Gen. 43, 7);* (b) *ciall, g. céille, f.*: for after the t. of these words I have made a covenant with thee, *óη η το πέρι céille na b'pocal-ρα το μινne mipe cunnhað leat péim (Ex. 34, 27).*

Tenosynovitis, n., inflammation of the synovial sheath enveloping a tendon, (1) *ταόλας, -ας, m.*; (2) *τρίλας, -ας, m. (W. Lim. and Aran);* (3) *τρίλεας, -ιξ (Clare);* (4) *τάλας, -ας (Con. and U.).*

Tense, n., the modification which verbs undergo in order to indicate time, *αίμπεαη, -ηη, dat. -ηη, f.*

Tense, a., strained to stiffness, *τεανν, -emne (cf. L. tendo, to stretch).*

Tent, n., a pavilion or portable lodge of strong canvas supported by poles, (1) *παλλίον, -όν, m. (cf. Gen. 12, 8);* (2) *puball, -all, m.*, also *g. puble, f. (cf. Gen. 26, 17; M. R. 200, 13; Æn. 2096);* (3) *βοτ, -οίτε, -α, f.*; (4) *βοτάν, -άν, m.*; (5) *βοτόξ, -όξ, -α, f.*; (6) *οιοιβοτ, -οίτε, -α, f.*; (7) *κάβάν, -άν, m. (2 Kings 7, 10);* (8) *πεακάν, -άν, m.*

Tenth, a., the next in order after ninth, (1) *δεακμάθ; (2) δει-εαμάθ.*

Tenth, n., one of ten equal parts, a tithe, *δεακμάθ, -αθ, -αθ, m.*

Tentwort, n., a kind of small fern, wall rue (*Asplenium rutamuraria*), *ιυη αν τεαννκέιβε.*

Tenuity, n., thinness, slenderness, *ταναρδεακτ, -α, f.*

Tenure, n., the manner of holding lands and tenements from a landlord, (1) *ρεαυ, gen. πευβε, pl. ρεαυα, f.*; (2) *ζαβάν, -άα, f.* with *cme (cf. gavelkind).*

Tepid, a., lukewarm, (1) *βογτε, -τεο; (2) φιονφuar, -αιη; (3) λεαμφuar, -αιη; (4) τοιφιλύν, -ύιη.*

Tepidness, Tepidity, n., the quality or state of being tepid, (1) *φιονφuarη, f.*; (2) *λεαμφuarη, f.*; (3) *τοιφιύιη(ακτ), f.*

Term, n., (1) an expression or word, (a) *φοκαλ, -αλ, pl. ιδ., and -αα, m.*; (b) *βηιατάη, -αιη, m.*

(2) *Esp.* one that has a precisely limited meaning, *τέαρημα, g. ιδ., pl. -αί, m.*

(3) A limited space of time, (a) *ρεαλ, -α, pl. ιδ., and -τα, m.*; (b) *ρεαλαθ, -αθ, m.*; (c) *αίμρηη έμντε*: a girl or boy hired for a t., *καίλιν nó βιακάλλ αίμρηη; (d) λαμνα, g. ιδ., f.*: from the t. of one night to the space of two years, *ó λαμνα αον ορόε ζο λαμνα θά βλιαθαν; (e) τέαρημα g. ιδ., pl. -αί, m.*; (f) *τρίεμρη, g. ιδ., f.*

Term, v.t., to apply a term to, to name, to call, *ζαρημim, -μεαθ, and ζαρημ, with oe*: thou shalt no more be termed forsaken, *ní ζοιρηγέαη τρέιγτε θίοτ ní ρα mó (Isa. 62, 4).*

To come to terms, to agree, περότγιμ, -τεακ.

On his own terms, αη βπειτ α βέιλ πέμ.

Termagant, *n.*, a brawling, turbulent woman, (1) *báirpeac*, *gen. -rige*, *pl. -reacá, f.*; (2) *bean dána*.

Termagant bird, *tarmanac*, *-aig, m.*

Terminable, *a.*, capable of being terminated, *rochnuigche*.

Terminableness, *n.*, the quality of being terminable, *chnuigcheac*, *-a, f.*

Terminate, *v.t.*, to put an end to, *chnuigim*, *-uig*.

Termination, *n.*, (1) end, conclusion, result, (a) *chnuig*, *g. chnuige*, *pl. chnuiga, f.*; (b) *deiread*, *-rú, m.*

(2) The ending word or syllable in Irish poetry, *rinn*, *g. -e*, and *peanna*, *pl. id., f.*

Terminational, *a.*, forming a termination, *chnuigcheac*, *-rige*.

Terminus, *n.*, either end of a railway, *tarman*, *g. and pl. -ann, m. (cf. L. terminus)*; more usually *Sanctuary*.

Tern, *n.*, a long-winged aquatic bird (*Sterna hirundo*) allied to the gulls, (1) *siúrós*, *-óige, -a, f.*; (2) *seabros*, *f.*

Ternal, Ternary, *a.*, proceeding by threes, *tréanac*, *-aige (cf. B.L.L. IV. 54, 13; 56, 20, as to three-sided contracts)*.

Terrace, *n.*, a raised level space, also a street built on a bank or the side of a hill, *áróan*, *-ám, m.*

Terrestrial, *a.*, existing on earth, earthly, (1) *talmaroe*, *ind.*: there are celestial bodies and bodies t., *atáro cuip neamda ann asur cuip talmaroe (1 Cor. 15, 40)*; (2) *talmánra*, *ind.*

Terrible, *a.*, (1) *uabharac*, *-aige*: t. things, *neice uabharaca*; (2) *imeaglac*, *-aige (Dan. 7, 7)*; (3)

uaimneac, *-nige*; (4) *millteac*, *-rige*; (5) *uibreac*, *-rige*.

Terribleness, *n.*, the quality or state of being terrible, (1) *uabharac*, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *imeaglac*, *-a, f.*

Terribly, *ad.*, in a terrible manner, (1) *so huabharac*: the fir trees shall be t. shaken, *bero na crann siumar ar cuic so huabharac (Nahum 2, 3)*; (2) *so himeaglac*.

Terrier, *n.*, a breed of small dogs noted for their sense of smell and their propensity to hunt burrowing animals, hence their name (from terra, the earth), (1) *abac*, *-aig, pl. id., m.*; (2) *brocaine*, *g. id., pl. -ai, m. (from broc, a badger)*.

Terrific, *a.*, causing terror, (1) *saig*, *comp. saigse*; (2) *uabharac*, *-aige*; (3) *imeaglac*, *-aige*.

Terrified, *a.*, frightened, (1) *imeaglac*, *-aige*; (2) *rsannpuigche*, *ind.*: be not terrified, (a) *na bíod uabhar opaid (Deut. 20, 3)*, (b) *na bíod eagla opaid (Luke 21, 9)*.

Terrify, *v.t.*, to frighten, (1) *uaimnigim*, *-uig*, also *uaimnuigim*, *-uig*: let the blackness of the day t. it, *uaimnuigead roicadair an tae é (Job 3, 5)*; (2) *imeagluigim*, *-uig*; (3) *rsannpuigim*, *-uig*; (4) *chnuigim*, *-uig*: thou terrifiest me through visions *chnuigir tú mé le pírib (Job 7, 14)*.

Terrifying, *n.*, the act of frightening, (1) *imeagluigad*, *-uigche, m.*; (2) *rsannpuigad*, *-puigche, m.*; (3) *uaimnuigad*, *-nigche, m.*; (4) *terrifying you with my letters*, *as cup eagla opaid lem ligrub (2 Cor. 10, 9)*.

Territory, *n.*, (1) a region or country, *críoch*, *gen.* *críche*, *dat.* *críic*, *pl.* -*a*, *f.*

(2) A district, *tuait*, -*e*, *pl.* -*áta*, *f.*

Terror, *n.*, (1) extreme fear, (*a*) *imeasla*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*b*) *uamhan*, -*aim*, *m.*: your t. has fallen upon us, *do éuit buir n-uamhan oíamh* (*Josh.* 2, 9); (*c*) *uamhnaiḡe*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*d*) *uaēbár*, -*áir*, *m.*: death is the king of terrors, *'ré an bár ní na n-uaēbár*; my t. shall not make thee afraid, *ní uēanparō m'uaēbár tuḡa easlaē* (*Job* 33, 7); (*e*) *rḡáro*, -*áirō*, *m.*; (*f*) *rḡeaimir*, -*e*, *f.*; (*g*) *crúeasla*, *g. id.*, *f.*: the sword without and t. within, *an clároeamh amuḡ ḡur an crúeasla irḡis* (*Deut.* 32, 25); (*h*) *crúēnuḡaō*, -*uḡē*, *m.* (*Deut.* 34, 12).

(2) That which excites extreme fear, (*a*) *imeasla*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*b*) *easla*, *g. id.*, *f.*: rulers are not a t. to good works, *ní bionn easla poimh uaētaránaiḡ ar ron uēḡníomairēa* (*Rom.* 13, 3); (*c*) *uaēbár*, -*áir*, *m.*: be not a t. to me, *ná bí ro uaēbár uamh-ḡa* (*Jer.* 17, 17).

Terrorism, *n.*, a mode of government by terror, *imeaslaēct*, -*a*, *f.*

Terrorize. *See* Terrify.

Terse, *a.*, (1) concise, *aēcumair*, -*e*.

(2) Polished to smoothness, *rnoḡē*, *ind.*

Tersely, *ad.*, in a terse manner, (1) *ḡo naēcumair*; (2) *ḡo rnoḡē*.

Terseness, *n.*, the quality of being terse, (1) *aēcumaireaēct*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rnoḡēaēct*, -*a*, *f.*

Test, *n.*, (1) means of trial, proof of genuineness, (*a*) *teirt*, *gen.* -*e*, *pl.* -*eanna*, *f.*; (*b*) *táirtail*, -*áta*, *f.*: the test of the pudding

is the eating of it, *i n-ite na putóḡe a bionn a táirtail*.

(2) Judgment, distinction, *ḡeall*, -*ḡail*, *pl. id.*, and -*ḡe*, *m.*: he was not biased in testimony, *ní maiḡ claoḡ na ḡeall* (*D. K.* 84).

Test, *v.t.*, to put to the proof, to try, (1) *teartuḡim*, -*uḡaō* (*cf. B.L.L.* II. 54, 7); (2) *ḡeāim*, -*eam*: thy talk was fierce awhile ago, now t. the strength of thy hands, *ō cianaiḡ ba ēḡean do ḡlóir/ḡeāc anoir neart do lám* (*Oss.* IV. 114, 10); I will not t. the strength of my hands, *ní ḡeācrao neart mo lám* (*ib.* l. 12); (3) *uearḡaim*, -*aō*: t. a friend before the exigency arises, *uearḡ cara poimh ḡaēctanar*; (4) *ḡromaim*, -*aō*: t. your weapons said the smith, *ḡromarō uar n-arma ar an ḡaḡa* (*Y. B. L.* 904).

Testament, *n.*, (1) a document setting forth the will of a person as to the disposition of property after death, (*a*) *tiomna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *f.*: it [the t.] is of no strength while the testator liveth, *tá rí [an tiomna] ḡan bḡis an ḡeāō maiḡear an té do ḡunne í* (*Heb.* 9, 17); (*b*) *uōaēct*, -*a*, *f.*; (*c*) *uaōaēct*, -*a*, *f.*

(2) The revelation of God's purpose to man, (*a*) the Old Testament, *Sean-tiomna*; (*b*) the New Testament, *an tiomna nuāō*.

Testamentary, *a.*, bequeathed by will, *tiomnaē*, -*aiḡe*.

Testator, *n.*, a man who leaves a will, (1) *tiomantóir*, -*óira*, -*ḡí*, *m.*; (2) *tiomnuḡēctóir*, -*óira*, -*ḡí*, *m.*

Testatrix, *n.*, a female testator, *tiomantóḡs*, -*óḡe*, -*a*, *f.*

Tester, *n.*, fourpence, *τειρτιύν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -ύιν, *m.* (*cf.* Fr. *teston*, from O.F. *teste*, the head).

Testicle, *n.*, one of the male genital glands, (1) *μαζαίτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -λί, *m.*; (2) *τιαρπάν*, -άιν, *m.*; (3) *τιαζάν*, -άιν (*from* *τιάς*, a small bag); (4) *υιρζε*, *g. id.*, *pl. id.*, *f.*: *na huirze* (*Gild. Lor. Gloss.* 2009); *cf.* *B.L.L.* III. 354, 19, *már í an uirze clé* in favour of which there was a fundamental difference of penalty for injury because *ir uairí atá seimeamam*.

Testify, *v.i.*, (1) to give evidence as to facts, (a) *δέαναιμ* *φιαδναίρε*: He [Jesus] needed not that any should t. of man for He knew what was in man, *τρέ ναδ* *ράινις* *ρέ* *α* *τεαρ* *νεαδ* [*ouine*] *α* *βιτ* *το* *δέαναδ* *φιαδναίρε* *α* *βουινε*, *ο* *βι* *α* *φιορ* *αιζε* *ρέιν* *ερέαδ* *το* *βι* *ανηρα* *ουινε* (*John* 2, 25); (b) *τεαρτιγίμ*, -υζαδ; (c) *φιαδνιγίμ*, -υζαδ: I testified against them in the day wherein they sold victuals, *ο'φιαδνιγίμ* *μπε* *ανηρα* *ιό* *ιονναρ* *ρεακαδαρ* *βιαδ* (*Neh.* 13, 15).

Testify, *v.t.*, (1) to bear witness to, (a) *το* *βειμ* *φιαδναίρε*: we speak that we know, and t. that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness, *σο* *λαδ* *ραμαορ* *αν* *νιθ* *ιρ* *φιορ* *ουίν* *αζυρ* *σο* *μβειμ* *φιαδναίρε* *α* *αν* *νιθ* *το* *εονκαμαρ* *αδ* *νι* *ζαδ* *εαοι* *ρι* *α* *βφιαδναίρε*; (b) *δεαρβιγίμ*, -υζαδ: swearing falsehoods, *αζ* *δεαρβυζαδ* *ν* *ειτε* *εαδ*.

(2) To affirm, *δεαρβαιμ*, -αδ: I testified the truth, *το* *δεαρβαρ* *αν* *φίμινε*.

Testily, *ad.*, peevishly, *σο* *νιμνεαδ*.

Testimony, *n.*, witness, evidence, (1) *τειρτ*, -ε, -εαννα, *f.* (*cf.* L. *testis*); (2) good t., *δεγτειρτ*, *f.*; (3) *τεαρταρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (4) *φιαδναίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *f.*: no man receiveth his t., *νι* *ζιακαν* *αον* *ουινε* *α* *φιαδναίρε* (*John* 3, 32); (5) *φινερό*, -ε, -οτε, *m.*, also *φιννέ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ειτε, *m.*: that I should give t. to the truth, *ιοννυρ* *σο* *νοεαννιν* *φιννέ* *το'ν* *φίμινε* (*John* 18, 37).

Testing, *n.*, the act of putting to the proof, (1) *τεαρτυζαδ*, -υιγτε, *m.*; (2) *φρομαδ*, -μτα, *m.*; (3) *ταρταίλ*, -άλα, *f.*: *μα* *ζεαλλαρ* *α* *ρτομίν* *ιρ* *αδ* *εαρταίλ* *το* *βιορα*; *φινερό* *νι* *φαιδ* *εαορμιν*. *δεαν* *ρεαρτα* *το* *οίεαλ*—*Μαγίρεαδ* *το* *Ροίρτε*.

Testy, *a.*, peevish, fretful, (1) *νιμνεαδ*, -νιζε; (2) *ιοζμαρ*, -αιρε; (3) *ιοζαιρ*, -ε; (4) *τοζ* *βάλαδ*, -αιζε; (5) *κανκαμαδ*, -αιζε.

Testimonial, *n.*, something which bears testimony in favour of one's ability, good character, etc., *τειρτιμέρεαδτ*, -α, *f.*

Tether, *n.*, a long rope fastened to a stake which keeps an animal within certain limits, (1) *εαγγαλ*, -αίλ, *m.*; (2) *κυβρεαδ*, -ριζ, *pl.* -ριζε, and -α, *m.*; (3) *τέαδ*, -έροε, -α, *f.*; (4) *τέακλα*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (5) *εαανηαδ*, -αιζε, -α, *f.*

Tether, *v.t.*, to confine by a tether, (1) *εαγγλαίμ*, -ζαλ; (2) *κυβ* *ριγίμ*, -ιυζαδ; (3) *τέαδ* *οαίμ*, -αδ; (4) *τέακλ* *ιγίμ*, -υζαδ; (5) *υ* *εαλλ* *αίμ*, -αδ.

Tetrad, *n.*, a collection of four things, *εαταμυρο* (*cf.* *τηρόε*, triad; *οέροε*, two things).

Tetter, *n.*, a skin disease, (1) *ῥεαῖς*, -ειρε, -α, *f.*; (2) *καῖν*, -αιρε, -α, *f.*; (3) *τενεφρία*, *f.*; (4) *ῥαλαί ῥῥαίτεα*, *m.* (*gl. mentagra*); (5) *οειν*, -ε, *f.*

Tetterwort, *n.*, a perennial plant (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family and used as a cure for the itch, etc., (1) *οὐilleός ὑπὶροείρε*; (2) *ῥρᾶν ἄρκαῖν μόρ*; (3) *ῥτόν να ῥουίλλεός*.

Texture, *n.*, the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, *ρεατ*, -α, *m.*

Than, *conj.*, a particle expressing comparison, (1) *ιονά*; (2) *'νά*: gold is more precious t. silver, *ἢ ῥδοιρε ἄν τ-όρ 'νά ἄν τ-αιρεαο*; behold a greater t. Solomon is here, *ρευό ἀτά οὐνε νίορ μό 'νά Σολᾶν ἄνρρο* (*Mat.* 12, 42); it is better late t. never, *ἢ ῥεαῖρ ῥέρδεανᾶό 'νά ῥιαῖν*; more numerous t. that, *νίορ τια 'νά ῥιν*.

Thank, *n.*, an expression of gratitude now used in the *pl.*, *burōeācar*, -αιρ, *m.*: if ye do good to them which do good to you what t. gave ye? *μά ῥνίτῃ μαίτ ῥον ῥιμνντιρ ῥο ῥνίῥο μαίτ ῥίῥ ῥρέαο ἔ ἄν burōeācar ῥιαρ ὀρᾶῖῥ* (*Luke* 6, 33). See Thanks.

Thank, *v.t.*, (1) *βεῖμῖν burōeācar*: first I t. you, *ἄρ ῥτόρ βεῖμῖν burōeācar ῥουτ*; (2) *burōeācar ῥο ῥᾶῃαιρτ*: t. you, *ῥο ῥᾶῖῥ μαίτ ᾶῥατ*; (3) *ῥᾶῃαῖν*, -ῃᾶῖ, with *burōeācar*: I thanked the king, *ῥᾶῃαρ burōeācar τειρ ἄν ῥίῥ*; (4) to thank him for it, *ἄ burōeācar ῥο ῥῖρ ἄρ*.

Thankful, *a.*, grateful, *burōeāc*, -ῃῥε: I am t. to you, *τᾶῖν*

burōeāc ῥιότ; very t., *ῥό-burōeāc*, -ῃῥε.

Thankfully, *ad.*, in a thankful manner, *ῥο burōeāc*.

Thankfulness, *n.*, thanks, gratitude, *burōeācar*, *g.* -αιρ, *m.*: with all t., *μαίτῃ τε ῥᾶό νίτῃ burōeācar* (*Acts* 24, 3).

Thankless, *a.*, unthankful, ungrateful, (1) *neamburōeāc*, -ῃῥε; (2) *οιomburōeāc*, -ῃῥε.

Thanklessness, *n.*, the quality of being thankless, *neamburōeācar*, -αιρ, *m.*

Thanks, *n.*, an expression of gratitude or of a sense of kindness received, (1) *burōeācar*, *gen.* -αιρ, *m.*: t. be to God, *burōeācar τε ῥια*; to earn their t., *ἄ mburōeācar ῥο ῥνίτῃῖν*; (2) *burōe*, *g. id.*, *f.*: the giving of t. and the voice of melody, *ῥρεῖτ burōe ᾶῥῖρ ῥῡτ ῥεῃῖτ* (*Isa.* 51, 3); thanks be to God for it, *ἄ burōe τε ῥια*; (3) no t. to you, *νά ῥᾶῖῥ μαίτ ᾶῥατ*.

Thanksgiving, *n.*, the act of rendering thanks for favours or mercies, *ᾶτῡῥᾶο*, -ῡῥτε, *m.*: may you be hungry after t., *ὀῥαρ τᾶῖρῖρ ᾶτῡῥτε ὀῥτ*.

That, *pron.*, (1) a demonstrative pronoun, *ῥιν*, *ῡῥ*, *ῥῡῥ*: t. dog, *ἄν ῥᾶῃαρ ῥιν νό ῡῥ*; t. woman, *ἄν ῥεαν ῥιν νό ῡῥ*; those gentlemen, *να ῥδοῖνε ῡᾶῖτε ῥιν νό ῡῥ*. [Note.—In *Or.* *ῡῥᾶῥῥ* (*ῡῥᾶῡῥ*, *Mayo*) and *ᾶῥᾶῥῥ* are often used for *ῡῥ*.] As a demonstrative pron. it points out something understood or previously mentioned. It usually follows the noun to which it refers, and if such noun is qualified then it follows the adjective as that great country, *ἄν τῖρ ῡῥῖρ ῥιν*. There is one exception, viz., when the

assertive verb *ir* is not expressed the demonstrative pron. precedes the noun : that is my game, *rim mo éluice* ; that is the old woman, *rim an tpeanbhean* ; that was all we had for our trouble, *rim a maibh dá bárr aghainn* ; that is how it is, *rim mar adá ré*. That is often used in opposition to *this*, and then *this* refers to that which is nearer or last mentioned, and *that* to what is more remote : I like this better than that, *ir fearr liom ro ná rúo* ; if the Lord will we shall live to do this or that, *do éoil an Uígearna, aghur dá maibum beo, déanam ro nó rúo* (*Jas. 4, 15*).

T. man, é rim.

T. woman, í rim.

However t. may be, pé rgeat é.

T. is, viz., t. is to say, eadón.

(2) As a relative it is equivalent to who or which, (a) *té* : he t. reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame, *an té aicé-bhoiriar tapcuirneac do sheib pé náire dó féin* (*Prov. 9, 7*) ; did not he t. made t. which is without make t. which is within also ? *a né nac é an té do rinne an taoib amuis do rinne an taoib iruis mar an sceadna* (*Luke 11, 40*) ; (b) *a* : all t. he brought, *a otus ré leir* ; t. which he brought, *ar eus pé leir* ; all t. they used to say, *zac focal dá n-abharóir*.

(3) As a conjunction, (a) *go* : to the end t. he may prolong his days, *ar éor go bparoeóca pé a laete* (*Deut. 17, 20*) ; these things I say t. ye might be saved, *deirim na neite ro do cum go rláineoócaoi ribri* (*John 5, 34*) ; in the same way *go*

preceded by *ar gléar, i scáoi, ar moib, ionnur* : t. it may please you, *go mbad éoil leat* ; t. I should not reign over them, *go nac beinn mo rúg ór a scionn* (*1 Sam. 8, 7*) ; (b) *sur*, in connection with past time : and God saw the light t. it was good, *aghur do connairc Dia an solur, sur mar é* (*Gen. 1, 4*).

Thatch, *n.*, straw, rushes, etc., used for covering the roofs of houses, stacks of hay, corn, etc., (1) *tuige, g. id., f.* : don't take the t. off your own house to put slates on the ale-house, *ná bain an tuige de do éis féin cum rleanna a cup ar éis an leanna* (*Prov.*) ; *tuige na háta ar an muileann* ; (2) *oíononn, -oinn, m.*, also *oídean, -oine, f.* and *oíon, -in, m.* : praise me for thatching and I shall praise you for the scollops, *moí mipe cum an oíoinn i molfaoira cupa cum na rsoib*.

Thatch, *v.t.*, to cover with straw, reeds, etc., (1) *cuirim tuige*, with *ar* : I thatched the stack, *cuiréar tuige ar an scruaid* ; (2) *oíonaim, v.n. oíon* ; (3) *cum-oúigim, -dac*.

Thatcher, *n.*, one who thatches, (1) *tuigeadóir, -óir, -rí, m.* ; (2) *oíoinneadóir, -óir, -rí, m.* ; (3) *oíonadóir, m.*

Thatching, *n.*, the act of covering a house with straw, etc., (1) *tuigeadóiréact, -a, f.* ; (2) *as cup tuige*.

Thaw, *v.i.*, to melt, dissolve or become fluid as ice, snow or anything frozen, *leagam, -ad* : do leig an rneacta.

Thawing, *n.*, the act of melting or dissolving, (1) *leagad, g. -gta, m.* : the t. of the snow by the

north wind .i. to add more to it, *leasadh na saoi* *te a tuair* *ar an rneasta* .i. *tuilleadh a cuir leir* (said of people who spoil things while trying to improve them); (2) *as bogadh*.

The, *definite article*, a word placed before nouns or before adjectives when they precede their nouns to limit their meaning, *an, na*: the world, *an domhan*, *an eirinne*; the boys and girls, *na buachaillí* *na cailíní*; one of them is dead and the other is alive, *ta duine ada marb asur an duine eile beo*; we have undone the man, *do milleamar an duine*. The article is not used before a noun which governs another in the genitive case, though both are limited in meaning, as: the Son of Man, *mac an Duine*. The same rule holds when the possessive is joined to the noun governed, as: the work of his hand, *obair a láine*. In Irish the article is also used idiomatically, (i) before a substantive followed by the demonstrative pronouns *eo, rin, úo*: this man, *an fear eo*; yonder woman, *an bean úo*; that country, *an tír rin*; (ii) also often before *uite*, all, every, as: *an uite duine*, every person.

(2) Before a noun preceded by its adjective, as: he is a good man, *ir marb an fear é*.

(3) Before the names of countries, places and rivers, as: *an Spáinn*, Spain; *an Fhrainc*, France; *an tSionainn*, the Shannon. *Eire*, Ireland, and *Alba*, Scotland, are exceptions, but they often have it in the genitive, as: *uisge na hÉireann*, *uisge na hAlban* (*cf. O'Don. Gram. 345, 6*).

Theatre, *n.*, an edifice in which dramatic performances or spectacles are exhibited for amusement, *amharclann*, *-ainne*, *-a*, *f.* Thee, *per. pron.*, *tú* (*cf. W. ti*; Corn. *ty*, *te*; Bret. *te*, *√ tu*; Gr. *τὺ*, *σύ*; L. *tu*; G. *du*; Lith. *tu*; Russ. *tui*; Skr. *tva*; *cf. Eng. thou, thee, thine*): I will multiply t. exceedingly, *méroeócaró mé tú so hanmóir* (*Gen. 17, 2*).

About t., *do' timcheall*.

After t., *do' diair*.

Against t., *do' asair*.

At t., *oir*: she shook her head at t., *do éiríe pí a ceann oir*.

Before t., (a) *romat*; (b) *do' fiaonaire*; (c) *oir do éinne*; (d) *oir do éomair*.

Besides t., (a)=but t., *ac* *tura*; (b)=in addition to, *taob amuis* *óioir*.

By t., when I passed by t., *an tan do sad mpe láim leat*.

Concerning t., *do' timcheall*.

For t., (a) *duir*; (b) *ar do fon*; (c) *oir*: we waited for t., *do feiteamar oir* (*Isa. 26, 8*).

From t., *uair*.

In t., *ionnadh*; *ionnat*.

Of or off t., *óioir*.

On or upon t., *oir*.

Over t., (a) *oir*; (b) *oir do éionn*.

To t., (a) *duir*; (b) *éusad*.

Towards t., (a) *leat*; (b) *éusad*.

Under t., *fút*.

With t., *leat*.

Without t., (a) *san tura*; (b) *ro éasmuir*.

Theft, *n.*, the act of stealing, (1) *soir*, *g. sad*, *f.*; (2) *saduiréad*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *biteamntad*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *plad*, *-a*, *m*.

Their, *poss. pron.*, the poss. case of the personal pron. They (*iad*),

α: t. heads, α γcinn; his head, α ceann; her head, α ceann.

Them, *pron.*, the objective case of They, ιαο: male and female created he t., ρεαρδα γ banδα πο ερυταρ ρε ιαο (*Gen.* 1, 27).

Above t., ορ α γcinn.

About t., 'n-α οτιmceall.

After t., 'n-α νοιαρ.

Against t., 'n-α n-αγαρ.

Among t., 'n-α meapγ.

At t., (a) ρυτα; (b) ορτα.

Before t., ροmπα.

Behind t., 'n-α νοιαρ.

Beside t., ι. near t., λām ιεό.

Besides t., ι. in addition to t., ταοβ amuyγ οιοβ.

Between t., εατορρα.

By t., ιεό.

Concerning t., n'α οταοβ.

For t., οοιβ.

From t., υατα.

In t., ιονντα.

Of t., οιοβ.

On or upon t., ορτα.

Through t., τριοτα.

To or unto t., εuca.

Toward t., (a) for t., οοιβ; (b) concerning t., n-α οταοβ.

Under t., ρυτα.

With t., (a) ιεό; (b) αca.

Without t., γαν ιαο.

Theme, *n.*, a proposition for discussion or argument, αοβαρ αιγνεαρ.

Themselves, *pron.*, ιαο ρεm: to t., αca ρεm; they would carry Finn out or they would have the house to t., πο βεαρραοιρ ριονn αμαc νό πο βεαδ an τεαc αca ρεm (*Oss.* IV. 12).

Then, *ad.*, (1) at that time, (a) annpan; (b) an tan pan; (c) an uaiρ ρin: what shall I do t.? cao πο οεανραρ μέ an uaiρ ρin?

(2) Soon afterward, next, ταρέρ ρin: first be reconciled to thy brother and t. come and offer thy gift, αρ οταρ ρερόγ ιεο' οεαρρααταρ γ ταρέρ ρin αρ οτεαcτ ουιτ ταβαρ uaiρ πο οιοβλαcaο (*Mat.* 5, 24).

Now and t., ανοιρ αγυρ αριρ. Then, *conj.*, in consequence, for this reason, therefore, (a) μαρ ρin οe: perhaps, t., a word or expression may be found, b'φέροιρ, μαρ ρin οe, γο βρυγci ρocal νό ραδ; (b) mā 'ρεαδ.

Thence, *ad.*, (1) from that place, αρ ρan, αρ ρin, οn αιτ ρin: when ye depart t. shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them, αρ n-ιmτεαcτ οιβ αρ ρin cραιτρ αν ιuaiρρεαδ βιαρ ρά buρ γcoραιβ μαρ ριαδ-naire 'n-α n-αγαρ (*Mark* 6, 11).

(2) From that time, thenceforth, thereafter, ρεαρτα: there shall be no more t. an infant of days, nι βια annpoin ρεαρτα naοiρe ιαeteαδ (*Isa.* 65, 20).

(3) For that reason, therefore, (a) uime ρin; (b) αρ an αοβαρ ρan.

Thenceforth, } *ad.*, from that
Thenceforward, } time, there-
after, (1) αρ ρο νό ρin αμαc;
(2) αρ ρin ρuar; (3) αρ ρin α
leiτ.

Theologian, *n.*, a person well versed in theology, οιαθαρε, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ρι, *m.* (generally *pron.* οιαγαρε).

Theologic, Theological, *a.*, of or pertaining to theology, οιαθα, *ind.*: faith, hope and charity are the three theological virtues, cperoeam, οοcαρ αγυρ capcann-acτ na τρι ρυβαιci οιαθα.

Theologically, *ad.*, in a theological manner, γο οιαθα.

Theologist, *n.*, a theologian, *ῥιαθ-αινε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ῥι, m.*

Theology, *n.*, the science of religion, *ῥιαθᾶκτ*, *gen. -α, f.* (pron. *ῥιαθᾶκτ*).

Theory, *n.*, the abstract principles of any science as distinguished from its practice, *τεόῖη*, *-e, f.* (*cf. B.L.L. V. 13; O'Dav. 120; cf. L. theoria.*)

There, *ad.*, in or at that place, (1) *ann*: to go to live *t.*, *oul cum comnuighe ann*; and God said let *t.* be light and *t.* was light, *ᾱsur ᾱ ouḃairt Ῥia bioḃ potur ann ḡ oo bī potur ann (Gen. 1, 3)*; may I see you in heaven! you will if you are *t.*, *ḡo ḃfeicrō mé ran ḃflaitḃear tú! cīḃḃḃm má bionn tú ann*; (2) *ann rúo*, *ann ran*, *ann rin*: the Lord planted a garden eastward in Eden and *t.* he put the man whom he had formed, *oo plannouigḡ an Tigeapna Ῥia ḡapḃᾱḃ ṡaḃḃ ḃoir i n-Eḃen ḡ oo cúḃḃ ré an oume oo cum ré ann rin (Gen. 2, 8)*; (3) *ᾱs rúo*, *ᾱs rin*: *t.* he is, *ᾱs rúo é*; in that place *t.*, *ᾱs an áit rin*; (4) idiom, (a) *t.* is no trace of him left, *nīl ᾱ ḃian ᾱḃ an otatam*; (b) *t.* is luck where *t.* is a fool and a goat, *bionn an t-ᾱḃ map ᾱ bionn amᾱḃán ḡ ḡabap.*

Thereabout, Thereabouts, *ad.*, (1) near that place, *timceall na háite rin.*

(2) Near that number, degree or quantity: ten or *t.*, *ḃeic nó map rin.*

Thereafter, *ad.*, after that, *na ḃiaḃḃ ran.*

Thereat, *ad.*, (1) at that occurrence or event, *leḃ rin.*

(2) At or through that place, *crío rin*: wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction and many there be which go in *t.*, *ḡ ḃairḃḃḃḡ an oupur ḡ ḡ leatḃan an tḃḃḡe, tḃeḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ oo cum ḃamḃᾱḃ ḡ ḡ móḃ tḃeḃ ḡḃeᾱḃ tḃḃḃḃḃḃ (Mat. 7, 13).*

Thereby, *ad.*, (1) in consequence of that, *uime rin.*

(2) By that means, *leḃ rin* (*cf. Gen. 24, 14.*)

Therefore, *ad.*, (1) for this or that reason, *ᾱḃ an ᾱḃḃᾱ rin*: I have married a wife and *t.* I cannot come, *oo ḃóḃ mé bean ᾱḃ an ᾱḃḃᾱ ḃoin nī féᾱḃam tḃᾱḃḃ (Luke 14, 20).*

(2) Consequently, (a) *uime rin*; (b) *crío rin*; (c) *ḃᾱ ḃḃḃḡ rin.*

Therefrom, *ad.*, from this or that, (1) *ᾱḃ ḃoin*; (2) *uᾱḃ rin*: that ye turn not aside *t.* to the right hand or to the left, *ḡo naḃ ḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ ᾱ leatḃᾱḃḃḃ uᾱḃ rin oo'n láim ḃeḃḃ nó oo'n láim cḃḃḃḃ (Josh. 23, 6).*

Therein, *ad.*, in that place, (1) *ann*: multiply *t.*, *iomᾱḃḃḃḃḃḃ ann (Gen. 9, 7)*; (2) *ann rin*, *ann rúo*: joy and gladness shall be found *t.*, *oo ḡeḃḃḃḃḃ ḡáḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ ᾱsur ḃóḃḃḃ ann rin.*

Thereof, *ad.*, (1) *ḃe*, if the thing referred to is *masc.*: for on the day that thou eatest *t.* thou shalt surely die, *óḃḃ annḃᾱ tó ᾱ n-ḡorḃᾱḃḃ tú ḃe éusḃᾱḃḃ tú ḡo ḃeimḃḃḃ (Gen. 2, 17)*; (2) *ḃi*, if the thing referred to is *fem.*

Thereon, *ad.*, *ᾱḃ rin*: and put ground corn *t.*, *ᾱsur oo cúḃḃ ᾱḃḃᾱḃ meitḃḃ ᾱḃ rin (2 Sam. 17, 19).*

Thereout, *ad.*, he shall take there-out his handful, τόςφαρό ρέ αρ ρm lán α ουipn (*Lev.* 2, 2).

Thereto, *ad.*, to this or that, (1) ι n-α cionn : thou shalt not add t. nor diminish, ní cuipprò tú éinnrò 'n-α cionn ní mó baim-peap tú òe (*Deut.* 12, 32); (2) teip : nothing is added t., ní cuip-teap tuilleasò ap bit teip (*Gal.* 3, 15).

Thereunto, *ad.*, unto that or this : they sacrificed thereto, ο'αο-ιαοαρ òó (*Ex.* 32, 8).

Thereupon, *ad.*, (1) upon that or this, ap ρm.

(2) In addition, teip ρm.

Therewith, *ad.*, with that or this, (1) teip ρm : and not content t., asur ní lóp teip ρm (3 *John* 10); (2) maitte teip : than a stalled ox and hate t., ná òam biaòta asur fuat maitte teip; (*Prov.* 15, 17).

These, *pron.*, *pl.* of This, (1) ιαο ρο : t. are ancient things, ιρ neite poiipe ιαο ρο ; t. are the men that devise mischief, ιρ ιαο ρο na òaoime cumap an upcòro (*Ezek.* 11, 2); (2) ιαο : what men are t. with you ? cpeasò ιαο na òaoime-pe asò' pòcapi (*Numb.* 22, 9); (3) ρο : surely t. are poor, they are foolish, so òeimm atáro ρο boct, atáro piasò leam (*Jer.* 5, 4).

Thesis, *n.*, a proposition put forward for argument, αργóim, -e, *pl.* -te, *f.* (*cf.* argainn, Sc.).

They, *pron.*, the *pl.* of he, she, it, (1) piasò : t. shall be comforted, oo gésabpa piasò póláp (*Mat.* 5, 4); t. shall see God, oo ciprò piasò Oia (*Mat.* 5, 8); t. are very intimate, τά piasò so móip le n-α céite; (2) ιαοραν : who

are t. ? cia ιαοραν; (3) t. shall be filled, páipeoctap ιαο (*Mat.* 5, 6).

Thible, *n.*, a stick for stirring a pot, maroe meapgaite.

Thick, *a.*, (1) measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth (said of a solid body), (a) pamap, *comp.* pampe, also peamap, -eimpe : my little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins, buò peimpe mo meup beas-ra ná ptiapao m'atari (1 *Kings* 12, 10); (b) téasapta, *ind.*

(2) Having more depth from one surface to its opposite than usual, pamap nó peamap (*see* 1) : t. paper, paipéari pamap; a t. neck, muinéai peamap; he took a t. cloth, glac pé éasac peamap (2 *Kings* 8, 15).

(3) Dense, (a) tiug, -a : to him that ladeth himself with t. clay, òon té ualugior é péim le cpiarò tiug (*Hab.* 2, 6); blood is thicker than water, ιρ tiugsa fuil ná uirge; (b) pamap, -aimpe : t. milk, bainne pamap.

(4) Abundant, close, crowded, frequently recurring, tiug, -a : the people were gathered t. together, oo cupimnig an pluas so tiug (*Luke* 11, 29); under the t. boughs of a great oak, paai gésaib tiugsa òaipe móipe (2 *Sam.* 18, 9).

(5) Dull, not quick, ppaoánta, *ind.* : t. of hearing, ppao-cluapac, -aige.

Thick-boned, *a.*, large-boned, cnám-pamap.

Thicken, *v.t.*, to render dense or close, also to make more frequent, (1) óeanaim tiug; (2) tiugaim, -asò.

Thicket, n., a collection of trees or shrubs, (1) *ὑπὲρκοιλ*, -e, -τε, *f.*; (2) *ῥῥαίρε*, -e, -εἰς, *gpl.* *ῥῥαίρε*, *f.*, also *ῥῥαίρεα*, -τις, -α, *f.*; (3) *μοῦρα*, -αίρ, *m.*; (4) *ῥιόθω*, -αίρ, *f.* (*cf.* 1 *Sam.* 13, 6); (5) *σοίρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*: the lion is come up from his t., *ἐλθὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁγίου* (*Jer.* 4, 7); (6) *τομ*, *g. τὺμ*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* *dumetum*, a brake or thicket)

Thick-headed, a., having a thick skull, stupid, *κεννοῦμος*, -μοίρ.

Thick-lipped, a., having thick lips, (1) *βέλτομος*, -μοίρ; (2) *κλάδ*, -αίρ.

Thickly, ad., in a thick manner, *σοῦτος*.

Thickness, n., the quality or state of being thick, (1) *τιςθω*, -αίρ, *m.*; (2) *τιςθω*, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) *μοίρ*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (4) *μοίρ*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *μοίρεα*, -α, *f.*

Thief, n., one who steals, (1) *βιτάνος*, -αίρ, *pl. id.*, *m.*: as a t., *μὰρ βιτάνος* (1 *Pet.* 4, 15); (2) *ῥαυρὼ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶτε, *m.*: he is a t. and a robber, *ἢ ῥαυρὼ ἐστὶν βιτάνος* (*John* 10, 1); for there thieves do not steal, *ὅρ ἄν ἄν ῥαυρὼ* (*Mat.* 6, 20); opportunity makes a t., *ὁ μὲν ἄν ῥαυρὼ*; the beggar does not fear the t., *νὶ βδοῦλ ὁ ἄν μὲν ἄν ῥαυρὼ*; if thieves came to thee, if robbers by night, *μὰ ἐλθὼν ῥαυρὼ* *ῥαυρὼ* *ἐλθὼν*, *μὰ ἐλθὼν ῥαυρὼ* *ῥαυρὼ* *ἐλθὼν* (*Obad.* 5); (3) *λατάν*, -άιν, *m.* (*cf.* *L. latronis*).

Thievery, n., the practice of stealing, (1) *βιτάνια*, -α, *f.*; (2)

βιτάνια, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) *βιτάνια*, -αίρ, *m.*; (4) *λατάνια*: drinking is the brother of t., *λατάνια* *λατάνια* *ἀν* *τ-ὸ* *λατάν*.

Thievish, a., given to stealing, *βιτάνος*, -αίρ: the hearing of the t. pig, (1) *ἐλθὼν* *να* *μου* *βιτάνος*; (2) *ῥαυρὼ*, -ῶτε. **Thievishly, ad.**, in a thievish manner, *σοῦτος*.

Thievishness, n., the quality or condition of being thievish, (1) *βιτάνια*, *gen.* -τα, *f.*; (2) *ῥαυρὼ*, -α, *f.*

Thigh, n., the part of the leg between the knee and the trunk, (1) *ῥιάν*, -τα, and *ῥιάν*, *f.*; (2) *κεῖρα*, *g.* -μάν, *pl.* -μνά, *f.*; (3) *λέρ*, -e, *pl.* -εἰς, *f.*; (4) the femur, the t. bone, *κνῆμ* *λέρ* (*Aisl. M.*), *κορὸς*, -ῶτε, -α, *f.* (*Aran.*); (5) *μάρ*, -αίρ, *pl. id.* and -α, *m.*; (6) *λατάν*, -e, -ί, *f.*: the hollow of Jacob's t., *λατάν* *ῥαυρὼ* (*Gen.* 32, 32); (7) *λατάν* (*Numb.* 5, 21 and 27).

Thimble, n., a kind of cap or cover for protecting the finger while sowing, *μέρα*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άιν, *m.*

Thimbleful, n., as much as a thimble will hold and hence a small quantity, *λάν μέρα*.

Thimble-rig, v.t., to swindle by means of thimbles and a pea, *μῆρα*.

Thimble-rigger, n., one who cheats by thimble-rigging, (1) *ῥαυρὼ* *να* *μέρα*; (2) *coll.*, *λατάν* *να* *μέρα*.

Thin, a., (1) having little thickness, (a) *τανα*, *ind.*: they beat the gold into t. plates, *ὁ* *βιτάνος* *ἀν* *τ-ὸ* *ἄν* *ῥαυρὼ* *τανα* (*Ex.* 39, 3), (*cf.* *√* *tenuis*,

thin, √ ten, extended; Skr. tanú; L. tenuis; Gr. ταραός long, stretched); (b) ταναῖοε, *ind.*

(2) Rare, not dense or thick, τανα, *ind.*

(3) Not full or well grown, wanting in plumpness, (a) τανα, *ind.*; (b) καοί, -οίε.

(4) Slight, small, slender, flimsy, inadequate, ταναῖοε, *ind.*

(5) Not stout, slim, slender, lean, gaunt, (a) πεανς, -α; (b) ρίμ, -ε.

A t. person, (a) κλειτεαάν, -άν, *m.*; (b) ῥηάτωδάν, *m.* (*Don.*); (c) ῥανγалаδ, -αῖς, *m.* (*Con.*).

A t., cold-looking, long-legged person, ῥπανγανδάν, *m.* (*Don.*).

A t., gaunt, miserly person, ῥσπυιτ, -υτα, -τί, *m.*, *dim.* ῥσπυιτίν, *m.*

A t., lanky, gritless fellow, ῥηάμυροε, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖε, *m.*

(6) Wanting in body or volume, small, feeble, καοί, -οίε: a t. voice, συτ καοί.

Thin, *ad.*, not thickly or closely, in a scattered state, ῥάναδ: the oats is coming up t. enough, τὰ αν κοίρε ας τεαῖτ ανίορ ῥάναδ σο τοόρ.

Thin, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or become thin, (1) καοίυγίμ, -υγαν; (2) τανυγίμ, -υγαν.

Thine, *pron. poss.* of You, (1) το: t. uncle, το ῥεάμῳρῑάτῑρ; t. aunt, το ῥεῑῑῑῑῑῑ; t. enemies, το ναῑῑῑῑ (usually superseded by *your*); (2) (a) τεατ: I am t. and all that I have, ῑ τεατ μῑρε αςυρ α ὅῑυῑ αςαμ (1 *Kings* 20, 4); (b) τεατ-ῥα: I will not take that which is t., ní ḡλατῥαῖο μέ αν αν νῑῖο ῑ τεατ-ῥα (1 *Chron.*, 21, 24); (c) τεατ ῥεῑν: t. is the

kingdom, the power and the glory, ῑ τεατ ῥεῑν αν ῥῑοḡαῖο αςυρ αν ὅμῑαῖτ αςυρ αν ḡῑῑῑ (Mat. 6, 13).

Thing, *n.*, (1) whatever exists or is conceived to exist as a distinct object or thought, (a) νῑῖο, *gen.* and *pl.* νεῑτε, *gpl.* νεῑτεανν and νεῑτε, *m.*: everything, ḡαῖ νῑῖο (*Gen.* 1, 25); ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt, ὅεῖο η-αῥῑῑ ας ῑομῑῑρ νεῑτεανν μαῑτ να ηεῑḡῑῑτε (*Gen.* 45, 23); for any manner of lost t., αῥ ῥον αοῑν ḡνέ νεῑτε τέρο αμυḡα (*Ex.* 22, 9); (b) ῥυο, *gen.* ῥοῖα, *pl.* ῥυοαῑ, *m.*: a strange t., ῥυο ḡῥεαννῑῑῑρ νό ῑοηḡανταῖ; you ugly t.! α ῥυο ḡῥῑῑῑα!; that is a t. I know, ῥῑν ῥυο ατα αῥ εῖῑῑρ αςαμ.

(2) A transaction or occurrence, an event, a deed, (a) νῑῖο (*see* 1): and Jacob said . . . all these things are against me, αςυρ α ὅυῖῑῑῑτε ῑαῖῖο . . . αταῖο να νεῑτε-ῥῑ υῑτε αμ αςαῖο (*Gen.* 42, 36); I in like wise will tell you by what authority I do these things, ῑνεῖῑῑῑῑο μῑρε ὅαοῖῑῑρ μαῥ αν ḡῑῑῑῑα ῑῑα αν τ-υḡὅαῥῑῑ ῥε α ὅῑῑῑῑῑῑ να νεῑτε-ῥῑ (*Mat.* 21, 24); (b) ῥυο, *g.* ῥοῖα, *pl.* -αῑ, *m.*: I have tidings of the same t., τὰ ῥῑοῥ αν ῥοῖα ῑῑῑῑῑα αςαμ-ῥα.

It is a great t. to say, ῑ μὅῥ τε ῥῑῖο é. It also means he is a great man.

Think, *v.i.*, (1) to seem, to appear, (a) ὅαῥ ῑομ (τεατ, ῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑ), followed by assertive clause: I think you are a fool, ὅαῥ ῑομ-ῥα ῑ αμαῖῑῑῑ τυῥα; (b) I think it likely, ῑ ὅὅḡḡ ῑομ (τεατ, ῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑ, ῑῑῑ), followed by an assertive clause,

as: I t., dom dōiḡ; you would t. he was mad, baō dōiḡ leat sup ar buile bī rē; (c) ḡ é mo tuiarim nó mo bapamail: what do you t.? cao é do bapamail?; (d) he thinks the day too long, ḡ fada leir an lá.

(2) To exercise the higher intellectual faculties, (a) rmuaim, -neam and -neao; (b) meabram, -ao.

(3) Specifically, (a) to call to mind, to remember, (a) cuim-niḡim, -neam, -iuḡao and -neao: the scabby boy did not t. of his head till he ate the butter, níor cuimniḡ an siolla carpac ar a ceann nó sup it rē an t-im; (b) to reflect, muse, meditate, ponder, consider or deliberate, (i) rmuaim, -neam, also -iuḡao and -neao: he thought within himself saying, do rmuaim rē ann féin, as rāo (Luke 12, 17); t. before speaking, rmuaim riom labairt, think before you speak, rmuaim put ma labairt tú. (ii) maectnam, -am and -ao: it is little good to be thinking about it now, ḡ beas an tairbe beir as maectnam air anoir; (c) to form an opinion, to judge, to believe, (i) I t. we shall have rain to-morrow, ḡ dōiḡ liom (nó ḡ é mo tuiarim) so mberō fearctaim asaim amáireac, (ii) let them marry to whom they t. best, póparoir leir an té ḡ an leō féin (Deut. 36, 6), (iii) raolim and rilim, -leao: t. not with thyself that thou shalt escape, ná raol asao féin so pacparō tú ar (Esth. 4, 13); I thought a shower was coming, do raolair so raib ciot as teact; I little thought you would do it, ḡ beas a raolair so noéanra é,

(iv) cperaim, -deam: I t. you are right, cperaim so bfuil an ceart asat; (d) to purpose or intend, to design or mean, (i) mearaim, v.n. mear: I thought to promote thee unto great honour, do mear mé do tōḡbail cum onóra móipe (Numb. 24, 11); we must t. of that, ḡ in-mearta dūinn, (ii) ceapaim, -ao; (e) to presume, to venture, rmuaim, -neam: t. not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father, ná rmuaimrō a rāo ionnaib féin atá abraham 'n-a atair asaimn (Mat. 3, 9).

Thinkable, a., fit to be thought of, inmearta, ind.

Thinker, n., one who thinks, rmuaimteoir, -ora, -oirí, m.

Thinking, n., the act of thinking,

(1) rmuameam, -nim, m., and rmuameao, -nte, m.: t. David cannot come in hither, ḡa rmuameao, ní féadainn Daibí teao ar teac anho (2 Sam. 5, 6); (2) mear, -rta, m.: t. he had brought me good tidings, o'a mear so otus rē rceala maite eugam-ra (2 Sam. 4, 10); (3) maectnam, -am, m.; (4) meabrao, -ruigte, m.; (5) ril-eactail, -aila, f. (Con.).

Thinly, ad., (1) in a thin manner, so tanaroe.

(2) Scantily, (a) so san; (b) so ranao.

Thinness, n., the quality or state of being thin, (1) tanaroeact, gen. -a, f.; (2) caoile, g. id., f.; (3) rime, g. id., f.

Thinning, n., the act of making thin, (1) caoluḡao, -uigte, m.; (2) thinning turnips, &c.. tánúcant, -amt, m.

Third, a., (1) tpear: and the evening and the morning were

the t. day, *αἴμαρ τοῦ βυθὸς ἐστὶν ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα* (Gen. 1, 13); (2) *τρίτημος*.

Third (part), *n.*, *τριαν*, -*a*, *m.*: a yard and a t., *πλατὶς ὅτεριαν* (cf. *πλατὶς ὅτερις*, a yard and a half); two-thirds, *ὁδὸς ὅτεριαν*. Note.—In all other cases *ὁδὸς* aspirates. Three-thirds, *τρίτριαν*.

Thirdly, *ad.*, in the third place, (1) *ῥαν τριαν* *αἴμαρ*; (2) *ἀν τριαν* *ῥαῖμα*.

Thirst, *n.*, a craving or longing for liquids, (1) *ταρτ*, *gen.* -*τα*, *m.* (cf. *√ tors*, dry; Skr. *tarsh*, thirst; L. *torrere*, to roast; G. *durst*; Sw. and Dan. *törst*, thirst): *ἡ ὁδοὺς ἡμῶν καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν μετὰ ἡμῶν ἐσθλὰ ποιήσῃς ἡμῶν καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν* (Ex. 17, 3); adding drunkenness to t., *καὶ οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν ἡμεῖς καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν* (Deut. 29, 19); (2) *ἰοτα*, *gen.* -*αν*, *f.*: to have a great t. on one, *ἰοτα μὲν οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* (Ex. 17, 3).

Thirst, *v.i.*, to feel thirst: I t., *τὰ τὰ οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν*; if anybody t. let him come to me, *μή τις τὰ τὰ οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* (John 7, 37); the people thirsted for water, *ὅτι τὰ τὰ οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* (Ex. 17, 3).

Thirstiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being thirsty, *ταρτ*-*μαρ*, *gen.* -*τα*, *f.*

Thirsty, *a.*, feeling thirst, (1) *ταρτ*, *gen.* -*τα*, *m.*; (2) *ἰοτα*, *gen.* -*αν*, *f.*; (3) *ἰοτα*, *gen.* -*αν*, *f.*: he was t., *ὅτι τὰ τὰ οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* (Judg. 4, 19).

Thirteen, *a.*, ten and three, *τρί* *δεκά*: his son was t. years old, *ὅτι ἡμεῖς τριδεκάτοιοι* (Gen. 17, 25); t. persons, *τρί* *ὄμιλος* *δεκά*.

τρί *ὄμιλος* *δεκά* (Gen. 17, 25); t. persons, *τρί* *ὄμιλος* *δεκά*.

Thirteenth, *a.*, the ordinal of thirteen, *τριαν* *δεκά*: in the t. year they rebelled, *ἀν τριαν* *ὁδοὺς* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Gen. 15, 4).

Thirtieth, *a.*, the ordinal of thirty, (1) *οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς*: in the nine and t. year, *ἀν τριαν* *ὁδοὺς* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (2 Kings 15, 17); (2) *τριαν* *δεκά*.

Thirty, *a.*, twenty and ten, (1) *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν*: t. sheep, *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* (B.L.L. V. 46, 16); its height was t. cubits, *ἡ ὁδοὺς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* (Gen. 6, 15); (2) *οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς*; (3) *οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς*: who had an infirmity thirty-eight years, *ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (John 5, 5); (4) *οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν*, thirty years.

This, *pron.* and *a.*, (1) as a demonstrative pron. *this* denotes something present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned or about to be mentioned, *πο*, *πο*: when they heard t. they were pricked in their heart, *ἀν τριαν* *ὁδοὺς* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Acts 2, 37); but know t. that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come he would have watched, *ἀν τριαν* *ὁδοὺς* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3); (2) *οὐκ ἐστὶν μετὰ ἡμῶν* *ἡμεῖς*: t. is a cold night, *ἡ ὁδοὺς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3); t. is not the first time, *ὅτι ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3).

From that day to t., (a) *ὅ* *ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3); (b) t. day week (future), *ῥαῖμα* *ὅ* *ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3); (c) *ῥαῖμα* *ὅ* *ἡμεῖς* *τριαν* *δεκά* *ὅτεριαν* *ἡμεῖς* (Ex. 17, 3).

(3) That which pricks or annoys, as a thorn, (a) ῥπῖον, -ine, -ντα, *f.* (*cf.* L. spina, a thorn); crown of thorns, κορὸν ῥπῖονα; (b) ῥσῶν, *g.* ῥσῶν, *pl.*

-a, *m.*, and *g.* ῥῆσιβε, -a, *f.*: there was given to me a t. in the flesh, ῥῆσιβ μέ ῥῆσιβ ἀνν μ'ῥεον (2 Cor. 12, 7); (c) ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ, a thorn in the quick.

T. hedge, ῥῆσιβ (Micah 7, 4).

Thornback, n., a fish (*Raia clavata*), (1) ῥῆσιβ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.*; (2) ῥῆσιβ, -ám, *m.*

Thorny, a., full of thorns, (1) ῥῆσιβ, -níḡe; (2) ῥῆσιβ, -ái, -mía; (3) ῥῆσιβ, -níḡe.

Thorough, a., (1) complete, lán, -áine.

(2) Perfect, iomlán, -áine.

T. knowledge, ῥῆσιβ, *m.* (*Don.*).

Thoroughfare, n., a public road, bóḡar, -ái, *pl.* bóḡar, *m.*

Thoroughly, ad., in a thorough manner, (1) ῥῆσιβ; (2) ῥῆσιβ iomlán.

T. done, ῥῆσιβ.

Thoroughwort, n., a plant (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), also called Boneset, (1) ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ, *f.*; (2) ῥῆσιβ, *m.*

Those, pron., the *pl.* of That (*cf.* These), iáḡ ῥῆσιβ, iáḡ ῥῆσιβ: t. men, na ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ; t. are not right, ní'ḡ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ceapḡ; what books are t.? ῥῆσιβ iáḡ na ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ?; who are t. with you? cía ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ? (*Gen.* 33, 5).

Thou, pron. second person sing., tú, emphatic form túḡ (*cf.* tú; L. tú; Gr. τὸ; Skr. tva; Zd. tēo, thou): art t. he that should come? an túḡ an té ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ cía cum ῥῆσιβ? (*Mat.* 11, 3).

Though, conj., granting, admitting or supposing that, (1) ῥῆσιβ: I shall have peace t. I walk . . . to add drunkenness to thirst, beró ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ

mé . . . ῥῆσιβ cup méḡe i ῥῆσιβ an túḡ (*Gen.* 29, 19); (2) ῥῆσιβ, also cé, cío and cío: t. he be not far from every one of us, ῥῆσιβ naḡ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ (*Acts* 17, 27); (3) an ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ: t. you be older than he, an ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ tú níor ῥῆσιβ ná é; (4) bíóḡ ῥῆσιβ: t. wickedness be sweet in his mouth, bíóḡ ῥῆσιβ míḡ ῥῆσιβ oḡ ῥῆσιβ béal (*Job* 20, 12); (5) ῥῆσιβ mbeáḡ ῥῆσιβ: t. he slay me yet will I put my trust in him, ῥῆσιβ mbeáḡ ῥῆσιβ míḡ ῥῆσιβ mé mo ῥῆσιβ an (*Job* 13, 15); (6) má tá; (7) túḡ ceann ῥῆσιβ; (8) abái ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ; (9) as though you were not satisfied, amái ῥῆσιβ naḡ ῥῆσιβ tú ῥῆσιβ.

Thought, n., an idea, a mental conception, (1) ῥῆσιβ ná ῥῆσιβ, -nte, *m.* (*cf.* Skr. muni, thought); it was a good t. of him, ba máḡ an ῥῆσιβ ná ῥῆσιβ.

Thought, imp. of Think, (1) I little t., ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ; (2) we t., ῥῆσιβ méḡar; (3) I t. that, ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ ῥῆσιβ.

Thoughtful, a., (1) full of thought, contemplative, (a) ῥῆσιβ, -ḡe; (b) ῥῆσιβ, -mía.

(2) Attentive, careful, árḡe, -ḡe.

(3) Solicitous, concerned, cúḡ, -árḡe.

Thoughtfully, ad., in a thoughtful manner, (1) ῥῆσιβ; (2) ῥῆσιβ; (3) ῥῆσιβ.

Thoughtfulness, n., contemplativeness, ῥῆσιβ, -a, *f.*

Thoughtless, a., (1) inattentive, careless, (a) neámῥῆσιβ, -ḡe; (b) neámárḡe, -ḡe.

(2) Unconcerned, neám cúḡ, -árḡe.

Thoughtlessly, *ad.*, without thought, *so* *neam̃rmuam̃teac̃*.

Thoughtlessness, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being thoughtless, *neam̃rmuam̃teac̃t*, -*a*, *f*.

(2) Carelessness, *neam̃am̃teac̃ar*, -*ar*, *m*.

Thousand, *n.*, the number of ten hundred, (1) *m̃ile*, *gen. id.*, *pl. m̃ilte*, *m.*: if it is a sin to be yellow thousands are damned, *m̃ā 'r p̃eac̃aṡ beṡt bur̃de t̃ā na m̃ilte ṡamañta*; of every tribe a t. . . . shall ye send to the war, *m̃ile ar ṡac̃ ēmt̃reṡ . . . cuṡr̃r̃ṡ c̃um an c̃og̃ar̃ṡ (Numb. 31, 4)*; I showed mercy to thousands, *ṡar̃beānar t̃r̃ṡc̃ar̃pe ṡo m̃ilt̃c̃ṡ Ex. 20, (6)*; (2) *ṡeṡ ṡc̃eāṡ*.

Thousand, *a.*, consisting of ten hundred, *m̃ile*, *ind.*: I have given thy brother a t. pieces, *ṡug m̃ē ṡot' ṡear̃ṡr̃āṡṡar̃ m̃ile bonn ar̃ṡro (Gen. 20, 16, ed. 1852)*.

Thousandth, *a.*, one of a thousand equal parts into which a thing is divided, *m̃ileāṡ*.

Thraldom, *n.*, slavery, (1) *ṡp̃oro*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *r̃ṡl̃āṡar̃ṡeac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *ṡṡṡr̃eac̃t*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *ṡṡṡr̃maac̃t*, *m.*; (5) *m̃og̃r̃ame*, *g. id. f.*

Thrall, *n.*, a slave, (1) *m̃og̃*, -*a*, *m.*; (2) *r̃ṡl̃āṡur̃ṡe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ṡṡe*, *m.*

Thrash, Thresh, *v.t.*, to beat out grain with a flail or other instrument, *ṡuāṡim*, -*āṡāṡ*: his son Gideon was threshing wheat, *bī a m̃ac ṡr̃eṡon aṡ ṡuāṡāṡ c̃puit̃neāṡṡā (Judg. 6, 11)*.

Thrasher, Thresher, *n.*, one who or that which thrashes grain, *ṡuāṡteṡṡr̃*, -*ṡr̃a*, -*r̃ī*, *m.*

Thrashing, *n.*, the act of thrashing corn, *ṡuāṡāṡ*, *gen. -āṡte*, *m.*

Thread, *n.*, (1) a single thread, *r̃ñāṡte*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eanna*, *m.*: from a t. to a shoe-latchet, *ṡ r̃ñāṡte ṡo h̃eṡl ṡr̃ṡṡe (Gen. 14, 23)*.

(2) Thread collectively, yarn, *r̃ñāṡ*, -*āṡt*, *m.*: housewife t., *ṡāṡr̃ñāṡ (M.)*, *com̃r̃ñāṡ (Con.)*.

The t. of his life, *ṡāṡṡte a r̃āṡṡāṡ*.

(3) *āṡr̃ar*, -*ar*, *m.*:

“*Nī ṡon āṡr̃ar an c̃eāṡ r̃ñāṡ.*”
—*Prov.*

= Don't blame a failure at the first attempt.

Thread, *v.t.*, to pass a thread through the eye of a needle, *c̃uṡim r̃ñāṡte i r̃ñāṡar̃ṡ*.

Threadbare, *a.*, worn out, *c̃āṡte*.

Thready, *a.*, like a thread, *r̃ñāṡteac̃*, -*ṡṡe*.

Threat, *n.*, the expression of an intention to injure another, (1) *ṡāṡar̃t*, *gen. and pl. ṡāṡar̃ṡā*, *f.*; (2) *ṡāṡar*, -*ar*, *m.*: breathing out threats and slaughter, *aṡ r̃eṡeāṡ ṡāṡar̃ aṡur m̃ar̃ṡṡā (Acts 9, 1)*.

Threaten, *v.t.*, to utter threats against, (1) *ṡāṡar̃am*, -*ṡar̃t*; (2) *com̃ṡāṡar̃am*, -*ṡar̃t*.

Threatener, *n.*, one who threatens, *ṡāṡar̃ṡṡr̃*, -*ṡr̃a*, -*r̃ī*, *m.*

Threatening, *n.*, the act of menacing, (1) *ṡāṡar̃t*, -*ar̃ṡā*, *m.*; (2) *ṡāṡar*, -*ar*, *m.*: forbearing threatenings, *aṡ c̃ur̃ ṡāṡar̃ ar̃ ṡc̃ul (Ephes. 6, 9)*.

Threatening, *a.*, menacing, (1) *ṡāṡar̃āṡ*, -*ar̃ṡe*; (2) *ṡāṡar̃ṡāṡ*, -*ar̃ṡe*.

“*Bī ṡāṡar̃ṡāṡ āṡt nā bī ṡuāṡteac̃.*”—*Prov.*

Threateningly, *ad.*, in a threatening manner, (1) $\zeta\omicron$ βαῤῥαῖ; (2) $\zeta\omicron$ βαῤῥαῖα.

Three, *a.*, two and one, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ (*cf.* W. and Bret. tri; Corn. try, $\sqrt{\text{tréyes}}$; Skr. tri, trayas; L. tres, tria; Gr. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$; Russ. tri; *cf.* Ir. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau$, third; Lith. trys): t. times, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota\eta$; t. days, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\lambda\acute{\alpha}$; t. by t., in threes, (a) $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\mu\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, (b) $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$: I offer thee t. things, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu$ $\alpha\varsigma$ $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\mu$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$ (2 *Sam.* 24, 12).

Three (persons), $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\mu$, - $\acute{\upsilon}\mu$, *m.*, also $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\alpha\tau$ sometimes.

Three, *n.*, (1) three units or objects, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$; (2) three things, $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\theta\epsilon$, *cf.* $\tau\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$, two things.

Threefold, *a.*, thrice repeated, triple, (1) $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$; (2) $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\tau\epsilon$; (3) $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota\eta$ (*Eccles.* 4, 12).

Three-footed, *a.*, having three feet as a stool, (1) $\tau\epsilon\omicron\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\tau\alpha\varsigma$, *m.*; (2) $\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\omicron\tau\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$, *m.*

Threepence, *n.*, a small silver coin value threepence, (1) $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$, - $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, *f.*; (2) $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\eta\gamma\eta$.

Threescore, *a.*, sixty, thrice twenty, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\theta\epsilon$: t. natives of the country, $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau$ $\tau\omicron$ $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\eta\tau\iota\tau\iota$ $\eta\alpha$ $\tau\iota\tau\epsilon$.

Thresh, *v.t.*, $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu$, - $\alpha\lambda\alpha\theta$: t. lightly, $\tau\tau\omicron\tau\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu$; I have threshed my oats, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\mu\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\iota\tau\tau\epsilon$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon$ $\alpha\varsigma\alpha\mu$. See Thrash.

Thresher, *n.*, one who threshes, $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\tau\iota$, - $\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha$, - $\tau\acute{\iota}$, *m.*

Threshing, *n.*, the act of beating out grain, $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\alpha\theta$, - $\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$, *m.*: I have another stack without t., $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\beta\upsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\alpha\theta$ $\alpha\varsigma\alpha\mu$.

Threshold, *n.*, the plank or stone under the door of a house,

$\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *dat.* - $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *pl.* - α , *f.*: when she came to the t. the child died, $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\alpha\eta$ $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\alpha\tau$ $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\tau\tau\iota\tau$ $\tau\upsilon\alpha\tau$ $\alpha\eta$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\eta\theta$ $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau$.

Thrice, *ad.*, three times, (1) $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota\eta$: thou shalt deny me t., $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\eta\tau\alpha\iota\theta$ $\tau\acute{\upsilon}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}$ $\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota\eta$; (2) $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\eta\acute{\omicron}$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$.

Thrift, *n.*, (1) a plant (*Armeria vulgaris*), $\tau\omicron\eta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\alpha\eta$ $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

(2) Economical management, (a) $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (b) $\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (c) $\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma\mu\alpha\tau$, - $\alpha\iota\tau$, *m.*; (d) $\beta\alpha\iota\mu\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *g. id.*, *f.*: ι $\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$ $\alpha\eta$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$ α $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\eta\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\beta\alpha\iota\mu\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (e) $\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (f) $\tau\iota\omicron\eta\eta\tau\tau\alpha\iota$, - $\alpha\iota\iota$, *m.*: a thriftless hag, $\epsilon\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\tau\iota\omicron\eta\eta\tau\tau\alpha\iota$.

Thriftily, *ad.*, in a thrifty manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$.

Thriftless, *a.*, without thrift, (1) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; (2) $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\omicron\eta\acute{\omicron}\tau$ (*U.*).

Thriftlessness, *n.*, the quality of being thriftless, $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\mu\beta\alpha\iota$, - ϵ , *f.*

Thrifty, *a.*, (1) sparing, $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

(2) Saving, frugal, (a) $\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, - $\alpha\iota\varsigma$; (b) $\beta\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\iota\varsigma$; (c) $\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\omicron\mu\beta\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, - $\iota\varsigma$.

Thrill, *v.i.*, to feel a shivering, tingling or exquisite sensation running through the body: I was thrilled, $\epsilon\omicron\tau\tau\iota\tau\varsigma$ $\mu\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\lambda\alpha$.

Thrive, *v.i.*, to prosper: may you t., (a) $\zeta\omicron$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\omicron}$ $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\tau$, (b) $\zeta\omicron$ $\tau\omicron\iota\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\omicron}$ $\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$ $\theta\upsilon\iota\tau$; may his journey not t. with him, $\eta\alpha\tau$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\omicron}$ α $\beta\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\alpha\tau$ ($\eta\acute{\omicron}$ α $\epsilon\tau\tau\alpha\tau$) $\lambda\epsilon\tau$.

Throat, *n.*, (1) the front part of the neck, (a) $\beta\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha$, *g.* - \omicron , *pl.* - $\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\omicron\epsilon$, *dat.* $\alpha\iota\omicron$, *f.* (also $\beta\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\alpha\tau\omicron$, *gen.* $\alpha\iota\omicron$, *pl.* - ϵ , *f.*): her t. was whiter than mountain cotton,

βα ἵλε α βράξα νά κανακ ριέιβε ;
(b) ἱοβύρ, -e, f. (Con.); (c) ῥῥοζαλλ, -αλλ, m.

(2) Hence the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, (a) ῥῥόρναδ, -αιγε, -α, f., also m.; (b) κύλαιρ, gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.; (c) λόντοινγεαν, -ζιν, m.; (d) πίοπάν, -άιν, m. (also πίοβάν); (e) ῥζαοαμάν, -άιν, m. (Don.); (f) ῥιυζαοαδ, -οιζ, m.: may your trouble be in your t., .i. may it choke you, ὅο ἑυβαίρτε ι ὅο ῥιυζαοαδ; (g) ῥζόιζ, -e, -εαννα, f.

(3) Also the narrow passage into a small bay or place of anchorage, βράζαο, gen. -αο, pl. -e, f., cf. βράζαο να ηδραο, the Throat of the Hassans or Anchorage (αραο) on the coast not far from the town of Donegal.

Throatwort, n., a plant (Campanula trachelium), ῥζορνιυρ, m., formerly used as a remedy for sore throats.

Throb, n., a strong pulsation as of the heart, (1) κυρ, -e, -εαδ, f.; (2) υρρόζ, -οιγε, -α, f.; (3) πρεαβζαλλ, -e, f.

Throbbing, n., increased action of the heart, буатаο εporοe.

Throe, n., a violent pang, (1) ζρεи, gen. ζρεама, pl. ζρεам-анна, m.; (2) νέαλλ, -έιλλ, -τα, m.: in the throes of death, ι νέαλλταιβ βάιρ; (3) ζιοταρ, -αρ, m.; (4) περпαcut an βάιρ; (5) in the very throes of death, ι νοέанаиζε an βάιρ. See Agony.

Throne, n., a chair of state, (1) καταοи, g. -e and -εαδ, pl. -εαδ, f.: to the t. of grace, cum καταοиρεαδ на ηζράρ: on the t. of judgment, ι ζκαταοи ὑπειτεамниυр (Prov. 20, 8); then the Son of Man shall sit

upon the t. of his glory, ann rin ruroprò mac an Duime ar cátaoи α ζιόиe (Mat. 25, 31); behold a great multitude . . . stood before the t., реус, буро-ean móр . . . 'n-a реарам α βφιαδнуйре на каааоиρεад (Rev. 7, 9); (2) каааоиρ πίοζοα, f.: he shall sit on my t., ruroprò ré am cátaoиρ πίοζοα (1 Kings 1, 13); I sit on the t. of Israel, тáиm am řuròe ι ζκαааоиρ πίοζοα Iρrael (1 Kings 8, 20); (3) юмрòαο, g. -αο, m. (B.L.L. I. 176, 3).

Throng, n., a multitude of persons, a crowd, (1) бурóean, gen. and pl. -òne, dat. -òм, f.; (2) oρonζ, g. oρumge, pl. id. and -α, f. (cf. Eng. throng), (3) ριυαζ, -αιζ, pl. id. and -αιζτε, m. (cf. W. llu).

Throng, v.t., to crowd or press, βρύζαи, -αο: thou seest the multitude thronging thee, ὅο cí tú an ριυαζ ὅοο' βρύζαο (Mark 5, 31).

Throstle, n., the song-thrush (Turdus musicus), (1) ρмóлад, -αιге, -α, f.; (2) ρмаолад (Or.); (3) ρмóлаи, -άи, m. (Don.).

Throttle, n., the windpipe, (1) ῥῥόρναд, -αιге, f., also -αιζ, m.; (2) πίοπάν ζαρβ, m. (πίοβάν ζαρβ commonly in Con.); (3) ῥῥοζαλλ, -αλλ.

Throttle, v.t., to choke, to strangle, тастаи, -αο: may Old Nick t. you, ζο οтастаο an οιαβαl tú.

Throttling, n., the act of strangling or choking, (1) тастаο, -туйзте, m.; (2) ροлаааааа, -туйзте, m.; (3) муллаааааа, -туйзте, m.; (4) ῥζοрпζαλλ, -e, f.

Through, prep., (1) from one end or side of to the other, тρέ, трі

nó trép before the article (rri, rri, U.): t. her or it, tríte; t. him or it, rri; t. me, rriom; t. thee or thou, rriot; t. them, rriot; t. you, rri; t. us, rriinn.

(2) By the means or agency of, te.

(3) Over the whole surface or extent of, (a) ar fear: arise, walk t. the land in the length of it and the breadth of it, eir, riubail ar fear an fearuinn ann a fear 7 ann a leicead (Gen. 13, 17); (b) ar fuo also ar fuo without accent: these are they whom the Lord hath sent to walk to and fro t. the earth, ir iad-ro an rponz do cuir an Tighearna do riubail rior asur ruar ar fuo na calman (Zech. 1, 10).

(4) Among or in the midst of, f, f: I would follow the deer t. the glen, do leanpáinn an fíad f'n ngleann (Oss. IV. 8).

Throughout, prep., in every part of, (1) ar fear: t. the night, ar fear na horóce; (2) ar fuo: t. the world, ar fuo an traogail (pron. ar fuaro in M. and Con.); (3) fan=fear an: t. the day, fan lae (Judg. 2, 2).

Throw, v.t., to fling, cast or hurl, (1) cairim, -team; (2) teitgim, -sean (pron. tligim and cligim, Con. and U.); (3) t. down, leasaim rior; (4) t. up, rgeit, v.n. rgeit; (5) t. at or to, raodaim, -ad; (6) t. the stones at him, raod na cloca ter; (7) t. out, cairtam, -ad, with amac.

Throw up, (a) to resign, to give up: (i) he t. u. the trade, cair ré uar an ceard; (ii) I will t. u. the cards, ca tpead

uam na cáirdaí; (iii) I will give up drink, tabpao ruar an t-ól-acán; (iv) I will give up love, cuirpao ruar don gíad; (b) to reject from the stomach. See Vomit.

Throw, n., the distance which a missile is or may be thrown, urcar, -air, m.

Thrown, a., cast or hurled, (1) cairte, ind.; (2) teitge, ind.; (3) t. down, leagta, ind.

Throwing, n., the act of throwing or casting, (1) cairteam, -te, m.: t. stones at a dog, as cairteam cloc le maorad; (2) teitgean, -gim, m.; (3) t. up, rgeit, -e, m.; (4) t. down, leagad, -gta, m.; (5) t. at or to, raod, -ota, m.: t. the turf to me, as raod na móna eugam; (6) he was t. sheeps' eyes at her, bí rúil na glapóige aige n-a diar.

Thrum, n., one of the ends of weaver's threads, (1) ruagóg, -óige, -óga, f.; (2) crúbóg, -óige, -óga, f.

Thrush, n., a disease of the mouth, (1) craoradair, -air, m.; (2) craorac, -air, m. (Con.); (3) galair craorac, m. (Con.).

Thrush, n., a song-bird (Turdus musicus), (1) rmólac, -air, -aige, m.; (2) rmól, -óil, m. See Throstle.

Thrust, v.t.; (1) to stab or pierce, (a) ráit, -atad: he t. both of them through, do ráit ré rriot a raon (Numb. 25, 8); (b) ropaim, -ad, and rop.

(2) To push or drive with force, to shove, to wedge, omgim, -gead: he shall surely t. you out, hence altogether, omgpró ré go deim ar ro amac go niomlán rí (Ex. 11, 1).

rin do rinne ré (*Gen.* 6, 22); (2) map rin: t. was she re-proved, map rin fuair rí ac-murán (*Gen.* 20, 16); (3) am-laró ro: thus it was, ip am-laró ro do bí ré.

T. far, so nurse reo.

Thwack, *n.*, a heavy blow, (1) pléarḡ, *gen.* -éirḡe, *pl.* -a, *f.*: when a couple are newly married the first month is all honeymoon and sweet kisses, the second shoving, the third t., t., and the fourth the devil take them that brought you and me together, an tan pórtar oir go nuad bionn an céad mí 'na sealaḡ meala aḡur 'na póḡa míre, an oapa mí anonn ip anall, an tpeaf mí n-a pléarḡa, aḡur an ceat-pamadh mí go mbeiró an diaḡal leir an opons do cuir turpa aḡur míre le céile; (2) palltóḡ, -óirḡe, -a, *f.*

Thwack, *v.t.*, to strike heavily, pléarḡaim, -ad.

Thwart, *v.t.*, to run counter to, to cross, to frustrate, (1) cporaim, -ad; (2) cuirim i n-aḡaró: t. him, cuir n-a aḡaró; t. them, cuir n-a n-aḡaró.

Thwart, *n.*, a seat in an open boat extending from side to side, (1) clóroa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (*Mulranny*, and see Mac Mic laḡḡaíre *ḡurde lumniḡe*, 32); (2) rear, -a, *m.* (*cf. Ir. Gl.* 70); (3) rureóḡ, -óirḡe, -a, *f.* (*Tory*); (4) tarpa, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (*Tory*); (5) toct, -a, *m.* (*Ker.*)

Thy, *per. pron.* of Thee; belonging to thee, poss. case of Thou, do: thy hand, foot, wife, children, do lám, do cor, do bean, do clann.

Thyme, *n.*, a plant (*Thymus vulgaris*), (1) tim, *g. id.*, *m.*, also tím, -e, *f.*; (2) tur an ríóḡ, *m.*

Wild t. (*T. serpyllum*), tur mic rḡḡ ḡpeatan *m.*

Thymy, *a.*, abounding with thyme, timesac, -mḡe.

Thyself, *per. pron.*, an emphasized form of Thou, tú féin, turpa: take the goods to t., ḡlac an maoin ouit féin; thy gifts keep to t., bíoir do ḡponnta aḡat féin.

Tiara, *n.*, the Pope's triple crown, coróin an pápa.

Tibia, *n.*, the shinbone, cnám na turḡan.

Tic-douloureux, *n.*, neuralgia in the face, plaḡóán, -ám, *m.*

Tick, *n.*, (1) of a bed, (a) cuirpean, -rim, *m.*; (b) toct, *g. id.*, *pl.* *pl.* -aí and -anna, *m.*

(2) *Colloq.* for credit in trade, cáirpe, *g. id.*, *f.*: to buy on t., ceannaac ar cáirpe.

(3) A parasitic insect which attaches itself to sheep, cattle and other animals and sometimes to man; the crab-louse, rḡiorpán, -ám, *m.*

Ticket, *n.*, (1) a certificate of the right to enter an assembly or travel a certain distance in a public conveyance, (a) par, -air, *m.*

(2) A label to show price, etc., or a certificate of a share in a lottery, etc., ticéao, -éro, *m.*

Tickle, *v.t.*, to touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar titillating sensation causing laughter and sometimes dangerous spasms, ḡḡim, -ḡit.

Tickler, *n.*, one who tickles, ḡḡ-iteoir, -óra, -rí, *m.*

Tickling, *n.*, the act of tickling, (1) ḡḡit, *gen.* -e, *f.*; (2) cḡit, *m.*

Tie, *n.*, (1) a fastening, (*a*) *ceangal*, -*ail*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *cingulum*); (*b*) *nar̥s*, -*ar̥s*, *m.*; (*c*) *r̥nar̥om*, -*e*, -*eåca*, *f.*, also -*åoma*, *pl.* -*åomanna*, *m.* (*O'D. Gram.* 98).

(2) A moral or legal bond or obligation, (*a*) *cuing*, -*e*, *pl. id.*, *f.*: marriage *t.*, *cuing p̥orta*; (*b*) *ceangal*, -*ail*, *m.*: marriage is a holy *t.*, *ir naom̊ta an ceangal an p̥oråo*; tie of friendship. *c. muinntear̊dar̊.*

Tie, *v.t.*, to bind with a cord and knot, (1) *ceanglaím*, -*ḡal*: *t.* the kine to the cart, *ceanglur̊o na ba do'n c̊air̊c* (1 *Sam.* 6, 7); they tied to it a lace of blue, *do ceanglåour̊ do rin l̊ara do ḡorm* (*Ex.* 29, 31).

Tied, *a.*, bound, (1) *ceangailte*, *ind.*: horses *t.* and asses *t.*, *eic ceangailte ḡ ar̊ail c̊.* (2 *Kings* 7, 10); cloca *ceangailte* *ir måor̊aí r̊ḡåoilte*; (2) *ḡream-ur̊ḡte*, *ind.*; (3) *cuib̊ur̊ḡte*; (4) *ar nar̥s*.

Tiff, *n.*, (1) a slight altercation, *buar̊opeam̊*, -*rim̊*, *m.*; (2) *pocaí ar p̊aob̊ar̊.*

Tiger, *n.*, a large carnivorous animal (*Felis tigris*), *tiog̊ar̊*, -*ar̊*, *m.*

Tight, *a.*, (1) firmly pressed together, *r̊ar̊ḡte*.

(2) Fitting close or too close to the body, *do̊ct*, -*o̊ic̊te*.

(3) Compact, *o̊låit̊*, -*e*.

(4) Not lanky, *o̊aingean*, -*ḡne*.

(5) Firmly stretched, taut, *teann*, -*emne* (*cf.* W. *tyn*, tight; L. *tendo*, I stretch): it is too tight, *t̊a r̊e p̊o̊teann*.

(6) Parsimonious, *r̊tiocac̊*, -*ar̊ḡe*.

(7) Topsy (slang), *r̊ḡcac̊*, -*ar̊ḡe*.

Tighten, *v.t.*, to make tighter in any manner, (1) *teannaím*, -*åo*

(*cf.* L. *tendo*, I stretch); (2) *r̊ar̊ḡsim*, -*ar̊ḡåo*; (3) *o̊eanaím o̊låit̊*.

Tightener, *n.*, one who or that which tightens, (1) *teannaíre*, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *teanntán*, -*án*, *m.*

Tightening, *n.*, the act of drawing closer together, (1) *teannåo*, -*nta*, *m.*; (2) *r̊ar̊ḡåo*, -*ḡta*, *m.*

Tightly, *ad.*, in a tight manner, (1) *ḡo teann*; (2) *ḡo do̊ct*; (3) *ḡo o̊aingean*.

Tightness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tight, (1) *o̊aingne*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *teannaíreac̊t̊*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *temne*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Tile, *n.*, a thin piece of baked clay for covering houses, also for flooring, drains, etc., (1) *b̊ric*, -*e*, -*í*, *f.*; (2) *r̊ḡl̊ata*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aí*, *m.* (*Ezek.* 4, 1, ed. 1828); (3) *leac*, *g. lice*, *pl. -a*, *f.* (*Ezek.* 4, 1, Ed. 1852).

Till, *v.t.*, (1) to cultivate land. *r̊åo̊t̊r̊ur̊ḡsim*, -*ur̊ḡåo*: there was not a man to *t.* the ground, *ní r̊aib̊ o̊uine do r̊åo̊t̊r̊e̊o̊cåo an talaím* (*Gen.* 2, 5).

(2) To sow or plant, *cuir̊im*, *v.n. cur̊*.

(3) To plough, *tr̊eab̊aím*, -*åo*,

(4) To dig, *r̊o̊mårim̊*, *v.n. r̊o̊mar̊*.

Till, *prep.*, up to; as far as, (1) *ḡo*, which becomes *ḡur̊* with the article: *t.* the death of Death, *ḡo héas na n-éas* (*H. M.* 1464); *t.* morning, *ḡo l̊a*; [till], *conj.*: up to the time that, (1) *ḡo*: if I will that he tarry *t.* I come, what is that to thee, *m̊a 'r̊i mo t̊oir̊e eir̊ion o̊'fan̊m̊uin ḡo o̊tiuca* (*o̊tiocpar̊o*) *mé c̊r̊e̊åo é rin o̊uir̊e* (*John* 21, 22); *t.* the ambassadors came back, *ḡo o̊t̊åḡḡåodar̊ na r̊iḡḡeac̊t̊åir̊i tar̊*

n-ար; they gnaw not the bones till the morrow, *ní cperōmro na enāma sur an maroin* (*Seph.* 3, 3); (2) *nó so*: he was helped t. he was strong, *vo curotgeaō leir nó so raib ré lāroir* (2 *Chron.* 36, 15); (3) *so vti*.

Tillable, *a.*, (1) fit to till, *intpeavta*.

(2) Capable of being tilled, *poṣaotṣurṣte*.

Tillage, *n.*, the operation of preparing land for seed and keeping it in proper order for the growth of crops, (1) *bṛpeaō, -rte, m.*, applied to the tilling of fallow land, (2) *cuipeaōoir-eaēt, -a, f.*; (3) *cuiṛpeaēt, -a, f.*; (4) *cuiṛpeaēt*; (5) *poṃar, -air, m.*; (6) *ṛpeaōairpeaēt, -a, f.*; (7) *ṛpeaōaō, -vta, m.*: much food is in the t. of the poor, *bionn biaō mōr i vṛpeaōaō an voicēt* (*Prov.* 13, 23); (8) *ar, g. air* (*cf.* L. aro, I plough; Gr. *ἀρῶ*; *√ arū*).

Tiller, *n.*, one who tills, a cultivator, (1) *cuipeaōoir, -ōra, -rī, m.*; (2) *cuiṛpeaōair, g. id., pl. -rī, m.* (*Gen.* 4, 2); (3) *ṛaotṣurṣteoir, -ōra, -rī, m.*; (4) *ṛaotṣurōe, g. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

Tiller, *n.*, a rudder, (1) *ṛtiūr, gen. -e, pl. -rī, f.*; (2) *maṛoe ṛtiūrta*; (3) *maṛoe ṣarṃa*; (4) *ṛailm, -e, -ī, f.*

Tilling, *n.* See Tillage.

Tilt, *n.*, an inclination to one side, (1) *maṛṣ, -e, -eača, f.* (*W. Lim.*): my three-peaked hat with a t. towards the ale-house, *mo naṛa ṛrī bṛeirc ir maṛṣ air anonn cum ṛiṣe an ōil* (*old song*); (2) *maṛṣ, -e, -eača, f.* (*Ker.*); (3) *clāonaō, -nta, m.*

Tilt, *n.*, a tournament, *bṛar-comṛac, -aic, m.*

Timber, *n.*, the trunks of trees suitable for being worked by a carpenter, *aōmao, -aro, m.*

Timbered, *a.*, covered with growing trees, (1) *cṛannaō, -aiṣe*; (2) *lān vo cṛannaib*.

Timber-work, *n.*, work made of timber, *obaṛi aōmao*.

Timbrel, *n.*, a kind of drum, (1) *tiompān, -ān, m.*: she took a t. in her hand, *vo ṣlac rī tiompān 'n-a lāim* (*Ex.* 15, 20); (2) *ṛabaṛ, -air, m.*

Timbrel-player, *n.*, one who plays on a timbrel, *tiompānurōe, g. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

Timbrel-playing, *n.*, *tiompānaēt, -a, f.*

Time, *n.*, (1) duration considered independently of any system of measurement, *aimṛear, gen. -rīpe, pl. -a, f.* (*cf.* W. amser; Bret. amzer): t. reveals everything, *poṛṛiṣtear ṣac nīō le haṛṛir*; a wise man's heart discerneth both t. and judgment, *bī (bionn) ṛior aimṛipe ṛ bṛeṛeamnuiṛ aṣ cṛorōe an vume ṣlic* (*Eccles.* 8, 5); a mouse may bite in t. a cable in two, *vo b'ṛeoir vo lučōiṣ le haṛṛir cābla vo ṣearṛaō ar a vō*.

From t. immemorial, *ō na ciantaib*.

(2) A particular period of time, (a) *am, g. -a, pl. -anna and -annta, m.*: at the t. that women go out to draw water, *ṛan am a vṛēro mnā amač vo ṛarṛuṛṣ urṣe* (*Gen.* 24, 11); does your watch keep good t.? *an ṣciomeāoann v'uaṛpeaōoir an t-am ṣo maic?*; even a sage is not wise at all times, *ṣac am nī neaṣnarōe ṛaōi*; by this t.,

pá'n am ro ; it is t. for you to go home, *tá pé* i n-am aḡac *oul aḡaile* (also *ir mīcṛo uul uul aḡaile*); (b) *a'impeap*, -ripe, *pl. -a, f.*, in connection with limiting words: at the t. of the evening, i n-a'impeap an *tṛáḡ-nóna* (*Gen.* 24, 11); spring t., *a'impeap eapṛaḡ*; from the t. of Patrick, *ó a'impeap ṽáḡṛaḡ* (*O'D. Gram.* 318); at the end of a certain t., i ḡcionn *a'impeap* (*cf.* i ḡcionn *peaḡtṛaine*; i ḡcionn *tṛí lá*; i ḡcionn *peaḡtṛ lá*); (c) *linn*, -e, *pl. -nte, f.*: at the t. he was made Pope, *le linn ṽápa ḡo ḡéanam ḡe*; (d) *taca, ind.*: this t. to-morrow, an *taca ro amáipeaḡ*; about this t. of the day, *tímḡeall an taca ro ḡo'n lá*; (e) *tan, m.*: at that t., an *tan rin* (*cf.* *Skr. tan*, duration; *tana*, continually).

(3) A space, interval or course of time, (a) real, -a, pl. *id.*, and -ta, *m.*: a short t., real *geapp*; (b) realao, -aro, *m.*: we were some t. gazing at the clouds, realao *oúinn* *as* *amarc* *ar* *na* *néall*; (c) tamall, -all, *m.*: in a short t., *i* *geionn* *tamall*; (d) *r̥saíteam̃*, -*čim̃*, *m.*, also *r̥sačtam̃*, -*aim̃*, *m.*: for a t., *ar* *feao* *r̥saiteim̃*.

(4) A particular point of time, (a) *uap̄*, -e, *f.*: let him pass this t., *ṙṣaon̄ čap̄t é an uap̄ reo*; what t. is it? *cā nuap̄ é?*; (b) *cop̄*, -on̄, *m.*: I shall let you go this t., *terṣrō, mé leat ōon̄ cop̄ ro*; (c) specifically milking time, *eaṣap̄rūō*, *m.*, also *eaṣap̄črāč* (*cf. B.L.L. IV. 164, 8, co etp̄rō = ṣo heaṣp̄rāō*, which is glossed *eter-ṙōō .i. ṙōō meāō-onāč an tae .i. mid-day meal and*

in *W. Lim.* it is still so understood); (d) $\text{pea}\acute{\text{c}}\tau$, -a, *f.*: at one t., $\text{pea}\acute{\text{c}}\tau$ n-aon; the third t., an $\tau\text{pea}\acute{\text{r}}$ $\text{pea}\acute{\text{c}}\tau$; at the same t., together, 1 n-éim $\text{pea}\acute{\text{c}}\tau$.

(5) A proper time, a season, (a) *réarúr*, -úr, *m.*; (b) *τράτ*, -α, *pl. id.*, and -anna, *m.*: at that t., *án τράτ ρín* (*cf. ἀντράτ*, untimely); (c) *ám*, -α, *pl. -anna* and -anntα, *m.*: at the t. of the wheat harvest, *í n-ám póḡ-mair na cnuicneaceta* (*Judg.* 15, 1); the herb that is not found in t. is no good, *níl brís ran tuib ná fásctar í n-am*; hoard in t., *cnuairis í n-am*; (d) *áimreap*, -rpe, -α, *f.*: in the harvest t., *í n-áimrip an póḡ-mair* (*Prov.* 25, 13); for it was not the t. of figs, *óir níor b'í áimrip na bfigíróe í* (*Mark* 11, 13).

(6) An opportunity, (a) uam, -e, *pl. id.*, *f.*: I have no t. for it, nīl uam aṣam cūṣe; (b) ʔaull, -e, *f.*: to give him t., ʔaull ʔo čaḅaṛt ʔo; (c) ionḅa, *g. id.*, *f.*: I have no t. now, nīl ionḅa aṣam anoy (*Con.*).

(7) Age, era, (a) ἀμπραρ, -ριε, -α, *f.*: in the t. of St. Patrick, ιη-ἀμπραρ ἡαοιη πατο-ριας; the same t., κομἀμπραρ, -ριε, *f.*; (b) ὕμν, -ε, -ντε, *f.*: in the t. of Eliseus, ιε ὕμν εὐρεῦρ (*Luke* 4, 27).

(8) Duration of one's life, (a) *raoḡal*, *-an*, *m.*: during my time of life, *ar fearò mo raoḡal*; it is a fine t. if it lasts long, *ir bpeāḡ an raoḡal é mǎ fearann ré abfao*; (b) *ré*, *g. id.*, *pl. -éite*, *f.*: it will come in my own t., *tiocfao ré lem' ré fém*; (c) *réimear*, *-mre*, *pl. id.*, *f.*: every one runs his allotted t., *ruiteann ḡac nouine a réimear*; (d) *linn*,

-e, -nte, f.: in his own lifetime, le n-a linn féin; (e) tréimhe, g. id., f.

(9) Tense in grammar, aim-rear, -ripe, dat. -rín, f.

(10) Repetition, as: five times greater, cúig uaire níor mó; three times, trí huairé; four times, ceithre huairé; six times, sé huairé; seven times, seacht n-uaire; eight times, ocht n-uaire; ten times, deic n-uaire.

(11) Hour of delivery, travail or parturition, ióðna, g. id., f.

About this t. to-morrow, tim-ceall an am-ro amáiread.

Another t., uair eile.

Any t., another t., am eile.

Any t. at all, am ar bit; uair ar bit.

At all times, gac uile uair; ran uile am; i gcomnuide; gac don uair.

A particular t., an t-am.

At the t. of death, i bpail an báir (K., Tbb. 111, 25).

At that particular t., i n-aic na huairé rin.

At an odd t., cor uair.

At that t., fá'n am rin.

At times, ar uairib; uaire-annta without prep. somet.

But at the same t., aet mar rin féin.

By day, in the daytime, ran lá; ran ló.

By this t., fé (nó fá) 'n am ro; um an taca ro.

Every t., gac am; gac uair; gac don uair.

For some t. past, le tamall.

From that t. on, ar ran amad.

From t. to t., ó am go n-am.

From that t. forward, ó roin i leic.

For a long t., go cann abfao; le faoa; ar fead abfao.

I had no t. to do it, ní raib bpeic asam air; ní raib don am asam cuise; ní raib uain asam cuise.

In the meantime, go tóí rin; go tóí an t-am rin.

In t., i n-am; i n-am trác.

In my t., le mo pé; le mo linn.

In his t., le n-a linn; le n-a pé; le n-a péimear.

In the daytime, le rotur lae.

It is t. for me, (1) ir micio dam; (2) tá fé in am asam.

It is high t. for me, ir micio dom: I think it is high t. for me, ir micio liom.

Once upon a t., feadt n'don; uair amáin; don lá amáin.

Seven times as much, feadt n'oimro an méro rin; a feadt n-oimro.

Some t. ago, beasán aimripe ó roin.

The next t., an céad uair eile.

This t., turn or attempt, an iarfaet ro; an cor ro.

This t. last year, coetrom na haimripe reo anuair; an taca ro anuair; bliadain an taca ro.

This t. to-morrow, an t-am-ro amáiread.

This present t., an tan ro; an t-am ro.

T. after t., diair ar noiair.

T. to come: in a week's t., feadtmain ó inoiu; in a year's t., (a) bliadain ó inoiu; (b) bliadain an taca ro air.

T. past: this t. last week, feadtmain 'r an lá inoiu; this t. last year, (a) bliadain 'r an lá inoiu; (b) bliadain an taca ro.

T. present: this day, week or year, an lá ro, an treadtmain reo; an bliadain reo.

We did not have *t.*, ní ραιῖ
υαμ δῆσαινν; ní ραιῖ ἀμ δῆσαινν.

What *t.* is it, (a) εαῖ εἰς τ-ἀμ
εἰ (M.); (b) εἰς ἀν τ-ἀμ εἰ (Con.)

At what *t.*? ce (νό εαῖ) ἀν
υαίρ?; between two and three,
εἰς τ-ἀμ εἰς τ-ἀμ εἰς τ-ἀμ.

A year from this *t.*, βλῖαῖ ἀν ὅν
ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ.

Timeliness, *n.*, seasonableness, op-
portuneness, τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -α, *f.*

Timely, *ad.*, early, soon, in good
season, (1) ῖα τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ; (2)
ῖα τ-ἀμ; (3) ῖα ῖαῖ.

Timely, *a.*, (1) sufficiently early,
ῖαῖ, -αῖε.

(2) Seasonable, τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
-ῖαῖ.

(3) Opportune, εαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
-ῖαῖ.

Timid, *a.*, easily frightened, shy,

(1) τῖαῖ, -ε; (2) εἰς τ-ἀμ, -ε; (3)
τῖα, -ε; (4) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖε;
(5) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖε.

Very *t.*, ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ (Æn. 163,
179).

Timidity, *n.*, the quality or state
of being timid, (1) εἰς τ-ἀμ εἰς τ-ἀμ,
-α, *f.*; (2) τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -α, *f.*

Timidly, *ad.*, in a timid manner,
ῖα τῖαῖ.

Timorous, *a.*, fearful of danger,

(1) εαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ; (2) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ
(ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ), -αῖε.

Timorously, *ad.*, in a timorous
manner, ῖα ῖαῖ.

Timorousness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being timorous, (1)
εαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) τῖαῖ, -αῖ,
m.

Tin, *n.*, a soft white metal, ῖαῖ,
-αῖ, *m.* (cf. W. ystaen; Corn.
and Bret. stan; L. stannum).

Tincture, *n.*, a tinge or shade of
colour, (1) ῖαῖ, -α, -αῖ, *m.*;
(2) ῖαῖ, -ε, *f.*; (3) τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
g. id., *f.*; (4) ῖαῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖ, *f.*

Tinder, *n.*, something very in-
flammable used for kindling fire
from a spark, ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, *g. id.*,
m.

Tine, *n.*, (1) a tooth or spike as of
a harrow, ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, *g. id.*,
and -αῖ, *m.*

(2) A prong as of an antler,
ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -α, *f.* also -αῖ, *dat.*
-αῖ, *pl.* -α, *f.*; ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ
ῖαῖ.

Tinge, *v.t.*, colour, dye, hue, shade,
(1) ῖαῖ, -α, -αῖ, *m.*; (2) ῖαῖ,
g. id., *pl.* -αῖ, *f.*; (3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
g. id., *pl.* -αῖ, *f.*

Tinker, *n.*, a mender of kettles,
pans, etc., (1) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ,
-αῖ, *m.*; tinker's work, for one
hole mended two made, ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ
ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ ῖαῖ ῖαῖ;
(2) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*;
(3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖ, *m.*
(*gl.* stannarius); (4) τῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
εαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Tinkle, *n.*, a small, sharp sound
like that made by striking metal,
(1) ῖαῖ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ῖαῖ, -ε, *f.*;
(3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ, *m.* (cf. Eng.
click, clack).

Tinkle, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or
give forth a small, sharp sound,
(1) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ (1 Cor.
13, 1); (2) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ;
(3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ; (4) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
ῖαῖ, -αῖ.

Tinkling, *n.*, the act of giving out
small, quick, sharp sounds, (1)
ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -α, *f.*; (2) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
ῖαῖ, -αῖ, *f.*; (3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
-αῖ, *m.*

Tinkling, *a.*, producing a clinking
sound, (1) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ; (2)
ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ, -αῖ; (3) ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
-αῖ.

Tinman, *n.*, a manufacturer, ῖαῖ ἀν ῖαῖ,
ῖαῖ, -αῖ, -αῖ, *m.*

Tin-merchant, *n.*, a dealer in tin-ware, *ῥτάναιρε*, *g. id. pl. -ρί, m.*

Tinned, *a.*, covered with tin, *ῥτάντα*.

Tinner, *n.*, one who works in a tin mine, *ῥτάνασόιρ, -όρα, -όιρί, m.*

Tinsmith, *n.*, one who works in tin, *σεάρω ῥτάν*.

Tint, *n.*, a faint tinge of any colour, (1) *τί*, *gen. and pl. ιτε, f.*; (2) *οατ*, *gen. -α, pl. οατanna, m.*

Tint, *n.*, a drop of anything, (1) *βραον, -οιμ, m.*; (2) *ῥνις, -ε, f.*; (3) *οεόρ, -όιρ, -α, m.*

Tiny, *a.*, very small, *ανθεας*.

Tip, *n.*, the point or extremity of anything, *βάιρ, -άιρ, m.*: it is on the t. of my tongue, *τά ῥέ αρ βάιρ μο τεανσαν*.

Tip, *v.t.*, to bestow a gift on one: to t. a person, *ῥίντúr οο ταθαίρετ οο ουιμε*.

Tip, *n.*, a gift or douceur, *ῥίντúr, -ύιρ, m.*

Tipple, *v.t. and i.*, to take intoxicating drinks habitually, (1) *ῥόιτιμ, -τεαθ*; (2) *όλαιμ οο ῥνιάτ*.

Tippler, *n.*, one who drinks habitually, (1) *ῥόταιρε, gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) *ῥύγτεόιρ, -όρα, -ῥί, m.*; (3) *ῥραμαροε, g. id., pl. -οί, m. (Don.)*.

Tippling, *n.*, the act of drinking habitually, (1) *ῥόταιρεατ, gen. -α, f.*; (2) *ῥόιτ, -ε, f. (cf. L. potus, drunken)*; (3) *όλαacán, -άιμ, m.*

Tippling, *a.*, given to drinking in excess, (1) *ῥόιτεατ, -τιγε*; (2) *όιτατ, -αιγε*.

Tipsy, *a.*, under the influence of drink but not drunk, (1) *ῥύσατ, -αιγε*; (2) *μαίτ σο τεόρ*; (3) he was t., *βί βραον ῥά'ν τῥύιτ*

αιγε; (4) when he was t., *νυαιρ βί ῥέ βογ σο τεόρ*; (5) he is t., *τά εῖρῖν αιρ*.

Tiptop, *a.*, the highest or utmost degree, (1) *ταρ βάιρ*; (2) *ταρ cionn*; (3) *ανμαίτ*.

Tire, *v.t.*, to weary, to fatigue, (1) *τσιρριγίμ, -ιυσαθ*; (2) to t. out, (a) *τραοόαιμ, -αθ*; (b) *τνάτ αιμ, -αθ*: tiring each other out, as in dancing, *ας τνάτ αθ α céile*.

Tired, *a.*, fatigued, weary, (1) *τσιρρεατ, -ῥιγε*; (2) *αττσιρρεατ, -ῥιγε*; (3) *κοῖτα, ind.*; (4) t. of, *ρεαρύ οε*.

Tiresome, *a.*, tending to tire, (1) *τσιρρεαμαίτ, -μίτα*; (2) *κοῖτατ, -αιγε*; (3) *τῥομ, gsf. τῥυιμε*.

Tiresomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tiresome, (1) *τσιρρε, gen. id., f.*; (2) *τσιρρεατ, -α, f.*

Tiring, *n.*, the act of making tired, *κοῖ, gen. κοῖτα, m.*

Tit, *n.*, a pap, *cióc, gen. cíce, pl. cíoca, -α, f.*

Tit for tat, ῥατ ῥε ῥεαθ.

Tit-bit, Tid-bit, *a.*, delicious morsel, (1) *ῥόγύλαρ, -αιρ, -αιρτί, m.*; (2) *ῥῥειμ μιανγυρατ*.

Tithe, *n.*, the tenth part, *οεατμαθ, -αθ, pl. οεατμαροτε, m.*: he gave him tithes of all, (1) *εγς ῥέ οεατμαθ αν υιτε νειτε οό (Gen. 14, 20)*; (2) *σεαρτ na neaslaire*.

Titillation, *n.*, the act of tickling, (1) *ῥιγίρ, -ε, f.*; (2) *οιμγίρ, -ε, f. See Tickling*.

Titlark, *n.*, a small singing bird (*Anthus pratensis*), (1) *ῥιαβόγ, -όιγε, -α, f.*; (2) *ῥιαβόγ ῥμόνα*; (3) *ῥαβαςάν, -άιμ, m.*

Title, *v.t.*, to call by a title, to name, (1) *αινμνιγίμ, -ιυσαθ*; (2) *ῥαιμμιμ, v.n. ῥαιμ*.

Title, *n.*, (1) an inscription put on anything, (a) *τιοθαλ, -αλ, m.*: Pilate wrote a t. and put it on the Cross, *το ρητιοθ βιοτλατ τιοθαλ αςυρ το ευρ πε ορ ειονν να ερωιε ε (John 19, 19)*; (b) *ceannrighibinn, -bne, f.*; (c) *leirrhigibinn, f.*

(2) An appellation of dignity, *ζαιρμ, g. ζαρμα, pl. id. and ζαρμanna, f. (Job 32, 21).*

Titmouse, *n.*, a small singing bird belonging to the genus *Parus*, (1) *μιονταν, -αν, m.*; (2) *δαοσαν, -αν, m.*

Blue t., (*P. coeruleus*), *cailleac einn ζυρμ.*

Marsh t. (*P. palustris*), (a) *ceann rou, m.*; (b) *caipin ar tor, m.*

Long-tailed t. (*Ægithalos caudatus*), *clocan, -αν, m.*

Titter, *n.*, a restrained laugh, *μιονζαιρε, g. id., m.*

Titter, *v.i.*, to giggle, *μιονζαιρμ, -ρθε.*

Titterer, *n.*, one who titters, *ρηιουταρε, g. id., pl. -ρι, m.*

Tittering, *n.*, the act of laughing without much noise, *ρηιουτσαν, -ε, f.*

Tittle, *n.*, a particle or minute part, (1) *punnc, -uinnc, m.*: it is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one t. of law to fail, *ir upa neam asyρ talam το ουλ εαρτ να δον punnc de'n oliceaο το ευτιμ (Luke 16, 17)*; (2) *ζιος, -ize, f.*; (3) *naroe, g. id., m.*: he will not part with a t. of his right, *ni rsharparο πε le naroe οα εαρτ*; (4) *zos, g. zuis, m.*; (5) he had not a t., *ni raib hup na haf aize.*

Tittle-tattle, *n.*, idle talk, (1) *cab-airaect, -a, f.*; (2) *ourpre oairpre.*

Titular, *a.*, nominal, *ammneac.*

To, *prep.*, (1) it primarily means motion towards a place or thing, (a) *zo*, which prefixes *n* to vowels and becomes *zy* before the article *an* or *na*: to Cork, *zo Corcais*; to that place, *zy an ait rim*; (b) *oo*: he went to Spain, *cuarο πε oo'n Spainn*; to the mount, *oo'n truaδ.*

(2) Hence motion, course or tendency towards a time, state, condition or aim, *zo*: from beginning to end, *o ευρ zo deipeaο*; from time to time, *o am zo ham*; to the end of the world, *zo deipeaο an domain*; (b) *zo oti*; to the door, *zo oti an doipar.*

(3) To connects *tr.* verbs with their indirect object and adjectives, nouns and passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action, (a) *oo* ($\sqrt{\text{do}}$, to; *Cor. dhe*; *Bret. do*; *Lith. do, da*; *O.Slav. da, do*; *Eng. to*): say something to these men, *adair ruo eigin oo na fearaib peo*; imagine to yourself a stone wall, *tarobrig ouit pem balla cloice (P. L. 163)*; duty to God, to your father, *oualzar oo Oia, ooo' adair, to herself, oi*; to him, *oo*; to his, *oa*; to me, *oam*; to my, *oom*; to our, *oar*; to ourselves, *ouinne*; to their, *oa*; to thee, *ouit*; to them, *ooib*; to thy, *ooo*; to us, *ouinn*; to your, *ooo*; to you, *oib*; to yourself, *ouitre*; to a wise man the pleasures of the next life weigh down all the evils of this, *mucuis oo ouine easnurde polair na beata ta le teact uile upcoro na beata po*; to God men's wisdom is folly, *ir raobnorp no amuroaect oo iadair Oe easna na noadome*; (b) *te*, which becomes *teir* before

the article an: say to him, *abair leir*; thanks be to God, *burðeacair le Dia*; wonderful to say, *iongantac le ríad*; pleasing to you, *caiteamrac leat*; he put his back to the wall, *cuir pé a dhrom leir an mballa*; not to disclose a secret to his wife, *gan rún a leigean le n-a mnaoi* (*K. Hist.*); add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity, *cuiriré rubáilcròe re buir gceirdeamh 7 eólar le buir rubáilcróib 7 meairpódaict le buir n-eólar 7 foigro le buir meairpódaict 7 diaódaict le buir bfoigro 7 caoinear bpadpamail le buir noiaódaict 7 spáid le buir scaoinear* (*2 Pet. 1, 5, 6, 7*); (c) *ar*: it is he that gives fish to the lake, *ir é do beir iars ar linn* (*Oss. IV. 56, 2*); I give the same reply to every story he sets down concerning the Fenians *an fpeasra céadna do beirim ar sac rgeal o'a gcuireann pé rior ar an bhféinn*; to you I am thankful, *ir oir-ra táim burðeac*; are you resolved to go away? *an bfuil tú o'donaigne ar imteact?*; (d) *cum*: the woman did not like to go to him, *ba hote leir an mnaoi out cuige*; long life to you, *raogal fada cuigat*; two ships passed by this port to the westward, *do gab oá luing tap an bpoir-ro cum an áirio riar*; (e) *de*: stick to it, *lean de*; (f) *a*: a crown of thorns to be put on his head, *coróm rpiona a beic cuirca ar a céann*.

(4) To has a very significant meaning in many phrases and colloquial expressions, as: (a) extent, limit, degree of comprehension, inclusion as far as, (i) *oo*: there are a thousand fools to one philosopher, *tá mite amaoán oo'n easnaròe amáin*; (ii) *cum*: we are ready to die to the last man, *tamaoro ullam cum báir o'fagáil go oti an fear deirró*; (iii) *go*: not many of them can count to twenty, *ní féadann móran oioð áipeam go ríce*; (b) effect, end, consequence, *cum*: lifted up to his own destruction, *ar n-a cōgbáil ruar cum a miltte féin* (*2 Chron. 26, 16*); to make thee wise to salvation, *oo d'eanad easnuròe cum plánuigte* (*2 Tim. 3, 15*); (c) apposition, antithesis, connection, opposition, *ar*: now we see but in a glass darkly but then face to face, *ir padarc rpeacláipe doirca atá aguinne anoir act an uair rin ar agarò a céile (nó an uair rin agarò ar agarò)*; hand to hand, *lám ar lám* (*Oss. IV. 46, 24*); (d) accord, adaptation, (i) *oo*: work to his mind, *obair o'a mém*; she has a husband to her mind, *tá fear o'a mém aici*; conformed to the image of His Son, *comcōpnuil o'iomáig a míc* (*Rom. 8, 29*); (ii) *ar*: may you get a wife to your mind, *bean ar oo mian agat*; (iii) *fá, fé, fó, fú*: I leave it to yourselves, *fágaim fúib féin é*; it will fall to us, *fúinn féin a berò pé*; they had the house to themselves, *bí an teac fúca féin aca*; (e) comparison, *i n-aice*: you are but an ass to him, *ní'í ionnat act aral ina aicepean*.

To and fro, *anonn 'r anall*.

To that end, *ar moð*.

To that side, *anonn*.

To this side, *anall*.

To wit, *atá*; *ionann le ráð*.

Toad, *n.*, a frog-like animal (*Bufo vulgaris*), (1) *buaφ*, *-aife*, *pl. -aifí*, *f.* (*cf. L. bufo*); (2) *enaðán*, *-án*, *m.*

Toad-like, *a.*, *buaφac*, *-aife*.

Toad-poison, *n.*, *buaφact*, *-a*, *f.*

Toad-stool, *n.*, a mushroom-shaped fungus of the genus *Agaricus*, (1) *bolgán béice*, *m.*; (2) *bolg-loigán*, *m.*; (3) *púca paðail*, also *púca peill* (*nó peilleac*); (4) *púcán beirteac*, *m.* (*N. C.*); (5) *bolg buacair*, *m.*

Toady, *n.*, a mean flatterer, a sycophant, (1) *buaφaife*, *g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *rlíomacóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*; (3) *boluφaife*, *g. id., g. id., pl. -rí*, *m.*

Toast, *n.*, (1) bread browned and dried before the fire, (*a*) *tórtin*, *g. id., m.*; (*b*) *tórt*, *g. id., m.*

(2) A sentiment expressed when drinking, (*a*) *rláinte*, *g. id., pl. -cí*, *f.*: your health, *rláinte cúgac*; (*b*) our native land, *ár nouctais réim*; (*c*) long may you live, *go maíur adφac*; (*d*) *pá tuairim do rláinte*; (*e*) *péc tuairim*, etc.

Toast, *v.t.*, (1) to brown bread before a fire, (*a*) *tíoraím*, *-ac*; (*b*) *tórtáim*, *-ac*.

(2) To drink to the health or honour of, *ólaím rláinte*; *beirim do rláinte*.

Tobacco, *n.*, a plant (*Nicotina tabacum*), *tabac*, *g. id., m.*, also *tobac* and *tambac*, *g. id., m.* (*Der.*).

Tobacconist, *n.*, (1) a dealer in tobacco, *óioltóir tabac*, *m.*

(2) A manufacturer of tobacco, *tobacacóir*, *-óir*, *-rí*, *m.*

Tobacco-pipe, *n.*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco, *piopa tabac*, *f.*, *i. piopa cum tabac do cáiteam*.

To-day, *n.*, the present day, (1) *móiu*, *g. id., m.*: one to-day is better than a hundred yesterdays, *ir fearr don móiu amáin ná céac iné*; (2) *an lá móiu*: to-day will be wet, *berò an lá móiu rluic*.

To-day, *ad.*, on this day, *móiu*: it will be wet to-day, *berò pé rluic móiu*.

Toe, *n.*, one of the digits of the foot, (1) *méar coipe*, *m.* (*cf. méara cor*, toes, *B.L.L. III. 350, 11*); (2) the big toe, *óroós*, *-óise*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) little toe, *lúroin na coipe*: as often as I have fingers and toes on me, *com minic asur tá méara cor asur lám oim*; (4) *laðar*, *-air*, *pl. id.*, and *-óir*, *m.* (properly speaking it means the "fork" or space between the fingers or toes): shoes in the cradle and toes in the mire, *bíoga ra scúabán 7 laðra ra laðais*.

Toe-cap, *n.*, an ornamental piece of leather on the part of a shoe which covers the toes, *bairrcin*, *g. id., pl. -ní*, *m.*

Together, *ad.*, (1) in company or association with reference to place or time, (*a*) *le céile*: *ir minic le céile iad éana don clúim*; (*b*) *i bpoðair a céile*; (*c*) *mum ar mum*; (*d*), (i) *i scuroeact a céile*, (ii) *i scuroeact le*; (*e*) *i n-éimpeact*; (*f*) *mar don*.

(2) In or into union, (*a*) *le céile*: tie them t., *ceangal le céile iad*; (*b*) to mix t., *cumasg trí n-a céile*.

(3) In concert, *i* s̄ceann *a* céile: he brought them all t., *oo* éruinnis̄ ré *iao* *i* s̄ceann *a* céile.

T. with, (a) ina t̄eann̄ta; (*b*) *i* s̄curoeac̄t le; (*c*) *i* n-éim̄feac̄t le; (*d*) *i* ōteann̄ta; (*e*) map̄ don le; (*e*) *i* b̄parraō n-*a* céile.

T. with that, (a) f̄air̄ur r̄im; (*b*) ina t̄eann̄ta r̄an; (*c*) *i* n-*a* f̄ōc̄air̄ r̄im.

Toil, *n.*, fatiguing labour, (1) r̄aōt̄ar̄, -*air̄*, *m.*: concerning our work and the t. of our hands, *a* ōtaōib̄ *ár* n-ōib̄re *γ* r̄aōt̄ar̄ *ár* l̄ám (*Gen.* 5, 29); (2) ōuāō, -*air̄ō*, *m.*: great was the t. for me, *ba* m̄ōr̄ é *an* ōuāō ōam̄-r̄a.

Toil, *v.i.*, to labour or work hard, r̄aōt̄ur̄is̄im, -*ūḡaō*.

Toiler, *n.*, one who toils, (1) r̄aōt̄ur̄ōe, *g. id., pl.* -ōt̄e, *m.*; (2) r̄aōt̄ur̄is̄t̄eoir̄, -ōra, -*r̄í*, *m.*

Toilsome, *a.*, attended with toil or fatigue, (1) ōuāōm̄ar̄, -*aire*; (2) ōuāōm̄ail, -*m̄la*; (3) r̄aōt̄m̄ar̄ -*aire*; (4) r̄aōt̄rac̄, -*ais̄e*.

Toilsomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being toilsome, ōuāōm̄ar̄ac̄t, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Token, *n.*, (1) a sign or symbol, (*a*) com̄ar̄t̄a, *gen. id., pl.* -r̄ōe and -ōa: by the same t., (*i*) ōá com̄ar̄t̄a r̄im f̄éim, (*ii*) ōon com̄ar̄t̄a céaona; *tá* mo b̄ean s̄o t̄r̄éir̄ 'ra s̄c̄ré *γ* leac̄ le n-*a* ceann/*ir̄* ōá com̄ar̄t̄a r̄im f̄éim *tá* léine ōūb̄ *ár* mo ōrom; by a false t., le com̄ar̄t̄a meall̄tāc̄; I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a t., r̄ūis̄im mo b̄ōga ann̄ra neull̄ *γ* b̄iar̄ō ré map̄ com̄ar̄t̄a (*Gen.* 9, 13); (*e*) tuar̄, -*air̄*, *m.*: a flock of swallows is a t. of rain, *ir̄* tuar̄ f̄ear̄t̄am̄ne eall̄ta áinteōs (*H. M.*

1230); (*d*) r̄is̄im, -*gne*, *pl. id., f. (K.)*, (*cf.* L. signum).

(2) A memorial of friendship, a memento, a souvenir, r̄ēō-com̄ar̄t̄a, *g. id., pl.* -t̄ái, *m.*

(3) A sign of authenticity, power, good faith or the like, com̄ar̄t̄a, *g. id., pl.* -t̄ái, *m.*: swear . . . that you will show kindness to my father's house and give me a true t., t̄ūs̄ar̄ō b̄ur̄ m̄ionna . . . s̄o ōtair̄-beánt̄aoi-r̄i c̄ineul̄ ōo t̄is̄ m̄'at̄ar̄-r̄a *γ* com̄ar̄t̄a f̄íre ōo t̄ab̄air̄t̄ ōam (*Josh.* 2, 12); he that betrayed him had given them a t., t̄ūs̄ *an* t̄é ōo b̄rair̄t̄ é com̄ar̄t̄a ōoib̄rean (*Mark* 14, 44). Told, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Tell, (1) she ran and t. her father, ōo r̄it̄ r̄íre *γ* ō'inn̄ir̄ r̄im ōá n-*a*t̄air̄ (*Gen.* 29, 12); inn̄ir̄te (or m̄n̄ir̄te), *p.p.*; (2) I have been t., *ir̄* cloir̄ ōam; (3) it is clear that Hammer t. a malicious lie, *ir̄* f̄ollur̄ s̄ur̄ab̄ b̄r̄eas̄ meab̄lāc̄ ōo r̄inne Han̄mer (*K. Hist.*); (4) who t. you that, *cia* ō'arr̄uis̄ r̄im ōuit̄.

Tolerable, *a.*, (1) capable of being borne or endured, (*a*) r̄ōf̄ul̄anḡ-eac̄, -*is̄e*; (*b*) r̄ócam̄lāc̄, -*ais̄e* (*Mat.* 10, 15).

(2) Moderately good or agreeable, (*a*) cuib̄ear̄ac̄, -*ais̄e*; (*b*) m̄air̄t̄ s̄o lēōr̄; (*c*) mear̄ar̄ōa, *ind.*

Tolerableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tolerable, (1) cuib̄ear̄ac̄t, -*a*, *f.*; (2) r̄ócam̄lāc̄t, -*a*, *f.*

Tolerably, *ad.*, in a tolerable manner, (1) s̄o cuib̄ear̄ac̄; (2) s̄o r̄ócam̄lāc̄; (3) s̄o mear̄ar̄ōa.

Tolerance, *n.*, the endurance of what is considered objectionable, (1) f̄ul̄anḡ, -*anḡ*, *m.*; (2) f̄ōis̄ro, -*e*, *f.*; (3) f̄ōis̄ne, *g. id., f. (M.)*.

Tolerant, *a.*, (1) forbearing, *fuilng-teac*, *-tíge*.

(2) Patient, indulgent, (*a*) *foigheac*, *-oíge*; (*b*) *foigheac*, *-níge* (*M.*).

Tolerate, *v.t.*, (1) to suffer to be or to be done without hindrance, *fulaingim*, *v.n.* *fulang*, also *fuilngim*, *v.n.* *fuilng*.

(2) To allow or permit negatively, to put up with, (*a*) *cuipim ruar le*; (*b*) *reapungim*, *-ream*; (*c*) *toiceaoungim*, *-uḡaḡ*.

Toleration, *n.*, the allowance of that which is not wholly approved, (1) *fulang*, *-aing*, *m.*; (2) *fuilngteact*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *foiactain*, *-ana*, *f.*; (4) *toiceao*, *-a*, *m.*

Toll, *n.*, a tax paid for some liberty or privilege, (1) *cuipum*, *-uim*, *m.*; (2) *toiact*, *-a*, *-anna*, *f.*; (3) *oual*, *-ail*, *m.*; (4) *mál*, *-ail*, *m.* (*cf.* toll-booth, formerly a place where goods were weighed to fix the toll, *málca*, *g.* *-an*, *dat.* *-aim*, *pl.* *-aí* and *-anna*, *f.*); (5) *cáin*, *-ánaḡ*, *pl.* *-ánaḡa*, *f.*: to impose *t.*, tribute or custom upon them, *cáin*, *ouibḡíor nó ḡnáitḡíor do cup oḡḡa* (*Ezra* 7, 24); (6) *ouibḡíor*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.* (tribute); (7) *ḡnáitḡíor*, *-a* *-anna*, *m.* (custom).

Toll, *v.t.*, to cause to sound as a bell, (1) *buaim clog*: to *t.* a bell, *clog do buaiaḡ*; (2) *bainim clog*: I shall cause a bell to be tolled, *béarḡaḡ fá ḡeara clog do buaim*; we got frightened when we heard the death-bell tolling, *nuair éualamar clog na marḡ ḡá bain do ḡlacamar ḡḡannḡaḡ*.

Tomb, *n.*, a monument or vault for the reception of the dead, (1) *reapḡ*, *-a*, *m.*; (2) *tuama*, *g.*

id., *pl.* *-aí*, *m.* (*tomba*, *Tyr.*); (3) a stone *t.*, *ulaḡ*, *g.* *ulca*, *pl. id.*, *dat. pl.* *-taibḡ*, *f.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* V. 448, 29; and *Sil. Gad.* 252, 30; *cf.* *O'B.'s Dict.*, who has *ulla* and *tulla*; *cf.* *B.L.L.* V. 308, 8, *ḡéanam ulaḡ*; *cf.* *Din.*, *ulaḡ*, *-e*, *-eaḡa*, *f.*

Tombstone, *n.*, a stone erected over a grave, (1) *cloḡ cinn* (head-stone); (2) *teac*, *gen.* *lice*, *pl.* *-a*, *-aḡa* and *teacraḡa*, *f.*: my wife is buried and a stone at her head, *tá mo bean 'ra ḡcḡé ḡ teac le n-a ceann* (*old song*); one laid horizontally, *ḡuim-teac*, *f.*

Tomcat, *n.*, a male cat, *moḡcaḡ*, *m.*

Tome, *n.*, a large book, *teabap móḡ*.

Tomfoolery, *n.*, folly, trifling, (1) *reabóro*, *-e*, *f.*; (2) *plerḡeaḡ*, *-a*, *f.*; (3) *ḡleḡḡinteact*, *-a*, *f.*

To-morrow, *ad.*, on the next day, (1) *i mbáipeac*; (2) *amáipeac*: wine to-day, water to-morrow, *ḡion inḡiu, uirḡe amáipeac*; it will be fine to-morrow, *berḡ ré breáḡ amáipeac*.

To-morrow, *n.*, the day after the present, the morrow, (1) *amáipeac*, *m.*: to-morrow is our wedding day, *amáipeac lá ap bpóḡḡa*; on the morrow, *ap na máipeac* (*Ex.* 9, 6); (2) *an lá amáipeac*: *t.* will be fine, *berḡ an lá amáipeac breáḡ*.

Tomtit, *n.*, the blue titmouse (*Parus coeruleus*), *ḡuḡin réir*, *m.*

Tom-tom, *n.*, a kind of drum, *boḡḡán*, *-ain*, *m.* (*ḡóḡna*).

Ton, *n.*, a measure of weight, 2,240 lbs., 20 cwt., *tonna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-aí*, *m.*

Tone, *n.*, (1) sound considered as of a certain character, (a) *fuaim*, -e, -a, *f.*, also *m.*: a harsh t., *fuaim gairb*: a sweet t., *fuaim bin*; (b) *foḡar*, -air, *m.*

(2) Accent or modulation of the voice, *ḡuṡ*, *gen.* *ḡoṡa*, *pl.* *ḡoṡanna*, *m.*: he spoke with ardent t., *ṡo labair pé le ḡuṡ ṡian*.

(3) A kind of whining, mournful, affected or artificial strain of voice, *crannair*, -e, *f.*

(4), (*Mus.*), sound considered as a pitch of the voice, *tom*, -e, *f.* (*cf.* L. *tonus*).

Tongs, *n.*, (1) a fireside implement made of iron for moving hot coals, etc., (a) *tlúḡ*, -úḡ, *m.*, also *g.* -úḡe, *dat.* -úḡ, *f.*: with the t., *leir an ṡtlúḡ*; (b) *upput* *nó fupput*, -uil, *m.*; (c) a bent hoop, *lúbán*, -áin, *m.*; (d) *tim-ṡne teaghlaiḡ*; (e) *maroe buprte* (*Mayo and Tyr.*).

(2) A smith's t., *teannair*, -air, -air, *f.*, also *g.* -e, *pl.* -i, *f.* (*Coneys*).

(3) *clob*, -a (*cf.* to *clove* flax with a cloving tongs); also *tlúḡ tín* and *tlúḡ ḡairmmte* (*cf.* O. H. G. *kluft*, tongs).

Tongue, *n.*, (1) the organ of speech, *teangā*, -an, -anna, *f.*, also *g.* -aṡ, *dat.* -aṡ, *pl.* -ḡa, *f.* (*B.L.L.* I. 156, 32), (*cf.* L. *lingua*; O.L. *dingua*): let not your act be from your t., *nā bioṡ ṡo ḡníom ṡo teangarṡ* (*G. S. T.* 230); it is on the tip of my t., *tá pé ar báir mṡ teangan*; the t. is the organ of speech, *ir i an teangā oḡán an comárṡo nó na camnte*; his t. is well hung, *tá a teangā ḡo maic ar a cumar*; *tá an cainnt ar a toil aḡe*, his t. runs too fast, *tá a*

teangā ró-luam neac; he is all t., he cannot be silent, *ní féaṡann pé beic n-a foṡt*; double t., *teangā liom leat*; beware of the double t., *reacáin an teangā liom leat*.

(2) A language: a nation whose t. thou shalt not understand, *cinead nac ṡcuirṡo tú a ṡteangā* (*Deut.* 28, 49); our own t., *ár ṡteangā péin*.

(3) Speech: my little children let ye not love in word, neither in t., but in deed and in truth, *a clann beag nár ab' a mbpéirir ná a ṡteangurṡo bair buir nḡráṡo aṡo a nḡníom ḡ a bḡirinne* (1 *John* 3, 18).

(4) A people having a distinct language: I will gather all nations and tongues, *crumneóca mpe na huile cineadaca ḡ teangca* (*Isa.* 66, 18); *teangā* is also used for the t. of a buckle, the part of a board which goes into a groove, the clapper of a bell, part of a jew's harp: a jew's harp without a t., *trúmpa ḡan teangarṡ*.

Tongued, *a.*, having a tongue, *teangac*, -aḡe.

Tongue-tied, *a.*, having an impediment of speech, (1) *baib*, *comp.* *baibbe*; (2) *amtabar*.

To-night, *ad.*, on this present or coming night, *anoṡt*=*an noṡt* (*cf.* W. *henoeth*; Corn. *neihur*; Bret. *neyzor*, $\sqrt{\text{nokte-s}}$; Skr. *nákti*; L. *nox*, *noctium*).

To-night, *n.*, the present or coming night, *anoṡt*: to-night is the appointed time, *anoṡt an t-am cinnte*.

Tonsilitis, *n.*, inflammation of the tonsils, *píne reám*, *f.*

Tonsure, *n.*, the shaven crown of certain priests, (1) *córamn*, -e,

f. (cf. *B.L.L.* V. 24, 5); (2) ποτ-
μαίρε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Tonsure, *v.t.*, to shave the crown
of the head, κόμην, -ισμός.

Too, *ad.*, (1) likewise, also, in
addition, (a) μαρ ἂν ᾤεσθαι :
and you *t.*, ἄγχι τὴν μαρ ἂν
ᾤεσθαι; (b) πόρ : we have need
for your counsel and your friend-
ship *t.*, ἢ μὴ ἔστιν ὁ κομῆς
ἄγχι πόρ ὁ ἐλπίς; in hopes
t. that God would have mercy
on them, ἰ νόον πόρ σο νόον-
μας ὅτι ἐλπίς ὅτι (P. L.);
(c) τερ : I was there *t.*, βίος ἂν
τερ (M.); (d) πρὲς : I shall
be there *t.*, βέρο μέ ἂν πρὲς
(Con.).

(2) More than enough, πο- in
composition, as : *t.* big, πομῶρ;
t. little, ποβέας; *t.* long, πο-
πῶς; *t.* short, πογεῖρ; *t.*
wide, πολεῖς; *t.* high, πο-
ἀρο.

Took, *imp.* and *p.p.* of Take, (1)
it was not from the wind he
t. it, νί ὅ'ν ἡσίοις ὁ τὸς πέ ε
[said ironically of a drunken
man]; (2) and *t.* the ram, ἄγχι
ὁ ἡσίοις ἂν πέ (Gen. 22, 13);
(3) we *t.* leave of the maiden,
ὁ ἡσίοις ἂν πέ (M. C.); he *t.* courage, ἡσίοις
πέ μῆρ; (4) God *t.* him, ὁ
ἡσίοις ὅτι πέ; (5) you *t.* the
word out of my mouth, ὁ ἡσίοις
τὴν ἂν ποτὶς ἂν μὴ βέαι.

Tool, *n.*, any instrument used in
the manual arts, (1) ἡσίοις, *g.*
and *pl.* ἡσίοις, *m.*; (2) ἡσίοις,
-e, *f.*; (3) ἡσίοις, -e, *f.*; (4)
ἡσίοις (also ἡσίοις), -e, -i, *f.*

Tooth, *n.*, one of the hard bony
appendages in the jaw for the
mastication of food, (1) ἡσίοις,
-e, *pl.* -εία, *f.*, also ἡσίοις, -εία,
pl. id., *m.* (M.): eye for eye, *t.*

for *t.*, ἡσίοις ἂν ποτὶς ἡσίοις, ἡσίοις
ἂν ποτὶς ἡσίοις (Lev. 24, 20);
his teeth shall be white, βέρο ἂν
ἡσίοις ἡσίοις (Gen. 49, 12); I am
escaped with the skin of my
teeth, τὴν ἂν ποτὶς ἂν ποτὶς
ἡσίοις ἡσίοις ἡσίοις (Job 19,
20); the front teeth, ἐλπίς-
ἡσίοις; the back teeth, ἐλπίς-
ἡσίοις; gag teeth or tusks,
ἡσίοις; (2) ἡσίοις, -εία, *pl.*
id., *m.* (cf. W. dant; Corn. dans;
Bret. dant, √ dents; Skr. dant;
L. dens, dentis; Gr. ὀδόντος,
ὀδόντος); (3) a protuding *t.*,
ἡσίοις, *g.* ἡσίοις, *pl. id.*, and -εία, *m.*

T. and nail : to go for a thing
t. and *n.*, ἡσίοις ὁ ἡσίοις ἡσίοις
ἡσίοις ἡσίοις.

Toothache, *n.*, a pain in a tooth,
odontalgia, (1) ἡσίοις ἡσίοις;
(2) ἡσίοις ἡσίοις, *f.*; (3) ἡσίοις,
-εία, *m.* (U.).

Toothed, *a.*, having teeth, ἡσίοις,
-εία.

Toothless, *a.*, destitute of teeth,
ἡσίοις.

Toothless person, *n.*, ἡσίοις,
-εία, *m.*

Toothpick, *n.*, a pointed instru-
ment for removing substances
from between the teeth, ἡσίοις,
m.

Toothsome, *a.*, grateful to the
taste, ἡσίοις.

Toothsomeness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being toothsome, ἡσίοις,
-εία, *f.*

Top, *n.*, summit; the upper part,
(1) ἡσίοις, -εία, *m.*; (2) ἡσίοις,
-εία, -εία, *m.* : *t.* of a hill,
ἡσίοις ἐλπίς; *t.* of the house,
ἡσίοις ἂν ἐλπίς; *t.* of a moun-
tain, (a) ἡσίοις ἂν ἐλπίς; (b)
ἡσίοις ἂν ἐλπίς; *t.* of a rock,
ἡσίοις ἡσίοις; *t.* of the head,
(c) ἡσίοις ἂν ἐλπίς, (d) ἡσίοις ἂν

ónn, (e) βαταρ, -αιρ, *m.*; from t. to toe, (a) ὁ βάπρ σο bun, (f) ὁ βαταρ σο bonn; (3) cleite, *g. id., f.*: from the t. to the ground, ὁ cleite σο láρ; (4) buaic, -e, *f.*; (5) peige, *g. id., f.*; (6) uac-tap, -αιρ, *m.*

Top, *n.*, which children spin, (1) βαρράν, -άιν, *m.*; (2) corcéann, -cinn, *m.*; (3) mīpīnn, *m.*; (4) cairéal, -ρίλ, *m.* (*Christian Bros. Gram.*, 1906, p. 325); (5) maroe meap̄s, *m.*; (6) topa, *g. id., pl. -ái, m.*

Topaz, *n.*, a kind of precious stone, τόπαρ, -e, -ί, *f.*

Toper, *n.*, a drunkard, a sot, (1) πόταρ, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) opadán, -άιν, *m.* (*Don.*).

Tophet, *n.*, a name for hell, ιρρεανν, *gen. ιρρυνν, m.*

Top-knot, *n.*, a crest or knot of feathers on the head of a bird, also an ornamental knot such as worn by women, cuiric, -e, -í, *f., dim. cuiricín, m.*

Topography, *n.*, (1) the minute and scientific description of particular places, eibip̄t, -e, *f.*; (2) dealing with legends and place-names, om̄nrean̄car, -αιρ, *m.*

Topple, *v.i.*, to tumble down, poip̄nn̄m, -nead̄.

Top-sail, *n.*, the sail most frequently used in working a sailing vessel, p̄soro, -e, -í, *f.*

Topsy-turvy, *ad.*, upside down, (1) bun ὁρ cionn; (2) an taob̄ r̄ior ruap̄; (3) tréna céile; (4) ma éir̄ t̄uac̄ail; (5) p̄is̄te ruais̄te.

Torch, *n.*, a light formed by some combustible substance and generally carried in the hand, (1) tóip̄re, *g. id., pl. -rí, f.*: like torches, am̄ail tóip̄r̄ib̄ (*Nah.* 2, 4); (2) rop, *g. ruip, pl. id., m.*; (3) ropós, -óise, -a, *f.*; (4)

tean̄d̄ail, -ála, *f.*; (5) t̄uip̄reán. -áin, *m.*; (6) loicead̄, -cro, *pl. id., m.*; (7) ruor̄ail, -ail, *m.*; (8) r̄uip̄reán, -áin, *m.*; (9) lóc̄p̄ann, -áinn, *m.*: he put torches in the pitchers, do cuir̄ ré lóc̄p̄anna ann̄na r̄oit̄is̄ib̄ (*Judg.* 7, 16, ed. 1852).

Torment, *n.*, (1) extreme pain, torture, (a) páir, -e, *f.*; (b) céap̄ad̄, -pta, *pl. id., m.*; (c) pian, *g. péine, pl. -nta*: fear hath t., tá pian 'ran eais̄la (1 *John* 4, 18); in the place of t., i n-ionad̄ na péine (*Luke* 16, 28); with divers torments, le pian̄taib̄ éas̄p̄anta (*Mat.* 4, 24); (d) peannaro, -e, *pl. id., f.* (*cf.* L. poena): and the smoke of their torments ascendeth for ever and ever, asur ber̄o deat̄ac̄ a bpeannarōe as̄ eir̄se ruap̄ s̄o p̄aōs̄al na p̄aōs̄al (*Rev.* 14, 11).

(2) Mental torture, (a) cr̄ad̄, -ár̄o, *m.*; (b) céap̄ad̄, -pta:

n̄i féap̄ta s̄o p̄ópta,

n̄i céap̄ad̄ s̄o p̄órad̄.

Torment, *v.t.*, (1) to put to extreme pain. to torture, (a) pianuis̄im, -ūs̄ad̄, also pianaim, -ad̄: I beseech thee t. me not, iarp̄aim op̄t̄ san mo p̄ianād̄ (*Luke* 8, 28); (b) céap̄aim, -ad̄: art thou come hither to t. us before the time? an ōt̄áinis̄ t̄ú ann̄ro ō'ár̄ s̄céap̄ar̄o-ne poime an aimp̄ir̄ (*Mat.* 8, 29).

(2) To distress, to afflict, (a) ciarp̄uis̄im, -ūs̄ad̄; (b) ciarp̄aim, -ad̄.

(3) To tease, buar̄óim, -rean̄ and -read̄.

(4) To vex, to harass, cr̄ad̄oim, *v.n.* cr̄ad̄: it was life, b'é cr̄ad̄ mo

being destitute, afflicted, tormented, *αρ mbeit' o'ob i puaet-anar o'a mbuaroreao' agur o'a zcpao' (Heb. 11, 37).*

Tormented, *a.*, tortured, pained, teased, (1) *cpárote, ind.*; (2) *céapta, ind.*; (3) *ρζóιτα, ind.*

Tormentil, *n.*, a rosaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), (1) *lean-aptae, f.*; (2) *neamnarò, -e, f.*; (3) *neamain, -inna, f.*; (4) *bápp bpaonán na zcon, m.*

T. root, meacan pionn.

Tormenting, *n.*, the act of one who torments, (1) *ciapáit, -áta, f.*; (2) *cpáo, -áo, m.*; (3) *céapao, -pta, m.*

Tormentor, Tormenter, *n.*, one who torments, (1) *céapaoo'ip, -opa, -pi, m.*: he delivered him to the tormentors, *ezs pé oo na céapaoo'ipub é (Mat. 18, 34)*; (2) *pianaoo'ip, -opa, -pi, m.*; (3) *ciapaine, g. id., pl. -pi, m.*

Torn, *a.*, rent, (1) *ρcpaaiete, ind.*; (2) *péabta, ind.*

Torpedo or Crampfish, *n.*, a fish (*Torpedo vulgaris*) related to the rays but having the power of giving electric shocks, (1) *cpampiape, m.*; (2) *ope, g. uipe, pl. id., m.*

Torpid, *a.*, sluggish, inactive, (1) *ppaoánta, ind.*; (2) *mapbánta, ind.*

Torpidity, } *n.*, the quality or

Torpidness, } state of being torpid, (1) *ppaoántaeet, -a, f.*; (2) *mapbántaeet, -a, f.*

Torpor, *n.*, (1) loss of the power of motion, *pparoetinneap, -nip, m.*

(2) Numbness, *toipeim, -e, f. (gl. torpor).*

Torque, *n.*, a collar or neck-chain, (1) *mumce, g. id., pl. -ci, f.*; (2) *muntopc (O'R.).*; (3) *topc, g. tuipc, pl. id., m.*

Torrent, *n.*, a great flood, (1) *tunte, gen. id., pl. -ite, f.*; (2) *pput-buinne, m.*; (3) *eapac, -aig, m.*: a mountain t., *eapac pteibe.*

Torrid, *a.*, violently hot, (1) *toipeaeac, -zige*; (2) *te, comp. teó*; (3) *zpuantoipezte, ind.*

Torridness, *n.*, the quality or state of being torrid, (1) *toipeaeac, -a, f.*; (2) *zpuantoipezaeac, gen. -a, f.*; (3) *teimtoeaeac, -a, f.*

Tortoise, *n.*, a reptile of the order Testudinata, the European species being *Testudo Græca*, (1) *toiptip, -e, f.*; (2) *toptoip, -e, f. (Lev. 11, 29)*; (3) *pzeailboiz, g. -buitz, pl. id., m. (Æn. 2, 213).*

Tortuous, *a.*, twisted, winding and hence deceitful, *iúbac, -aige.*

Tortuousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tortuous, *iúbaet, g. -ta, f.*

Torture, *n.*, extreme pain of body or mind, (1) *céapao, gen. and pl. -pta, m.*; (2) *ilcéapao, -pta, m.*; (3) *ilpianaò, -nta, m.*; (4) *páip, -e, f.*; (5) *pianpáip, -e, f. (Con. and U.).*

Torture, *v.t.*, to punish with torture, to put to the rack, (1) *céapaim, -ao*: others were likewise tortured, *oo céapao' oponz eile map an zcéaona (Heb. 11, 35)*; (2) *ilpianaim, -ao.*

Torturer, *n.*, one who tortures, *céaptúnae, -aig, -aige, m.*

Tory, *n.*, a member of the Conservative party, *Topuròe, g. id., pl. -òce, m.*

Toss, *v.t.*, (1) to throw with the hand, (a) *caicim, -ceam*; (b) *paocaim, -ao*; (c) *pppiúcaim, -ao.*

(2) To cause to rise and fall as a ship, (a) *teitizim, -zean*: we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, *ap mbeit' oúmn o'ápi*

տելջեան զ շունն զո տունն և
բտօրիս բմմօր (*Acts* 27, 18);
(b) ԲՕՃԱՄ, -ԺԾ: tossed to and
fro and carried about by every
wind of doctrine, Ծ'ԱՐ ԽԲՕՃԺԾ
ՃՏԱՐ Ծ'ԱՐ ՆՃԼԱՐԵԱՇՏ ԲՃՏՇԱՐԻՏ
Ե ՃԱՇ ՍԻԼ ԲՍՄՆԵՍՆ (բօրճնեան)
ԵՃՃԱՐՃ (*Eph.* 4, 14); (c) ԼԱՐՃ-
ԱՄ, -ԺԾ.

Toss, *n.*, the act of tossing, (a) $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\acute{\nu}$, - $\tau\tau\epsilon$, *m.*: the game of toss-up, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\acute{\nu}$ ἢ η - $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\pi\tau\omicron\epsilon$; (b) $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\alpha\eta$, - $\xi\eta$, *m.*; (c) $\lambda\upsilon\alpha\rho\zeta\alpha\theta$, - $\xi\tau\alpha$, *m.*

Tossing, *n.*, a rising and falling suddenly, (1) $\alpha\eta\alpha\alpha\eta$, -e, *f.*; (2) $\alpha\eta\eta\alpha\alpha\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$, - $\zeta\tau\alpha$, *m.*

Tossed, *a.*, untidy of hair, *μοτταλας*,
-αις*e.*

Total, *a.*, whole, entire, complete,
absolute, *íomlán*, -*áine*.

Total, *n.*, the whole, an τ-10mlán.

Totality, *n.*, the quality or state
of being total, *iontáme, gen.*
id., f.

Totally, *ad.*, wholly, entirely, (1) ၅၀ မြောက်; (2) ၅၀ နှစ်; (3) ၅၀ နှစ်; (4) ၄၀ နှစ်.

Totter, *v.i.*, to shake so as to threaten to fall, to reel, to tumble, *ἰσχυρῶς, ἀρῶ.*

Tottering, *n.*, the act of one who totters, ιομλυαρῖα, -ῖτα, *m.*

Tottering, *a.*, inclined to totter,
 10mluapɣaĉ, -aɣe.

Touch, *n.*, (1) the act of touching,
močusadō, -uigče, *m.*

(2) The tactile sense, τὰ ὅα ἴ, -αἴῃ, *m*.

Touch, *v.t.*, (1) to bring the hand
in contact with, (a) *lámprĩm*,
-uṣṭṓ; (b) *méapuriĩm*, -uṣṭṓ.

(2) To perceive by the sense of feeling, (a) *παρότιμ*, -*τεσθ*; (b) *μοτούρις*, -*υξσθ*.

(3) To meddle or interfere with, *baɪnɪm te*: do not t. me,

(a) nā bām liom, (b) nā bāc liom, (c) nā leaḡ lām oṛm: he that toucheth this man or his wife, ḡrō bé bēanḡar leiṛ an bḡeḡar-ro nō le n-a mīnḡoi (*Gen.* 26, 11).

Touchet, *n.*, a kind of lapwing,
 αῤαῖναι, *g. id.*, *pl. -ní, m.*

Touching, *n.*, (1) handling, (a) $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\alpha\tau\omicron$, - $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon$, *m.*; (b) $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota$, - $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, *f.*; (c) $\zeta\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (d) $\zeta\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau$, - α , *f.*; (e) rubbing, $\kappa\iota\mu\iota\lambda\tau$, - ϵ , *f.*

(2) Feeling, (a) močuxṣaṭ, -uṣṭe, *m.*; (b) ṭaṭaḷḷ, -aḷḷ, *m.*

Touch-stone, *n.*, Lydian stone, basanite, formerly used to test the purity of silver and gold, (1) *θεαίρβαρις*; (2) *θεαίρβος*, -όις, -α, *f.*; (3) *τοίςλις*, *f.*; (4) *θείρβλις*, *f.*

Touch-wood, *n.*, (1) wood so decayed as to serve as tinder, (*a*) *ρροννε*, *g.* *ρρυννε*, *m.*; (*b*) *εριοναε*, *-αις*, *m.*; (*c*) *εριοναε*, *-αις*, *m.*

(2) Dried fungi used as tinder, common Mistle (Polyporus ignarius).

Tough, *u.*, (1) tenacious, capable of resisting strain, not easily broken, (*a*) *ἡσῖμ*, -*ḡne*: the meat is t., *τὰ ἀν ῥεοῦ ἡσῖμ*; (*b*) *τινὸς* (*U.*).

(2) *Fig.*, slow, stiff: the day is long, the wages (penny) small and draw your hand long and t., Իր քսօճ ան լճ Իր շարիր ան քշինո/Իր լարբանց օօ լամ շօ քսօճ քշին (*H. M.* 659); if I am hard you are t., մա՛ տճմ-քե շխարժ տճիր-քե քշին.

Tough, *n.*, a useless, spiritless person, (1) *ῥηάμυροε*, *g. id., pl. -ῶτε, m.*; (2) *ῥηγεάμυροε, m.*; (3) *ῥηγεάλας, -ας, m. (Don.)*; (4) *ῥαο, -ας, m.*

Toughen, *v.t.*, to make tough, (1) *ṽéanaim* *ruḡim*; (2) *ruḡnuḡim*, -*uḡaḡō*.

Toughly, *ad.*, in a tough manner, *ṡo ruḡim*.

Toughness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tough, (1) *ruḡnear*; (2) *ruḡnṡear*, -*ṡir*, *m.* (*Con.*).

Tour, *n.*, a journey in a circuit, (1) *cuairṡ*, -*e*, -*éanna*, *f.*; *cuairṡō*, *f.* (*M.*); (2) *iompṡém*, -*e*, -*éanna*, *f.*

Tour, *v.i.*, to make a tour, (1) *ṽéanaim* *cuairṡ* (*cuairṡō*, *M.*); (2) *iompṡémmuḡim*, -*uḡaḡō*.

Tourist, *n.*, one who makes a tour, *iompṡémneōir*, -*ōra*, -*ṡí*, *m.*

Tournament, *n.*, any contest of skill in which there are many competitors, esp. a mock fight, *bṡarṡompṡac*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ṡac*, *m.*

Tow, *n.*, the coarse part of flax, (1) *bṡarṡac*, -*ṡiḡ*, *m.*: the strong shall be as t., *berō an neairṡmar mar bṡarṡac* (*Isa.* 1, 31); a thread of t., *ṡnāṡṡe bṡarṡuḡṡ* (*Judg.* 16, 9); (2) *bunṡac*, -*ṡiḡ*, *m.*; (3) *coṡṡ*, *g.* *cuṡṡ*, *m.*

Tow, *v.t.*, to draw or pull through water by means of a rope, *ṡlaṡṡaim*, -*ṡō*.

Toward, Towards, *prep.*, (1) in the direction of, to, (*a*) *cum*, *ṡ'ionnṡurōe*: towards Whitehall, *cum an ḡalla ṡṡu*; (*b*) *ṡo*: charitable towards the poor, *carṡṡanaṡ ṡo na boiṡṡ nō ṡo na boṡṡám*; toward the south, *ṡo'n leaṡ ṡear* (*Dan.* 8, 9); (*c*) *ṡá*, *ṡé*, *ṡó*, with *ṡém*: towards the fight, *ṡá ṡém na ṡṡoṡṡa* (*U. and Con.*), *ṡé ṡém* (*M.*); (*d*) *ṡr*: he set his face towards the wilderness, *ṡo cunṡ ṡé ṡ ṡṡarō ṡr an bṡáṡac* (*Numb.* 26, 1).

(2) With respect to, regarding, concerning, *ṡ ṡṡaṡōṡ*, *ṡ ṡṡaṡōṡ*: his eye shall be evil towards his

brother, *berō ṡ ṡṡu ṡo nolc ṡ ṡṡaṡōṡ ṡ ṡṡarṡṡáṡar* (*Deut.* 28, 54); herein do I excuse myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men, *ṡr ṡr ṡ ṡon ṡo ṡaṡṡṡuḡim comṡṡar ṡṡan ṡo beṡ ṡṡam ṡṡṡ uṡṡe uṡṡr ṡ ṡṡaṡōṡ ṡṡ ṡṡur ṡaṡime* (*Acts* 24, 16).

Towel, *n.*, a cloth used for wiping the person after washing, (1) *ṡuáṡṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*leaṡṡa*, *f.* (*cf.* O.E. *towaille*; Fr. *touaille*; L.L. *toacula*; *cf.* E. *Doily*); (2) *éaṡṡṡ lám*; (3) *ṡṡarṡṡaṡōṡir nō ṡṡarṡaṡōṡir -ōra -ṡí m.*; (4) *bṡarṡ lámme*, *m.*

Tower, *n.*, a building standing alone and isolated or forming part of an edifice, (1) *ṡor*, *g. ṡur*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *twr*; L. *turris*): let us build us a city and a t., *ṡeunam caṡṡar ṡúmm ṡém ṡṡur ṡor* (*Gen.* 11, 4); (2) *ṡúr*, -*úr* *m.*, also *ṡúr*, -*e f.*: the T. of London, *ṡúr lúnṡum*.

Round t., *cunṡṡeṡṡ*, -*cṡṡe*, -*ṡ*, *f.* (for *cunṡṡṡeṡṡ*).

Town, *n.*, (1) a homestead and the lands belonging to it, *báṡṡe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ṡṡe*, *m.* I have heard *town* and *báṡṡe* used in this sense frequently in nearly all the Irish speaking districts: "this town," *an báṡṡe ṡeo*, meaning their farm and homestead. In this sense *cf.* O.E. *toun*, *tun*; A.S. *tún*, an enclosure, village, town; Icel. *tún*, an enclosure, homestead; Ir. and Gael. *dún*, a fortress or grange; W. *din*.

(2) A collection of houses larger than a village with a weekly market, (*a*) *báṡṡe*, *gen.*

id., *pl.* *βαίτε*, *m.*; (b) *ῥηάρο-βαίτε*, *m.*

Townful, *n.*, the full of a town, *lán baíte*: a mouthful of food and a t. of shame, *lán béil de biað ir lán baíte de náípe*.

Townland, *n.*, a particular district smaller than a parish; *baíte*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.* *-íte*, *m.*

Toy, *n.*, a plaything for children, (1) *áilleasán*, *-ám*, *m.* (also *áilleán*); (2) *bíreasán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (3) *deapacán*, *-ám*, *m.* (*Or.*); (4) *cealgadó leimb*: fondling a child, *as cealgadó leimb*.

Toyshop, *n.*, a shop where children's toys are sold, *riopa bíreasán nó riopa áilleasán*.

Trace, *n.*, (1) a mark left by anything passing, a path, track, course, footprint, vestige, (a) *loíς*, *g.* *luíς*, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*; (b) *ῥuan*, *-ám*, *m.*: without a t. of him left, *san a ῥuan (nó a loíς) ar an ocalam*.

(2) A chain or belt by means of which horses draw loads, (a) *ταρρακ*, *-aic*, *m.*; (b) *πέιτεακ*, *-τίς*, *-τίγε*, *m.*; (c) a plough t., *comíςρεακ*, *-ῥίς*, *-ῥίγε*, *m.*

Trace descent, *v.t.*, *ceapῥαοίῤῥm*, *-leað*.

Trace, *v.t.*, to follow the trace or track of, *leanam loíς*.

Track, *n.*, (1) a mark or trace left by something that has passed along, (1) *loíς*, *gen.* and *pl.* *luíς*, *m.*: they followed the t., *oo leanaðar an loíς*.

(2) A course or way, (a) *ῥuan*, *-ám*, *m.*; (b) *ῥαοθ*, *-οθ*, *m.*; (c) *ταίῤῥm*, *-e*, *-eaða*, *f.*

(3) Path or course as of a comet, *ῥαοναςán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Tracker, *n.*, one who tracks, *loíς-áípe*, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* *-ῥί*, *m.*

Tracking, *n.*, the act of following the tracks or traces of, *loíςáípeaéct*, *-a*, *f.*

Trackless, *a.*, having no track, *san loíς*.

Tract, *n.*, *leapῥ*, *g.* and *pl.* *leapῥ*, *m.*

Trade, *n.*, (1) business or employment as distinguished from a liberal profession, (a) *ceáῥo*, *gen.* *céῥoe*, *dat.* *céῥo*, *pl.* *-a*, *f.* (*ceáῥo* and *céῥo*, *U.*): to learn a t., *ῥoḡluim céῥoe*; what is your t., *cao ir ceáῥo ouit*; I have no t. or profession, *ní' l ceáῥo ná ealaða* (*pron. alaoi*) *asam*; a man is not more noble than his t., *ní uairle ouine ná a ceáῥo*; *nom.* also *céῥo*: for their t. hath been to feed cattle, *óir ir é ba céῥo oóib áíῥnéir oo beaçuḡað* (*Gen* 46, 32); (b) *láméalaða*, *gen* *-an*, *dat.* *-ám*, *pl.* *-óna*, *f.*: the t. of war, *ealaða éoḡarð*.

(2) Buying and selling, (a) commerce, (i) *comíceannac*, *m.*, (ii) *comíceannuróeaéct*, *-a*, *f.*, (iii) *ceannuróeaéct*, *-a*, *f.*; (b) traffic, *ῥῥáéctáil*, *-ála*, *f.*; (c) dealing, *ῥeacáípeaéct*, *-a*, *f.*; (d) barter, *maíáíῥe*, *-e*, *f.*

Trade, *v.i.*, to buy and sell or barter, to traffic, to carry on a commercial business, (1) *iomlataim*, *v.n.* *iomlat*: they traded in thy fairs with silver, iron, tin and lead, *o'iomlataíóir ann ῥ'áonuḡib maíle le haíḡíóo, íarann, ῥtán asur tuaróe* (*Ezek.* 27, 12); (2) *maῥḡálatam*, *-ḡáil*: they traded in thy fairs, *oo maῥḡálatar ann ῥ'áonuḡib* (*Ezek.* 27, 22); (3) *ῥeacaim*, *ῥeicim*, *v.n.* *ῥeic*: they traded in thy market, *oo ῥeacáoíῥ ar oo maῥḡað* (*Ezek.* 17, 17); (4)

μαλαπτειν, *v.n.* μαλαπτ: dwell and t. you therein, κομνιζο δαυρ μαλαπτιζο ανν (*Gen.* 34, 10); (5) he traded with them, οο ριννε ρε ceannuigeact leó (*Mat.* 25, 16).

Trade mark, *n.*, a distinguishing mark affixed to goods by a manufacturer or merchant, (1) κομάρτα ceannuigeacta; (2) κομάρτα γνωτα; (3) εραοθ δον-αιζ.

Trader, *n.*, a merchant, (1) μα-αρτόρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) ceannuróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*

Tradesman, *n.*, a mechanic, (1) ceárpouróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*; (2) ρεαρ céρρε, *m.*; (3) coll. luét céρρε.

Tradesman-like, *a.*, made or done with skill, ceárhoamit, -mía.

Tradesmanship, *n.*, skill at one's trade, cérhoamíact, -a, *f.*

Tradespeople, *n.*, people engaged in trade, luét óiol δαυρ ceannac, *e.g.* paper-sellers, luét παρπέαρ οο óiol; fish buyers, luét ιαρζ οο ceannac.

Trade wind, *n.*, a wind in the torrid zone which always blows from the same quarter and therefore useful to navigators and hence to trade, ζαοτ αν ceannuróe, *f.*

Tradeswoman, *n.*, a woman who trades, bainceannuróe, *f.*

Trading, *n.* See Trade (2).

Tradition, *n.*, (1) opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, customs or usages transmitted orally, (a) béatoróeap, -οιρ, *m.*; (b) γνωτ-εμννε, *g. id.*, *f.*: t. of the ancients in succession, γνωτ-εμννε να ρεαν οιαρό αρ ηοιαρό; (c) ρεανεμννε, *g. id.*, *f.*; (d) βεαλατρίρ, -e, *f.*; (e) βυαν-εμννε; (f) οάιλεαθ, -ιρό, *m.*;

(g) τρατeturóe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte, *m.*: after the traditions of men, οο ρεαρ τρατeturóe να ηοαομε (*Coll.* 2, 8).

(2) Specifically practice, custom or usage, γνωτuζαθ, -uίze, *m.*: why do thy disciples transgress the t. of the elders? ερεο ρά a ράρνιζο οο όερcioθαί-ρτ γνωτuζαθ να ριννρεαρ (*Mat.* 16, 2).

Traditional, Traditionary, *a.*, of or pertaining to or derived from tradition, béatoróeac, -οίze.

Traditional music, ceól típe.

Traduce, *v.t.*, to calumniate, vilify or defame, (1) cúlmapuίzim, -uζαθ; (2) cúlcamim, -neac.

Traducement, *n.*, the act of traducing, (1) cúlmapuίζαθ, -uίze, *m.*; (2) cúlcamneac, -nte, *m.*

Traducer, *n.*, one who traduces, (1) cúlmapuίzeóιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*; (2) cúlcamneac, -τιζ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Traduction, *n.* See Traducement.

Traductive, *a.*, tending to traduce, (1) cúlmapuίzeac, -τίze; (2) cúlcamneac, -τιze.

Traffic, *n.*, buying and selling or bartering in the way of business, (1) ceannac, -αιζ, -αιze, *m.*; (2) ceannuróeact, -a, *f.* (*cf. B.L.L.* III. 426, 6); (3) μαλαπτ, -e and -αρτα, *pl.* -eaca, *f.*

Trafficker, *n.*, a trader, ceannuróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óte (*Isa.* 23, 8).

Trafficking, *n.*, trading in a small way, ceannuróeact, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Tragedian, *n.*, an actor in tragedy, ρλαοαρóιρ, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Tragedienne, *n.*, an actress in tragedy, ρλαοαρóζ, -όίze, -όζa, *f.*

Tragedy, *n.*, the species of drama which shows the terrible phases of character or life with a fatal ending, (1) ρλαοαραθ, -τα, *m.*

- (O' R.); (2) *clunice* *clunice*; (3) *bponclunice*, *g. id.*, *pl. -cte*, *f.*
- Tragic, Tragical, (1) of or pertaining to tragedy, *platonarac*, *-arice*.
 (2) Fatal to life, *marbctac*, *-arice*.
 (3) Mournful, *bponac*, *-arice*.
 Tragically, *ad.*, in a tragic manner, *so platonarac*.
 Tragicalness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being tragic, *platonaract*, *-a*, *f.*
- Trail, *n.*, (1) the track or scent left by man or beast, *topis*, *gen.* and *pl. lupis*, *m.*
 (2) A footpath or track, *rian*, *-am*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also *g. pem*. See O'Don. Gram. 410, (3).
- Trail, *v.t.*, (1) to hunt by the track, to track, *topisam*, *v.n. topis*.
 (2) To draw or drag as along the ground, (a) *tapramisim*, *v.n. tapramis*, with *i noiaro*; (b) *rtapaoitlim*, *-leao*; (c) *plaothaim*, *-ao*.
- Trailing, *n.*, (1) the act of tracking, *topisameact*, *gen. -ta*, *f.*
 (2) The act of drawing after, (a) *rtapaoitleao*, *-ite*, *m.*; (b) *plaothao*, *-oia*, *m.*
- Train, *n.*, (1) that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer, (a) *rtapar*, *gen.* and *pl. -ar*, *m.*; (b) *rtapall*, *-e*, *f.* (*gl. syrma*).
 (2) The tail of a bird, (a) *earball*, *-all*, *m.*; (b) *peac*, *-eice*, *-a*, *f.*: a peacock's t., *peac peacoice*.
 (3) Retinue, (a) *cuallact*, *gen. -a*, *f.*; (b) *cuoeacta*, *g. -tan*, *dat. -tam*, *f.*: she came . . . with a great t., *tamis ri . . . te cuoeactam romioi* (1 *Kings* 10, 2); (c) *luet leanamna*: his t. filled the temple, *so lionaoar a luet leanamna an campall*

(*Isa.* 6, 1); (d) poetic retinue, *oam*, *-am*, *pl. id.* and *-mna*, *m.*

(4) A line of carriages on a railroad, *tpaen*, *g. -a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Train, *v.t.*, to teach, to educate, (a) *mumim*, *-neao*; (b) *teasarsam*, *v.n. teasars*: t. up a child in the way he should go, *teasars an leaoi ran tpiice ann ar oioi so imteact* (*Prov.* 22, 6).

(2) To break or tame, *ptao-uism*, *-uio*.

Training, *n.*, (1) education, *mum-eao*, *-nte* *m.*

(2) The act of breaking or taming, as a horse, (a) *ptao-uio*, *-uio*, *m.* (*cf. B.L.L. V. 212*); (b) *bpeaoac*, *-aric*, *m.*

Traitor, *n.*, one who betrays his country or any confidence or trust, (1) *bpaiceioi*, *-oia*, *-ri*, *m.*; (2) *bpaioioi*, *m.*; (3) *peallioi*, *-oia*, *-ri*, *m.*; (4) *peallac*, *-aric*, *m.*; (5) *cealtape*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -ri*, *m.*; (6) *pl.*, (a) *luet ceitice*, *m.*, (b) *luet bpaia*, *m.* (2 *Tim.* 3, 4).

Traitorous, *a.*, treacherous, *peallac*, *-arice*.

Traitorously, *ad.*, in a traitorous manner, *so peallac*.

Traitorousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being traitorous, *peallacact*, *-a*, *f.*

Traitress, *n.*, a woman traitor, (1) *banbpaioioi*; (2) *pealliois*, *-oie*, *-a*, *f.*

Trammel, *v.t.*, to hamper, to shackle, *cuipuisim*, *-uio*.

Tramontane, *a.*, lying beyond the mountain, *tap riao* (*cf. tap leay*).

Tramp, *n.*, (1) a vagrant, a beggar, (a) *bacac*, *gen. -aric*, *pl. -arice*, *m.*; (b) *riuioi*, *-oia*, *-ri*, *m.*; (c) *peap riuioi*: turn the cake or

you will have the tramp's curse, *tionntuis̄ an bonnōs nō berō mallāc̄t an f̄ir̄ r̄iubail or̄t*; (d) *pl. luēt̄ r̄iubail*; (e) *r̄pailp̄in, g. id., pl. -nī, m.*: without knowing that you are not a t. from Meath, *san r̄ior̄ aḡam f̄eīm naē r̄pailp̄in o'n̄ m̄r̄oe t̄ú (Or. song)*; (f) *reac̄tur̄oe, g. id., pl. -ōte, m.*

(2) A foot journey, *r̄iubail, -ail, m.*

Tramp, *v.t.* and *i.*, to travel, to wander, to stroll, *r̄iub̄laim, v.n. r̄iub̄ail.*

Trample, *v.t.*, to tread under foot, (1) *r̄alt̄p̄aim, v.n. r̄alt̄p̄ait̄, fut. r̄alt̄p̄eōp̄as̄*: do not cast pearls before swine lest they t. them under their feet, *nā t̄eil̄gr̄ō b̄ur̄ ḡcloēa uair̄le a b̄riac̄ōnuir̄e na muc̄ ar̄ eāḡla ḡo r̄alt̄p̄eōp̄air̄ōir̄ or̄t̄a le n-a ḡcop̄air̄b̄ (Mat. 7, 6)*; they trampled them down, *ōo r̄alt̄p̄as̄ar̄ or̄t̄a r̄ior̄*; (2) *ōéan-aim r̄alt̄p̄ait̄ ar̄*: the young lion and the dragon thou shalt t. under foot, *ōo ōéanair̄ r̄alt̄p̄ait̄ ar̄ an leom̄an ōḡ ḡ ar̄ an n̄or̄p̄as̄un (Ps. 91, 13)*; (3) I will t. them in my fury, *r̄iub̄lōc̄ar̄ō mé ruar̄ or̄t̄a ann mo ēut̄ac̄ (Ia. 63, 3)*; (4) *r̄ataluiḡim, -tailt̄*; (5) *ḡab-aim ōe ēop̄air̄b̄ air̄.*

Trampler, *n.*, one who tramples, *r̄alt̄p̄ait̄e, gen. id., pl. -r̄í, m.*

Trampling, *n.*, the act of treading under foot, (1) *r̄alt̄p̄ait̄, -e* and *-ar̄t̄a, f.*; (2) *r̄álas̄, -l̄ta, m.* (*cf. B.L.L. III. 296, 16, and IV. 86, 21*); (3) *aḡ ḡab̄áil ōe ēop̄air̄b̄ ionnam*, with *or̄im* it would mean kicking me; (4) *cop̄air̄, -r̄p̄ac̄, f.*; (5) *r̄atal̄it̄, -ail̄ta, f.* (with *ar̄*).

Trance, *n.*, (1) a state in which the soul seems to be rapt in visions, an ecstasy, *néail, -éil*,

m.: he fell into a t., *ōo ēuar̄ō reir̄ion i néail (Acts 10, 10)*; and it came to pass that . . . while I prayed in the temple I was in a t., *aḡur̄ t̄árl̄a an tan . . . ōo r̄inne mé up̄nair̄ḡe ann̄ra t̄eamp̄oil ḡo n̄oeac̄ar̄ō mé a néail (Acts 22, 17)*.

(2) (*Med.*), a condition often very like death, the functions of the body being in a state of suspense and the breathing and pulsation of the heart either very faint or entirely imperceptible, (a) *t̄ám, gen. t̄áime, pl. -eac̄a, f.*; (b) *t̄ám̄ruan, -aim, m.*; (c) *t̄áim-néail, -néil̄, m.*; (d) *toir̄c̄im, -e, f.*; (e) *toir̄c̄im ruain.*

Trance-like, *a.*, (1) *t̄áim̄néail̄ac̄, -air̄ḡe*; (2) *toir̄c̄imeac̄, -m̄iḡe*: in a t., *t̄áml̄as̄.*

Tranquil, *a.*, quiet, calm, undisturbed, peaceful, (1) *ciúm, -e*; (2) *roc̄air̄, -c̄ra*; (3) *riér̄ō, -e*; (4) *r̄ám̄ac̄, -air̄ḡe*; (5) *ruaim̄neac̄, -m̄iḡe.*

Tranquillize, *v.t.*, to make tranquil, (1) *ciúim̄im, -neac̄ō*; (2) *riót̄c̄uiḡim, -uḡas̄ō.*

Tranquillity, *n.*, the quality or state of being tranquil, (1) *ciúimear̄, gen. -ir̄, m.*; (2) *riót̄c̄ám, -ána, f.*: if it may be a lengthening of thy t., *má'r̄ r̄as̄uḡas̄ō ar̄ ōo riót̄c̄ám é (Dan. 4, 27)*.

Tranquilly, *ad.*, (1) *ḡo ciúm*; (2) *ḡo riér̄ō.*

Tranquillness, *n.* See Tranquillity.

Transact, *v.t.*, to do, to perform, (1) *ḡniom̄uiḡim, -uḡas̄ō*; (2) *ōéanam, -am̄*; (3) *ōoḡnim.*

Transaction, *n.*, that which is done or performed, *ḡniom̄, -a, -ar̄t̄a, m.*

Transgressor, *n.*, one who breaks
a law or violates a command,
a sinner, (1) κοινῶς, -της, *pl.*
id., *m.*; (2) κτηνωτής, -της, *pl.*
id., *m.*

Transient, *a.*, of short duration, transitory, (1) *putam*, -e (*opp.* of *putam*, everlasting) ; (2) *oiombuan*, -aine.

Transiently, *ad.*, in a transient manner, (1) ʒo ʋutɛm; (2) ʒo ʋiombuɛn.

Transientness, *n.*, the quality of being transient, (1) οὐράνιαι, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) οἰομβυαίαι, *g. id.*, *f.*

Transitive, *a.* (*Gram.*), passing over to an object required to complete the sense, ἀντρεαδ̄, -νιζε̄.

Transitorily, *ad.*, in a transitory manner, so *oiombuan*.

Transitoriness, *n.*, the quality of
being transitory, *ombuame, g.*
id., f.

Transitory, *a.*, not lasting, evanescent, ὀϊομβυαν, -αμε: the t. pleasures of the world, ῥάδαιτε ὀϊομβυαν ἀν τρᾶοζαίλ.

Translatable, *a.*, (1) fit to be translated, *ionairtunışte*.

(2) Capable of being translated,
 ῥο-διῥτιγῆτε.

Translate, *v.t.*, to express in the words of another language, (1) ἀρτυρίζω, -ιυῖσθαι; (2) τιονν-
ταρίζω, -τόθαι; (3) ιομπυρίζω, -πόθαι.

Translation, *n.*, the act of rendering into another language, also the version thus produced, (1) ἀρ-
τιμυζᾶν, *gen.* and *pl.* -τιμυζέ, *m.*; (2) ἰομπόρ, -ποιμυζέ, *m.*; (3)
τιοννντόρ, -τουμυζέ, *m.*

Translator, *n.*, one who translates,
 (1) ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, -όρω, -νί, *m.*;
 (2) ἰσχυρίζομαι, *m.*; (3) τιονν-
 τίζομαι, *m.*

Translucency, *n.*, the quality or state of being translucent, *πομπέα*, *f.*

Translucent, *a.*, transmitting light but without permitting objects to be seen distinctly, *opaque*.

Transmarine, *a.*, beyond the sea,
(1) τὰν ἑλάν; (2) τὰν παρρηγε;
(3) ἀλλήμυρδα, *ind.*

Transmit, *v.v.*, (1) to send to another person, *cunim* 50 *oume* eile.

(2) To send from one place to another, κυριον ο διτ σο ηδιτ ειλε.

(3) To pass on or down by inheritance: the glory he got from his ancestors he transmitted to his successors, an onôp to ruar pé ó na řnnrřuó to řuř pé ruar to ó řřřuó.

Transmontane, *a.*, lying or being
beyond mountains, ԾԱՌ ՐԱԺԾ.

Transmutable, *a.*, capable of being changed into a different substance, (1) րօճիւրդե; (2) րօճեալիւրդե.

Transmutation, *n.*, the act of transmuting or the state of being transmuted, (1) ἀντρουσθό, -ιστε, *m.*; (2) ἀτρουσθό, -υϊστε, *m.*

Transmute, *v.t.*, to change from one substance into another, (1) $\alpha\tau\tau\mu\gamma\imath\mu$, $-\imath\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$; (2) $\alpha\tau\mu\imath\gamma\imath\mu$, $-\imath\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\theta$ (correctly $\alpha\imath\tau\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu\imath\gamma\imath\mu = \alpha\imath\tau + \sqrt{\epsilon\alpha\mu\mu}$).

Transom, *n.*, a horizontal cross-
bar, *τραρνάν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άν,
m.

Transparency, *n.*, the quality or condition of being transparent, (1) *ροντρεαδ̣ε̣τ*, -*Δ*, *f.*; (2) *οεαυ̣-ρ̣υ̣ι̣ς̣τε̣α̣δ̣ε̣τ*, -*Δ*, *f.*

Transparent, *a.*, pervious to light,
(1) *roulpeac*, -*riže*; (2) *rouléin*,
-*e*; (3) *veallpungšteac*, -*čriže*:

as it were t. glass, *ἀμυλ γλομε*
οελληριγχεαδ (*Rev.* 21, 21).

Transparently, *ad.*, in a transparent manner, (1) *σο ποιέρι*; (2) *σο οελληριγχεαδ*.

Transparentness, *n.*, the quality or state of being transparent, (1) *ποιέριε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *οελληριγχεαδτ*, *-α*, *f.*

Transpire, *v.i.*, (1) to happen : it transpired, *τuit ré amac*.

(2) To escape from secrecy : the secret of the council soon transpired, *ρζαοιτεαδ amac ζαν μοιτλ ρύν na comairle*.

Transplant, *v.t.*, to remove and plant in another place, *αττειριμ*, *-ειρι*.

Transport, *v.t.*, (1) to carry from one place to another, *ιομεριμ*, *-ειρι*.

(2) To banish as a criminal, *οιβριμ*, *-βιριτ*.

Transportable, *a.*, capable of being transported, *ρο-ιομεριμ*.

Transpose, *v.t.*, to change the place or order of, *ατπειριζιμ εαζαρι*.

Transposition, *n.* (*Gram.*), the change of the natural order of words in a sentence, *αλλειρι*, *-ειρι*, *m.* : t. of words, *αλλειρι na βροκαλ*.

Transubstantiation, *n.*, a change into another substance, *βριοςειριτπειρυσαδ*, *-ιγχε*, *m.*

Trap, *n.*, a gin or snare, (1) *οοι*, *gen.* and *pl.* *οοιτ*, *m.*; (2) *ζαριτε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-τι*, *f.*, *dim.* *ζαριτιν*, *m.*, and *ζαριτεος*, *f.*; (3) *ραμνντεαρι*, *gen.* and *pl.* *-ειρι*, also *-εαρια*, *m.*; (4) *λιον*, *gen.* *λιν*, *pl.* *λιοντα*, *m.*; (5) *ραρι*, *-αρι*, *pl. id.*, *d.pl.* *ραριαδ*; (6) *ιννεατλ*, *-νιτλ*, *m.*, also *ιννιτ*, *-ε*, *-εαδ*, *f.*, *dim.* *ινντεος*, *f.*; (7) *κειτεαδ*, *-τιγχε*, *-α*, *f.* (*cf.* *B.L.L.* III. 274, 4).

Trap, *v.t.*, to catch in a trap, (1) *ζαδαιμ ι ηζαριτε*, *ι ηοοι*, *νό ι λιον*; (2) *ζαριτιμ*, *-τεαδ*.

Trap-door, *n.*, a lifting or sliding door in a roof or floor, *κομιτα τοζαλα*, *f.*

Trapped, *a.*, caught in a trap, *ζαδτα* (*ι ηοοι*, *ι ηζαριτε*, etc.).

Trapper, *n.*, one who traps animals, esp. for their fur, *κεττειριε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-ρι*, *m.*

Trappings, *n.*, that which serves to adorn, (1) *κυλαρο*, *g. id.*, *pl.* *-εαδ* and *-ταδ*, *f.* and *m.* : the t. of a horse, *κυλαρο εαριτλ*; (2) *τπειλλιμ*, *-αμ*, *m.*

Trash, *n.*, rubbish, refuse, (1) *οραδ-ριγχεατλ*, *-ζιτλ*, *m.*; (2) *τυριαιρι*, *-ε*, *f.*; (3) *τραριαιρι*, *-ε*, *f.*; (4) *τριαειριαιρι*, *-ε*, *f.*; (5) *κειαναιρι*, *-ε*, *f.*; (6) *βριυρζαν*, *-αμ*, *m.*; (7) *ρζαριυαρι*, *-αρι*, *m.*; (8) *ζπειμ-ιρζ*, *-ε*, *f.*

Trashy, *a.*, containing much trash, *ζπειμριγχεαδ*, *-ζιγχε*.

Travail, *n.*, parturition, labour, (1) *τιννεαρι κιομνε*, *m.*; (2) *ιυγε ρεοιτ*, *m.*; (3) *ιοθνα*, *f.*, *pl.* of *ιοθα*, a pain or pang.

Travel, *n.*, a journey, (1) *ταιριτεατ*, *gen.* and *pl.* *ταιριτιτλ*, *m.*; (2) *τιυαρι*, *-αρι*, *m.*, also *g.* *-α* (*cf.* *ζιοτλα τιυαρια*, *B.L.L.* I. 160y); (3) *τριατλ*, *-ατλ*, *m.*; (4) *αριτεαρι*, *-τιρι*, *m.* : Paul's companion in t., *κομαριτπειρε ροιτ* (*Acts* 19, 29).

Travel, *v.i.*, to journey to distant places, (1) *ταιριτεατλαιμ*, *v.n.* *ταιριτεατ* : he has travelled all over France, *οο ταριτεατ ρε αν ρειμννε τιμκεατλ*; (2) *τριατλ-αιμ*, *v.n.* *τριατλ*; (3) *ριυβλαιμ*, *-θατ* (*cf.* *W. sefyll*) : they travelled as far as Phenice, *οο ριυβλαοαρι σο ρενικια* (*Acts* 11, 19).

Traveller, *n.*, (1) one who travels, (a) ταιρτεαλας, -ας, -ας, *m.*; (b) τριαλλαρη, *g. id., pl. -ή, m.*; (c) τριαλλάν, -άν, *m.*; (d) τυπαρ-άν, -άν, *m.*; (e) αρτηάνας, -ας, -ας, *m.*; (f) *pl. luc̃τ ταιρτι*; (g) *pl. δορ ιμ̃τεαατ̃α.*

(2) (*Naut.*), an iron ring encircling a rope or spar and sliding thereon, ριυ̃ς, -υ̃ς, -υ̃ς, *f.*

Travelling, *n.*, the act of journeying. See Travel, *n.*

Traversable, *a.*, (1) fit to be traversed, ιν̃τριυ̃βατ̃α.

(2) Capable of being traversed, ρο̃ςτριυ̃βατ̃α.

Traverse, *v.t.*, to wander over, to journey across, (1) ριυ̃βλαιμ̃ τ̃αρ; (2) λ̃αν̃ριυ̃βλαιμ̃, -β̃αι; (3) ταιρ-τεαλαιμ̃, *v.n. ταιρτεαλ̃.*

Tray, *n.*, a small trough or vessel of various materials, (1) τριυ̃τ̃ι, *gen. -e, pl. -ί, f. (cf. L. trulla)*; (2) ρι̃τεαλ̃, -τ̃ι, *m. (gl. trulla).*

Treacherous, *a.*, like a traitor, perfidiously betraying a person or cause, (1) ρεαλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, -ας; (2) μεαβ̃λαις, -ας, -ας; (3) ceal̃ς, -ας, -ας; (4) miõcõiñgeaλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, -ας.

T. person, (a) ρεαλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, *m.*; (b) μεαβ̃λαιρη, *g. id., pl. -ή, m.*; (c) ραλ̃ιρ̃ινας, -ας, -ας.

Treacherously, *ad.*, in a treacherous manner, σο̃ ρεαλ̃ιτ̃ας.

Treacherousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being treacherous, (1) ρεαλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, *f.*; (2) μεαβ̃λαις, -ας, *f.*; (3) miõcõiñgeaλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, *f.*

Treachery, *n.*, violation of allegiance, faith or confidence, (1) ρεαλ̃ι, *gen. ρεαλ̃ι, f., g. ρεαλ̃ι, m. (O'D. Gram. 20, 410)*; (2) ρεαλ̃ι-β̃εαρ̃, *f.*: no badness till t., ñi h̃oic̃ σο̃ m̃ba ρεαλ̃ι; (3) ρεαλ̃ι-τ̃ας, -ας, *f.*; (4) μεαλ̃ιτ̃ας, -ας, *f.*;

(5) ciuãiñrõeas̃, -ας, *f. (Con.)*; (6) ciuãiñrẽas̃, -ας, *f.*; (7) ρεαλ̃ι-ḡñiom̃, *m.*; (8) meang̃tõil̃, -õla, *f.*; (9) miõcõñgeaλ̃ι, -ḡil̃, *m.*; (10) b̃rãfl̃am̃ς, -e, *f.*; (11) ραλ̃ιρ̃ινας, -ας, *f.*; (12) meab̃ail̃, -b̃la, *f.*, also meab̃ail̃, -ail̃, *m.*; (13) ceal̃ςr̃iuñ, -ū̃m̃, *m.*; (14) ceal̃ς, -ẽil̃ς, -ας, *f.*; (15) ρεαλ̃ι-αρ̃ ĩoññtaõib̃.

Treacle, *n.*, molasses, ρρο̃π̃ιur̃, -e, *f.*

Tread, *v.t.*, (1) to step or walk on, (a) ραλ̃ιρ̃αιμ̃, -ταιρ̃ιτ̃; (b) ραταλ̃-υ̃ḡim̃, *v.n. ραταλ̃ιτ̃.*

(2) To feather, to cover, to copulate (said of the male bird), ciuãt̃aim̃, -as̃.

Treading, *n.*, (1) the act of stepping or walking on, (a) ραλ̃ιρ̃αιτ̃, *g. -e and -αρ̃τ̃ας, f.*; (b) ραταλ̃ιτ̃, -ail̃τ̃ας, *f.*

(2) Copulation of birds, (a) ciuãt̃as̃, -t̃τ̃ας, *m.*; (b) uñas̃, -ñτ̃ας, *m.*: the time of t., ãim̃rẽap̃ uñt̃a (*B.L.L. III. 380, 4*).

Treadle, *n.*, the part of a machine pressed by the foot, (1) of a spade, lathe, etc., ραταλ̃ιτ̃, *gen. -ail̃τ̃ας, pl. -τ̃ι, f.*; (2) of a spade (a) b̃rõḡḡiñ, *m. (parts of M.)*, (b) bac̃añ, -ā̃m̃ (*Don. and Mayo*), (c) ḡim̃rẽā̃ñ, -ā̃m̃ (*Aran*), (d) ciuãr̃, -airẽ, -ας, *f. (Or.)*, (e) ρaõir̃rẽ, *g. id., f. (Cork)*, (f) ẽil̃ic̃, -e, -ί, *f.*; (3) of a loom, (a) mãrõe cõir̃ẽ, (b) ciuãt̃, -ĩẽit̃ẽ, -ας, *f.*; (4) of a spinning wheel, (a) mãrõe uãr̃-τ̃air̃, *m.*, (b) c̃r̃anñ cãr̃t̃a, *m.*, (c) cõr̃ cãr̃ãrõe (*Der.*).

Tread-mill, *n.*, a mill worked by persons treading on steps and used as a method of prison discipline, m̃uteãnñ ραλ̃ιρ̃αιτ̃ẽ.

Treason, *n.*, disloyalty to one's country, (1) mẽir̃lẽas̃ar̃, *gen. and pl. -air̃, m.*; (2) t̃rẽar̃, -ας, *m. (A. MacC.)*; (3) ρεαλ̃ι, -ẽil̃ẽ,

f.: she cried out *t.*, *t.*, ὁ'εἰς ῥί
 ῥεαῖ, ῥεαῖ (2 *Kings* 11, 14).

Treasonable, *a.*, involving treason,
 disloyal, (1) *neimōitpeac*, -*riſe* ;
 (2) *ῥεαῖταc*, -*aiſe*.

Treasonableness, *n.*, the quality or
 state of being treasonable, (1)
neimōitpeac, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ῥεαῖ-*
ταc, -*a*, *f.*

Treasonably, *ad.*, in a treasonable
 manner, (1) *ſo neimōitpeac* ; (2)
ſo ῥεαῖταc.

Treasure, *n.*, (1) wealth, (a) *ῥτόρ*,
 -*óir*, *m.*: without *t.*, without a
 friend, *ſan ῥτόρ ſan caparo* ; (b)
ῥarōḡpeap, -*riur*, *m.*; (c) *cirte*, *g.*
id., *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*: cold is fame
 without *t.*, *ſan cirte ir ῥuar*
an cíú ; (d) *ῥτόρcirt*, *m.*; (e)
óircirt, *m.*; (f) *iolmāom*, -*e*, *f.*;
 (g) *cillín*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Secret t., *ῥolacán*, -*ám*, *m.*

(2) A great quantity of any-
 thing collected for future use,
 (a) *ionmúr*, -*uir*, *m.*: we have
 treasures in the field of wheat
 and of barley, of oil and of
 honey, *ṽá ionmúr aſamh annra*
mācáipe de cṽuirṽneacṽo ṽo'edṽina
ṽo'ola ṽo míl (*Jer.* 41, 8) ;
 (b) *ῥτόρ*, -*óir*, *m.*

(3) That which is very much
 valued, (a) *ῥτόρ*, -*óir*, *m.*: you
 are my *t.*, *mo ῥτόρ cíú* ; (b)
ionmúr, -*uir*, *m.*: ye shall be
 a peculiar *t.* unto me, *beicṽi ṽar*
n-ionmúr aṽiſe [áṽiſe] aſam
(Ex. 19, 5).

T. cities, *cacṽipeacá cum ion-*
múr (*Ex.* 1, 11).

Treasure, *v.t.*, to lay up, to hoard,
ṽairſim, -*ſeacṽ*.

Treasurer, *n.*, one who has care
 of a treasure, treasury or col-
 lected funds, (1) *cirteóir*, -*óra*,
 -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *cirteacán*, -*ám*, *m.*;
 (3) *óircirtcirt*, *m.*

Treasureship, *n.*, the office of
 treasurer, *cirteóipeac*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Treasury, *n.*, (1) the place where
 treasure is deposited, (a) *cirte*,
gen. id., *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*; (b) *ῥeṽoṽá*,
 -*n*, *d.* -*m*, *f.*; (c) *óir-cirt*.

(2) The King's Exchequer, (1)
Riſcirt, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*cí*, *m.*; (2)
Cirte an Ríogṽ.

Treat, *n.*, an entertainment ex-
 pressive of esteem. *cuirim*, -*e*,
 -*eacá*, *f.*

Treat, *v.t.*, (1) to subject to some
 action, as : to *t.* it or him in the
 same manner, (a) *an cleap*
céaṽna ṽo ṽéanam leir ; (b) *an*
cleap céaṽna ṽ'imirt aṽi ; (c)
an bob céaṽna ṽo ṽualac aṽi.

(2) To entertain with food or
 drink, *cuirim ṽo cāṽeirt ṽo*
ṽume.

(3) To discourse on, (a) *ṽiáct-*
aim, *v.n.* *ṽiáct*, with *aṽi* : to *t.*
 of peace with the enemy, *ṽiáct*
aṽi ṽioṽcám leir an námaro ; (b)
cuirim ṽior aṽi ; (c) *labṽaim aṽi*.

Treating, *n.*, discoursing on, (1)
ṽiáct, -*a*, *m.*, with *aṽi* ; (2) *aſ*
cuir ṽior aṽi.

Treatise, *n.*, a written composition
 on a particular subject, (1) *ṽiáct*,
gen. -*a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ṽiáctacó*,
 -*aró*, *m.*; (3) *ṽiáctar*, -*aṽi*, *m.*

Treatment, *n.*, manner of treating,
úṽáro, -*e*, -*eacá*, *f.*

Treaty, *n.*, an agreement made,
 esp. between two or more nations
 (1) *ṽanna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.*; (2)
connṽacó, -*narṽa*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3)
comſeall, *gen.* and *pl.* -*ſúll*, *m.*;
 (4) *ceanſal*, -*aṽi*, *m.*

Treble, *a.*, threefold, (1) *ṽriṽillte* ;
 (2) *ṽó ṽri*.

Tree, *n.*, (1) any perennial woody
 plant of considerable size grow-
 ing with a single trunk, (a)
cṽann, *gen.* and *pl.* *cṽamn*, *d.*

-*naib*, *m.* (*cf.* W. and Bret. *prenn*; Lat. *cornus*): do not be going between the bark and the t., *i.* between near relatives, *ná bí as out roir an cpoiceann ir an cpann* (*Prov.*); (*b*) bite, *g. id.*, *pl. -lí*, *m.* (sacred t.): here is a health from man to man as goes the bird from t. to t., *reo pláinte ó dúine go dúine mar téro an t-éan ó bile go bile* (*Or.*); (*c*) *fiob*, *g. fearó*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *gwydd*).

(2) A piece of timber used for various purposes, *cpann*, *g. -ainn*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, as: scythe t., *cpann rpeite*; spade t., *cpann (ráim- tác) ráinne*.

(3) A gallows, a cross, *croc*, *-oice*, *-a*, *f.*, [Jesus] Whom they slew and hanged on a t., [Íorá] *noc do márbadair ó'á crocáó a scroic* (*Acts* 10, 39).

T. moss, *caoince coille* (*cf.* *caoince liat*, *m.*, mildew).

T. sparrow, *sealban na scraob*.

Trefoil, *n.*, any plant of the genus *Trifolium*, (1) *reamar*, *-mra*, *f.*; (2) purple, (*a*) *reamar capail*, (*b*) *reamar léana*; (3) white, *reamróg*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*

Tremble, *v.i.*, to shake involuntarily with fear, cold, etc., (1) *cruotaim*, *v.n. cruic* and *cruot*; (2) *cruotnuigim*, *-uigáó*.

Trembling, *a.*, shaking, tottering, quivering, (1) *creatác*, *-aige*; (2) *bailcreatác*, *-aige*; (3) *cruotánac*, *-aige*.

Trembling, *n.*, the act of shaking, tottering, or quivering, (1) *cruic*, *g. creatá*, *m.*; (2) *bailcruic*, *-creatá*, *m.*; (3) *timcruic*, *m.* (from terror); (4) *cruicir*, *-e*, *f.*; (5) *cruotnuigáó*, *-uigíte*, *m.*; (6) *ar cruic*: I was t., *bíor ar cruic*.

Tremendous, *a.*, exciting fear or terror, (1) *aróbreac*, *-rige*; (2) *uacóbrac*, *-aige*.

Tremendously, *ad.*, in a tremendous manner, *go haróbreac*.

Tremendousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tremendous, (1) *aróbreact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *uacóbract*, *-a*, *f.*

Tremour, *Tremor*, *n.*, a trembling, shaking or shivering, (1) *cruic*, *gen. and pl. creatá*, *m.*; (2) *creatán*, *-áin*, *m.*

Tremulous, *a.*, trembling, shaking, shivering, (1) *creatác*, *-aige*; (2) *bailcreatác*, *-aige*; (3) *creat-ánac*, *-aige*.

Tremulously, *ad.*, in a tremulous manner, *go creatác*.

Tremulousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being tremulous, *creat-act*, *-a*, *f.*

Trench, *n.*, a long narrow cut in the earth for draining, covering troops, etc., (1) *róis*, *gen. ríge*, *pl. -a*, *-áca*, and *róicraca*, *f.*; (2) *foráó*, *-aró*, *m.*; (3) *eirre*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -eáca*, *f.*; (4) *éirreac*, *-rige*, *f.*; (5) *eirrin*, *g. id.*, *m.* (*Or.*); (6) *treimre*, *f.*; (7) *clar*, *-e*, *pl. -eáca* and *-eanna*, *f.*; (8) *clar*, *g. -ac*, *pl. -a*, *f.* (*cf. nom.*, *B.L.L.* IV. 112, 3; *gen. id.*, 76, 8; *pl. id.* V. 154, 23; *cf. as líonáó na clarac*, *B. B.* 473, 632; *clar* is still used in parts of *U.* and in *M.* in *gen. pl.*, *as nómar na sciar*; (9) an open trench, *ríonnra*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ái*, *m.*

Trench, *v.t.*, (1) to cut furrows or ditches in, *claruigim*, *-uigáó*.

(2) To dig or cultivate deeply, *raotruigim*, *-uigáó*.

Trencher, *n.*, a dish or wooden platter, (1) *céirnin*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (2) *treimriúr*, *-úr*, *m.*

Trencher-man, *n.*, a great feeder or glutton, *ῥιτοαῖρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -πί*, *m.*

Trepan, *n.*, (1) a snare, *ῥαιρτε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τί*, *m.*

(2) A deceiver, a cheat, *ῥαιρτιρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ότε*, *m.*

Trepan, *v.t.*, to ensnare, to entrap, to deceive, *ῥαιρτιμ*, *-τεαθ*.

Trepanning, *n.*, the act of ensnaring or entrapping, *ῥαιρτιρεαετ*, *-α*, *f.*

Trepidation, *n.*, an involuntary trembling, *επιτεαῖα*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Trespass, *n.*, any injury or offence done to another, (1) *τιοῖσθαί*, *-άα*, *f.*; (2) *μιονόρ*, *-όρ*, *m.* (*Aran*); (3) *κοή*, *-ε*, *pl. -τε*, *f.* (*sin*); (4) *έῖςσεαρε*, *-ειρε*, *m.*; (5) *ῥιαε*, *m.*: forgive us our trespasses, *μαίρε* *οὐμν* *ἀρ* *ὑριαε*; (6) *ταῖςθαί*, *-άα*, *f.*; (7) *κionnta*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*: if you forgive no men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses, *muna* *μαίρετι-ῥι* *α* *ῥκionnta* *οο* *να* *οδοιμ* *νί* *ἡμαίρε* *ὑρι* *ηδταρ* *ῥέμ* *οδοιμ* *ὑρι* *ῥκionnta* (*Mat.* 6, 15).

T. money, *αἰρεαο* *ῥῥuit*.

Trespass, *v.i.*, (1) to commit a trespass, *οέαναιμ* *ὑριαορεαετ*.

(2) To sin, *κionntuigm*, *-uḡaθ* (2 *Chron.* 28, 22).

Trespasser, *n.*, (1) one who commits a trespass, *ὑριαουρε*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) one who commits a sin, *κionntaε*, *-αίῖ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Tress, *n.*, a braid or curl of hair, a ringlet, (1) *οιαοι*, *g. id.*, *pl. -τε*, *f.*; (2) *ουαί* (plait), *g. -αι*, *pl. id.*, *gpl. -αε*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιτιρ*, *-ῥε*, *f.*; (4) *κυρμίν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*; (5) *ῥιτιρεάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (6) *ῥιποαί*, *-αί*, *m.*: O gentle

maid of the golden tresses, *α* *ἡῖεαν* *έιμ* *να* *οῖποαί* *η-όρ*.

Tressed, *a.*, braided, curled, (1) *ουαίαε*, *-αίῖ*; (2) *ῥιποαίαε*, *-αίῖ*.

Trestle, *n.*, a movable frame or support for anything, *υῖρα*, *g. -η*, *d. -αί*, *f.*

Triad, *n.*, three objects treated as one, (1) *ῥιιαρ*, *-αί*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιιρ*, *-ύρ*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιέρε* (*cf.* *οέρε*, two things; *εαεταρρε*, four things).

Trial, *n.*, (1) the act of trying or testing in any manner, (a) *ῥιομαε*, *-μαε*, *m.*; (b) *οεαῖαε*, *-βεα*, *m.*; (c) *ταῖταί*, *-άα*, *f.*; (d) *τεαῖτα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*; (e) *τεαῖτουαε*, *-υῖτε*, *m.*: to make a t. of a thing, *νίρε* *οο* *ῥιομαε*.

(2) The examination and determination of a question of fact before a court: t. at law, *ὑριεαμναρ* *ι* *νιῖῖ*.

Triangle, *n.*, a figure bounded by three lines, (1) *ῥιέκionneαε*, *-ηῖῖ*, *m.*; (2) *ῥιαντάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*; (3) *ῥιέεαῖνάν*, *-άμ*, *m.*

Triangular, *a.*, having the form of a triangle, (1) *τεόῖνιλεαε*; (2) *ῥιῖνιλεαε*; (3) *ῥιέεαῖναε*, *-αίῖ*.

Tribal, *a.*, pertaining to a tribe, *ῥιεαβαε*, *-αίῖ*.

Tribe, *n.*, a family or race descending from the same progenitor, (1) *ῥιεαβ*, *-ειβε*, *-α*, *f.* (*cf.* *L. tribus*; *Fr. Ital. Span. and Port. tribu*; *Eng. tribe*): the Lion of the t. of Juda, *αν* *τεόμαν* *οο* *ῥιειβ* *ἡυα* (*Rev.* 5, 5). See *Clan*. (2) *αιεμε*, *f.*; (3) *ελαν*, *-οινε*, *-α*, *f.*; (4) *ελανμαεμε*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *ῥιιεετ*, *gen. ῥιεαετα*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (6) *ῥιιε*, *gen. ῥιι*, *pl. ῥιιετα*, *m.*; (7) *μινντεαρ*, *-ῥιε*, *f.*, also *μινντιρ*, *-ε*, *f.*;

(8) *cme*, *g. id.*, *pl. -aða* and *-aðaða*, *f.* (also *cmeað*, *-nrð*, *m.*: *yr bārðeamañil iað luçt ðon ðine*; (9) *fine*, *f.*: *fine iað nap çorain clú* (*D. m.* 11); (10) *fuñl*, *g. fola*, *pl. folanna*, *f.*; (11) *ṛṣaorç*, *-e*, *pl. -çte*, *f.* (*D. A.* 244, 5); (12) *maicne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ni*, *f.*; (13) *riolraç*, *-aṛṣ*, *m.*; (14) *cuame*, *g. id.*, *f.*: *yr cuame ũi nēñl çuṣ an çém yr an çraorð leo* (*D. E.* 19); (this word is *rcuame* in *M.*; in *W. Lim.* it is used as a term of contempt when applied to a large family; it is more generally applied to a litter of young dogs); (15) *tuatç*, *-aṛç*, *-a*, *f.*

Tribulation, *n.*, severe affliction, (1) *oólar*, *-ar*, *m.*; (2) *aṛṣar*, *-ar*, *m.*; (3) *buarðreað*, *-ðearçð*, *m.*

Tribunal, *n.*, (1) the seat of judgment, *caçaoñr ðreiteamañnar*.

(2) Hence a court, *cúrç*, *-e*, *-eanna*, *f.*

Tributary, *a.*, paying tribute to another, (1) *ṛá çior*; (2) *ṛá ðuibçior* (*Lam.* 1, 1).

Tribute, *n.*, an annual tax paid by one nation or king to another, (1) *bóromma*, *g. bórome*, *f.*; (2) *cám*, *g. -ána* and *-ánaç*, *pl. -eaða*, *f.*; (3) *cánaç*, *-aṛṣe*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *cánaçar*, *-ar*, *m.*; (5) *çior*, *-a*, *-anna*, *m.* (*Luke* 20, 22); (6) *ṣnátçior*, *m.*; (7) *ðuibçior*, *m.* (*Ezra* 7, 24), (*see Toll*); (8) *ṣearpnað*, *-rçð*, *m.*; (9) *mál*, *-ál*, *m.* (*cf. Eng. Blackmail*).

Trick, *n.*, (1) artifice or stratagem usually with a dishonest intent, (a) *ṣangaro*, *-e*, *f.*; (b) *camóṣ*, *-óṛṣe*, *-a*, *f.*; (c) *ṣaðað*, *-aro*, *m.*; (d) *umlóro*, *-e*, *f.* (*Tyr.*); (e) *coñ*, *g. coñ*, *m.* (*cf. coñ coñe*, a trick in wrestling).

(2) A dexterous, ingenious or sly procedure intended to amuse or puzzle, (a) *clear*, *-a*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also *g. clur*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: to play a t. on a person, (i) *clear* *o'imurç ar ðuine*, (ii) *clear* *o bualað ar ðuine*; (b) *cleararðeact*, *-a*, *f.*: I know none of their tricks, *ní'l riør a ṣcleararðeacta aṣam*; he is full of tricks, *tá ré lán oē cleararðeacta*; (c) *ḃreartarðeact*, *-a*, *f.*: he was at his tricks as usual, *bí ré aṣ ṣaðál o'a ḃreartarðeact mar ba ṣnátç leṛ*.

(3) A prank, esp. imposing on one's confidence, *bob*, *g. buð*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*: he played a t. on me, *o buañ ré bob oñm*; often it was on myself that the t. was played, *yr minic ṣur oñm réñm o bualað an bob*.

(4) Mischievous or annoying behaviour, (a) *ṣáurç*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ri*, *m.*; (b) *ṣeáurçí*, *pl. m.* (*M.*); (c) *beart*, *-eñte*, *-a*, *f.*: I will play some other t. on him. *impeóçað beart eñte ar* (*E. R.*); (d) *pl. ṣorçí*, *m.*

Trick, *v.t.*, to deceive by cunning, to defraud, *meallaim*, *-að*.

Tricker, *n.* *See Trickster*.

Trickery, *n.*, fraud, deceit, imposture, (1) *mealltómeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *calaor*, *-e*, *f.*; (3) *cleararðeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (4) *ṣleacarðeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (5) *ṣangaro*, *-e*, *f.*; (6) *beartarðeact*, *-a*, *f.*; (7) *camaoṣail*, *-e*, *f.*; (8) *camarçṣail*, *-e*, *f.*

Tricking, *n.*, the act of imposing on one, *meallað*, *-lçð*, *m.*

Trickish, *a.*, given to tricks, *clearaç*, *-aṛṣe*.

Trickishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being trickish, *cleararðeact*, *-a*, *f.*

Trickle, *n.*, water running in drops or in a small stream, (1) *brason*, -om, *pl. id., m.*: a t. of water, *brason uirge*; (2) *rit*, -e, *f.*; (3) *tebirre*, -an, *f.*

Trickle, *v.i.*, (1) to run in drops, *brasonam*, -aō.

(2) To flow in a small gentle stream, *ritim*, -leaō and *rit*: the tears t. down her cheeks, *tā na oeōra as rileaō rior le na sruaōnaib*.

Trickling, *n.*, the act of flowing gently, *rileaō*, *gen.* and *pl. -ite*, *m.*

Trickster, *n.*, one who tricks, a deceiver, a cheat, (1) *cleapurōe*, *g. id., pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (2) *mealltōir*, -ōra, -rī, *m.*; (3) *cneabairne*, *gen. id., pl. -rī*, *m.*; (4) *cneamairne*, *gen. id., pl. -rī*, *m.*; (5) *rleam-nānurōe*, *g. id., pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (6) *lūbairne*, *g. id., pl. -rī*, *m.*; (7) *sleacurōe*, *g. id., pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (8) *sanḡairne*, *g. id., pl. -rī*, *m.*; (9) *ruḡceac*, -ḡḡ, *m.*; (10) *bpuḡairne*, *m.*; (11) *bpeapṭurōe*, *g. id., pl. -ōte*, *m.*; (12) *bpeapṭairne*, *m. (Aran)*.

Tricky, *a.*, given to tricks, knavish, (1) *cleapamait*, -mīa; (2) *cleapac*, -aḡe; (3) *cam*, -aime: the man who is t. in this town will be t. in that, *an fear atā cam 'ran mbaile reo, berō pé cam ran mbaile cail*; (4) *lūbac*, -aḡe: *ir ionmāin le Dia dūine boēt rūsac/ac ní luḡa ari an oiaibail nā dūine boēt lūbac*.

Trident, *n.*, a three-pronged fish spear, *treasḡ*, *gen. -a*, *pl. -anna*, *f.*

Trifle, *n.*, a thing of little value or importance, (1) *oaoaō*, -aō, *m.*; (2) *oaoam*, -am, *m.*; (3) *rḡiṛpōs*, -ōḡe, -a, *f.*; (4) *rubōs*, -ōḡe, -a, *f.*

T. of money, *rḡuibin aḡsro*.

Trifling, *a.*, trivial, paltry, *ruapac*, -aḡe.

Triflingly, *ad.*, in a trifling manner, *so ruapac*.

Triflingness, *n.*, the quality or state of being trifling, (1) *ruapac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ruapacair*, -air, *m.*

Trigonometry, *n.*, the science which deals with the relations which exist between the trigonometrical functions of angles or arcs, *cūinnmeap*, -ta, *m.*

Trilateral, *a.*, three-sided, (1) *trī-taobac*; (2) *trīrīrīneac*, -nḡe.

Trim, *n.*, (1) dress, *ḡabāil éaoaḡ*: in the t. she was in she looked like a mad woman, *ran ḡabāil éaoaḡ oo bī uirte ba cōrmāil le mnaoi ar mipe i*.

(2) State or condition, (a) *cōruḡaō*, -uḡce, *m.*; (b) *oeir-uḡaō*, -iḡce, *m.*

Trim, *v.t.*, (1) to make neat, (a) *cōruḡim*, -uḡaō; (b) *oeirḡim*, -uḡaō.

(2) To make tidy by cutting, as the hair, *beapḡaim*, -aō: do not t. your nails on Friday, *nā beapḡ t'ingne Dia hāome*; he had neither dressed his feet nor trimmed his beard, *nior oearuḡ pé a cōra asur nior beapḡ a péapōs* (2 *Sam.* 19, 24).

(3) To dress or decorate, as a hat, *ruapaim*, -aō.

Trim, *a.*, neat, (1) *oeap*, -eire; (2) *trīopallaac*, -aḡe; (3) *rlacmair*, -aḡe; (4) *cōpac*, -aḡe; (5) *ruapac*, -aḡe; also *ruapca*, *ind.* and *ruapmair*, -aḡe; (6) *rḡiobalta*, *ind.*; (7) to be t., *cuma oo berō ar dūine*.

Trimly, *ad.*, in a trim manner, (1) *so trīopallaac*; (2) *so ruapca*, *ind.*; (3) *so rlacmair*.

Trimness, *n.*, the quality or state of being trim, (1) *trīopallaac*,

g. -α, *f.*; (2) τριᾶς, -αῖς, *m.*;
(3) τριάρτας, -α, *f.*

Trinitarian, *n.*, one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity, Τριονόριος, -οῖς, *m.*

Trinity, *n.*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, Τριονόριον, *gen.* -ε, *f.*, ἡ δὸν Ὁία ἀμήμην ἡ τοῦ περὶ περὶ πρᾶσαν.

Trinket, *n.*, (1) a toy, βρέξάν, *gen.* and *pl.* -άν, *m.*

(2) A small ornament, ἀντέξάν, *gen.* and *pl.* -άν, *m.* (*O'Gal.*).

Trio, *n.*, three in company or acting together, τριῦρ.

Trip, *n.*, (1) a herd or flock as of sheep, goats, etc., εἰς, *gen.* -ν, *pl.* -α, *f.*

(2) A short journey by land or sea, ἔξας, -α, *m.* (*Con.*).

(3) A false step, τριπλεῖς, -οῖς, *m.*; *fig.* an error, a mistake.

(4) A catch by which a wrestler causes his antagonist to lose his footing, κοῖ κοῖ.

Trip, *v.i.*, to lose footing, to stumble and hence *fig.* to make a false step, to err, τριπλῆμι, -ιῶς, *a sage trips or stumbles, τριπλῆμι πρὸς.*

Tripartite, *a.*, divided into three parts, (1) τριπᾶς, -αῖς (*K. Hist.*); (2) τριπεᾶς.

Tripe, *n.*, (1) the large stomach of ruminant animals when prepared as food, (a) τριπᾶς, -ε, *f.*; (b) καὶ, -άν, *m.*; (c) καὶ, *g. id.*, *m.*; (d) τριπᾶς, -αῖς, -αῖς, *m.*

(2) The entrails and hence the belly, μέσας, -ας, *m.*, and -ας, -α, *f.*

Triphthong, *n.*, a combination of three syllables, τριπῶς, -ας, *m.*

Triple, *a.*, threefold, (1) τριπῶς; (2) τριπᾶς, -αῖς; (3) τριπᾶς, -αῖς.

Tripod, *n.*, (1) a three-legged frame for supporting a camera, telescope, etc., τριπῶς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οῖς, *m.*

(2) An iron frame for supporting pots, ovens, etc., over a fire, βράση, -ας, *m.*

Tristful, *a.*, sad, sorrowful, βρόχας, -αῖς.

Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical, *a.*, consisting of three syllables, τριπῶς.

Trisyllable, *n.*, a word consisting of three syllables, τριπῶς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ας, *m.*

Trite, *a.*, common, hackneyed, (1) κοινῶς, -οῖς; (2) κοινῶς, *ind.*

Triumph, *v.i.*, to rejoice over victory or success, ὅπως καὶ: how long shall the wicked t.? κά παρ ὅπως ἀντιπρὸς καὶ (Ps. 94, 3).

Triumph, *n.*, success causing exultation, victory, (1) καὶ, -ε, -εἶς, *f.*; (2) ὅπως, -ε, -εἶς, *f.*; (3) βράση, -ας, *m.*; (4) βράση, -ας, *m.*

Triumphal, *a.*, indicating or in honour of victory or success, (1) καὶ, -εἶς, -εἶς; (2) ὅπως, -εἶς, -εἶς.

Triumphant, *a.*, (1) rejoicing for or celebrating victory or success, καὶ, -εἶς, -εἶς.

(2) Victorious, (a) βράση, -ας; (b) ὅπως, -ας.

Triumphantly, *ad.*, in a triumphant manner, ὅπως καὶ.

Trivial, *a.*, of little worth or importance, petty, trifling, ὅπως, -ας.

Triviality, *n.*, the quality or state of being trivial, (1) *ruaparōeac̃*, -a, *f.*; (2) *ruapac̃ar*, -ar, *m.*

Trivially, *ad.*, in a trivial manner, *ʒo ruapac̃*.

Trivialness. *See* Triviality.

Trod, Trodden, *a.*, trampled, (1) *buaite p̃e coraib̃*; (2) they trod them down without mercy, *ʒo ʃaltuad̃ar op̃ca ʃior ʒan t̃p̃oc̃aie*.

Troglodyte, *n.*, a cave-dweller, (1) *tuarʒán*, -án, *m.*; (2) *tuarʒaie*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Trollop, *n.*, a slattern, *ʃpaonleōʒ*, -ōʒe, -a, *f.*

Troop, *n.*, a collection or company of people or a section of an army, (1) *burōean*, *gen. and pl.* -ōne, *dat.* -ōm, *f.*; (2) *ʃeāōam*, -ōna, *f.*; (3) *ceiteap̃n*, -teip̃ne, *f.*; (4) *cōpuʒaō*, -uʒte, *m.*: so that if one t. perished the second t. would be able to do battle, *ionnur ʒa ʒcauic̃i cōpuʒaō ʒiōb̃ ʒo ʃʃeāōʃaō an ʒapa cōpuʒaō caʒuʒaō ʒo ʒēanam̃* (Tbb. 278, 12); (5) *p̃eip̃*, -e, -í, *f.* (*S.R.*, 651).

Trooper, *n.*, a cavalryman, (1) *map̃ac̃*, -aʒ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *caʒmap̃ac̃*, -aʒ, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Trophy, *n.*, a sign or memorial of a victory, (1) *ceap̃naip̃ōe*, *g. id.*, *f.* (from *ceap̃n*, victory, and *aip̃rōe*, a sign); (2) *p̃eāō-com̃ap̃ca*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (3) *cap̃n cum̃ne*; (4) *c̃paōb̃ cōʃʒ-ap̃*, *f.*

Trot, *n.*, the pace of a horse or other quadruped more rapid than a walk in which one forefoot and one hind foot on opposite sides are moved at the same time, (1) *ʃoʒar*, -ar, *m.*; (2) *ʃoʒar cap̃au*.

Trot, *v.i.*, to proceed by a certain gait peculiar to quadrupeds, (1) *ʃoʒap̃am*, -oʒar: they trotted forward, *ʒo ʃoʒap̃oʒar ar aʒaō*; (2) *ʒēanam̃ ʃoʒar*.

Trot, *v.t.*, to cause to move in a trot, *ʃoʒap̃am*, -oʒar: I trotted my horse, *c̃uip̃ear mo c̃ap̃au ar ʃoʒar*.

Troth, *n.*, verity, veracity: by my t., (a) *ʒar ʒo ʒeim̃m*; (b) *ʒar mo ʃp̃iaʒar*; (c) *ʒar l̃am̃ m̃'aʒar*; (d) *ʒar ʃp̃iʒ na noūt*; my word and t., *ʒar mo ʃp̃iaʒar ʒ mo m̃ōroe*.

Trotter, *n.*, a horse trained to trot, *ʃoʒaie*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Trotting, *n.*, the act of moving in a trot, *ʃoʒar*, -ar, *m.*

Trouble, *n.*, (1) the state of being troubled, disturbance, agitation, uneasiness, vexation, (a) *buaō-ʃeam̃*, -ʃim̃, *m.*: t. of mind, *buaōʃeam̃ aʒne*; (b) *buaō-ʃeāō*, -ʒeap̃ca, *m.*: better the t. that follows death than the t. that follows shame, *ip̃ ʃeap̃n an buaōʃeāō i noiaō ʒáip̃ ná an buaōʃeāō i noiaō náip̃e*.

(2) That which gives disturbance, annoyance or vexation, (a) *buaōʃip̃*, -ʒeap̃ca, *f.*: what is your own t.? *caō é an buaōʃip̃ aʒa op̃t ʃeim̃?*; (b) *t̃p̃ioblōro*, -e, -í, *f.*; (c) *mí-com̃ʒar*, *gen. and pl.* -ar, *m.*; (d) *ʒól̃ar*, *gen. and pl.* -ár, *m.*; (e) *aip̃ʒar*, -ar, *m.*; (f) *ʒiaʒar*, -c̃pa, *f.*; (g) *ʒuaō*, -arō, *m.*; (h) *ʒuar*, -e, *f.*: torment and t. on you, *ʒp̃eāōāō ʒ' ʒuar op̃t* (*P. O'L.*); (i) *ceap̃na*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.*; (j) *map̃án*, -ám, *m.*: there was not a house there without its own t., *c̃a ʃaib̃ t̃iʒ ann ʒan a map̃án ʃeim̃ ann* (*H. M.* 1558); (k) *teamp̃án*,

-ain, *m.* (*Con.*); (l) πράρωμν, -ōne, *f.*: I am not sorry for their t., *ní léan uíom a bpráð-áinn*; (m) ὀαναρο, -e, *f.*: you are not my t. but myself, *ní ríð mo ὀαναρο áct mé féim*; (n) ριολάν, -áin, *m.* (*Tyr.*); (o) idiom: t. will come out of it, *berò an oíabai le oíol ar .i. there will be the devil to pay.*

Trouble, *v.t.*, (1) to put into confused motion, *ruaíctim, -áctā.*

(2) To disturb, perplex, grieve, fret, annoy, vex or distress, *buaíróim, -neam, and -neā.*

It troubles me, (a) *ir oíct uíom*, (b) *ir oíct uíom* (*ir oíct uíom* comes from *ir raíct uíom*: *maíct ásur raíct*, good and bad).

Troubled, *a.*, disturbed, annoyed or vexed, (1) *buaíróearctā, ind.*, and *buaídarctā, ind.*; (2) *cráíróctē, ind.*

Troublesome, *a.*, giving trouble or anxiety, (1) *buaídarctāc, -aíge*; (2) *tríoblóroēac, -oíge*; (3) *oíuís, -e*; (4) *duarímar, -aípe.*

Troublesomely, *ad.*, in a troublesome manner, *so tríoblóroēac.*

Troublesomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being troublesome, *tríoblóroēacct, -a, f.*

Troubling, *n.*, the act of disturbing, annoying or vexing, *as cup ar*: what was t. you? *caó a bí as cup oíct?*

Trough, *n.*, a long hollow vessel for holding water, *umap, gen.* and *pl. -aí, m.* (*amap, Con.*; *omap, S R. 2958*): they filled the troughs to water their father's flock, *do líonadap na humap do ábáirct uíge do tréao a n-áctap* (*Ex. 2, 16*); in the troughs, *annína humapuíb* (*Gen. 30, 38*).

Trousers, Trowers, *n.*, a garment worn by men extending from the waist to the ankle, (1) *tríúr, -úir, m.*; (2) *tríúr, -e, f.*; (3) *bpríctē, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*; (4) *leirbēarct, -e, f.*

Trout, *n.*, (1) the brown or brook trout (*Salmo fario*), *bpeac, gen.* and *pl. bpic, m.*: a t. in the hand is better than a salmon in the pool, *ir fearir bpeac 'ra láim ná bpaóán 'ra uínn*; *dim. bpicín* and *gen. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (2) salmon t., also black t., *ramnaácan, -áin, m.*

(3) White t., (a) *bpeac geal, m.*; (b) *bánbpeac, m.*

Truce, *n.*, a temporary cessation of hostilities, an armistice, (1) *opaó comraic, m.*; (2) *comforao, -aí, m.*: until peace and t. be made, *so noearímaro ríct 7 comforao* (24 R. C. 44); (3) *rop, -a, m.*; (4) *rísur cogaró, m.*

Truck, *n.*, a low-wheeled vehicle, *trúcaí, -leac, -uí, f.*

True, *a.*, (1) conformable to fact, not false or erroneous, (a) *ríor, -ípe*: is that t.? *an ríor rínn?*; it is t., *ir ríor*; it is not t., *ní ríor* (*cf. L. verus*); (b) *oearb, -a.*

(2) Conformable to a rule or pattern, (a) *oemín, -mne*; (b) *oemíneac, -níge.*

(3) Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated or pretended, (a) *ríor, -ípe*; (b) *oearbctā.*

(4) Faithful, loyal, (a) *oíl*: t. till death, *oíl so oíuís* (*Hard. II. 399*); (b) *oílir, -ípe*; (c) *íupreac, -ríge.*

Trueness, *n.*, the quality of being true, *rípunneacct, -a, f.*

Truelove, *n.*, a plant (*Paris quadrifolia*), *donoeapc, m.*

Truffle, *n.*, a roundish subterranean fungi (*Tuber æstivum*), *botzán* *lorzán*.

Trull, *n.*, a strumpet, harlot or trollop, *ῥτυπαρᾶς*, *gen. -αῖς*, *pl. -αῖα*, *f.*

Truly, *ad.*, (1) according to truth or fact, (a) *σο* *οεῖμιν*: t. his younger brother shall be greater than he, *σο* *οεῖμιν* *βυθὸ* *μό* *α* *οεαρῶράταρ* *ἢ* *οἷς* *νά* *έ* (*Gen.* 48, 19); (b) *σο* *οεαρῶτα*.

(2) Exactly, precisely, accurately, *σο* *ῑρίμνεαῖ*, *-νῖς*: they that deal t. are his delight, *ἢ* *ισὸ* *ἀν* *οπονς* *οέαναρ* *σο* *ῑρίμνεαῖ* *α* *οὐν* (*Prov.* 12, 22).

(3) In fact, in deed, in reality, in truth, *οάρίμυθ*: yes t., *ρεαθ* *οάρίμυθ*.

(4) Sincerely, honestly, (a) *ἀμβριαῖταρ*; (b) *ἀμβαρα*; (c) *οαρ* *σο* *οεαρῶτα*.

(5) *ῑορ*-prefixed to adjectives, as *ῑορναρᾶλ*, t. noble.

Trump, *n.* (in cards), *μάθ*, *-α*, *pl. -anna*, *m.*: the best t., (a) *ἀν* *κίονάθ*, (b) *ἀν* *μάθ* *μόρ*.

Trumpery, *n.*, worthless but showy things, (1) *βραῖκάν*, *gen.* and *pl. -άιν*, *m.*; (2) *ῡρεῖμῖρς*, *-ε*, *f.*; (3) *κρεαναρ*, *-ε*, *f.*

Trumpet, *n.*, a wind musical instrument of great antiquity, (1) *βαρραβυαθ*, *-αθ* and *-α*, *m.*; (2) *ῥτοκ*, *-υικ*, *m.*; (3) *οὐροός*, *f.*; (4) *ῡαλλῑρῡμπα*, *m.*; (5) *βυαθᾶλ*, *-αλ*, *m.*; (6) *οορ*, *g. οορ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: we blew our trumpets, *οο* *ῑέροεαμαρ* *ἀρ* *νοορ*; (7) *αῶαρε*, *-αρε*, *pl. -α*, *f.*

Trumpet-blast, *n.*, (1) *βυλλε* *ῥτυκ*; (2) *ῥτοκαρεαῖτ*, *-α*, *f.*

Trumpeter, *n.*, one who sounds a trumpet, (1) *ῥτοκαρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῑί*, *m.*; (2) *οὐροαρε*, *g. id.*, *pl.*

-ῑί, *m.*; (3) *ῡρῡμπαοοῖρ*, *-οῖρα*, *-ῑί*, *m.*; (4) *ῡρομπαοῖρ*, *-οῖρα*, *-ῑί*, *m.*; (5) *ῡτορῡῡανυρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -οῖτε*, *m.*; (6) *ῡαλλῑρῡμπαοῖρ*, *-οῖρα*, *-ῑί*, *m.*; (7) *βυαθᾶλλοῖρ*, *m.*

Trunk, *n.*, (1) the stem or body of a tree, (a) *ταμάν*, *gen.* and *pl. -άιν*, *m.*; (b) *κορρ* *κραινν*, *m.*: the t. and crown of a tree, *βυν* *γ* *βάρρ* *κραινν*.

(2) A box or chest, (a) *κομπαρ*, *-αρ*, *m.*; (b) *κορρα*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*

(3) The body of an animal apart from the head and limbs, *κορρ*, *g. κυρρ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*, also the body of a person when dead.

(4) The body of a person living, *καβαν*, *-ε*, *f.*

Truss, *n.*, a bundle, (1) *κεανῡαλ*, *-αλ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *κεανῡαῖκάν*, *-άιν*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3) *κεανῡαλῑκάν*, *-άιν*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) *βεαρῑ*, *g. βερῑτ* and *βῑρῑτ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a t. of hay, *βεαρῑτ* *ῑέρ*.

Truss, *v.t.*, to bind close, *κεανῡαῖμ*, *-ῡαλ*.

Trust, *n.*, (1) confidence in or reliance on, (a) *μυνῖγῑν*, *-ῡνε*, *pl. -εαῖα*, *f.*: that thy t. may be in the Lord, *κορ* *σο* *μβῑα* (*mberò*) *οο* *μυνῖγῑν* *ἀνῡρα* *οῡῡῡεαρῑνα* (*Prov.* 22, 19); (b) *ἰονῡταοῖθ*, *-ε*, *f.*: he putteth no t. in his saints, *νῑ* *κυρεανν* *ῑέ* *ἰονῡταοῖθ* *ἰονα* *ναομαρῡ* (*Job* 15, 15); (c) *ταοῖθ*, *-οῖτε*, *f.*: keep that which is committed to thy t., *κομῑέαο* *ἀν* *νῑθ* *ῑᾶῡαθ* *ταοῖθ* *ῑυοτ* (*λεατ*), (1 *Tim.* 6, 20); woe to him who puts trust in a woman, *ἢ* *μαρῡς* *οοβερῑρ* *ταοῖθ* *τε* *μῡαοῑ* (*S. ῡεντ*, 110); (d) *τορῑταοῖθ*, *-οῖτε*, *f.*: put your t. in me, *κυρ* *οο* *τορῑταοῖθ* *ἰονῡαμ-ῑα*; (e) *οοῡς*, *-ε*, *f.*: he that puts his t.

in the Lord, *an té cuípear a dóig annra oTígearna* (*Prov.* 28, 25); (f) *oócár, -air, m.*: blessed is he that puts his t. in the Lord, *ir beannuigíte an duine cuípear a oócár annra Tígearna* (*Ps.* 40, 4).

(2) Credit given, *cáirve, g. id., f.*

(3) Assured anticipation, (*a*) hope, *oócár, -air, m.*: such t. we have through Christ, *tá a leitéro ro do oócár aḡaimn tré Ćríoro i nOia* (*2 Cor.* 3, 4); (*b*) belief, (*i*) *cperoeam, -om, m.*, (*ii*) *cperomear, -pta, m.*

(4) That upon which confidence is reposed, *dóig, -e, f.*: O Lord God thou art my t. from my youth, *a Tígearna Oia ir tú mo dóig óm óise* (*Ps.* 71, 5).

Trust, *v.t.*, (1) to place confidence in, to rely on, (*a*) I trust him, *tá iontaoib aḡam ar*: I'll t. him no farther than I can throw him, *ní berò i. aḡam ar níor ria 'ná ir féroir liom a caitéam*; (*b*) *cuirim iontaoib*: to t. one with a secret, *ionntaoib rúm do cur i nouine*; (*c*) *taobaim, -aó*: he that trusteth in his own heart is a fool, *grò b'é taobar ne (le) n-a cporòe féin ir óimro é* (*Prov.* 28, 26); (*d*) *cuirim dóig i*: he that trusteth in his riches shall fall, *an té cuípear a dóig i n-a íaróbpear tuicprò pé* (*Prov.* 11, 28).

(2) To hope confidently, to believe, (*a*) *tá muinigim aḡam ar*: we t. we have a good conscience, *ir muinigneac rínn ar conriar maic do beic aḡuinn* (*Heb.* 13, 18); (*b*) *tá rúit aḡam le*: I t. to come unto you and speak face to face, *tá rúit aḡam*

le teacé cugaid 7 le labairt lib béal ar béal (*2 John* 12); I trust in God that they will come, *tá rúit le Oia aḡam so otiocparò ríao*.

(3) To sell on credit, *tabraim cáirve*: I will only t. certain people, *ní tabrpaó cáirve acé do oḡaimib áiríte*.

Trust, *v.i.*, (1) to have trust, to confide, (*a*) I t. in you, *tá dóig aḡam ionnat*; (*b*) *cuirim rpeir nó ruim i*: may that friar never know peace in the dust/who in butter or buttermilk places his t., *cpe na cille náir faḡarò an brátair/cuim rpeir ná ruim i n-im ná i mblátaig*; (*c*) *torptaobaim, -aó*: to be trusting in a person, *do beic i otoriataoib le duine*.

(2) To be confident as of something future, to hope, (*a*) *cuirim oócár i*: t. in God, *cuim oócár i nOia*; (*b*) I t. in God, *tá oócár i nOia aḡam*: I will t. (= let me t.) and not be afraid, *bim oócupac ann 7 ní bia [berò] eagla oim* (*Isa.* 12, 2).

(3) To sell on promise of payment, *oiolaim ar cáirve*.

Trustable, *a.*, fit to be trusted, *iontaobta*.

Trustee, *n.*, a person in whose hands the property of another is placed in trust by process of law or otherwise, *torptaobac, -aig, -aige, m.*

Trustful, *a.*, (1) full of trust, (*a*) *oócupac, -aige*; (*b*) *muinigneac, -nige*.

(2) Worthy of trust, (*a*) *iontaobta*; (*b*) *torptaobac, -aige*.

Trustiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being trusty, *oilpeacé, gen. -a f.*

Trusting, *a.*, having trust, *mumĩḡ-neac̃*, -*nĩḡe*.

Trustingly, *ad.*, in a trusting manner, *ḡo mumĩḡineac̃*.

Trustless, *a.*, (1) not worthy of trust, *mĩmumĩḡineac̃*, -*nĩḡe*.

(2) Unfaithful, *neim̃oĩlĩr*, -*lĩre*.

Trustworthy, *a.*, worthy of trust or confidence, (1) *ĩnc̃ĩeroḡe*; (2) *ĩonñtaoḡḡa*.

Trusty, *a.*, (1) worthy of trust, reliable, (*a*) *oĩleap*, *comp.* *oĩlĩre* and *oĩlĩe*; (*b*) *pũnac̃*, -*aĩḡe*.

(2) Hence not liable to fail, (*a*) *oĩong̃m̃aĩta*, *ĩnd.*; (*b*) *peap̃m̃ac̃*, -*aĩḡe*.

Truth, *n.*, (1) that which is true or certain concerning any matter or subject, *pĩpĩnne*, *g. id.*, *f.*: as we spake all things to you in t., *am̃uĩl̃ oĩo laḡpam̃ap̃ lĩb̃ĩre na hũl̃te neĩḡe ı b̃pĩpĩnne* (2 Cor. 7, 14); speak ye every man the t. to his neighbour, *laḡpaõ ḡac̃ aoñ aḡuĩḡ añ pĩpĩnne le n-ã c̃om̃ap̃p̃am̃* (Zech. 8, 16); the t. is bitter but the lie is sweet at times, *ıf̃ peap̃ḡ añ pĩpĩnne ac̃t ıf̃ m̃lĩr̃ añ b̃ĩeas̃ ap̃ uap̃ıḡḡ*; every t. cannot be told and t. is sometimes bitter, *nĩ b̃ĩonñ ḡac̃ pĩpĩnne ıoñaĩḡĩr̃ḡe ḡac̃ uĩle uap̃ıḡur̃ b̃ĩonñ añ pĩpĩnne peap̃ḡ ap̃ uap̃ıḡḡ*; t. never choked a man, *ñĩor̃ ḡac̃t̃ añ pĩpĩnne peap̃ap̃ıam̃*; it is no shame to tell the t., *nĩ ñaĩĩe añ pĩpĩnne o'ĩnñr̃ınt̃*.

(2) A true thing, righteousness, añ *pĩpĩnne*: sanctify them through thy t., thy word is t., *naom̃ıḡıḡ ıaḡ leḡ' pĩpĩnne*, *ıf̃ ı oĩo b̃ımaḡap̃-ra añ pĩpĩnne* (John 17, 17); the force of t., *b̃ıḡıḡ na pĩpĩnne*.

Truthful, *a.*, veracious, *pĩpĩnneac̃*, -*nĩḡe*.

Truthfulness, *n.*, the quality of being true, *pĩpĩnneac̃t̃*, *g. -ta*, *f.*

Truthless, *a.*, devoid of truth, *neim̃pĩpĩnneac̃*.

Try, *v.t.*, (1) to prove by experiment, to put to trial or test, (*a*) *p̃ıom̃am̃*, -*aḡ*: try your weapons, *p̃ıom̃aḡõ b̃ap̃ n-aĩma* (Y. B. L. 904); (*b*) *õeap̃ḡam̃*, -*aḡ*: try a friend before need, *õeap̃ḡ caĩpa ıom̃ñ ımaḡḡanaĩr̃*; (*c*) *ḡımaĩl̃am̃*, -*aḡ*, *ḡımaĩl̃ım̃*, *v.n.* *ḡımaĩl̃*: try him, *ḡımaĩl̃ e*; (*d*) *p̃ẽ caĩm̃*, -*caĩm̃(t̃)*: a while ago your talk was loud, try now the strength of your hands, *õ caĩnaĩḡ b̃a ḡĩeañ oĩo ḡĩor̃/p̃eac̃*, *añoĩr̃*, *neap̃t̃ oĩo l̃am̃* (Oss. IV. 114, 10); I shall not try the strength of my hands, *nĩ p̃eac̃ḡaõ neap̃t̃ mo l̃am̃* (*ib.* l. 12). The use of *p̃eac̃* in this sense is common in Ulster and also in *M.*

(2) To essay, to attempt, to endeavour, *taḡp̃am̃ ıap̃ıaḡḡt̃ p̃aoĩ*: try it again, *taḡḡaĩr̃ ıap̃ıaḡḡt̃ eĩle p̃aoĩ*.

Trying, *n.*, the act of testing, (1) *p̃ıom̃aḡõ*, *gen.* and *pl.* -*m̃ḡa*, *m.*; (2) *p̃eac̃am̃t̃*, -*e*, *f.*: 'another while t. his activity and strength by feats of prowess and valour, *p̃eal̃ eĩle aḡ p̃eac̃am̃t̃ a l̃uḡ aḡur̃ a neap̃t̃ le cleap̃a ḡaĩle aḡur̃ ḡaĩr̃ḡe* (Eaḡḡpa ıom̃ıbe 219); (3) *ıap̃ıaḡõ*, -*aḡḡa*, *m.*: t. to rise, *a o'ıap̃ıaḡõ eĩr̃ıḡḡe*; I am not t. to excuse myself, *nĩ' l̃ mẽ aḡ ıap̃ıaḡõ mo leĩḡr̃ḡeal̃ p̃eĩm̃ oĩo ḡaḡaĩl̃* (C. P. 66).

Tryst, *n.*, (1) an appointment to meet, (*a*) *com̃ne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*b*) *com̃õaĩl̃*, -*aĩla*, *f.*; (2) the place of meeting, *ıoñaḡ com̃ne*, *m.*

Tab, *n.*, an open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom and hoops, (1) *taḡḡac̃*, -*aĩḡe*, -*aḡa*, *f.*,

somet. *m.*; (2) *τομολαδ*, -αις, -αις, *m.*, but *f.* in *Y. B. L.* 902: beside the tub or pail, *πολειτ να τομολαις*; (3) *τοβάν*, *gen.* and *pl.* -άν, *m.*: a tub with handles, *τοβάν κυαρὰς*; (4) *μοιάν*, -άν, *m.*: if a peck will not pay you a tub will. *μαρα νοιολπαρό κλος το τού νοιολπαρό μοιάν τού*; (5) *μοιότιν*, *m.* (*O'D. Supp.*).

Tube, *n.*, a hollow cylinder of any material, (1) *περοάν*, -άν, *m.*;

(2) *πίοβ*, -ίβε, -α, *f.*, also *πίοβ*, *f.*

Tuber, *n.*, a fleshy rounded root as the potato, arrowroot, etc., *κναπάν*, -άν, *m.*

Tuberculosis, *n.*, the most common variety of consumption, (1) *εϊτ-ιν*, -ε, *f.*; (2) *μεατ*, -ετα, *m.*; (3) *κναοί*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Tuberous, *a.*, consisting of or resembling a tuber, knobby, *κναπάνας*, -αις.

Tubular, Tubulated, Tubulous, *a.*, having the form of a tube, fistular, *περοάνας*, -αις.

Tuck, *v.t.*, (1) to full as cloth, *ύκαιμ*, -αθ.

(2) To draw up, (a) *επυμνίσιμ*, -ιυσαθ, with *ρυσ*; (b) *τόσαιμ*, -άι: she tucked up her gown, *το τός ρί ρυσ νό το επυμνίσι ρί ρυσ α ζύνα*.

Tucker, *n.*, one who fulls cloth, *ύκαιμ*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ρί, *m.*: *τάιι-ιύρ*, *ύκαιμ*, *muc—αν τριύρ ιρ βρέμ* αμυς.

Tucking, *n.*, the act of fulling cloth, *ύκαιμας*, -α, *f.*

Tucking mill, *n.*, a mill for tucking cloth, (1) *μουτεανν παμπυγςτε*, *m.*; (2) *μουτεανν λυαταρό*, *m.*

Tuesday, *n.*, the third day of the week, *μάριτ*, -άριτ, *m.*: on T., *δια μάριτ* (*cf. Dies Martis*); Shrove T., (a) *μάριτ ινροε*, (b) *μάριτ να ινροε*.

Tuft, *n.*, (1) a cluster, a clump, (a) *τομ*, *g. τυμ*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (b) *τομάν*, *g. -άν*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (c) *τυριτάν*, -άν, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (d) *επυμνεαδάν*, -άν, *m.*; (e) *ρτυρίν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.*, also *ρτοιτίν*, *m.*; (f) *επυμνάν*, -άν, *m.*; (g) *επυμνίσιμ*, *f.* (a cluster of berries, nuts, etc.).

(2) A cluster or bunch of small flexible or soft things as feathers, hair, etc., (a) *πυριταί*, -άι, *m.*, also *πυριτεός*, -ός, -ε, -α, *f.*; (b) *τυριπαί*, -άι, *m.*, (*τυριπός*, -ός, -ε, -α, *f.*; *Tyr.*); (c) *ρζοτ*, -α, -αννα, *m.*; (d) *ερίν*, *g. id.*, *pl. -νί*, *m.* (of a bird), also *ερίας*, -ας, *f.*; (e) of hair, *κίοβ*, -ίβε, -α, *f.*, also *κίβ* and *ζίβ*, *f.*

(3) Of bushes, (a) *ρζαριτ*, *gen. -ε*, *pl. -εας*, *f.*; (b) *τομ*, *g. τυμ*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. dumus*, a bush, and *dumetum*, a brake or thicket).

Tufted, *a.*, adorned with a tuft, growing in tufts, (1) *τομας*, -ας, -ε; (2) *πυριτεόςας*, -ας, -ε; (3) *τορας*, -ας.

Tug, *v.t.* and *i.*, to pull with great effort, (1) *ταρμανσιμ ζο λάρωρ*; (2) *ρριαίσιμ*, -αθ.

Tugger, *n.*, one who tugs, *ρριαλα-όρ*, -όρα, -ρί, *m.*

Tugging, *n.*, the act of dragging with force, *ρριαλαοόριμας*, -α, *f.*

Tugging, *a.*, tending to tug, *ρριαλας*, -ας.

Tuition, *n.*, teaching, *οροεαρ*, *gen. and pl. ορορ*, *m.*

Tulip, *n.*, a lilaceous plant of the genus *Tulipa*, (1) *τύλιπ*, -ε, *f.*; (2) the variegated kind, *ιτε ιοτοαδς*.

Tumble, *v.i.*, (1) to roll over or to and fro, *υνφαρταίμ*, -φαιρτ.

(2) To roll down, to fall suddenly and violently, (a)

id., *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*gl.* mitra ; Ir. Gl. 28).

Turbary, *n.*, (1) the ground where turf is cut or dug, πορταδ, -αις, *m.*

(2) The right of cutting turf in another man's land, μόινρε, *g. id.*, *f.*

Turbot, *n.*, a well-known fish (*Rhombus maximus*), τυρβαρο, -ε, *f.*

Turbulence, **Turbulency**, *n.*, tumult disorder, (1) ceannaίρε, -ε, *f.*; (2) cairmíρετ, -ε, *f.*

Turbulent, *a.*, riotous, disorderly, (1) bpuírnead, -níρε ; (2) ceannaίρεad, -cíρε ; (3) míocuírbeapad, -aίρε ; (4) cairmíρεtead, -cíρε.

Turbulently, *ad.*, in a turbulent manner, (1) so bpuírnead ; (2) so ceannaίρεad.

Turf, *n.*, (1) sward, (a) talam ślar; (b) rśraít, -ε, *f.*; (c) rśraíteín, *g. id.*, *m.*

(2) Peat prepared for fuel, (a) móin, -óna, *f.* : a sod of t., fōo móna ; a rick of t., cpuad móna ; (b) wet t., (i) rpaίρετ, -ε, *f.*, (ii) rpaίρεtead, -cíς, *m.*, (iii) rpaíad, -aίς, *m.*, (iv) rpaíad, -aί, *m.*, (v) rpaíad, -aί, *m.* (*Don.*), (vi) left in the bog during the winter, fopmóin, -óna, *f.*

Stripping the bog, rśraítead an πορταίς.

Cutting the t., aś śeapraíð nó aś baίρετ na móna.

Spreading the t., aś teadad nó aś rśraíad na móna.

Footing the t. See Footing.

Drawing home the t., aś tapr-ainś (taprac, *M.*) na móna.

A rick of t., (a) cpuad, -aίρε, -a, *f.*; (b) śrōśán, -ám, *m.*; (c) cprōgeán, -ám, *m.* (*Con.*); (d) pcel, -ε, *f.* (*Con.* and *U.*).

(3) Horse racing, (a) an coím-
pí, -pead, *m.*; (b) an coímíng,
-e, *f.*

Turf-bank, *n.*, (a) πορτ móna, *m.*; (b) οίτρη móna, *f.*

Turf-cutter, *n.*, rleasśánaoóρη, -óρη, -πί, *m.*

Turf-dust, *n.*, (a) bpuíρśar, -aί, *m.*; (b) śraídar, -aί, *m.* (*Don.*).

Turf-mould, *n.*, (1) śamap móna ; (2) ouboán, -ám, *m.*

Turf-spade, *n.*, a spade for cutting or digging turf, rleasśán, -ám, *m.*

Turf-spreader, *n.*, one who spreads out the turf to dry after it is cut, rśrapaoóρη, -óρη, -πί, *m.*

Turfy, *a.*, having the nature or appearance of turf, móíntead.

Turgidity, *n.*, the quality or state of being pompous, buίρεadτ, -a, *f.*

Turk, *n.*, a native of Turkey, Turcad, -aίς, -aίρε, *m.*

Turkey-cock, *n.*, conleac fpanncac, *m.*

Calling turkeys, bí bí, also tí tí.

Turmoil, *n.*, disturbance and confusion, cullōro, *gen.* -e, *pl.* -oí, *f.*

Turn, *n.*, (1) the act of turning, revolution, (a) íompōð, -puíςτε, *m.*; (b) íompáil, -ála, *f.*

(2) A bend, a winding, cor, *gen.* and *pl.* cor, *m.* (*cf.* √ ker, to turn) : the path of the three turns, capán na oτρί ścor.

(3) Incidental or opportune deed or office, (a) ferōm, -eado, *pl.* -eanna, *f.* : many's the good t. he did for me, ír íomrōa ferōm maίτ oðeim pé oðompa ; (b) one good t. deserves another, ouίρε comaoine a cúíteam.

(4) Occasion, cor, -oί, *pl. id.*, *m.* : it will never come to your t., ní berō pé corōce ap oð cor ; it never came to your t.,

(a) ní raib ré raib an do cor ;
(b) ní táinig ré cum baile dúic
raib (baile = *gen.* of bail).

(5) Successive course, (a) reat, -a, *pl. id., m.* : it is my t. now, ir é mo reat anoir (it is sometimes used in English : it is your seal now) ; (b) srear, -a, *m.* : a t. at dancing or at any work, srear pinnce, srear oibre ; (c) orear, -a, *m.* (*see* srear) ; (d) bpar, -e, -i, *f.* (*Der.*), (*see* srear). [Note that srear, orear and bpar involves taking your turn to work, b t reat usually indicates waiting for your turn for somebody else to work for you.]
Turn, *v.t.*, (1) to give a circular motion to, to cause to move round either wholly, partially or repeatedly, caraim, -aó : he turned the wheel, do car ré an roé.

(2) To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost, (a) iompurim, -póó : t. the cake, iompur an círte ; (b) tionnturim, -tóó : t. every stone of them, tionntur sá cloé aca ; t. the bannock or you will get the beggar's curse, tionntur an bonnós nó beró malláct an fip fíuóail oiré ; (c) ionnturim, -tóó and -táit : he turned his coat, o'ionntur ré a carós ; (d) cuirim bun ór cionn : these that have turned the world upside down are come hither also, iao-ro do cuir an raozal bun ór cionn tángadóar annro mar an scéadóna (*Acts* 17, 6).

(3) To give another direction, tendency or inclination to, iompurim, -póó : they turned their backs before Israel, o'iompugeadóar a scúl roim cloinn

Irpaet (*Judg.* 20, 42) ; as Josiah turned himself he spied the sepulchres that were in the mount, mar o'iompuis loriah é féin do connairc ré na tuamadó do bí ann rin annra trtiab (*2 Kings* 23, 16).

(4) To change from a given use or office, iompurim, -póó : therefore he slew him and turned the kingdom unto David, uime rin do marb ré é 7 o'iompuis an ríogádo cum Dáibí (*1 Chron.* 10, 14).

(5) To change the form, quality, aspect or effect of, iompurim, -póó : the Lord thy God will t. thy captivity, iompócaró do tigeapna Dia do ódoiire (*Deut.* 30, 3) ; t. his counsel into foolishness, iompur a comairle i n-amadóntáct.

(6) To form in a lathe, veitim, -leao.

(7) To translate, (a) iompurim, -póó ; () tionnturim -tóó.

(8) To make sour, véanam séar nó rearb.
Turn, *v.i.*, (1) to move round, to have a circular motion, caraim, -aó : a worm turns, carann péirteós.

(2) Hence to revolve, ionnturim, -tóó and -táit : on turning round, ar ionntáit caré ; there is a dispute whether the sun turns round the earth or the earth round the sun, tá aigneap ari cia aca an srian ionnturigar timcéall na talman nó an talam timcéall na spreime.

(3) To take a different direction or tendency, (a) pillim, -leao (the forms titim and pillim common in *U.* occur in *Lhuyd*) : t. ye, t. ye from your evil ways, pillró-re, pillró-re ó

bup nopoiefrugtib (*Ez.* 33, 11);
 yr feaprr fillead i lár an áta
 na bátao 'ra tuile; rivers t.
 seldom to their fountain heads,
 yr annam filleann na haibne go
 oti a otiohparoið bunadóaraða;
 to t. home, fillead a baite;
 (b) iompuiſim, -pōð: t. from
 thy fierce wrath, iompois óo'
 feirg buirb (*Ex.* 32, 12); he
 turned on his heel, o'iompuiſ
 ré ar a íálaið; (c) we turned
 to the west, tugamar ár n-aſaró
 riar.

(4) To undergo the process of turning in a lathe, *veitum. -leað*: that timber turns well, *veiteann an t-aoimad rin go maic̃*.

(5) Specifically, (a) to sour, as milk, (b) to become giddy (said of the head or brain), (c) to be nauseated (said of the stomach), (d) to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, *iompur̃im*, -*poð* : (e) the milk turned, *o'iompur̃ an bainne*; (f) my head turned, *o'iompur̃ mo' ceann*; (g) my stomach turned, *o'iompur̃ mo' goile*.

Turncoat, *n.*, one who forsakes his party or his principles, a renegade, (1) τόνειρταδ, -αις, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) φεαρ τιον τεατ.

Turner, *n.*, one who makes articles
with a lathe, (1) τὺρνον, *m.*;
(2) τελεασθόν, -όν, -όνι, *m.*

Turner's lathe, veit, gen. -e,
pl. -eanna, f.

Turnery, *n.*, the art of turning things in a lathe, *τετραοόπρεσς*, -α, *f.*

Turning, *n.*, (1) the act of one who turns, (a) $\iota\omicron\mu\pi\omicron\delta$, $-\iota\upsilon\gamma\tau\epsilon$ and $-\alpha$, *m.*; (b) $\pi\rho\alpha\beta\iota\omicron\mu\pi\omicron\delta$ (sudden t.): t. to the right or left, $\iota\omicron\mu\pi\omicron\delta$ $\alpha\rho$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\alpha\iota$ $\nu\acute{o}$ $\alpha\rho$ $\tau\upsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$; (c) $\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\delta$, $-\rho\tau\alpha$, *m.*

(2) The place where a turn occurs; an angle, corner or bend in a road, *cor.* *g.* *cun*, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*: the path of the three turnings, *carán na tríú gcor.*

Turnip, *n.*, the edible root of the cruciferous plant (*Brassica campestris*, var. *Napus*), also the whole plant, (1) μεσσαν ράβη, *m.*; (2) τυρναρα, *gen. id.*, *pl. -άι, m.*

Turnkey, *n.*, a person who has charge of the keys of a prison, εοκνυρθε, *g. id.*; *pl.* -οτε, *m.*

Turpentine, *n.*, a semifluid oleo-resin obtained from various trees, that from the larch (*Larix Europæa*) is called *ρύγις σιύρε*.

Turret, *n.*, a little tower, *turpín*,
m. (*cf.* *L. turris*).

Turtle-dove, *n.*, the common pigeon (*Turtur vulgaris*) characterized by its plaintive note and devotion to its mate, (1) *ῥέαρ-ἄν βρεᾶς*; (2) *τυρτούρ*, *gen. -ῦνα*, *pl. -ρί*, *m.*

Turtle-fish, *n.*, the sea-turtle of
the genus *Chelonia*, *χελωνά*,
-άτιν, m

Tusk, *n*, an elongated incisor tooth as of the wild boar and hence any long protuding tooth, ῥταῖρῖακα, *g.* ῥταῖρῖακε, *pl.* ῥταῖρῖακτα, *f.* (*m. M.*).

Tussock, *n*, a tuft as of grass, etc.,
τομός, -όμῃς, -α, *f*.

Tutor, *n.*, a private or public teacher, οἷος, *gen. id.*, *pl.* οἰοί, *m.*

Tutoress, *n.*, a female tutor, ban-
one, *f.*

Tutorial, *a.*, of or pertaining to a
tutor, οὐδασ.

Tutorship, *n.*, the office or duty
of a tutor, ὁρεακτή, *gen. id.*,
-τα, *f.*

Tutsan, *n.*, a plant (*Hypericum androseum*) from which a healing ointment is prepared, *meap tuipc αλτα*.

Twaddle, *n.*, silly talk, (1) *ῥάρο-μέιρ*, -e, *f.*; (2) *καθαίρεάτ*, -a, *f.*

Twain, *n.*, (1) two, (a) *βειπτ*, *gen.* -τε, *f.*; (b) *οἶρ*, *gen.* *οειρε*, *f.*; (c) *ἄρσων*: and the t. shall be one flesh, *γ βερο ἄρσων 'n-α n-αοιηπεόιτ ἀμάιν* (*Mat.* 19, 5).

(2) *a.*, *οά, οό*: and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him t., *ἄσυρ ῥιοθ βέ βευπαρ λειρ ἄρ πεαθ mile ἄρ ἐῤῥιν ἐύ, ιμῆῤῥῖς λειρ ἄρ πεαθ οά [mile]*, (*Mat.* 5, 41).

Twang, *n.*, a kind of nasal sound, (1) *ῥῥανν*, -ainne, -a, *f.*; (2) *σαοῦῥῥόναῦτ*, -a, *f.*

Tweezers, *n.*, a small pincers, *τεανναίρε*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῥί, *m.*

Twelfth, *n.*, one of twelve equal parts into which a thing is divided, *an οαρα curo οέας*.

Twelfth, *a.*, the ordinal of twelve, the next in order after the eleventh, *οαρα . . . οέας*: the t. man, *an οαρα πεαρ οέας*.

Twelve, *a.*, ten and two, (1) *οά ἔεανν οέας*; (2) *οόοέας*.

Twelve, *n.*, the number following eleven, a dozen, (1) *οά οέας*; (2) *οόοέας*; (3) the twelve apostles, *an οά πεαρ οέας* (*Mat.* 26, 20); (4) twelve boys, *οάῤῥέας βυᾶ-ιλλί*.

Twentieth, *a.*, the ordinal of twenty, *ῥίεαθ*: the t. part, *an ῥίεαθ curo*.

Twenty, *n.* and *a.*, twice ten, *ῥίε*, *gen.* -ἔεαθ, *d.* -ἔρο, *pl. id.*, *dpl.* -ἔροιβ, *f.*: the money is going in twenties, *τά an τ-αιῤῥεαθ ἄς ιμῆεᾶτ 'n-α ῥίεροιβ (púnt)*.

Twenty-seven (persons), *ῥῥί naon-οαρ*.

Twice, *ad.*, two times, doubly, (a) *ῥά οό*: old men are t. children, *βίονν πεανοαοιμε ῥά οό 'na τειμβ*; though long the day the night comes, but youth never comes t., *οά ῥαοα an lá τῖς an οροῦε ᾶτ ἔα οῦτῖς n οῖγε ῥά οό ἔοροῦε (Or.)*; if things were done t. all would be wise. *οά ῥοῦᾶν-ῥαοῦε νεῖτε ῥά οό οο βειῥροῦε ῥο ῥῥίοννα*; (b) *οά υαῖρ*.

Twig, *n.*, a small shoot or branch of a tree, shrub, etc., (1) *μαοῦᾶν*, -áin, *m.*; (2) *ῥῥαοῦῶς*, -οῖγε, -a, *f.*; (3) *βεανῥᾶν*, -áin, *m.*; (4) *ῥῥῥιορ*, -ῥῥ, *m.*; (5) *ῥῥῥιοῥᾶν*, -áin, *m.*; (6) *βιοῥαοῦε*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -οἶ, *m.*; (7) *βυννεᾶν*, -áin, *m.*

Twilight, *n.*, the light before the rising and after the setting of the sun, (1) *εαοαῥῥοιυρ*, -υῖρ, *m.*; (2) *ελαῥῥοιυρ* -υῖρ, *m.*; (3) *βρεᾶῥῥοιυρ*; (4) *ῥεαῤῥαῖρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (5) *comῥεαῤῥαῖρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (6) *ἀμῥῥαῖρναῦ*, -αιῤ, *m.*; (7) *conῥᾶῦτ na noῥοῦε (Aran)*, also *conῥᾶῖῥῖν*, *m.*; (8) *εαῥῥαῖρταιν*, -ana, *f.*; (9) *ῥῥᾶλ na noῥοῦε (N. C.)*; (10) *camοοιρ*, -e, *f.* (morning).

Twin, *n.*, (1) one of two produced at a birth, (a) *τεαῦαον*, *m.*; (b) *comῖγεμ*; (2) *pl.*, (a) *cúῥla. g. id.*, *m.*, twins; *τεαῦῥúῥla*, one of them; (b) *οἶρ*, -e, *f.*: she had twins, *οο bí οἶρ i n-α βῥοιμ* (*Gen.* 25, 24); (c) *εαῖmam. f.*

Twine, *v.t.*, to twist together, (1) *εαῖmam*, -αθ; (2) *ῥῥιόῖmam*, -αθ; (3) *ῥῖῖm*, -ῖε.

Twinkle, *n.*, (1) a quick motion of the eyes, (a) *ελαοναῦ na ῥúλ*, *m.*; (b) *βρεᾶθ nó ῥῥαῥ nó ῥῥαῥ ῥúλ*; (c) *ῥῖῖεαθ na ῥúλ* (1 *Cor.* 15, 52): in a t., *i βρειβ na ῥúλ* (*P., L.* 345).

(2) A brief flash or gleam, esp. if rapidly repeated, (a) *ṭṛil*, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (b) *ṭṛitle*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*

Twirl, *n.*, a convolution, *ṭṛit-leagán*, -ám, *m.*

Twist, *n.*, a contortion, bending or flexure, (1) *car*, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -anna, *m.*; (2) *cor*, -oir, *m.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{ker}}$, to turn): it is difficult to take the t. out of an old stick, *ṛ ṭeacair cor an t-reanmaroe do baint ar*; there are many twists in your story, *ṛ iomrda cor in do rgeat*; (3) *peanne*, -a, *m.*

Knock-out t. in wrestling, (a) *cor tonán*; (b) *cor core*.

Twist, *v.t.*, (1) to contort, to writhe, to crook spirally, *ṛniomám*, *v.n.* *ṛnióm*: when the rod gets old 'tis hard to t. it, *nuair a éirionann an trlat ṛ ṭeacair i ṛnióm*; the rod that cannot be twisted, *an trlat n' slacann ṛnióm*.

(2) Hence to turn from the true meaning, (a) *peanncam*, -aó; (b) *coraim*, *v.n.* *cor*; (c) *cuirim cor*: you twisted your story, *do cuirir cor ro' rgeat*.

(3) To distort, as a solid body, (a) *ṛiaram*, -aó; (b) *lúbaim*, -aó.

(4) To wrestle, to unite by the intertexture of parts, (a) *ṛigim*, -ṣe; (b) *cuiririgim*, -ṣeasó.

(5) To unite by winding separate things round each other, (a) *caraim*, -aó: the twisting of the rope, *caras an trúgám*; (b) *taoinim*, -neasó and -neam.

(6) To form into thread, *ṛniomaim*, *v.n.* *ṛnióm*.

Twisted, *a.*, contorted, crooked spirally, hence perverted, (1) *carca*, *ind.*; (2) *ṛniómca*, *ind.*;

(3) *ṛiar*, *gsf.* *ṛéire*; (4) *cam*, -aime; (5) *camóga*, -aṣe.

Twister, *n.*, one who twists, (a) *carṭoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (b) *ṛnióm-uróe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -óce, *m.*

(2) The instrument used in twisting, (a) *carṭoir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.* (*W. Lim.*); (b) *cruacán*, -áin, *m.* (*Ker.*); (c) *ṛlúbin*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ní, *m.* (*Tip.*); (d) *corṛúgám*, *m.* (*Or.*).

Twisting, *n.*, (1) the act of bending or contorting, (a) *carasó*, -ṛca, *m.*; (b) *lúbasó*, -bca, *m.*; (c) *lúbair-na*, -aṣe, *f.*; (d) *aṣ lúbairnaṣ*.

(2) Crooking spirally, *ṛnióm*, *g.* -a and -ca, *m.*

(3) Forming into thread, *ṛnióm*, -a and -ca, *m.*

Twitch, *v.t.*, *ṛṭrangaim*, -asó.

Twite, *n.*, the mountain linnet (*Linota flavirostris*), (1) *bṛgean baintṛgeairna*, *m.*; (2) *ṛiabós móna*, *f.*

'Twixt, *prep.*, *erom*.

Two, *a.*, (1) *óá*; (2) *oó* (*cf.* *W. dau*, *m.*, *dwy*, *f.*; *Corn.* *dou*, *diu*; *Bret.* *daou*, *diou*, $\sqrt{\text{duó}}$; *Skr.* *dva*; *Gr.* *δυω*; *L.* *duo*; *Eng.* *two*): two heads, *óá ceann*; two horses, *óá capall*; two feet, *óá cor*; two big hands, *óá lám móra*; two big feet, *óá cor móra*; two and a half, *a oó ṛ leac*, but with concrete numbers *ṣo leic* is invariably used for half, as, two yards and a half, *óá ṛlatic ṣo leic*; (3) two things, (a) *cúpla*, *m.* (b) *oéroe*, *f.*

Two by two, *ina oó ṛ ina oó*.

Two-thirds, *óá oṛman*. In all other cases *óá* aspirates.

Two (persons), (1) *beirt*, -e, *f.*: two men, *beirt fear*; (2) *oiar*, *g. oéire*, *f.*: two women, *oiar ban*; he had two daughters, *oó*

bí d'iar inġean aige; and his two daughters with him, 7 a d'iar inġean n-a fočairi (*Gen.* 19, 30); (3) oir, *g.* oerre, *f.*: when two or three shall gather together, an trāc c'uinneócaro oir nó tríur i gceann a céile.

Two-edged, *a.*, ód-faoibiac, -aige.

Two-headed, *a.*, ódceannac, -aige.

Twofold, *ad.*, doubly, fá óó: ye make him t. more a child of hell than yourselves, oo ġniti mac i'punn oe níor mó fá óó ná oib féim (*Mat.* 23, 15).

Twofold, *a.*, double, (1) fá óó; (2) ar a óubait; (3) óáfillte.

Two-year-old, *n.*, óábliacónac, -aig, -aige, *m.*

Tyer, *n.*, one who ties or unties, ceangaltóir, -óia, -rí, *m.*

Tying, *n.*, (1) the act of binding, (a) ceangal, -ail, *m.*; (b) narḡab, -ḡta, *m.*

(2) The thing used for binding,

(a) ceangaltar, -air, *m.*; (b) áiac, -aige, -a, *f.*, from which buaiac, a spancel = bo + áiac;

(c) narḡ; -airḡ, *m.*

Type, *n.*, (1) a figure or representation of something, (a) fioḡ-air, *gen.* fioḡiac, *pl.* fioḡiac, *f.*; (b) cormalac, -a, *f.*; (c) ramlac, -malt, *m.*

(2) A raised letter used in printing, clóó, -a, *m.*: in t., fá clóó.

Typesetter, *n.*, a printer, clóó-abóir, -óia, -rí, *m.*

Typewriter, *n.*, (1) the machine, cló-rḡriobán, -áin, *m.*

(2) The operator. See Typist.

Typical, *a.*, of the nature of a type or of a group, ramlaccamail, -mla.

Typify, *v.t.*, to represent by a model or resemblance, ram-luigim, -uḡab.

Typist, *n.*, one who works a typewriter, cló-rḡriobabóir, -óia, -rí, *m.*

Typhus, *n.*, a contagious fever, also called spotted fever, famine fever, jail fever, etc., riabrar bneac, *m.*

Typographer. See Typesetter.

Tyrannic, Tyrannical, *a.*, despotic, cruel, arbitrary, (1) aintḡearnamail, -mla; (2) tíoránta, *ind.*; (3) anflaitac, -tḡe.

Tyrannically, *ad.*, in a tyrannical manner, (1) so haintḡearnamail; (2) so tíoránta; (3) so hanflaitac.

Tyrannise, *v.t.*, to oppress, tíor-ánuigim, -uḡab.

Tyrannous, *a.*, unjustly severe, (1) aintḡearnamail, -mla; (2) cruabálac, -aige.

Tyranny, *n.*, despotic exercise of power, (1) tíoránac, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) anflait, *f.*; (3) oar-rmac, -a, *m.*; (4) ḡear-rmac, -a, *m.*; (5) lám láir, *f.*; (6) éascomlann, -ainn, *m.*; (7) for-lámar, -air, *m.*

Tyrant, *n.*, a cruel ruler or master, an oppressor, (1) tíoránac, -aig, -aige, *m.*; (2) aintḡearna, *gen.* *id.*, *pl.* -ái, *m.*; (3) anflait, -ac, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) millteóir, -óia, -rí, *m.*

Tyro, *n.*, a beginner in learning, (1) foḡluimteóir, -óia, -rí, *m.*; (2) p'rintíreac, -ríḡ, *m.*

U.

U, u, úr, heath, the seventeenth letter of the Irish alphabet. u has two sounds, (a) long like u in rule, as úr, fresh; cúl, the back; and (b) short, as u in bull, full, as uct, the breast; uirra, a prop.

Ubiquitous, *a.*, being everywhere at the same time, *íot-íáíťpeac.*

Ubiquity, *n.*, existence everywhere at the same time, *íot-íáíťpeacť,* -*a, f.*

Udder, *n.*, the organ in which milk is secreted and stored as in cows and other quadrupeds, *úť, -a, -anna, m.* (*√ udhar*; *Skr. údhar*; *Ger. euter*; *L. uber*; *Gr. οὐθαρ*).

Ugliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being ugly, (1) *ḡráíneamłacť,* *gen. -a, f.*; (2) *mířḡéim, -e, f.*: when he saw the woman's u., *ťráť cónnaířc řé mίřḡéim na mná.*

Ugly, *a.*, (1) offensive to the sight, unsightly, (a) *ḡráńřa, ind.*; (b) *ḡráíneamłail, -mł.*

(2) Unbeautiful, (a) *neimřeap, -eíře*; (b) *řomáířeac, -říḡe*; (c) *mířḡamłac, -aíḡe*; (d) *mířřap, -aíře* (*Tyr.*); *ří bean aca mίřřap.*

Ulcer, *n.*, a sore discharging pus, (1) *ḡor, g. ḡur, pl. id., m.* (*cf. Bret. gôr, ulcer*); (2) *oťřap, gen. and pl. -aíř, m.*

Ulcerous, *a.*, having the nature or character of an ulcer, *oťřapac, -aíḡe.*

Ultimate, *a.*, last, final, *řeířeannac, -aíḡe.*

Ultimately, *ad.*, at last, in the end, (1) *řé řeířeacř*; (2) *řá řeóř.*

Ultonian, *n.*, a native of Ulster, *ulťac, -aíḡ, m.*

Ultramontane, *a.*, being beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps, *ťap řuab.*

Umbilical, *a.*, of or pertaining to the umbilical cord, *imťeacánať,* -*aíḡe.*

Umbilicus, *n.* See Navel.

Umbrage, *n.*, resentment, *řeapř, gen. řeířḡe, f.*

Umbrageous, *a.*, shady, shaded, (1) *řḡáťmář, -aíře*; (2) *řḡáířeac, -uḡe.*

Umbrageousness, *n.*, the quality of being shady, *řḡáťmářacť,* -*a, f.*

Umbrella, *n.*, a kind of shade which opens and closes at will, it is carried in the hand for protection against rain, hail and snow and also from the sun, (1) *řḡáířeán, -ám, m.*; (2) *řḡáířin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (3) *cábán, m.*; (4) *řḡáířeóḡ, -óřḡe, -a, f.*; (5) *řḡáířin, g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (6) *řoor, gen. řuir, m.* (*Mayo*). See Parasol.

Umpire, *n.*, a person to whose decision a question or controversy is referred, (1) *máor cířť, m.*; (2) *eřoirřeacřonťóř, -óřa, -óří, m.*; (3) *řeap řmacť-uḡťe*: neither is any u. betwixt us, *ní mó aťá řeap řmacťuḡťe eacřuinn* (*Job 9, 33*); (4) *břeířeam, -ťim, pl. id., m.*

Un-, a prefix or particle, *ří nó řío.* It is prefixed to verbs to express the contrary of the action of the verb and not the simple negative: untie, *řionapřam.*

Un-, a negative prefix or particle meaning not, in-, non-, which may be prefixed to almost any adjective or participle used adjectively or adverb and sometimes to nouns, (1) *an-, am-,* as unjust, *amłeapť*; unsteady, *anbuán*; unsteadiness, *anbuáíne*; untrue, *amříor*; unripe, *anabacř*; unwholesome, *anřottám*; (2) *am-, am-,* as unready, *amřeř*; undisciplined, *amřmářťa*; unwillingness, *amřeóin*; unclean, *amḡłan*; (3) *ří- nó řío-,* unbelief, *říčřeřeacm*; unbelieving, *říčřeřeřeac*; unchecked,

οιοκοιργτε; ungrateful, οιο-
mburðeac; (4) οο-, signifying
difficult, or impossible, or not
to be done: unteachable, οο-
munte; unbendable, οοtútta;
(5) éa-, éi-: uncertain, éi-
veapútta; unjust, éasçópac; un-
profitable, éasçatipðeac; unmer-
ciful, éasçtópocaipeac; (6) éa-:
unbearable, éasçfuitingte; (7)
eap-, eip-, as unfriendliness, eap-
cáipveap; (8) mí-, mio-: I un-
dervalue, mímeapaim; unfortu-
nate, mioáðómrapac; (9) neam-,
neim-, as unprejudiced, neam-
cláon.

Unabashed, *a.*, that cannot be
confused or shamed, neamnáip-
eac, -pige.

Unable, *a.*, not able, incapable,
neamcumapac.

Unaccented, *a.*, without accent,
(1) çan aiceann; (2) neam-
aiceannta, *ind.*

Unacceptable, *a.*, not pleasing,
disagreeable, neamçatneamac,
-aige.

Unaccomplished, *a.*, unfinished,
neimçpioçnurte.

Unaccountable, *a.*, strange, ion-
çantac, -aige.

Unaccustomed, *a.*, not used to,
unfamiliar, neimçleacçtta: as a
bullock u. to the yoke, amuit
ðam náip çleacç an çuimç (*Jer.*
31, 18).

Unacquainted, *a.*, not acquainted,
(1) neamçtaçurteac, -çige; (2)
neimeólac, -aige; (3) aineólac,
-aige.

Unadulterate, Unadulterated, *a.*,
not adulterated, neamçpuauitigte

Unadvisable, *a.*, inadvisable, neam-
çomaiptigteac, -çige.

Unadvised, *a.*, inconsiderate, rash,
neamçomaiptigte.

Unadvisedly, *ad.*, ill-advisedly, ço
neamçomaiptigte.

Unadvisedness, *n.*, the state of
being ill-advised, neamçomaiptig-
teacç, -a, *f.*

Unaffected, *a.*, natural, simple,
plain, (1) náðurta; (2) pim-
ptirðe; (3) cóip, -ópa.

Unaffectedly, *ad.*, in an unaffected
manner, (1) ço náðurta; (2)
ço pimptirðe; (3) ço cóip.

Unafraid, *a.*, not afraid, neim-
easçlac.

Unaided, *a.*, not helped, neam-
çuroigte.

Unaggressive, *a.*, neamþrapac.

Unalterable, *a.*, incapable of altera-
tion, (1) vðacçappturteac; (2)
neamçlaocçurteac, -çige.

Unamendable, *a.*, incapable of
amendment, (1) vðileapptigte; (2)
vðileigip, *ind.*

Unamiable, *a.*, morose, ill-natured,
(1) vðapic, -e; (2) vðiceallac,
-aige.

Unamiableness, *n.*, the quality of
being unamiable, (1) vðiceallacç,
gen. -çta, *f.*; (2) vðapiceap, -cip,
m.

Unanimity, *n.*, the quality or state
of being unanimous, (1) éanççlorp,
-óip, *m.*; (2) comçton, *f.*; (3)
éimintinn, -e, *f.*

Unanimous, *a.*, being of one mind
or opinion, (1) éanççlorpac; (2)
vð'aoç aigne; (3) comçontac;
(4) éimintinneac.

Unanimously, *ad.*, in a unanimous
manner, (1) le éanççlorp; (2)
ço comçonta; (3) vð'aoç çut.

Unanswerable, *a.*, incapable of
being answered, (1) vðfpeasap-
çta(c); (2) vðfpeasapçta, *ind.* (*S.*
çent, 112).

Unappalled, *a.*, fearless, neam-
easçlac.

Unapproachable, *a*, inaccessible, *σοφοῦταις*.

Unarmed, *a*., having no arms or weapons, (1) *νεαμάρματα*, *ind.*; (2) *νεαμάρματα*; (3) *αναρμας*; (4) *σαν αρμ*.

Unasked, *ad.*, not asked, *σαν ιαρηαρό*.

Unaspirable, *a*, not capable of being aspirated, *σοιρέμις*.

Unaspirated, *a*., not aspirated, *νειμρέμις*.

Unaspiring, *a*., not ambitious, *νειμριανας*, *-ας*.

Unassiduous, *a*., not assiduous, *νεαμδούττας*, *-ας*.

Unassiduousness, *n*., the quality of being unassiduous, *νεαμδούττας*, *-ας*, *f*.

Unassisted, *a*., unhelped, *νεαμδούττας*.

Unassuming, *a*., not arrogant or presuming, *νεαμπτύπας*, *-ας*.

Unauthorized, *a*., without authority, (1) *νεαμύσθας*; (2) *νεαμδούττας*; (3) *σαν υς-σας*.

Unavailable, *a*., of no avail, (1) *σαν μάτ*; (2) *σαν τάβας*.

Unavailing, *a*., ineffective, *νειμείπας*, *-ας*.

Unavoidable, *a*., not capable of being shunned or prevented, (1) *νειμείπας*, *ind.*; (2) *σοι-πείπας*, *ind.*.

Unawakened, *a*., asleep, (1) *ν-α* *κοιτα*; (2) *σαν ούρσας* (*μύρ-σας*).

Unaware, Unawares, *ad.*, unexpectedly, by surprise, unknowingly, (1) *ι* *σαν* *πίορ*: some have entertained angels unawares, *ευσας* *ορεαμ* *άρις* (*άρις*) *σορδασ* *ο'ανγλις* *σαν* *πίορ* *οοίς* *πέιν* (*Heb. 13, 2*); (2) *ι* *μβέας* *να* *πέιν*: he came upon him u., *τάινς* *πέ* *άρι* *ι* *μβέας* *να* *πέιν*.

Unbaked, *a*., not sufficiently baked, (1) *νεαμβάκας*; (2) *άρι* *λαίγας* *βάκας*.

Unbalanced, *a*., not balanced, *νεαμβόττος*, *-ττος*.

Unbaptised, *a*., without baptism, *νεαμβάπτας*.

Unbeaten, *a*., not surpassed, *νεαμβυάττας*.

Unbeautiful, *a*., ugly, *σομαρπας*, *-ας*.

Unbecoming, *a*., not fitting or suitable, (1) *νεαμορπας*, *-ας*; (2) *μιόμορματ*, *-ματ*; (3) *νεαμβούβας*, *-ε*; (4) *έγ-κνας*.

Unbefitting, *a*. See Unbecoming.

Unbegotten, *a*., having never been generated, *νειμγέντας*.

Unbelief, *n*., disbelief, esp. in divine revelation, (1) *οίς* *ορεαμ*, *-οίς*, *m*.; (2) *άινς* *ορεαμ*, *-οίς*, *m*.; (3) *μίς* *ορεαμ*, *-οίς*: I believe Lord, help my u., *ορεαμ* *α* *τίγας*, *οίς* *μο* *μίς* *ορεαμ* (*Mark 9, 24*); because of their u., *άρι* *ρον* *α* *μίς* *ορεαμ* (*Mat. 13, 58*); (4) *νειμς* *ορεαμ*, *-οίς*, *m*. (*Rom. 11, 32*).

Unbelieved, *a*., not believed, *οίς* *ορεαμ*.

Unbeliever, *n*., a sceptic, a free-thinker, (1) *οίς* *ορεαμ*, *-ας*, *m*.; (2) *μίς* *ορεαμ*, *-ας*, *m*.; (3) *οίς* *ορεαμ* (*1 Cor. 6, 6*).

Unbelieving, *a*., incredulous, *οίς* *ορεαμ*, *-ας*.

Unbending, *a*., unyielding in will, inflexible, *οοίς*, *-ας*.

Unbenevolent, *a*., not charitable, *νεαμβόνας*, *-ας*.

Unbiased, *a*., unprejudiced, impartial, *νεαμβόνας*, *ind.*

Unbidden, *a*., (1) not commanded, *νεαμβόνας*, *ind.*

(2) Not invited, (a) ζαν κυρεαδ̄; (b) ζαν ιαππαρ̄. Both are often used in conjunction: he came u., τ̄αινις ρε ζαν κυρεαδ̄ ζαν ιαππαρ̄.

Unbind, *v.t.*, to loose, untie or unfasten, (1) ρζαοιιμ, -ιεαδ̄; (2) ο̄ῑεαν̄γλαιμ, -ζαι; (3) ρuar-γλαιμ, -ζαι; (4) ρζουριμ, *v.n.* ρζυρ.

Unblamable, *a.*, (1) near̄m̄toctac̄ (1 Thess. 2, 10); (2) near̄m̄c̄ion̄ntac̄, -αῑγε (Col. 1, 22).

Unblemished, *a.*, not blemished, faultless, ζαν ιοct̄.

Unblest, *a.*, without benediction, near̄m̄beannūḡte.

Unbloody, *a.*, not bloody, near̄m̄fuit̄eac̄ (prond. near̄fuit̄eac̄).

Unblunted, *a.*, not blunted, sharp, (1) ζεαρ̄, *comp.* ζε̄ῑpe; (2) ραοβ̄pac̄, -αῑγε.

Unboiled, *a.*, not boiled, (1) near̄m̄beip̄b̄te; (2) near̄m̄b̄puit̄e

Unbolt, *v.t.*, (1) to remove a bolt from, ο̄ιο̄β̄αρ̄παιμ, -αδ̄.

(2) To open, ο̄ρ̄γλαιμ, -αδ̄ and -ζαῑτ̄.

Unborn, *a.*, not born, near̄m̄beap̄ta, *ind.*

Unbosom, *v.t.*, to disclose, to reveal in confidence, noct̄aim, -αδ̄

Unbought, *a.*, not bought, near̄m̄ceannūḡte.

Unbound, *a.*, untied, loose, ρζαοῑte, *ind.*

Unbounded, *a.*, having no bound or limit, ζαν τεο̄ρα.

Unbridled, *a.*, unrestrained, violent, αῑν̄ρ̄παν̄τα, *ind.*

Unbroken, *a.*, (1) not broken, near̄m̄b̄p̄te.

(2) Unsubdued, untamed, (a) αῑν̄ρ̄παν̄τα, *ind.*; (b) αῑν̄ρ̄παῑta.

Unbrotherly, *a.*, not brother-like, near̄m̄b̄p̄ait̄near̄m̄ail, -m̄la.

Unbuckle, *v.t.*, to unfasten, ρζαοῑμ, -ιεαδ̄.

Unburden, Unburthen, *v.t.*, (1) to unload, ο̄ιο̄-uaīūḡim, -ūḡαδ̄.

(2) To throw off as a burthen, ιε̄ḡim ο̄iom.

Unburied, *a.*, not buried, near̄m̄αδ̄laic̄te.

Unbuttoned, *a.*, not buttoned, ρζαοῑte.

Uncalled for, *a.*, (1) not called for, (a) ζαν κυρεαδ̄; (b) ζαν ιαππαρ̄.

(2) Not required, near̄m̄uireap̄b̄ac̄, -αῑγε.

Uncanny, *a.*, weird, αο̄pac̄, -αῑγε.

Uncanonical, *a.*, not canonical, near̄m̄can̄onta.

Uncanonically, *a.*, in an uncanonical manner, ζο near̄m̄can̄onta.

Uncautious, *a.*, not cautious, incautious, near̄m̄aireap̄ac̄, -p̄ūge.

Unceasingly, *ad.*, without stop, (1) ζαν ρταδ̄; (2) ζαν ρζυρ.

Uncertain, *a.*, (1) not assured in mind, (a) near̄m̄c̄im̄nte, *ind.*: death is certain but the time u., τ̄α αν β̄αρ̄ c̄im̄nte ᾱct αν αῑν̄ρεαρ̄ near̄m̄c̄im̄nte; (b) ε̄īḡc̄im̄nte, *ind.*; (c) m̄ic̄im̄nte, *ind.*

(2) Irresolute, inconstant, variable, (a) lūaim̄neac̄, -n̄īge: the wind is u., τ̄α αν ζ̄αο̄c̄ lūaim̄neac̄; (b) near̄m̄fear̄m̄ac̄, -αῑγε; (c) near̄m̄c̄im̄nte, *ind.*: if the trumpet give an u. sound, m̄ā beip̄ αν τ̄p̄om̄pa ρūaim̄ near̄m̄c̄im̄nte (1 Cor. 14, 8); (d) near̄m̄buan, -ame.

(3) Indefinite, problematical, (a) near̄m̄ōem̄im, -m̄ne; (b) ε̄īōim̄im, -m̄ne; (c) αῑν̄ōem̄im, -m̄ne; (d) ε̄rōeap̄b̄, -α; (e) ε̄rōeap̄b̄ta, *ind.*

Uncertainty, *n.*, the quality or state of being uncertain, (1) m̄ic̄im̄nteac̄, -α, *f.*; (2) near̄m̄c̄im̄nteac̄, *f.*; (3) ε̄īḡc̄im̄nteac̄, *f.*;

ῥόλαρακτ, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (3) nearm-
 ῥορακτ; -α, *f.*

Uncomfortably, *ad.*, in an
 uncomfortable manner, (1) ῥο
 nearmῥόλαρακ; (2) ῥο ῥόλαρακ;
 (3) ῥο nearmῥορακ.

Uncommon, *a.*, not common, (1)
 nearmḡnátac, -arḡe; (2) nearm-
 coitcéann, -cínne.

Uncomplaisant, *a.*, not complais-
 ant, míoruaḡc, -e.

Uncomplete, *a.*, not finished, in-
 complete, neimcḡiócnuḡte.

Uncompounded, *a.*, not com-
 pounded or mixed, neimearḡta.

Unconcern, *n.*, (1) indifference,
 nearmḡum, -e, *f.*

(2) Lack of anxiety or care,
 nearmḡum, -aim, *m.*

Unconcerned, *a.*, not concerned,
 (1) nearmaḡeac, -rḡe; (2) pé-
 cúḡeac, -rḡe; (3) libéḡeac,
 -rḡe; (4) nearmḡumac, -arḡe;
 (5) nearmḡumeamail, -mḡa; (6)
 nearmḡeac, -rḡe.

Uncondemned, *a.*, not condemned,
 nearmḡoḡeac, *ind.*

Unconditional, *a.*, made without
 conditions, nearmḡoḡeacailac,
 -arḡe.

Unconquerable, } *a.*, indomitable,

Unconquered, } (1) ῥοḡlaorḡte;

(2) ῥοḡarḡe.

Unconscientious, *a.*, not conscien-
 tious, ῥοḡoḡuaraḡ, -arḡe.

Unconscionable, *a.*, unreasonable,
 míḡeapḡnta, *ind.*

Unconscionableness, *n.*, the quality
 or state of being unconscionable,
 míḡeapḡntac, -α, *f.*

Unconscionably, *ad.*, in an uncon-
 scionable manner, ῥο míḡeap-
 ḡnta.

Unconscious, *a.*, having no con-
 sciousness or powers of mental
 perception, (1) ῥan arḡne ῥan
 upḡarḡa; (2) 'n-α méarḡ: he

fell down u., cúit ré 'n-α méarḡ;
 (3) nearmoḡuḡeac; (4) neimeab-
 raḡ, -arḡe.

Unconsciousness, *n.*, the quality
 or state of being unconscious,
 (1) nearmoḡuḡarḡ, -uḡte, *m.*;
 (2) neimeabraḡ, -α, *f.*

Unconsecrated, *a.*, not consecrated,
 nearmḡoḡeac.

Unconstrained, *a.*, without re-
 straint or check, (1) nearm-
 coḡrḡe; (2) ῥan coḡrḡ.

Unconstraint, *n.*, freedom from
 restraint, nearmḡoḡrḡ, -α.

Uncontrollable, *a.*, ungovernable,
 ῥoḡuaraḡ.

Uncork, *v.t.*, to draw the cork
 from, ῥoḡoḡeac, -arḡ.

Uncorrupted, *a.* See Incorrupt.

Uncountable, *a.*, that cannot be
 counted, ῥo-áḡmeac.

Uncourageous, *a.*, neimḡneamail.

Uncourteous, *a.*, not civil, (1)
 míoruaḡc, -e; (2) nearmḡoḡr,
 -oḡa; (3) mímoḡamail, -mḡa.

Uncouth, *a.*, awkward, boorish,
 (1) tuaḡailac, -arḡe; (2) nei-
 mbéaraḡ; (3) tútaḡ, -arḡe; (4)
 earḡaom, -e.

Uncouthly, *ad.*, in an uncouth
 manner, ῥο tuaḡailac.

Uncouthness, *n.*, the quality or
 state of being uncouth, tuaḡ-
 ailac, -α, *f.*

Uncover, *v.t.*, to take the cover
 off, noḡtaim, -arḡ.

Uncovered, *a.*, having the cover
 off, noḡtuḡte.

Uncovetous, *a.*, not covetous,
 nearmḡanntac.

Uncreated, *a.*, not created, nearm-
 cḡuḡtuḡte.

Uncrown, *v.t.*, to deprive of a
 crown, ῥoḡoḡoḡnam, -arḡ.

Unction, *n.*, (1) the act of anointing,
 unḡarḡ, -ḡta, *m.*

(2) That which is used for anointing, *ota*, *g. id.*, *f.*: extreme *u.*, *ota óérðeanað*.

Unctuous, *a.*, (1) of the nature of an ointment, *unḡaðt*, *-aḡe*.

(2) Oily, (*a*) *otaðt*, *-aḡe*; (*b*) *uileaðt*.

Unctuousity, } *n.*, the quality or
Unctuousness, } state of being
unctuous, (1) *unḡaðt*, *gen. -a, f.*;

(2) *uileaðt*, *-a, f.*

Uncurbable, *a.*, not capable of being curbed, *oifpanta*.

Uncurbed, *a.*, not curbed, *amfpanta*.

Uncultivated, *a.*, wanting in culture, (1) *mioðurðeapac*: some of his own congregation were *u.* enough, *bi curo óa þobat þein m. ḡo leðp*; (2) *fiaðam*, *-e*.

Uncurl, *v.t.*, to loose from curls or ringlets, *oioðapam*, *-að*.

Uncurtailed, *a.*, not shortened. *neimḡiofpuḡte*.

Uncut, *a.*, not cut, *neimḡeappta*, *ind.*

Undated, *a.*, without date, (1) *neamðáctta*; (2) *ḡan óát*.

Undaunted, *a.*, not subdued by fear, *neimeaglaðt*, *-aḡe*.

Undauntedly, *ad.*, in an undaunted manner, *ḡo neimeaglaðt*.

Undauntedness, *n.*, the quality or state of being undaunted, *neimeaglaðt*, *gen. -a, f.*

Undeceived, *a.*, not deceived, *neimeallta*.

Undecided, *a.*, uncertain, doubtful, *neimcmnte*.

Undecisive, *a.*, not decisive, *neimcmnteaðt*.

Undefended, *a.*, not defended or protected, *neamðopanta*.

Undeified, *a.*, pure, chaste, (1) *neamþpuallḡte*; (2) *ḡan tpuallleaðt*; (3) *ioðan*, *-ame*; (4) *paopḡlan*, *-ame*.

Undefined, *a.*, indefinite, *éiḡcmnte*.

Undeniable, *a.*, that cannot be denied, *oifpanta*.

Undeniably, *ad.*, in an undeniable manner, *ḡo oifpanta*.

Undepraved, *a.*, not wicked, *neamcoippte*.

Under, *prep.*, (1) below or lower, beneath (opp. to over, *op cionn*), *fa*, *paol*, *fo*, *fe*: *u.* a tree, *fa nó fe çpam*; *u.* the water, *fo'n uirḡe*; *u.* her, *fúiti*; *u.* him, *paol*; *u.* me, *fúm*; *u.* my, *fóm*; *u.* our, *fe n-ár*; *u.* thee, *fút*; *u.* them, *fúta*; *u.* thy, *fað'*; *u.* us, *fúinn*; *u.* you, *fúib*; *u.* shelter of a tree, *paol rḡáç çpam*; *u.* our roof, *paol çaolac ár otḡe*; *u.* his nose, *ar a aḡarð amac*.

(2) Hence in several *fig.* uses as (*a*) denoting the relation of subjection, liability, obligation, etc.: he lived *u.* extreme oppression, *o maip fe fa ḡeapmaçt*; he was patient *u.* misfortune, *bi fe foḡðeac paol miáð*; *u.* vows of chastity, *paol móroḡeanmnarðeacçta*; *u.* sin, *fa þeacað*; *u.* a yoke, *fa çuinḡ*; *u.* lock and key, *fa ḡlar*; death has him under lock and key, *tá fe paol ḡlar aḡ an éaḡ*; (*b*) denoting relation of the lesser to the greater: from two years of age and *u.*, *ó aoip óa bliaðan nó paol (Mat. 2, 16)*; there are soldiers *u.* me, *tá paḡtoiuípi fúm*; without a word *u.* or beyond *a.* without exaggeration, *ḡan pocat paol nó çaiup*; I will not sell the horse *u.* £100, *ní oioipao an capall paol (nó taob irḡḡe ðe) çéao púnt*; twenty pounds or *u.*, *fiçe púnt nó fe n-a bun*; (*c*) denoting relation to something

Undertake, *v.t.*, (1) to take in hand, (a) *ḡabaim* i *lámh*; (b) *ḡabaim* *nem air* (*Keat. Dion-bhoiliac*).

(2) To take upon one's self, *ḡabaim*, -*báil*, with *oim*.

Undertaker, *n.*, one who takes charge of funerals, *adlaicteoir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

Undertaking, *n.*, anything which a person performs or attempts to perform, (1) *toirḡ*, -*e*, -*orḡa*, *f.*: in our accepting this u., i *nḡabáil na toirḡe reo oiminn*; (2) *cóimḡuall*, -*all*, *m.*; (3) *obair*, *g oibre*, *pl. oibreacá*, *f.*

Undertone, *n.*, a low tone, *roḡoin*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*: in an u., *ór íreat*.

Undervaluation, *n.*, the act of undervaluing, (1) *ḡaoimear*, -*ṛta*, *m.*; (2) *oimear*, -*ṛta*, *m.*

Undervalue, *v.t.*, (1) to depreciate, (a) *ḡaoimearaim*, *v.n.* -*mea*; (b) idiom: if you u. the meadow do not buy the hay, *má'r beas ort an léana ná ceannuḡ an féar*.

(2) To despise, (a) *oimearaim*, -*mea*; (b) *mímearaim*, -*mea*.

Undervaluer, *n.*, one who undervalues, (1) *ḡaoimeartoir*, *m.*; (2) *oimeartoir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*; (3) *mímeartoir*, *m.*

Underwood, *n.*, small trees and bushes that grow among larger trees, (1) *ḡarán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (2) *parán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (3) *oipir coille*.

Underwrite, *v.t.* and *i.*, to carry on the business of insuring ships, etc., *ḡaoirḡrībaim*, -*ao*.

Underwriter, *n.*, an insurer of ships, *ḡaoirḡrībneoir*, -*ópa*, -*rí*, *m.*

Underwriting, *n.*, the business of an underwriter, (1) *ḡaoirḡrībneoiracá*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *ápacar maḡa*.

Undeserved, *a.*, not merited, *neam-ḡuillte*.

Undeservedly, *ad.*, in an undeserved manner, *ḡo neam-ḡuillte*.

Undesirous, *a.*, not wishful, *neam-oúilmea*, -*mípe*.

Undetermined, *a.*, not settled or certain, *éirḡimnte*, *ind.*

Undevout, *a.*, lacking devotion, *neamḡepáibḡeac*, -*ṛḡe*.

Undid, *imp.* of Undo, to loose, to open: I u. my coat, *o ḡḡaoilear mo éapós*.

Undirected, *a.*, not guided, *neim-ṛtúṛta*, *ind.*

Undistributed, *a.*, not distributed, *neimṛuarta*.

Undisturbed, *a.*, not disturbed, *neamḡorruḡte*.

Undo, *v.t.*, (1) to ruin, to bring to poverty, *millim*, -*leaó*: I will u. all that afflict thee, *millṛo mé an uile oúine buarópea* *tú* (*Seph.* 3, 19).

(2) To loosen, to untie, (a) *ḡḡaoilim*, -*leaó*; (b) u. your hold of me, *baim oíom*.

(3) To leave undone: he left nothing undone, *níor fás ré aon ruo ḡan oéanam*.

Undoer, *n.*, one who ruins another, *millteoir*, -*ópa*, -*óipí*, *m.*

Undoing, *n.*, the act of ruining another, *millleaó*, *g. -illte*, *m.*

Undone, *a.*, ruined, *millte*: he is u., (a) *tá ré millte*; (b) *colloq.*, *tá a énaipe oéanta*.

Undoubtedly, *ad.*, without a doubt, (1) *ḡan amṛa*; (2) *ḡan ceirt*.

Undue, *a.*, not lawful or legal, *neimóurṛteanaac*, -*aḡe*.

Undulating, *a.*, rising and falling like waves, (1) *tonntuaraḡac*, -*aḡe*; (2) *tonnac*, -*aḡe*; (3) *ap luaraḡao*.

Undutiful, *a.*, not deferential or submissive, *εαυρημααδ*, -*αιγε*.

Undyed, (as wool), *a.*, *γλαρ ααοιαδ*.

Unearned, *a.*, not gained by labour, *νεαμτχιυιιτε*.

Uneasily, *ad.*, in an uneasy manner, (1) *σο μιοφιαμνεαδ*; (2) *σο νεαμφοαρι*.

Uneasiness, *n.*, (1) restlessness, (*a*) *μιοφιαμνεαρ*, -*νιρ*, *m.*; (*b*) *νεαμφοαρετ*, -*α*, *f*.

(2) Anxiety, (*a*) *ααρ*, -*α*, *m.*; (*b*) *γμοβα*, *m.*: *ααιρε αν γμοβα ατα ορε* (*Tyr.*).

Uneasy, *a.*, restless, (1) *μιοφιαμνεαδ*, -*νιγε*; (2) *ανφοαρι*, -*α*; (3) *νεαμφοαρι*, -*α*.

Uneducated, *a.*, having no education, *νεαμφογλυμα*.

Unemployed, *a.*, (1) having no regular work, *νεαμγνοταδ*, -*αιγε*.

(2) Idle, without work, (*a*) *οιομαοι*, -*e*; (*b*) *ζαν οβαιρ*.

Unending, *a.*, without end, *οοχιποχνυγε*.

Unendurable, *a.*, that cannot be endured, *οοφυιιγτε*.

Unengaged, *a.*, idle, (1) *οιομαοι*, -*e*; (2) *αν ργυρ*.

Unequivocal, *a.*, evident, *αιντε*, *ind.*

Unequal, *a.*, not equal, (1) *νεαμχοτπομ*; (2) *νεμιοναν*; (3) her beauty was unequalled, *βι α ηαυτε ζαν κομear*.

Unequally, *ad.*, in an unequal manner, *σο νεαμχοτπομ*.

Unequivocal, *a.*, (1) not doubtful, *νεαμαμπαρεδ*, -*αιγε*.

(2) Clear, evident, *ροτερι*, -*e*.

Unerring, *a.*, incapable of error, (1) *νεμearηαροαδ*; (2) *αυμρεαδ*, -*ριγε*.

Unerringly, *ad.*, in an unerring manner, *σο νεμearηαροαδ*.

Uneven, *a.*, not even, level or uniform, *νεαμχοτπομ*, -*επυμε*.

Unevenly, *ad.*, in an uneven manner, *σο νεαμχοτπομ*.

Unevenness, *n.*, the quality or state of being uneven, *νεαμχοτπυμε*.

Unexampled, *a.*, unprecedented, extraordinary, *εαγραμιαδ*, -*αιγε*: it is the most u. occurrence I ever heard, *ιρ ε αν πυο ιρ εαγραμιαγε οαρι αυααρ πυαμ*.

Unexhausted, *a.*, (1) *νεαμτπαοαδ*; (2) *νεαμτπαδγε*.

Unexceptionable, *a.*, faultless, *νεαμλοααδ*, -*αιγε*.

Unexpectedly, *ad.*, without warning, suddenly, (1) *ζαν αοιννε τε*: he came upon us u., *ταμης रे* *οραμν ζαν αοιννε τειρ*; (2) *ζαν ρυι τε*; (3) *ι μβεαλ να रेibe*: he came upon him u., *ταμης रे* *αιρ ι μβεαλ να रेibe*; (4) *σο nobann*.

Unfaded, *a.*, not faded, *νεμρεαργα*.

Unfading, *a.*, not liable to fade, *μαρεααδ*, -*αιγε*.

Unfailing, *a.*, certain, sure, *νεαμπαυιγτεαδ*, -*ειγε*.

Unfair, *a.*, (1) not honest, *μιαεαρεα*.

(2) Unjust, *νεμιαεαρ*, -*αριτε*.

(3) Not impartial, *νεαμχορι*, -*ορα*.

Unfairly, *ad.*, in an unfair manner, (1) *σο μιαεαρεα*; (2) *σο νεμιαεαρ*; (3) *σο νεαμχορι*.

Unfairness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unfair, (1) *μιαεαρεααδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *τεαααμα*, *g. id.*, *f.*; they never did an u. *τεαααμα νι οεαρηαοαρ πυαμ*; (3) *τειααα*, -*α*, *m.*; they were guilty of u. *οεαρηαοαρ τειααα*; (4) *νεαμχορι*, -*ορα*, *f.*; (5) *νεμιαεαρ*, -*αριτε*, *m.*

Unfaithful, *a.*, (1) treacherous; perfidious, *μιαοιγγεαυιαδ*, -*αιγε*.

- (2) Not faithful *neimōiur*, -*ur*; confidence in an u. man in time of trouble, *ῥοῖς ἰ νουine neimōiur ἰ n-aimrii na buarōearῑa* (*Prov.* 25, 19).
- Unfaithfully, *ad.*, in an unfaithful manner; (1) *ῥο mīcomgeallac*; (2) *ῥο neimōiur*.
- Unfaithfulness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unfaithful, (1) *mīcomgeallac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *neimōiureac*, *gen.*, -*a*, *f.*
- Unfashionable, *a.*, not according to the prevailing fashion, (1) *mionōrac*, -*aige*; (2) *mīomōdama*, -*ma*.
- Unfasten, *v.t.*, to loose, unfix or unbind, *ῥῥaoim*, -*leaō*, *p.p.*, -*te*: your shoe string is unfastened, *ῑā iall ῥο bῑōige ῥῥaoite*.
- Unfathomable, *a.*, incapable of being fathomed, *ῥotōmarῑe*.
- Unfathomed, *a.*, not fathomed, *neamῑōmarῑe*.
- Unfavourable, not favourable; adverse, (1) *ῥona*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥoirb*, -*e*; (3) *neamῑābrac*, -*aige*.
- Unfavourably, *ad.*, in an unfavourable manner, (1) *ῥο neamῑābrac*, -*aige*; (2) *ῥο ῥona*.
- Unfeathered, *a.*, without feathers, *neamclūmῑac*.
- Unfeigned, *a.*, genuine, real, *neamῑallra*, *ind.*: u. faith, *cperoeam neamῑallra* (2 *Tim.* 1, 5).
- Unfeignedly, *ad.*, genuinely, *ῥο neamῑallra*.
- Unfed, *a.*, not fed, *neimbīaōῑa neamcōῑurῑe*.
- Unfeeling, *a.*, cruel, hard hearted, (1) *neamῑar*; (2) *ῥūῑ*, -*ūῑe*.
- Unfetter, *v.t.*, to loose from fetters, *ῥioῑūbrūῑim*, -*uῑῥāō*.
- Unfettered, *a.*, loose from fetters, not fettered, *neamcūbrūῑe*.
- Unfilled, *a.*, not filled, *neimūionῑa*.
- Unfinished, *a.*, not finished, *neimcῑioῑnurῑe*.
- Unfit, *a.*, unsuitable, (1) *neamōῑeamnac*, -*aige*; (2) *neimōmῑcūbarō*; (3) *neamcūbeac*.
- Unfit, *v.t.*, to make unsuitable, *ῥēanam neamōῑeamnac*.
- Unfitly, *ad.*, in an unfit manner, *ῥο neamōῑeamnac*.
- Unfitness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unfit, *neamōῑeamnac*, -*a*, *f.*
- Unfitting, *a.*, not fitting or suitable, *neamōῑeamnac*, -*aige*.
- Unfix, *v.t.*, to loosen from a fastening, *ῥῥaoim*, -*leaō*.
- Unfold, *v.t.*, (1) to open the folds of, *ῥῥaoim*, -*leaō*.
(2) To spread out, *ῑῑeac-nurῑim*, -*uῑῥāō*.
- Unforgiven, *a.*, not pardoned, *neamairῑe*.
- Unforgiving, *a.*, not inclined to pardon, *neamairῑeac*.
- Unforgotten, *a.*, *neimōearῑmaōῑa*.
- Unforsaken, *a.*, not forsaken or abandoned, *neimῑerῑeῑe*.
- Unfortunate, *n.*, an unlucky or unsuccessful person, (1) *ῥonurōe*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -*ōῑe*, *m.*; (2) *pl.*, *luῑῑ amῑeapῑa*.
- Unfortunate, *a.*, not fortunate, (1) *ῥona*, *ind.*; (2) *mīōāōmarac*, -*aige*; (3) *mīōῑorῑῑnac*, -*aige*; (4) *butῑnac*, -*aige*; (5) *tubairῑeac*, -*aige*; (6) Idiom: you are u., *ἰ ῥoeῑeāō na bliaōna ῑuῑῥāō ῑū*.
- Unfortunately, *ad.*, *mīōāōmarac*.
- Unfounded, *a.*, baseless, *neambunāῑeac*, -*aige*.
- Unfriendliness, *n.*, the state or quality of being unfriendly, *neamcāῑroear*, -*oir*, *m.*

Unfriendly, *a.*, not friendly, (1) νεαμὲνδάρωεαδ, -οῖγε; (2) οἰο-
νδάρωεαδ, -οῖγε; (3) μιο-
νδάρωεαδ, -οῖγε.

Unfruitful, *a.*, not fruitful, (1)
ἐάτοτορῆαδ, -αιγε; (2) νεαμ-
τορῆαδ, -αιγε (2 *Pet.* 1, 8).

Unfruitfulness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being unfruitful,
ἐάτοτορῆαδ, -α, *f.*

Unfulfilled, *a.*, not fulfilled, νεαμ-
φορῆοντα.

Unfurl, *v.t.*, to open or spread, (1)
μαννῆαμ, -αδ, and μαννῆ;
(2) ῥῥαοῖαμ, -λεαδ; (3) λεαδ-
νουῖαμ, -αῖαδ.

Ungainly, *a.*, clumsy, awkward,
uncouth, (1) υιοδαῖαδ, -αιγε; (2)
τυαταδ, -αιγε; (3) νεαμ-
ῥατα, *ind.*

U. person, (a) ῥυβῆ, *g. id.*,
pl. -ῥί, *m.*; (b) ῥῥαμαροε, *g.*
id., *pl.* -οί, *m.*

Ungenerous, *a.*, not generous,
illiberal, (1) νεμῖαδ, -ῖε; (2)
νεμῖαδμαῖ, -αιγε.

Ungentle, *a.*, harsh, (1) μιοεμβ-
εαδ; (2) νεαμῖαμ, -ε.

Ungentlemanly, *a.*, νεαμῖαμ,
-αῖε.

Ungently, *ad.*, harshly, (1) ῥο
μιοεμβεαδ; (2) ῥο νεαμ-
ῖαμ.

Ungirt, *a.*, having the girdle or
band loose, (1) νεμῖαμῖαδ;
(2) ῥαν ῥοῖαδ.

Ungodliness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being ungodly, (1)
αἰνοῖαδ, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (2) νεμ-
ῖαδ, -α, *f.*; (3) μῖοῖαδ, -α, *f.*

Ungodly, *a.*, not having regard for
God, (1) αἰνοῖαδ; (2) νεμ-
ῖαδ, *ind.*

Ungovernable, *a.*, not capable of
being governed or ruled, (1)

οἰοῖαδ, *ind.*; (2) ῥαν ῥαῖ-
αδ: three u. things—a woman,
a pig and a mule, τῖν ῖο ῥαν
ῥαῖαδ—bean, muc ῖρ μῖλε.

Ungovernably, *ad.*, in an un-
governable manner, ῥο νεμῖ-
ῖαδ.

Ungoverned, *a.*, not governed,
νεμῖῖαδ.

Ungraceful, *a.*, (1) not graceful,
νεαμῖῖαμ, -α.

(2) Deficient in beauty, (a)
μῖρῖεῖαδ, -ῖε; (b) μῖ-
ῖαδ, -αιγε.

Ungracefully, *ad.*, in an ungraceful
manner, (1) ῥο νεαμῖῖαμ;
(2) ῥο μῖρῖαδ.

Ungracefulness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being ungraceful, (1)
νεαμῖῖαμ, -α, *f.*; (2) μῖ-
ῖαδ, -ε, *f.*; (3) μῖρῖαδ, -α, *f.*

Ungracious, *a.*, being without good
will, οἰοεαδ, -αιγε.

Ungraciously, *ad.*, in an ungra-
cious manner, ῥο οἰοεαδ.

Ungraciousness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being ungracious, οἰ-
οεαδ, -α, *f.*

Ungrateful, *a.*, not thankful for
favours, (1) νεαμβοεαδ, -οῖγε;
(2) μῖομβοεαδ, -οῖγε; (3) οἰο-
μβοεαδ, -οῖγε.

Ungratefully, *ad.*, in an ungrateful
manner, (1) ῥο νεαμβοεαδ;
(2) ῥο οἰομβοεαδ.

Ungratefulness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being ungrateful, (1)
νεαμβοεαδ, -αῖ, *m.*; (2)
οἰομβοεαδ, -αῖ, *m.*

Unguarded, *a.*, not guarded or
protected, νεαμῖορῖαδ.

U. moment, ῥαῖα, -ε, *f.*

Unguardedly, *ad.*, in an unguarded
manner, ῥο νεαμῖαδ.

Unguardedness, *n.*, the quality or
condition of being unguarded,

- (1) *neam̃corantaçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neam̃aireaçar*, -ar, *m.*
 Unguent, *n.*, an ointment, *ungar*, -çta, *m.*
 Unguided, *a.*, without a guide, *erotreorac*, -arçe.
 Unhallowed, *a.*, (1) not consecrated, *neam̃coirpeaçta*.
 (2) Hence (a) unholy, *neam̃naom̃ta*; (b) impious, wicked, *mallurçte*.
 Unhand, *v.t.*, to let go : u. me, (1) *boç oiom*; (2) *ban oiom*; (3) *rçaoit liom*.
 Unhandsome, *a.*, (1) not handsome, *neim̃dear*, -eire.
 (2) Not beautiful, *m̃irçiamac*, -arçe.
 Unhandy, *a.*, clumsy, awkward, (1) *tuatallac*, -arçe; (2) *miorçtuam̃da*; (3) *neam̃çarçta*, *ind.*; (4) *libroead*, -orçe.
 Unhappily, *ad.*, in an unhappy manner, *ço m̃irçeanmar*.
 Unhappiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unhappy, (1) *m̃irçeanmarac*, -a, *f.*; (2) *neam̃ronar*, -ar, *m.*; (3) *arçorçç*, -orçç, *m.* (*S. Seilt*, 28).
 Unhappy, *a.*, not happy or fortunate, (1) *m̃irçeanmar*, -arçe; (2) *neam̃rona*, *ind.*; (3) *anaoibinn*, -bne; (4) *anaoibneac*, -nirçe.
 Unharméd, *a.*, not hurt or wounded *neambarçurçte*.
 Unharness, *v.t.*, to strip of harness, (1) *rçuirum*, *v.n.* *rçur*; (2) *rçaoitum*, -leao.
 Unhealthful, *a.*, unwholesome, *neam̃rollam*, -e.
 Unhealthily, *ad.*, in an unhealthy manner, *ço nearlan*.
 Unhealthiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unhealthy, *earlame*, *gen. id.*, *f.*
 Unhealthy, *a.*, diseased, *earlam̃teac*, -tirçe.

- Unheard, *a.*, (1) not perceived by the ear, *neam̃cluinte*.
 (2) Not granted an audience or hearing, *çan eirçteac*: to condemn a man u., *oume oo vaoiçao çan eirçteac*.
 (3) Not known to fame, *neim̃iomçarçteac*, -tirçe.
 Unheeded, *a.*, slighted, neglected, (1) *çan mear*; (2) *çan r̃um*.
 Unheedful, *a.*, incautious, *neam̃aireac*, -tirçe.
 Unhelping, } *a.*, not affording help,
 Unhelpful, } *neam̃caubarçta*, -arçe.
 Unheroic, *a.*, not brave, (1) *mio-laoçmar*, -arçe; (2) *mio-laoçta*, *ind.*
 Unholiness, *n.*, the state or quality of being unholy, (1) *neam̃naom̃taçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *cuirçpteac*, -a, *f.*; (3) *mallurçteac*, *f.*
 Unholy, *a.*, not holy and hence profane, impious, (1) *neam̃naom̃ta*, *ind.*; (2) *cuirçpte*; (3) *mallurçte*.
 Unhonoured, *a.*, not honoured, *neam̃onorçta*.
 Unhopeful, *a.*, without hope, *neam̃vooçarac*, -arçe.
 Unhorse, *v.t.*, to throw from a horse, *oioimarçurçim*, -uçao.
 Unhurt, *a.*, uninjured, (1) *neam̃çorçturçte*; (2) *rçlan*, -ame.
 Unhurtful, *a.*, not injurious, (1) *neam̃çorçturçteac*, -tirçe; (2) *neam̃urçooroeac*, -orçe.
 Unhusked, *a.*, having the husk on, *neim̃rçioitçta*, *ind.*
 Unicorn, *n.*, a fabulous animal with one horn, the monoceros, *aoiçarçta*, -arçç, *m.*
 Uniform, *a.*, of the same form with others, *coim̃onann*, -anne.
 Uniform, *n.*, a dress of a particular style, *eroe*, *g. id.*, *m.*
 Unillustrious, *a.*, not illustrious or eminent, *neam̃oirçdearç*, -a.

Uniformity, *n.*, sameness, (1) *comh-ionannacht*, -a, *f.*; (2) *comhéir*, -e, *f.*

Unimaginable, *a.*, that cannot be imagined, *doormuainte*.

Unimpairable, *a.*, that cannot be impaired, *doimhiltte*.

Unimpaired, *a.*, not injured, *neimhiltte*.

Unimportant, *a.*, of small importance, (1) *ruadac*, -aige; (2) *ruap*, -aige: when the messenger is *u.* the answer is cold, *nuair ir ruap an teachtair* ir *ruap an fheadhra*.

Unimproved, *a.*, not made better or wiser, not tilled or cultivated, *neimleapuirgte*.

Unincumbent, *a.*, not necessary, *neimhuactanac*, -aige.

Uninflammable, *a.*, that cannot be lighted, (1) *neamharmar*, -aige; (2) *bolarta*, *ind.*

Uninflected, *a.* (*Gram.*), not inflected, *neimhiltte*.

Uninhabitable, *a.*, not fit to be inhabited, *do-aitirgte*.

Uninhabited, *a.*, unpeopled, *neam-aitirgte*.

Uninjured, *a.*, not hurt, *neamharuirgte*.

Uninstructed, *a.*, untaught, *neamúinte*.

Unintelligent, *a.*, (1) ignorant, *ameólad*, -aige.

(2) Lacking in understanding, *neamtuigrionac*, -aige.

Unintelligible, *a.*, incapable of being understood, *dothuigte*.

Unintentional, *a.*, without deliberate intent, *neamhoileamail*, -míla.

Uninterested, *a.*, not having the mind engaged: I am *u.*, ir *cuma* *liom*.

Uninviting, *a.*, comfortless, *ruap*, -aige.

Union, *n.*, (1) the act of uniting or joining two or more things together, (a) *comhceangal*, -ail, *m.*; (b) *uairne*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (c) *acomol*.

(2) Agreement of mind, (a) *donatacht*, -a, *f.*; (b) *comadonta*.

(3) Fellowship, *cumann*, -aimn, *m.* (*cf. L. communió*).

U. pipes, *piob uilleann*.

Unity, *n.*, concord, harmony, agreement, (1) *donatacht*, -a, *f.* (*cf. W. undawd*); *L. unitas*; (2) *dontoil*, -oila, *f.*: behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, *féad caróe an maic aghur an t-aoibhneap rin deapbáirpe do chomnuirde i n-dontoil* (*Ps.* 133, 1).

Unison, *n.*, concord, harmony, *uaim*, -ama, *f.*

In u. with, i n-don *sut* *le*.

Unit, *n.*, the least whole number, one, *don*.

Unite, *v.t.*, (1) to connect, *comhceanglam*, -gal.

(2) to cause to adhere, *ghreamuirim* *le*.

(3) to put together so as to make one, *cuirim* *le* *céite*.

Unity, *n.*, the state of being one, oneness, *donatacht*, -a, *f.*

Universal, *a.*, (1) unlimited, (a) *foirleatadac*, -aige; (b) *foirleatan*, -leirne.

(2) General, *ioicoirceann*, -cinne.

Universality, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being universal, *unirdeacht*, -a, *f.*

(2) Unlimited, an extension or application, *foirleatadacht*, -a, *f.*

(3) Generality, *ioicoirceannacht*, -a, *f.*

Universe, *n.*, the world, (1) *cruinne*, *g. id.*, *f.*, *níl* *in* *ran*

épuinne don éumap nó gleann;
 (2) dooman, -ain, *m.*
 University, *n.*, an institution in-
 corporated for teaching and
 examining students, iolrsoil, -e,
 -eanna, *f.*
 Unjoyful, *a.*, without joy, neam-
 lútgáireac, -rige.
 Unjust, contrary to justice and
 right, (1) neamcomérom, -ruime;
 (2) neamcór, -e; (3) am-
 uigsteac; (4) éascórac, aige;
 (5) míceap, -crite; (6) éisceap,
 -crite.
 Unjustly, *ad.*, in an unjust manner,
 go héascórac
 Unkempt, *a.*, not combed, dis-
 hevelled; (1) moctallac, -aige;
 (2) gliobac, -aige; (3) cliopac,
 -aige (*Con.*).
An u. person, moctlacán, -áin,
m.
 Unkind, *a.*, wanting in kindness or
 sympathy, (1) míocapcanac,
 -aige; (2) neamcaoiameamail,
 -mla; (3) doocumannac, -aige;
 (4) mionadóurta; (5) mícméalac,
 -aige; (6) mícméalta.
 Unkindliness. *See* Unkindness.
 Unkindly, *ad.*, in an unkindly
 manner; (1) go míocapcanac,
 -aige; (2) go neamcaoiameamail,
 -mla.
 Unkindness, *n.*, the quality or state
 of being unkind, (1) neamcap-
 canact, -a, *f.*; (2) míocapcanact,
 -a, *f.*; (3) neamcaoiameamlact,
 -a, *f.*
 Unknown, *a.*, not known, (1) anait-
 eanta; (2) neamaitéanta, *ind.*;
 (3) i gan fíor: it is not u. to
 myself, ní i gan fíor dom féin é.
 Unlace, *v.t.*, to loose by undoing a
 lacing, rgaolim, -leab.
 Unlade, *v.t.*, to unload, (1) oio-
 ualugim, -uḡab; (2) oioluēt-
 uigim, -uḡab.

Unlasting, *a.*, lasting for a short
 time only, oíombuan, -aine.
 Unlawful, *a.*, not lawful, (1) ain-
 uigsteac, -rige; (2) míuigstea-
 mail, -mla; (3) neimúigstea-
 mail; (4) neimúirteanac,
 -aige.
 Unlawful, *ad.*, in an unlawful
 manner, go hainuigsteac.
 Unlawfulness, *n.*, the quality or
 condition of being unlawful,
 ainuigsteact, *gen.*, -a, *f.*
 Unlearned, *a.*, untaught, un-
 educated, (1) neamfoḡlumta,
ind.; (2) mífoḡlumta, *ind.*: an
 unlearned king is a crowned
 ass, ríḡ mífoḡlumta aral
 corónta, (*D.E.* 142).
 Unleash, *v.t.*, to free from a leash,
 to let go, rgaolim, -leab: we
 unleashed a thousand hounds,
 do rgaolteamap míle cú (*Oss.*
 IV. 50, 5).
 Unleavened, *a.*, without yeast,
 rúm, -e: the Feast of unleavened
 bread, féapta an aráim trúm.
 Unless, *conj.*, (1) muna; (2) map;
 (3) aet muna: u. it be, (a)
 munab; (b) aet munab: as
 God liveth u. thou hadst spoken,
 map mapuor Dia muna beir
 sup labair tú (2 *Sam.* 2, 27);
 he shall be unclean u. he wash
 his flesh with water, beró pé
 palac aet muna nigró a corp le
 nuirce (*Lev.* 22, 6); ye are
 saved unless ye have believed
 in vain, rlanuigteap ríó fóir
 munap éperoeabair go oíom-
 dom (1 *Cor.* 15, 2).
 Unlicensed, *a.*, not having a
 licence, neimceaurigte.
 Unlicked, *a.*, not licked, neimrige.
 Unlike, *a.*, (1) dissimilar, neam-
 cormail, -mla.
 (2) Diverse, éascormail,
 -ramla.

Unlikely, *ad.*, improbable, $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\nu\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota\pi\alpha\mu$.

Unlikeness, *n.*, dissimilarity, $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu$ $\epsilon\omicron\pi\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$, - α , *f.*

Unlimited, *a.*, (1) having no end, $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\acute{\alpha}\omicron$.

(2) Having no bounds, $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\omicron\pi\alpha$, *f.*

Unload, *v.t.*, to take the load from, $\nu\iota\omicron$ - $\upsilon\alpha\tau\upsilon\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$.

(2) To discharge of a cargo, (a) $\nu\iota\omicron\tau\upsilon\epsilon\tau\upsilon\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$; (b) $\rho\omicron\lambda\mu\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$ $\nu\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron$.

Unlock, *v.t.*, to unfasten, $\omicron\pi\zeta\alpha\iota\mu$, - $\zeta\alpha\iota\tau$: *u.* the door (a) $\nu\alpha\iota\mu$ $\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\lambda\alpha\pi$ $\nu\epsilon$ ' η $\nu\omicron\pi\alpha\pi$; (b) $\omicron\pi\zeta\alpha\iota$ $\alpha\eta$ $\nu\omicron\pi\alpha\pi$.

Unlocked, *a.*, open, $\omicron\pi\zeta\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$.

Unlooked-for, *a.*, unexpected (1) $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\rho\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\tau\epsilon$; (2) $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\nu\omicron\iota\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\tau\epsilon$ (*Or.*)

Unloose, *v.t.*, (1) to set free, $\rho\zeta\alpha\omicron\iota\mu$, - $\tau\epsilon\alpha\omicron$.

(2) To loosen, $\nu\alpha\iota\mu$ $\nu\epsilon$: *u.* your hold of me (a) $\nu\alpha\iota\mu$ $\nu\iota\omicron\mu$; (b) $\tau\epsilon\gamma$ $\iota\omicron\mu$, he unloosed him, $\nu\omicron$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma$ $\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma$; (c) $\rho\zeta\alpha\omicron\iota$ $\upsilon\alpha\iota\tau$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$.

Unloving, *a.*, not a loving disposition (1) $\alpha\mu\phi\epsilon\alpha\pi\epsilon\alpha\acute{\alpha}$; (2) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu$ $\zeta\eta\acute{\alpha}\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}$, - $\alpha\gamma\epsilon$.

Unluckily, *ad.*, in an unlucky manner, $\zeta\omicron$ $\mu\iota\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$.

Unlucky, *a.*, (1) not lucky, $\mu\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, - $\alpha\gamma\epsilon$.

(2) Unfortunate, $\nu\omicron\alpha$, *ind.*

(3) Ill-fated, $\tau\upsilon\beta\alpha\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, - $\tau\gamma\epsilon$.

Unman, *v.t.*, to deprive of courage, to dishearten, $\mu\iota$ $\mu\eta\pi\eta\gamma\iota\mu$, - $\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\omicron$.

Unmanageable, *a.*, incapable of being subdued, (1) $\nu\omicron\iota\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$ $\pi\upsilon\gamma\zeta\tau\epsilon$; (2) $\nu\omicron\iota\eta\mu\alpha\pi\tau\alpha$; (3) $\nu\omicron\iota$ $\mu\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$.

Unmanageableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unmanageable,

(1) $\nu\omicron\iota\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\pi\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau$, - α , *f.*; (2) $\nu\omicron\iota\eta\mu\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau$, - α , *f.*; (3) $\nu\omicron\iota$ $\mu\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\tau\alpha\acute{\epsilon}\tau$, - α , *f.*

Unmanliness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unmanly, $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu\phi\epsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\mu\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$.

Unmanly, *a.*, not manly or spirited, (1) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu\phi\epsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, - $\mu\lambda\alpha$; (2) $\mu\eta\phi\epsilon\alpha\pi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, - $\mu\lambda\alpha$; (3) $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\tau\alpha$, *ind.*

Unmannered, *a.*, deficient in good breeding, (1) $\mu\eta\beta\epsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, - $\alpha\gamma\epsilon$; (2) $\mu\iota\omicron\mu\omicron\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, - $\mu\lambda\alpha$; (3) $\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\epsilon\alpha\omicron$.

Unmannerliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unmannerly, $\mu\eta$ $\beta\epsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\tau$, - α , *f.*

Unmannerly, *a.*, ill-bred, rude, (1) $\mu\eta\beta\epsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, - $\alpha\gamma\epsilon$; (2) $\eta\epsilon\mu\beta\epsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$; (3) $\mu\iota\omicron\mu\omicron\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, - $\mu\lambda\alpha$.

Unmarked, *a.*, not marked, $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\zeta\tau\epsilon$.

Unmarried, *a.*, not married, single, (1) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu\pi\omicron\pi\tau\alpha$, *ind.*; (2) $\alpha\omicron\eta$ $\tau\upsilon\mu\alpha$, *ind.* (*A. M. C.* 99, 19); (3) $\alpha\omicron\eta\tau\alpha$: married and *u.*, *i.* single, $\pi\omicron\pi\tau\alpha$ $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\pi$ $\alpha\omicron\eta\tau\alpha$; (4) $\nu\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\omicron\iota\mu$, - ϵ : from the *u.* women, \omicron $\eta\alpha$ $\mu\eta\acute{\alpha}\iota\theta$ $\nu\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\omicron\iota\mu$ (*P. L.*).

Unmasterable, *a.*, not capable of being mastered, $\nu\omicron\iota\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\pi\upsilon\gamma\zeta\tau\epsilon$.

Unmeaning, *a.*, without sense, $\nu\iota\epsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\tau\omicron\epsilon$.

Unmeet, *a.*, unsuitable, (1) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu$ $\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon\alpha\mu\eta\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, - $\alpha\gamma\epsilon$; (2) $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu$ $\epsilon\upsilon\beta\alpha\omicron$.

Unmelodious, *a.*, not sweet of sound, inharmonious, (1) $\eta\epsilon\mu$ $\mu\eta\mu\eta$, - ϵ ; (2) $\mu\eta\mu\eta$, - ϵ .

Unmelted, *a.*, not melted or dissolved, $\eta\epsilon\mu\lambda\epsilon\alpha\zeta\tau\alpha$.

Unmerciful, *a.*, (1) not merciful, $\eta\epsilon\alpha\mu\epsilon\pi\omicron\epsilon\alpha\pi\epsilon\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, - $\mu\gamma\epsilon$.

(2) Merciless, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omicron\tau\pi\omicron\epsilon\alpha\pi\epsilon\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, - $\mu\gamma\epsilon$.

Unmercifully, *ad.*, in an unmerciful manner, (1) *σο νεαμητρόκαρπας*; (2) *σο ηέαυτρόκαρπας*.

Unmercifulness, *n.*, the quality of being unmerciful, (1) *νεαμητρόκαρπ*, *g. id., f.*; (2) *έαυτρόκαρπ*, *g. id., f.*

Unmerited, *a.*, not deserved or earned, *νεαμητιυίτε*.

Unmindful, *a.*, not attentive or heedful, (1) *νεαμαρπας*, *-πιγε*; (2) *οιοκυμνεας*, *-νιγε*; (3) *μιοκυμνεας*, *-νιγε*.

Unmindfully, *ad.*, without attention or heed, *σο νεαμαρπας*.

Unmindfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unmindful, (1) *νεαμαρπ*, *g. id., f.*; (2) *μιοκυμνε*, *g. id., f.*; (3) *οιοκυμνε*, *g. id., f.*

Unmixed, *a.*, not mixed, (1) *αοντα*; (2) *πιγγι*, *-e*.

Unmotherly, *a.*, not like a mother, *νεαματταρπα*.

Unmoved, *a.*, not moved or stirred, *νεαμγλυαρτε*.

Unmusical, *a.*, (1) not musical, *νεμηκεόλμαρ*, *-αιπε*.

(2) Not sweet sounding, *νεμβιν*, *-e*.

Unnamed, *a.*, not named, *νεαμ-αμμνιγε*.

Unnatural, *a.*, contrary to nature, *μιονάουρτα*.

Unnaturally, *ad.*, in an unnatural manner, *σο μιονάουρτα*.

Unnecessarily, *ad.*, in an unnecessary manner, *σο νεμηριαττανας*.

Unnecessary, *a.*, not necessary, needless, *νεμηριαττανας*, *-αιγε*.

Unneighbourly, *a.*, not neighbourly, distant, *νεαμκομαρ-παναμαί*, *-μίτα*.

Unnumbered, *a.*, not numbered, *νεαμαρημιγε*.

Unobservant, *a.*, not taking sufficient notice, (1) *νεαμαρπας*, *-πιγε*; (2) *νεαμηπαρπας*.

Unoccupied, *a.*, not occupied, *νεαμπεαυβυγε*.

Unopened, *a.*, (1) not opened, *νεαμορζαίτε*.

(2) Shut, *ούντα*.

Unpaid, *a.*, not paid, (1) *νεμη-οίοιτα*; (2) *νεμηιοcta* (*Con.*).

Unpalatable, *a.*, (1) insipid, *τεαμ-*, *-ειμε*.

(2) Tasteless, *νεαμβλαρτα*.

(3) Ill-tasted, *οποόβλαρτα*.

Unparalleled, *a.*, unequalled, *νεμη-ιοναν*, *-αιννε*.

Unpardonable, *a.*, (1) incapable of being pardoned, *οομαίτε*.

(2) Without excuse, *ζαν τειτ-ρζéal*.

Unpardoned, *a.*, not pardoned, *νεαμαίτε*, *ind.*

Unpitying, *a.*, without pity, *νεαμη-τρουαζμέιτεας*.

Unperceived, *a.*, without being seen, *ζαν φιορ*; *ορ ιρεα*.

Unphilosophical, *a.*, not philosophical, *νεμηπεαυτραμντας*, *-αιγε*.

Unpillowed, *a.*, without a pillow, *ζαν αδαίτε*.

Unpleasant, *a.*, not pleasant, (1) *ααοιβιν*, *-βνε*; (2) *νεαμ-αοιβιν*, *-βνε*; (3) *αηφαιρ*, *-e*; (4) *ουιβιρ*, *-βνε* (opp. of *ρυιβιρ*, pleasant); (5) *νεαμηται-νεαμας*; (6) *μιοταίτενεαμας*, *-αιγε*.

Unpleasantly, *ad.*, in an unpleasant manner, *σο ηααοιβιν* (this *neg.* is genly. prond. *αιν-* or *ανν-* in *M.*).

Unpleasantness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unpleasant, (1) *ααοιβιννε*, *gen. id., f.*; (2) *μικέαοφατ*, *-α, f.*

Unpolluted, *a.*, not polluted or made foul, *νεαμητραυιιγε*.

Unpopular, *a.*, not pleasing to the people, *neimionmāin*, -e.

Unpractised, *a.*, not experienced, *neimēleāc̣tāc̣*, -aige.

Unprejudiced, *a.*, impartial, *neam-claon*, -ome.

Unprepared, *a.*, not ready, *neam-ullam*, -aime : he is like a thread without a knot .i. u., *ta pé maṛ ṛnāite san ṛnarōm* (*H. M.* 1117).

Unprepossessing, *a.*, not attractive, *míomaireāc̣*.

Unprincipled, *a.*, without good moral principles, (1) *ṛpoic̣beaṛtāc̣*, -aige ; (2) *mígníomāc̣*, -aige.

Unprinted, *a.*, not printed, *neam-clóṁbuaite*.

Unproductive, *a.*, not fruitful, *neamtoṛtāc̣*.

Unproductiveness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unproductive, *neamtoṛtāc̣t*, -a, *f.*

Unprofitable, *a.*, not profitable or useful, *neamtaṛbēāc̣*, -bige, also *mítaṛbēāc̣* and *ṛítaṛbēāc̣*.

Unprofitableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unprofitable, *neamtaṛbēāc̣t*, -a, *f.*

Unprofitably, *ad.*, in an unprofitable manner, *so neamtaṛbēāc̣*.

Unpropitious, *a.*, not favourable to success, *míāṁmaṛāc̣*, -aige.

Unpropitiously, *a.*, in an unpropitious manner, *so míāṁmaṛāc̣*.

Unpropped, *a.*, not propped or supported, *san cúltaca*.

Unprosperous, *a.*, not prosperous, *míṛona*, *ind.*

Unprotected, *a.*, without protection, (1) *neamcōraṁta* ; (2) *san oion*.

Unproud, *a.*, not proud, *am-ṛiompaṛāc̣*, -aige.

Unpublished, *a.*, not made public, not issued from the press, (1)

neamc̣paoḅṛṣaoṇte ; (2) *san c̣paoḅṛṣaoṇleāṁ*.

Unqualified, *a.*, not qualified, *neam-clāṇige*.

Unquenchable, *a.*, incapable of being quenched, *ṛomūc̣ta*, *ind.*

Unquenchableness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unquenchable, *ṛomūc̣tāc̣t*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Unquenched, *a.*, not quenched, *neamūc̣ta*.

Unquestionable, *a.*, not questionable, certain, (1) *cinṇte*, *ind.* ; (2) *san c̣eipt*.

Unquiet, *a.*, not quiet, restless, (1) *neaṃpocaṛ*, -c̣pa ; also *aṇpocaṛ* (*S. Seut*, 132) ; (2) *cōṛṛa-tōnaṛāc̣*, -aige ; (3) *míōṛuaṁneāc̣*, -nige.

Unquietly, *ad.*, in an unquiet manner, *so neaṃpocaṛ*.

Unread, *a.*, not read or perused, *neiṃléige*.

Unready, *a.*, not ready or prepared, (1) *aṃpérō*, -e ; (2) *neam-ullam*, -aime.

Unreasonable, *a.*, not agreeable to reason, irrational, (1) *míṛeāṛ-ūnta*, *ind.* ; (2) *neiṃṛeāṛūnta*, *ind.* ; (3) *neamc̣ūṛeāc̣*, -rige ; (4) *éṛc̣c̣éllrōe*, *ind.*

Unreasonableness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unreasonable, (1) *míṛeāṛūntāc̣t*, *gen.* -a, *f.* ; (2) *neiṃṛeāṛūntāc̣t*, -a, *f.* ; (3) *éṛc̣c̣éllrōeāc̣t*, -a, *f.*

Unreasonably, *ad.*, in an unreasonable manner, *so míṛeāṛūnta*.

Unrecounted, *a.*, not narrated or told, *neaṃaicṭṛṛte*.

Unreduced, *a.*, not weakened or diluted : u. whiskey, *uṛge beāta san baṛteaṁ* (without baptism, said humorously referring to the water used in baptism).

Unreformed, *a.*, not reformed or improved, *neiṃleāṛuṛige*.

Unregarded, *a.*, not regarded, (1) ζαν ρυμ; (2) ζαν άηρο.

Unrelenting, *a.*, not relenting, cruel, stern, (1) μιοτρόκαηεαδ, -ηγε; (2) νεαμταρ.

Unreliable, *a.*, not trustworthy, παττα, *ind.*

Unremediable, *a.*, incapable of being remedied, ροιτεγεαρτα, *ind.*

Unremedied, *a.*, not remedied, νεμτεγεαρτα.

Unrepentant, *a.*, not penitent or sorry for sin, νεαματεργεαδ, -εγε.

Unreserved, *a.*, without reserve or concealment, (1) νεμκεντεαδ, -εγε; (2) οργαυτε.

Unrest, *n.*, the state of being unquiet or ill at ease, μιορϋαμνεαρ, *gen.* -ηρ, *m.* (*K. Hist.*).

Unrestored, *a.*, not restored, νεαμαργε.

Unrestrainable, *a.*, incapable of being restrained, ροηρμιαντα, *ind.*

Unrestrained, *a.*, free from restraint, νεμρμιαντα, *ind.*

Unriddle, *v.t.*, to solve or explain, (1) ρυαργλαμ, -αδ and -ζαυτ; (2) ροιληργμ, -υζαδ.

Unpleasing, *a.*, not pleasing or agreeable, νεαμτατενεαμαδ, -αγε.

Unpolished, *a.*, not polite, (1) βρομυρρϋραδ, -αγε (rustic, impertinent); (2) βρομαναδ, -αγε.

Unpolite, *a.*, not polite, rude, (1) τυαταμαυ, -μλα; (2) τυαταδ, -αγε; (3) μιομοδαμαυ, -μλα; (4) ζρϋαμροα, *ind.*

Unrighteous, *a.*, not righteous, wicked, sinful (1) αμρμειαντα; (2) νεμρμειαν (τα); (3) ειρionηαιε, -ε; (4) νεαμκοτρομ, -ρϋμμε: God is not u.,

νι'λ ρια νεαμκομτρομ (*Heb.* 6, 10).

Unrighteously, *ad.*, in an unrighteous manner (1) ζο νεμρμειαντα; (2) ζο ηερionηαιε.

Unrighteousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unrighteous, (1) αμρμειανταδ, -α, *f.*; (2) νεμρμειανταδ, -α, *f.*; (3) ειρionηαιααρ, -αιρ, *m.*

Unripe, *a.*, not ripe, (1) νεαμαιβρο; (2) αναβαρο.

Unripeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unripe, αναβαροεαδ, -α, *f.*

Unruly, *a.*, not submissive to rule, turbulent, ungovernable, refractory (1) ροιθεανηραδ, -αγε; (2) μιρμιαζαυτα *ind.*; (3) μιρμιαζαυτεαδ, -εγε; (4) ροιρμιαντα, *ind.*; (5) ροιηεαρτα, *ind.*; (6) ροιθεανηρα.

Unsafe, *a.*, not safe, perilous (1) κονταδαητεαδ, -εγε; (2) ειρμν, -ε.

Unsafely, *ad.*, in an unsafe manner (1) ζο κονταδαητεαδ; (2) ζο ηερμν.

Unsafeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsafe, ειρμν, -ε, *f.*

Unsalable, *a.*, not salable, ροροιοτα.

Unsaluted, *a.*, not welcomed or greeted, νεαμρμιαυτεγε, *ind.*

Unsalted, *a.*, not salted, νεαμρμιαυτε.

Unsanctified, *a.*, (1) not made holy, μιοναομτα.

(2) Not consecrated, νεαμκοιρμειαζτα.

Unsatisfactorily, *ad.*, in an unsatisfactory manner, ζο μιορμιαρτα.

Unsatisfactoriness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsatisfactory, μιορμιαρταδ, -α, *f.*

Unsatisfactory, *a.*, not giving satisfaction, *μιοῤῥάραμαι*, -*ντα*.

Unsatisfied, *a.*, not satisfied or contented, (1) *μιοῤῥατα*; (2) *οιομῶαδ*.

Unsavoury, *a.*, not savoury, insipid, (1) *μιοῦλαρατα*; (2) *νεαμβλαρατα*, *ind.*

Unsay, *v.t.*, to recall what has been said, *οιοταῖραμ*, -*δαίρα*.

Unsealed, *a.*, not sealed, *νεμῖ-ῤῥέατα*.

Unsearchable, *a.*, (1) not searchable, *οοῦαίραυῖγε*.

(2) Inscrutable, *νεαμῖρῡοῦῖγεαδ*, -*τῖγε*.

(3) Hidden, mysterious, *οια-μῖαιρα*, -*e*.

Unsearchableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsearchable,

(1) *οοῦαίραυῖγεαδ*, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*;

(2) *νεαμῖρῡοῦῖγεαδ*, -*α* *f.*;

(3) *οιαμῖαιρα*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Unseasonable, *a.*, not seasonable or in the proper time, (1) *αν-τραῖαταμῖαι*, -*ντα*; (2) *νεαμῖ-τραῖαταμῖαι*; (3) *μιοῖτραῖαταμῖαι*.

Unseasonableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unseasonable,

αντραῖαταμῖαιαδ, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*

Unseasonably, *ad.*, in an unseasonable manner, *σο* *αντραῖαταμῖαι*.

Unseat, *v.t.*, to deprive of a seat, especially in the House of Commons, *οιοῤῥοῖμ*, -*οε*.

Unseating, *n.*, the act of depriving of a seat, (1) *αῖῥοε* *g. id.*, in *Y. B. L. 414 a, 8*; (2) *οιοῤῥοε*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Unseated, *a.*, not supported, *νεαμῖαυῖγε*.

Unseemly, *a.*, unbecoming, (1) *μιομῖοῖαμῖαι*, -*ντα*; (2) *οο-μῖαιραδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unseen, *a.*, not seen, *νεαμῖ-ῥαῖρανα*.

Unserviceable, *a.*, not useful, *νεαμῖ-ταῖραδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unserviceableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unserviceable,

νεαμῖταῖραδ, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*

Unsettled, *a.*, (1) *αῖραραδ* -*ῖγε* (*F. M.*) *p. 1748*; (2) *νεαμῖ-ῥοαῖρα*, -*ῥα*; (3) *ιυαῖμνεαδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unsew, *v.t.*, to rip the stitches, *οιοῤῥαῖαμ*, -*ῖαῖμ*.

Unshakable, *a.*, not capable of being shaken, (1) *οοῦοῤῥαυῖγε*;

(2) *οοῖιυαῖρα*.

Unshaken, *a.*, not shaken or moved, (1) *νεαμῖοῤῥαυῖγε*;

(2) *νεαμῖ-ῖιυαῖραδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unsheath, *v.t.*, to draw from a sheath or scabbard, (1) *οιοῖ-ῥαυῖιμ*, -*λεαδ*;

(2) *ταῖρα-αῖμῖμ*, *να*, *v.n.* *ταῖραμῖμ*.

Unsheathing, *n.*, drawing from a scabbard; (1) *οιοῖῥαυῖιλεαδ*,

-*ιτε*, *m.*; (2) *νοῖαδ*, -*ταῖγε*, *m.*;

(3) *νοῖαμ*, -*αδ*: to u. a sword,

αῖαῖραμ *οο* *νοῖαδ*.

Unsheltered, *a.*, without shelter, *ῖαν* *ῥοῖαδ*.

Unshielded, *a.*, not protected. *νεαμῖοῤῥατα*.

Unshod, *a.*, without shoes, *ῖαν* *ῥοῖα*.

Unsightliness, *n.*, ugliness, (1) *ῖραῖνεαῖαδ*, *gen.* -*α*, *f.*;

(2) *μιοῖμῖαιρα*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Unsightly, *a.*, ugly, (1) *ῖραῖνεα-μῖαι*;

(2) *μιοῖμῖαιραδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unskilful, *a.*, not skilful, awkward, inexperienced, (1) *νεμῖαῖρα*;

(2) *αῖαῖαδ*, *ind.*; (3) *ταῖρα-αῖραδ*, -*ῖγε*.

Unskilfully, *ad.*, in an unskilful manner, (1) *ῖο* *νεμῖαῖρα*;

(2) *ῖο* *αῖαῖαδ*.

Unskilfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unskilful, (1)

neimclurteaçt, -a, *f.*; (2) am-ealaðam, -ðna, *f.*

Unsociable, *a.*, not caring for company, (1) neamčarořeamčac, -aře; (2) neamčuroeaçtamail, -mł.

Unsoiled, *a.*, not soiled, clean, řlan, -aine.

Unsophisticated, *a.*, simple-minded, močaolaç, -aře.

Unsorrowed, *a.*, not mourned for, neamčaořote.

Unsound, *a.*, diseased, (1) mio-řollam, -e; (2) řabčac, -aře (*Con.*).

Unsoundness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsound, (1) mio-řollaine, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) řabč, *m.* (*Con.*).

Unspeakable, *a.*, inexpressible, (1) řolaðarčac, *ind.*; (2) řo-ařurčte.

Unspeckled, *a.*, without spots, (1) neamballac, -aře; (2) řan ball; (3) řan řmł.

Unspirited, *a.*, having no spirit or enthusiasm, dull, sluggish, řpaðanta.

Unspotted, *a.*, free from spot or stain, esp. moral stain, řan řmł.

Unstable, *a.*, not fixed or constant, (1) neamřearmac, -aře: *u.* as water, *n.* mař urře (*Gen.* 49, 4); (2) luamneac, -niře; (3) řio-mbuan, -aine; (4) cořmac, -aře.

Unstained, *a.*, without stain, řan řmł.

Unsteadfast, *a.*, not steadfast or constant, neamřearmac, -aře.

Unsteadily, *a.*, in an unsteady manner, (1) řo cořmac; (2) řo luarřānac.

Unsteadiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsteady, (1) cořmacçt, *gen. -a, f.*; (2) neimřearmacçt, *gen. -a, f.*; (3) luarřānacçt, -a, *f.*

Unsteady, *a.*, not steady, fixed or firm, (1) cořmac: the father's seat in his son's house is round and *u.*, řuroe an ačar i řurře a řic, řuroe cřuinn cořmac; (2) luarřānac, -aře; (3) řio-mbuan, -aine; (4) ařurčteac, -riře (*cf. F. M. An.* 1580, p. 1748); (5) neamřearmac, -aře; (6) řuadřac, -aře.

Untinted, *a.*, not stinted, abundant, (1) neamřāann, -aine; (2) řlurřteac, -riře; (3) řerōir-řeamail, -mł; (4) řerōřeamail, -mł.

Unstrained, *a.*, not cleared by straining, neamřřařta.

Unstrange, *a.*, not strange, neim-ionřāntac, -aře.

Unsubdued, *a.*, unconquered, řo-člaorōte.

Unsubstantial, *a.*, lacking in matter or substance, neamčāðacçac, -aře.

Unsubstantiality, *n.*, the quality or condition of being unsubstantial, neamčāðacçt, -a, *f.*

Unsuccessful, *a.*, (1) not happy, neamřonarac, -aře.

(2) Not lucky, miāðōmarac, -aře.

Unsuccessfully, *a.*, in an unsuccessful manner, (1) řo neamřonarac; (2) řo miāðōmarac.

Unsuitable, *a.*, not fit for, (1) neam-ořeamnac, -aře; (2) neim-io-mčubarō, -e.

Unsuitableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unsuitable, neam-ořeamnacçt, -a, *f.*

Unsuitably, *a.*, in an unsuitable manner, řo neam-ořeamnac.

Unsuited, *a.*, not suited or fit for, neam-ořeamnac, -aře.

Unstained, *a.*, not soiled or stained, esp. in a moral sense, neam-čřuailliřte.

Unsupported, *a.*, not aided or helped, *neamcuroiḡte*.

Unsurpassed, *a.*, not excelled, *neamfápuḡte*.

Unsuspecting, *a.*, not suspecting or doubting, *neamamrapac*, -*aiḡe*.

Unsuspicion, *n.*, the quality of being unsuspecting, *neamamrap*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*

Unsuspectious, *a.*, not doubting or suspecting, *neamamrapac*.

Unswept, *a.*, not swept or brushed, *neamrḡuabca*.

Untarnished, *a.*, not tarnished or soiled, (1) *ḡan rmúit*; (2) *ḡan rmat*.

Untamable, *a.*, that cannot be tamed, (1) *uormaḡcuiḡte*, *ind.*; (2) *uoceannruḡte*, *ind.*

Untamed, *a.*, not tamed, (1) *aimruabca*; (2) *ainruabca*.

Untaught, *a.*, illiterate, (1) *neamúinte*; (2) *ḡan tabairc ruar*.

Unteach, *v.t.*, to cause to forget, *uiceaḡarḡaim*, *v.n.* *uiceaḡarḡ*.

Unteachable, *a.*, incapable of being taught, *uomúinte*, *ind.*

Untellable, *a.*, incapable of being told, *uoi-mniṛte*.

Untenanted, *a.*, without a tenant, *ḡan tionónturde*.

Unterrified, *a.*, not frightened, *neamrḡácmair*, -*aiṛe*.

Unthankful, *a.*, (1) not thankful, *neamburdeac*, -*oḡe*.

(2) Bearing ill-will, (*a*) *uio-mburdeac*, -*oḡe*; (*b*) *míburdeac*, -*oḡe*; (*c*) *micéaopac*, -*aiḡe*.

Unthankfulness, *n.*, the quality of being unthankful, (1) *neamburdeacair*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (2) *uio-mburdeacair*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (3) *míburdeacair*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*

Unthinking, *a.*, not thinking, *neamrmuaintac*, -*aiḡe*.

Unthoughtful, *a.*, not indicating thought or reflection, forgetful,

(1) *failluḡteac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *dearmabac*, -*aiḡe*.

Unthrift, *n.*, want of thrift, *neamcoḡit*, -*e*, *f.*

Unthriftiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unthriftly, (1) *neamcoḡiteac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *mí-bail*, -*e*, *f.*

Unthrifty, *a.*, not thrifty or sparing, *neamcoḡiteac*, -*aiḡe*.

Unthriving, *a.*, not prospering, *míofoirbdeac*, -*aiḡe*.

Untidiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being untidy, (1) *rumiteac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rumiteail*, -*áia*, *f.* (*M.*); (3) *liobórodeac*, -*a*, *f.*; (4) *rtaoilleac*, -*a*, *f.*; (5) *rlapaireac*, -*a*, *f.*

Untidy, *a.*, not tidy or neat, (1) *rumiteac*, -*aiḡe*; (2) *liobórodeac*, -*oḡe*; (3) *ḡiobac*, -*aiḡe* (*Or.*); (4) *ḡliobóḡac*, -*aiḡe*; (5) *caobac*, -*aiḡe*; (6) *rlapac*, -*aiḡe*; (7) *rlappac*, -*aiḡe*; (8) *uicóopánta*, *ind.* (*m. b.*); (9) *uṛibeac*, -*biḡe*; (10) *leabac*, -*aiḡe*.

U. person, (*a*) *buuntóḡ*, -*oḡe*,

-*a*, *f.*; (*b*) *clíobaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.*

-*rí*, *m.* (*Con.*); (*c*) *cloḡir*, -*e*, *f.*

(*m. b.*); (*d*) *cloḡ uirḡe* (*M.*);

(*e*) *ḡiobóḡ*, *f.*; (*f*) *ḡlibín*, *g. id.*,

pl. -ní, *m.*; (*g*) *leab*, -*a*, *pl. id.*,

m.; (*h*) *libíneac*, -*niḡ*, *m.*; (*i*)

liobair, -*aiṛ*, *m.*; (*j*) *lópuir*, *g.*

id., *pl. -rí*, *m.*; (*k*) *rláimín*, *m.*;

(*l*) *rlámóḡ*, *f.*; (*m*) *rlapóḡ*, *f.*;

(*n*) *rléibire*, *m.* (*Con.*); (*o*)

rléibire, *m.* (*M.*); (*p*) *rlapáire*,

g. id., *pl. -oí*, *f.* (*Con.*); (*q*)

ḡḡrábac, -*aiḡe*, -*a*, *f.*; (*r*) *ḡḡanḡ-*

aire, *m.*; (*s*) *rtacaille*, *g. id.*,

pl. -lí, *f.*; (*t*) *rtaoille*, *g. id.*,

pl. -lí, *f.*; (*u*) *rtaoilleóḡ*, *f.*;

(*v*) *rtreaclán*, -*ám*, *m.*; (*w*)

rtróimre, *g. id.*, *pl. -rí*, *f.* (*Con.*).

Untie, *v.t.*, to unbind, *uionarḡaim*, -*ao*.

Until, *conj.*, as far as, up to the time that, till, (1) so; (2) so ōtí; (3) so nurse; (4) nó so; (5) sur; (6) so roice: ó tūr an domam so roice reo (K., Tbb. 111, 22).

Until, *prep.*, to, up to, till, (1) so: he and his sons were priests to the tribe of Dan u. the day of the captivity, ōo bī ré fēin 7 a mīc 'n-a rāḡarīc aḡ tpeib Ōan so lā bpurōe na tīpe (Judg. 18, 30); (2) so ōtí; (3) so nurse; (4) sur.

Untimely, *a.*, not timely or opportune, (1) mīōtprāčamān; (2) neamčprāčamān, -mā.

Untiring, *a.*, incapable of being fatigued or tired, ōiōtprāōčāč, -aḡe.

Unto, *prep.*, to, (1) so (sur before a vowel); (2) so ōtí; (3) so nurse; (4) cum: sick u. death, tinn cum bār (2 Kings 20, 1); u. her, cūcī; u. him, cūḡe; u. me, cūḡam; u. thee, cūḡat; u. them, cūca; u. us, cūḡamn; u. you, cūḡaib. Unto is now seldom used.

Untold, *a.*, not related or told, (1) neamāitprte; (2) neiminnprte.

Untrained, *a.*, not trained, amprāōčā, *ind.* (B.L.L. I. 254).

Untroubled, *a.*, not troubled or bothered, neambuarōeapčā.

Untrue, *a.*, not true, false, (1) neimfior, -īpe; (2) amfior, -īpe.

Untruly, *ad.*, falsely, so neimfior.

Untruth, *n.*, (1) a lie, bprēaḡ, *gen.* -ēḡe, *pl.* -a, *f.*

(2) Falsehood, (a) amfipunne, *g. id.*, *f.*; (b) ēičeāč, -čḡ, *m.*

Untunable, *a.*, that cannot be tuned, ōoḡlēapčā.

Untutored, *a.*, untaught, neamūinte.

Untwist, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) to separate and open as something twisted, ōiōčapam, -aō.

(2) To turn back as that which is twisted, aččapam, -aō.

Untying, *n.*, the act of loosening, rḡaoileāō, -īte, *m.*

Unusual, *a.*, not usual, uncommon, (1) aḡḡnāčāč, -aḡe; (2) neamḡnāčāč, -aḡe.

Unusually, *ad.*, in an unusual manner, so neamḡnāčāč.

Unutterable, *a.*, that cannot be uttered, ōopārōte.

Unvalued, *a.*, not valued, neimeapčā, *ind.*

Unvanquished, *a.*, not conquered, neamčlaorōte.

Unveil, *v.t.*, to lift the veil of, noččam, -aō.

Unversed, *a.*, not expert, (1) amēōlāč, -aḡe; (2) neimeōlāč, -aḡe.

Unwarrantable, *a.*, that cannot be warranted, (1) neamḡḡoapārčā; (2) neimčeāouḡčte.

Unwary, *a.*, not wary or cautious, neamāipeāč.

Unwashable, *a.*, that cannot be washed, ōonḡčte.

Unwashed, *a.*, not washed, neimnḡčte.

Unwasted, *a.*, not wasted or squandered, neamčaitte.

Unwearied, *a.*, not fatigued or tired, neamčuiḡpeāč, -rḡe.

Unwed, *a.*, not married, neam-pōrčā.

Unwelcome, *a.*, (1) not welcome, mīōfāīteāč, -čḡe.

(2) Not pleasing, neamčait-neamāč, -aḡe.

Unwell, *a.*, somewhat ill, (1) neam-ḡlān, -āīne; (2) tinn, -e; (3) I am not well, (a) nī'ūim ap rōḡnam; (b) tāim ḡan beič ap rōḡnam.

Unwholesome, *a.*, not healthful, (1) *neamhláinteamail*, -mla; (2) *fabtác*, -aige (*Con.*); (3) *eap-láinteac*, -aige; (4) *mípollám*, -e; (5) *neamhpollám*, -e.

Unwholesomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unwholesome, *neamhláinteamlaét*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Unwieldy, *a.*, bulky, ponderous, (1) *liobarta*, *ind.*; (2) *liopairte*, *ind.*; (3) *liopartaac*, -aige.

Unwilling, *a.*, (1) not willing, (a) *neamtoileac*, -aige; (b) *neamtoileamail*, -mla.

(2) Loath, disinclined, *mítoileac*, -aige.

(3) Reluctant, (a) *tearḡ*, -eige; (b) *teirgeamail*, -mla.

Unwillingly, *ad.*, in an unwilling manner, (1) *ar éigin*: willingly or u., *ar d'eóin nó ar éigin*; *ar áir nó ar éigin*; (2) *o'aimh'eóin*: the man sent u. to the well will break the vessel, *an fear a cúipear o'aimh'eóin don tobair b'urp'ro pé an roiteac*; (3) *so neamtoileamail*.

Unwillingness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unwilling, (1) *neamtoil*, *f.*; (2) *neamtoileamlaét*, -a, *f.*; (3) *neamponn*, *g.* -punn, *m.*; (4) *aimh'eóin*, *f.*; (5) *teirge*, *g. id.*, *f.*: u. to go to bed and u. to rise, *teirge luige 7 teirge eirge*; many a man would be drunk but for u. to pay for it, *ir iom'ra fear bea'ó ar meirge ac' te teirge (beir) as ro'ol ar (Prov.)*.

Unwind. See Untwist.

Unwise, *a.*, not wise, indiscreet, foolish, *o'icéit'roé*.

Unwisely, *ad.*, in an unwise manner, *so o'icéit'roé*.

Unwomanly, *a.*, not characteristic of a woman, *míobannail*.

Unwonted, *a.*, not usual, (1) *neam-ḡnátaac*, -aige; (2) *anḡnátaac*, -aige.

Unworthily, *ad.*, in an unworthy manner, *so neamfiúntac*.

Unworthiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being unworthy, (1) *neamfiúntaét*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *eirionnraac*, -air, *m.*; (3) *mí'ionḡmáitac*, -a, *f.*

Unworthy, *a.*, wanting in merit, value or fitness, (1) *neamfiúntac*, -aige; (2) *eirionnraic*, -e; (3) *mí'ionḡmáitac*, *ind.*

Unwritten, *a.*, not written, *neam-rḡríobta*.

Unwrought, *a.*, not worked, *neam-oib'riḡte*.

Unwrung, *a.*, not wrung, as wet clothes, *neamfáirḡte*.

Unyokable, *a.*, that cannot be yoked, (1) *aminneat'ac*; (2) *o'oinneat'ac*.

Unyoke, *v.t.*, to loose from a yoke, *rḡuirum*, *v.n.* *rḡur*.

Unyoked, *a.*, let loose from a yoke, *rḡurta*.

Unyoking, *n.*, the act of setting loose from a yoke, *rḡur*, -ur, *m.*

Up, *ad.*, (1) the opposite of down, aloft, on high, toward or in a higher place or position, (a) *ruar*: but up or down, *ac' ruar nó ríor*; from the ground up to the windows, *ó'n otalam ruar sur na funneóḡaib*; (b) *aníor*: she went down to the well, filled her vessel and came up, *do éuaró rí ríor so o'ti an tobair, do líon a roiteac 7 táimḡ aníor*.

(2) With verbs of motion: from a lower to a higher position *lit.* or *fig.*: from the mouth toward the source of a river, from younger age, (a) *ruar* (=motion upwards from the speaker): they presumed to go

up unto the hill-top, *do* *cuir-easdaí-ran ríompa* *do* *ruar* *so* *muilac an cnoic* (*Numb.* 14, 44); in going up a hill the knees will be most weary, in going down the thighs, *as* *do* *ruar* *cnoc* *ir* *iad na slúine* *ir* *cuirrige*, *as* *do* *ruar* *ríor* *ir* *iad na ríarta* *ir* *cuirrige*; from my youth up, *om' óige ruar*; they went up the river, *do* *cuasdaí an abainn ruar*; he went up country, *cuair* *ré ruar an tír*; sailing up the Shannon, *as* *reolad ruar an tsionainn*; go not up, *ná téir ruar*; *ná héirir ruar* (*Numb.* 14, 42); rise not up, *ná héirir ruar*; and on lifting up his eyes, *asur* *le tógáil a rúil ruar* (*Job.* 17*w*); lift up your hands, *tóg ruar do lámá*; "hands up!" *ruar ar do lámáib*; (b) *aníor* (=motion from below up to speaker): move up near the fire, *opuro aníor* *i n-aice na teinead*; he came up, *éirir ré aníor*; he went up, *do* *cuair* *ré ruar*.

(3) With verbs of rest, condition or state, situation, etc., in a higher position *lit.* or *fig.*, in the state of having arisen, (a) *ruar nó cuar*: to be up on a hill, *beir cuar ar cnoc*; (b) idiom: in a state of having risen, *n-a rúir*: the sun is up, *tá an sráid n-a rúir*; he is up *i. out of bed*, *tá ré n-a rúir*; (c) *i n-áir*: the sun was up, *bí an sráid i n-áir*; his name was up through the country, *bí a ainm i n-áir ar fud na tíre*.

(4) To be in a position of equal advance, (a) *ruar*, with *le* or *so* *oí*: he went up with the rest, *do* *cuair* *ré ruar leir an gcuro*

eir; (b) he was up to them, *bí ré ruar leó*; (c) he was up to the neck in debt, *bí ré ruar so oí an muineál i bfiadaib*.

(5) As far as or up to a certain point in time or place, (a) *so oí*: up to now, *so oí ro*; (b) *so nuge*: up to the time of her marriage, *so nuge a pórad*; up to this, *so nuge ro*.

(6) Aside so as not to be in use, *ruar*: put up your weapons, *cuir bair gcuro arim ruar*; laying up money, *as cur airgeo i bcairgeo*.

(7) Completely, wholly, *ruar*: he drank it up, *oí ré ruar é*; drink it up, (a) *oí ruar é*, (b) *cair ruar é*, (c) *oí riar é*, (d) *cair riar é*, (e) idiom, he gave it up, *o'air ré ar*.

Up, *a.*, inclining up, leading or going up, *ruar gen.* in composition: up-grade, *an cnoc*; the down-grade, *ríorán*; *le ránar*; an up look, a look out, *rúil i náir*

Upbraid, *v.t.*, to rebuke, to chide, to reprove severely, (1) *tabairim milleán do tabairt do na caíraib* (*Mat.* 11, 20); (2) *acmúránaim, v.n., acmúrán*; (3) *maoróim, -óeam*; (4) *cuirim i na garó*: and upbraided them with their unbelief, *asur do cuir ré 'n-a na garó a micperóeam* (*Mark* 16, 14).

Upbraiding, *n.*, a reproof or reproach, (1) *acmúrán, -áin, m.*; (2) *milleán, -áin, m.*; (3) *maoróeam, -óte, m.*

Uphold, *v.*, (1) to hold up, *congdam, -báil* with *ruar*.

(2) To support, *rearráim, -ram* with *le*.

Upon, *prep.*, *ar*. See On. Upon the summit of the mountain,

ἀπὸ μὴλλὰς ἀν ἐπὶ γῆ; upon the earth, ἀπὸ ἀν ὀταλάμ, *gen.*, 1, 11.

Upper, *n.*, the upper part, the upper leather of a shoe, ὑψῆταρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Upper, *a.*, higher in position, rank, etc; ὑψῆταρ, -αίρ, *f.*

Upright, *a.*, (1) erect, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) Morally upright, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Uprightly, *ad.*, in an upright manner, (1) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Uprightness, *n.*, the quality or state of being upright, (1) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Uproar, *n.*, (1) great tumult, (a) καὶ μῆτις, -ῆς, *f.*; (b) καὶ μῆτις, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) Violent disturbance and noise, (a) ὀρθῆς, *gen.* ὀρθῆς, *m.*; (b) ὀρθῆς, *gen.* ὀρθῆς, *m.*; it was about you all the u. was, τὸ μὲν οὐκ ὀρθῆς ὅτι ἀν ὀρθῆς ὀρθῆς ὀρθῆς; (c) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(3) Noisy confusion, (a) τὸ μὲν, *gen.*, *f.*; (b) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (c) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (d) ὀρθῆς, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Uproarious, *a.*, accompanied by noise and tumult, καὶ μῆτις, -ῆς, *f.*

Uproariously, *ad.*, in an uproarious manner, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Uproariousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being uproarious, καὶ μῆτις, -ῆς, *f.*

Upset, *v.t.*, (1) To overturn, to overthrow, (a) τὸ μὲν, -ῆς, *f.*; (b) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (c) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) To disturb the self possession or nerve of, (a) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

-ῆς, -ῆς; (b) he upset her, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Upshot, *n.*, (1) the end or final issue, (a) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (b) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) The result, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.*: the upshot of the fight, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Upside-down, *ad.*, (1) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (3) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Upstart, *n.*, one who has risen suddenly to wealth, (1) ὀρθῆς, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -ῆς, *m.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.*; (3) ὀρθῆς, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῆς, *m.*: clownish upstarts will have our strongholds, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.* ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.* ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *m.*

Upward, Upwards, *ad.*, (1) towards a higher place, ὀρθῆς: as the sparks fly upward, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) Yet more, above, ὀρθῆς: from twenty years old and upward, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.* ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.* ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Urbane, *a.*, civil, courteous, (1) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Urbanity, *n.*, civility or courtesy of manner, (1) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (2) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Urchin, *n.*, (1) a hedgehog, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

(2) A sea-urchin, (a) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*; (b) ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Uredo, *See* Urticaria.

Ureter, *n.*, the duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Urethra, *n.*, the canal by which urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged, ὀρθῆς, -ῆς, *f.*

Urge, *v.t.*, to press or drive either physically or mentally, (1)

ὑπαοιβ (2 *Kings* 22, 13); (b) *púinn*.

For us, (a) *oúinn(e)*: now that the Lord hath made room for us, *ὅτι ἀνοίχ' τοο ῖννε ἀν Τίθεαρνα ιοναο ὀúinn* (*Gen.* 26, 22); (b) *ἀρ' ἀρ' ρον*: art thou for us or for our adversaries? *ἀν ἀρ' ἀρ' ροιννε ἀτὰ τυρὰ νό ἀρ' ρον ἀρ' νάμ'αο* (*Josh* 5, 13).

From us, *uainn(e)*: see who is gone from us, *πέααορὸ εια ἐαορὸ uainn* (1 *Sam.* 14, 17).

In us, *ionnainn(e)*: death worketh in us but life in you, *βίονν ἀν βάρ' ἀς οιβ'ιουζαο ionnainne ἀγυρ' ἀν βεατα ionn-uib'ri* (2 *Cor.* 4, 12).

Of us, (a) *oínn*: which slew many of us, *νοε τοο μαρβ' μόρ'άν οínn* (*Judg.* 16, 24); (b) *ἀγ'ainn(e)*: which of us shall go up first, *εια ἀγ'ainn μαε'φ'υρ' ρυαρ' ἀρ' οτ'ύρ* (*Judg.* 20, 18); as one of us, *μαρ'ι δον ἀγ'ainn ρέιν* (*Gen.* 3, 22); (c) thou art in the midst of us, *τά τ'ύ ι n-ἀρ' lār* (*Jer.* 14, 9).

On or upon us, *orainn, emph. orainne*: therefore is this distress come upon us, *ιρ' uime ρ'ιν τ'áιν'ς ἀν μαρ'ς-ρε ορ'ainn* (*Gen.* 42, 21).

Over us, (a) *ὄρ' ἀρ' ζ'cionn*: who made thee a judge o. us? *εια ῖννε β'ρειτ'εαμ' ὀ'ιοτ-ρ'α ὄρ' ἀρ' ζ'cionn?* (*Ex.* 2, 14); (b) *ορ'ainn*: servants have ruled o. us, *τοο β'ιο'οαρ' ρε'ι'β'ίρ'ς ι n-α n-uαε'οαρ'-áin ορ'ainn* (*Lam.* 5, 8).

Through us, *τ'ρ'íone*: which causeth t. us thanksgiving to God, *νοε τοο β'ε'ιρ' ρ'ό β'ε'αρ'α τ'ρ'íone β'ιρ'δ'ε'α'ρ' τοο β'ρειτ' ρ'ε ὀ'ια* (2 *Cor.* 9, 11).

To us, (a) *oúinn*: woe unto us, *α μαρ'ς ὀúinne* (1 *Sam.*

4, 8); to us is this land given in possession, *ιρ' ὀúinne τυζαο' ἀν ὀ'ύτ'α'ς'ρ'ι ι ρε'ι'β' (*Ezek.* 11, 15); (b) *úinn, emph. úinne*: what hast thou done to us? *ε'ρ'έαο τοο ῖννε τ'ύ úinne?* (*Gen.* 20, 9); (c) *αγ'ainn(e)*: be to us a father and a priest, *β'ι αο α'τ'α'ιρ' ἀγ'υρ' αο ρ'αζαρ'τ' ἀγ'ainn* (*Judg.* 18, 19); (d) *ε'υγ'ainn*: for which the Lord shall send thee to us, *ἀρ' ρον α ζ'κυρ'ρ'ό ἀν Τίθεαρνα τοο ὀ'ια ε'υγ'ainn τ'ύ* (*Jer.* 42, 5).*

Under us, *púinn, emph. púinne*: he shall subdue the people u. us, *ε'ιαο'ι'ρ'όρ'ό ρ'έ nα ὀ'αο'ι'ne ρ'úinne* (*P.s.* 47, 2).

With us, (a) *úinn, emph. úinne*: come thou with us and we will do thee good, *τα'ρ'ι-ρ'α úinn ἀγ'υρ' τοο ὀ'έ'α'nam μα'ιτ' ὀ'υιτ' (*Numb.* 10, 29); (b) *αγ'ainn, emph. αγ'ainne*: stay with us, *ρ'αν ἀγ'ainne* (*Luke* 24, 29); (c) *in ἀρ' β'ρ'ο'ε'αρ'*: no man is with us, *νί'λ δον ὀ'υ'ine ἀρ' β'ρ'ο'ε'αρ'* (*Gen.* 31, 50); (d) *ἀρ' β'ε'αρ'ρ'ιαο'*: there was no stranger with us in the house, *νί ρ'αι'β' κομ'ι'τ'ε'α'ε' ἀρ' β'ιτ' ἀρ' β'ε'αρ'ρ'ιαο' ἀν'ρ'α τ'ις* (1 *Kings* 3, 18).*

Within us, *ionnainn, emph. ionnainne*: did not our hearts burn w. us, *ἀν ε' nαε' ρ'α'β'α'ο'αρ' ἀρ' ζ'ε'ρ'ο'ι'ρ'ό'ε' ἀρ' lαρ'αο' ionnainn* (*Luke* 24, 32).

Without us, *ι n-ἀρ' β'ρ'έ'α'ς'mαρ'-ne*: ye have reigned as kings w. us, *τοο ζ'ν'ό'δ'α'ς'ε'α'δ'αρ' ρ'ί'ο'ζ'α'ε'ο' ionár' β'ρ'έ'α'ς'mαρ'-ne* (1 *Cor.* 4, 8).
Usage, *n.*, custom, (1) *νόρ*, -*ὄρ*, *m.*; (2) *ζ'ν'ά'ε'*, -*α*, *m.*; (3) *ο'ε'αρ'-ζ'ν'ά'ε'*, -*α*, *m.*; (4) *ζ'ν'ά'ε'am*, -*aim*, *m.*: according to u., *τοο ρ'έ'ιρ' ζ'ν'ά'ε'am*; (5) *ε'αι'τ'ε'am*, -*ε'τε*, *m.*: a ὀ'ια ζ'αν τ'ύ ἀγ'am ρ'αο'ι ρ'ι'α'δ' ἀνο'ε'τ', ζ'ο ὀ'τι'υβ'ρ'ainn ε'αι'τ'ε'am

Uselessly, *ad.*, in a useless manner, (1) *σο νεαμύράροεαδ*; (2) *σο μιόταιρβεαδ*; (3) *σο νειμέιρ-εαδταδ*.

Usher, *n.*, an under-teacher, *ταρ-οροε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -οι, m.*

Uselessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being useless, (1) *νεαμ-ύράροεαδτ*, *gen. -τα, f.*; (2) *νεαμταίρβεαδτ*, *-α, f.*; (3) *νεα-μαίτταρ*, *-α, m.*

Usquebaugh, *n.*, whiskey, *υρζε-βεατα*.

Usual, *a.*, customary, such as occurs in the ordinary course of things, (1) *ζνάτ*: not u. a promise without fulfilment, *νί ζνάτ ζεαλλαδ ζαν κομάλ (D. K. 78)*; it is not u. for a withered tree to grow, *νί ζνάτ ερνανν πεόρζετ ες φάρ*; (2) *ζνάταδ*: it was u. with him (ironical), *βα ζνάταδ τειρ*; (3) *ζνάταμάλ*, *-μλά*; (4) *ελεαδταμάλ*, *-μλά*; (5) *νόραδ*, *-αίε*; (6) *νόρμαρ*, *-αίε*; (7) *ουαλ*, *-αίε*: a shadow without sun is not u., *νί ουαλ ρζάίε ζαν ζήμαν*; (8) *ιονουαλ*.

Usually, *ad.*, in a usual manner, *σο ζνάτ*.

Usurp, *v.t.*, to seize and hold by force or without right, (1) *φορ-λάμυρζιμ*, *-υζαδ*; (2) *φορζαδβαιμ*, *-βάιτ*.

Usurpation, *n.*, the act of seizing and enjoying place, power, etc., without right, (1) *φορλάμαρ*, *-αίρ, m.*; (2) *υπλάμαρ*, *-αίρ, m.*; (3) *φορζαδβάιτ*, *-άιτ, f.*

Usurper, *n.*, one who usurps, *ανφλατ*, *-ατα, m.*

Usurer, *n.*, one who extorts exorbitant interest, (1) *πεαρ ζαμβιν*; (2) *βρεαφαίε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) *οκαρόρ*, *m.*, and *οερόρ*, *m.*; (4) *βρειρεόρ*, *m.*

Usury, *n.*, the practice of taking exorbitant interest, (1) *ζαμβιν*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ύραίρεαδτ*, *-α, f.*; (3) *βρειρροίολ*; (4) *οκαρ*, *-αίρ, m.*

Utensil, *n.* See Implement, *υραδ*, *-αδ, m. (Tyr.)*.

Uterine, *a.*, of or pertaining to the womb, *μαδλόζαδ*, *-αίε*.

Uterus, *n.*, the womb, (1) *μαδλόζ*, *-όίε*, *-α, f.*; (2) *μαδλάδ*, *-αίε*, *-α, f.*

Utility, *n.*, the quality or state of being useful, (1) *ταιρβε*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *φοζανταρ*, *-αίρ, m.*; (3) *περόμ*, *g. πεαδμα, f.*

Utilize, *v.t.*, to turn to a profitable use or account, (1) *περόμ σο βαιντ αρ πυο*; (2) *εμυμ εμ ερίε*: to u. a thing, *πυο σο εμρ εμ ερίε*.

Utmost, *a.*, (1) I shall do my u. endeavours, *οεανραδ μο λαν-οίεαλ*; (2) the u. parts of the earth, *αν ευο ιρ ρια υαινν νό ιρ παροε υαινν οον οομαν*; (3) twenty pounds at the u., *ρίε πύντ οε'ν ταοδ αμυρζ οε*.

Utter, *v.t.*, (1) to give public expres- sion to, to speak, *λαβραιμ*, *-βαιρτ*.

(2) To cry aloud: he uttered a cry, *σο εμρ ρε λιύζ αρ*.

U. darkness, *οορκαοαρ ιομλάν*.

U. slaughter, *οεαρζάρ*.

Utterable, *a.*, capable, of being spoken, *ροταβαρα*.

Utterance, *n.* (1) speech, *εαινντ*, *-ε, -εαννα, f.*

(2) Power of speaking, *υπλαβρα* *g. id.*, *m.*: that God would open unto us a door for u., *εμ οε ο'φορζαδ οομυρ να ηυπλαβρα ούμν (Coll. 4, 3)*

Utterly, *ad.*, (1) fully, totally, *σο ηιομλάν*; (2) it failed them u., *σο τειρ ορτα ζιαν*; (3) u. naked, *οεαρζομνοετ*; (4) *σο*

τέρι (Ex. 23, 24); (5) τριό
μας (Lev. 26, 44).

Uvula, *n.*, the pendent fleshy lobe
of the soft palate, (1) ριμε
ρεάιν, *f.*; (2) κόμλας, -ας, *m.*

Uxorious, *a.*, excessively fond of
a wife, ρόεανασαν αρ ἡναοι.

V.

V, (1) there is no character in the
Irish language for V, but its
sound is represented by *ü*, as in
μαρῦ, the *ü* of which is a *v*; (*cf.*
W. marw), and *m*, followed by
slender vowels, as, αν ῥεαν (*van*)
the woman; αν ἡν (*vee*) the
month.

(2) As a numerical V in Irish
stands for five as in Latin and
English.

Vacancy, *n.* (1) empty space,
ποῖμε, *gen. id., f.*

(2) A place or post unfilled,
κύριον νό οἰς ποῖμα.

Vacant, *a.*, empty, not filled,
ποῖμα, *comp. ποῖμε.*

Vacate, *v.t.*, to cease from filling
or occupying, ποῖμαρῖμ, -ας.

Vacation, *n.*, a period of inter-
mission or rest, (1) ναῖμας,
gen. -ας, f.; (2) ἀμρῖμ ρῖμ.

Vaccination, *n.*, inoculation with
the cowpox to prevent small-
pox, (1) ῥεανασαν αρ τριονμας,
m.; (2) ῥεανασαν να βοῖμας,
m.

Vacillancy, *n.*, the quality or state
of being wavering, ναῖμας,
gen. -ας, f.

Vacillate, *v.i.*, to fluctuate in mind
or opinion, ναῖμαρῖμ, -μας.

Vacillating, *a.*, wavering or un-
steady, ναῖμας, -μας.

Vacillation, *n.*, unsteadiness of
purpose, (1) ναῖμας, -ας, *f.*;
(2) οἰμας, -ας, *m.*

Vacuum, *n.*, space devoid of
matter, (1) ποῖμα, *gen. id., f.*;
(2) ποῖμας, -ας, *f.*

Vagabond, *n.* (1) a vagrant, a
tramp, (a) ῥεανασαν *g. id., pl.,*
-ας, *m.*: a fugitive and a
vagabond shalt thou be in the
earth, ἀν' ῥεανασαν γ ἀν'
ῥεανασαν ῥεανασαν ἀν' ἀν' ἀν'
(Gen. iv., 12); (b) ναῖμας,
gen. id., pl., -ας, *m.*;
(c) ῥεανασαν, -ας, -ας, *m.*;
(d) ῥεανασαν αρ ῥεανασαν (Ps. 109,
10).

(2) Hence a worthless person,
a rascal, (a) ναῖμα *g. id., pl.,* -ας,
m.; (b) ναῖμας *g. id., pl.,*
-ας, *m.*

Vagabond, *a.*, strolling and idle,
(1) ναῖμας, -ας; (2) ναῖμας,
-ας; (3) ῥεανασαν,
-ας; (4) ναῖμας, -ας, -ας, *m.*

Vagina, *n.*, the canal which leads
from the uterus to the external
orifice of the genital passage,
(1) ναῖμα *g. id., m. (cf. vagina)*;
(2) ναῖμα, -ας, *f.*; (3) ναῖμα, -ας, *f.*

Vagrancy, *n.*, the quality or state
of being a vagrant, (1) ναῖμας,
gen., -ας, f.; (2) ναῖμας,
-ας, *f.*

Vagrant, *n.*, an idle wanderer and
generally a beggar and a rogue,
(1) ναῖμας, -ας, -ας, *m.*; (2)
ναῖμας, -ας, *m.*; (3) ναῖμας
g. id., pl., -ας, *m.*; (4) ναῖμας,
g. id., pl. -ας, m.; (5) ναῖμας,
-ας, -ας, *m.*

Vagrant, *a.*, wandering from place
to place without any settled
home, (1) ναῖμας, -ας; (2)
ναῖμας, -ας; (3) ναῖμας,
-ας; (4) ναῖμας, -ας.

Vague, *a.*, uncertain, indefinite,
ambiguous, (1) ναῖμας, *ind.*;
(2) ναῖμας, -ας.

Vain, *a.*, (1) having no real substance, value or importance, empty, void, worthless, (a) *oíomáom*, -e : let no man deceive you with vain words, *ná meallad éinnead rú le bpuact-ruib oíomáoineada (Eph. 5, 6)*; (b) *baoct, -oíte*.

(2) Destitute of force or efficacy, *oíomáom*, -e : v. toil, obair *oíomáom*; a v. attempt, *iaipact oíomáom*; bring no more v. oblations, *ná tugad ní ir mó o'ioðbairta oíomáoine iú (Isa. 1, 13)*.

(3) Conceited, puffed up, (a) *oíomáom*, -e : but wilt thou know O v. man, *áct a úime oíomáom an mian leat a fíor o'págláil (James 2, 20)*; (b) *saigseamail, -míla*; (c) *uallac, -aige*.

(4) Showy, (a) *blomarc, -aige*; (b) *rtacailleac, -uige*; (c) *rtairceac, -cige*.

(5) Light, lively, inconstant, *suanaac, -aige*.

Vainglorious, *a.*, (1) elated by vanity, *áproglópac, -aige*.

(2) Boastful, *maorómeac, -míge*.

Vaingloriously, *ad.*, in a vain-glorious manner, *so háproglópac*.

Vainglory, *n.*, (1) boastfulness, *áproglóip, -oir, m.*

(2) Empty vanity, *glóip oíomáom, f.*

Vainly, *ad.*, in vain, (1) *so oíomáom*; (2) *so neamtaipbeac, -bíge*.

Vale, *n.*, a valley, (1) *gleann, gen. gleanna, pl. gleannta, m.*; (2) *gleanntán, -ám, m.*; (3) *cumar, -air, m.*

Valediction, *n.*, a farewell, (1) *beannaect*; (2) *plán, -ám, pl., -a, m.*

Valentine, *n.*, a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day, *teannán, ám, m.*

Valerian, *n.*, a plant (*Valeriana officinalis*) the root of which is used in medicine as an antispasmodic, (1) *cáirtann curraic, nó caoirtann curraic, m.*; (2) *tur na oirí mbille*; (3) *tur na oirí mballán*; (4) *tur billeac*.

Valet, *n.*, a servant who attends to the personal wants of his master, (1) *giolla, gen. id., pl. giollaí, m.*; (2) *giolla coipe, m.*; (3) *amair, -air, m. (cf. B.L.L. II. 24, 26)*; (4) *buaicill reómra*.

Valiant, *a.*, intrepid in danger, (1) *cróda, ind.*; (2) *calma, ind.*; (3) *saigseamail, -míla*; (4) *curata, ind. (curanta, Tyr.)*; (5) *áic*; (6) *salac, -aige*: a valiant man, *feair tpeíteac (Don.)*.

Valiantly, *ad.*, in a valiant manner, (1) *so cróda*; (2) *so calma*; (3) *so saigseamail*.

Valiantness, *n.*, the quality or state of being valiant, (1) *cródaect, -a, f.*; (2) *calmaect, -a, f.*; (3) *saigse g. id. f.*

Valid, *a.*, (1) binding, *rearmac, -aige*.

(2) Good, *tábadac, -aige*.

(3) Efficacious, *éifeacac, -aige*.

Validity, *n.*, the quality or state of being valid, (1) *rearmac, gen., -a, f.*; (2) *tábadac, -a, f.*; (3) *éifeacac, -a, f.*

Validly, *ad.*, in a valid manner, (1) *so rearmac*; (2) *so néifeacac*.

Validness, *See Validity*.

Valley, *n.*, the low-lying land between hills or mountains usually traversed by a river, *gleann, -a, -nnta, gen., also glinn, m., also g. glinne, dat.*

glinn (*cf.* W. glyn, a valley, and glan, brink, shore; Bret. glann, river bank): at the end of the valley of giants northward, *as* *éadán glinne na n-aiteac buò tuais* (*Josh.* 15, 8).

Valorous. *See* Valiant.

Valourously. *See* Valiantly.

Valour, *n.*, intrepidity, personal bravery, (1) *cúdaíct*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *cúdaíct*, -a, *f.*; (3) *gan*, -a, *f.*; (4) *calmaíct*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (5) *garraíct*, -*gró*, *m.*, also *garraíct*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Valuable, *n.*, a precious possession or thing of value especially a piece of jewellery, *reó*, -*óro*, *pl.*, -*óro*, *f.*, also *reó*, *g.* -*éro*, *p. id.* and -a, *m.*

Valuable, *a.*, having value or worth, (1) *tuacmaí*, -*aíre*; (2) *mórtuacmaí*; (3) *lógmaí*, -*aíre*.

Valuableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being valuable, *tuacmaíraíct*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

Valuation, (1) the act of estimating value or worth, *meapadóir-eaíct*, *gen.* -a, *f.*

(2) Estimated value or worth, (a) *meap*, -*rta*, *m.*; (b) *tuacmaí* and -a *pl.*, -a *m.*

Valuator. *See* Valuer.

Value, *n.*, (1) excellence, utility, importance, (a) *fiú*, *m.*: ye are all physicians of no v., *ir leaí naí fiú éinníó ríó uile* (*Job* 13, 4); (b) *fiúntar*, -*aí*, *m.*; (c) *róíantar*, -*aí*, *m.*; (d) *lógmaíraíct*, -a, *f.*

Something of v., *fuó éígn róíanta*.

A thing of no v., *fuó gan róínam*.

(2) Market value, *tuac*, -a, and -*aí*, *pl.* -a, *m.*

Value, *v.t.*, (1) to estimate the value or worth of, *meapaim*, *v.n.*

meap: wisdom cannot be valued with gold, *ní héorir [cúionnaíct] a meap le hóir* (*Job* 18, 16).

(2) To have in esteem, to prize: be off if you v. your life, *bí ar ríubal máir maíct leat beíct beó*.

Valueless, *a.*, being of no value, (1) *beaítuacmaí*; (2) *beaítuacmaí*, -*aíre*; (3) *gan búií*; (4) *ruapac*, -*aíre*.

Valuer, *n.*, one who values, *meapadóir*, -*óra*, -*í*, *m.*

Valve, *n.*, a lid, plug or cover which by its movement permits or prevents passage as of air or a fluid, (1) *comta*, -n, *pl.* -*aín*, *f.*, also -*ó*, *pl.* -*ó*, *f.*, also *cúta*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*aí*, *f.* (*m. b.*); (2) *ruogán*, -*áin*, *m.* (*Foley*); (3) *teanraí*, -n, *pl.* *nna*, *f.*

Vamp, *n.*, the upper of a boot or shoe, *bumpéir*, -e, -*í*, *f.*, also *bumpíir*, -e, -*í*, *f.*

V. of a stocking, *tráíct ríoca*.

Van, *n.*, the front of an army, (1) *túr*, -*úr*, *m.*; (2) *uét*, -a, *m.* (*cf. B.L.L.* III. 290, 18; IV. 180, 8); (3) *torac ríuac*.

Vane, *n.*, a weathercock, *corraíct* *gaíre*.

Vanguard. *See* Van.

Vanish, *v.i.*, to disappear, (1) *térim ar amáir* (*nó ar raíraí*); (2) *muíam*, -*ó*; (3) *oul ar raíraí*; *somet. oul ar nemíro ar raíraí*; (4) *téarnam*, -*nam* and -*naó*, also *téarnuígim*, -*nó*: ready to v. away, *i bpoíur oó beíct ar téarnóí* (*Heb.* 8, 13).

Vanity, *n.*, (1) the quality or state of being vain, *oíomáomeap*, -*ní*, *m.*: v. of vanities saith the Preacher, v. of vanities, all is v., *oíomáomeap na noíomáomeap, ar an Seanmóntuíg, oíomáomeap*

να νοιοῦμαι, ἢ νοιοῦμαι
 an uile nío (*Eccles.* 1, 2).

(2) Empty pleasure, idle show,
 (a) νοιοῦμαι, -τι, *m.*: v.
 of vanities, νοιοῦμαι να
 νοιοῦμαι; (b) βαορμαῖο, -αῖο
 (*cf. Donl.* 58, 20): v. of vanities,
 βαορμαῖο ναμβαορμαῖο (*S. L. C.* 2)

(3) An inflation of the mind
 upon slight grounds, (a) βιομαῖο,
 -αῖο, *m.*; (b) ζυαῖο, -αῖο, *f.*;
 (c) υαῖο, -ε, -εαῖο, *f.*; (d)
 μόρμαῖο, -αῖο, *f.*

Vanquish, *v.t.*, to conquer, over-
 come or subdue, (1) κταοῖο, -
 οῖο; (2) ραοῖο, -αῖο; (3)
 ράρμαῖο, -αῖο.

Vanquishable, *a.*, capable of being
 vanquished, ποκταοῖο.

Vanquisher, *n.*, one who van-
 quishes, κταοῖο, -οῖο, -οῖο, *m.*

Vanquishing, *n.*, the act of sub-
 duing or conquering, (1) κταοῖο,
 -οῖο, *m.*; (2) ραοῖο, -αῖο, *m.*;
 (3) ράρμαῖο, -αῖο, *m.*

Vapid, *a.*, insipid, flat, λεῖο, *g.s.f.*
 λεῖο.

Vapidness, *n.*, the quality or state
 of being vapid, λεῖο, *gen.*
id., *f.*

Vapour, *n.*, (1) any substance in a
 gaseous state the condition of
 which is ordinarily that of a
 liquid or solid, ζαῖο, -αῖο, *m.*,
 also *gen.* -αῖο, *f.*: for what
 is your life? it is even a v.
 that is seen for a short time,
 κρῆο βυρ μβεαῖο? ζαῖο βίορ τε
 φαῖορ ἀρ πεῖο τανυῖο (*James*
 4, 14); the v. of smoke, ζαῖο
 πεαῖο (*Acts* 2, 19).

(2) In a popular sense any
 visible diffused substance float-
 ing in the air as smoke, fog, etc.,
 (a) πεαῖο, -αῖο, -αῖο, *m.* (smoke);
 (b) κεῖο, *g.* -οῖο, *pl.* -αῖο, *m.* (fog);

(c) τῶο, -ε, *f.* (fume); (d)
 ρμῶο, -ε, *f.* (dust, smoke); (e)
 πυρ, -ε, *f.* (*Con.*).

Variable, *a.*, (1) inconstant, οἰο-
 μβαν, -αῖο.

(2) Changeable, λυαῖο, -
 αῖο.

Variableness, *n.*, the quality or
 state of being variable, (1)
 οἰομβαν, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2)
 λυαῖο, -αῖο, *f.*

Variance, *n.*, dissension, discord,
 (1) εαῖο, -αῖο, *f.*; (2) ἀμ-
 ηῖο, -αῖο, *f.*

Variation, *n.*, the act of varying,
 alteration, (1) ἀρμαῖο, -αῖο,
m.; (2) κταοῖο, -αῖο, *m.*

Varicella, *n.* See Chicken-pox.

Variegate, *v.t.*, to mark with
 different colours, (1) βῆο, -αῖο
 βῆο νό βαῖο; (2) βῆο-
 αῖο, -αῖο; (3) λυβῆο, -αῖο.

Variegated, *a.*, having marks or
 patches of different colours, (1)
 λυβῆο, -αῖο; (2) οἰοαῖο,
 -αῖο; (3) βῆο, -αῖο; (4)
 βαῖο, -αῖο.

Variety, *n.*, (1) diversity, εαῖο,
gen. -αῖο, *f.*

(2) Multifariousness, (a) οἰο-
 αῖο, -αῖο, *f.*; (b) λυβῆο, -αῖο, *f.*

Various, *a.*, (1) diverse, εαῖο,
 -αῖο.

(2) Changeable, οἰομῶο,
 -αῖο.

(3) Manifold, (a) οἰομαῖο; (b)
 οἰοαῖο, *ind.*

Varlet, *n.*, a scoundrel, (1) μῆο,
 -οῖο, -οῖο, *m.*; (2) μῆο, *gen.*
and pl. -αῖο, *m.*; (3) κρῶο,
g. id., *pl.* -αῖο, *m.*; (4)
 πορμαῖο, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖο, *m.*;
 κταοῖο, *g. id.*, *pl.* -αῖο, *m.*

Varnish, *n.*, gloss, outside show,
 (1) κταῖο, -αῖο, *m.*; (2) ρμαῖο, -αῖο,
m.; (3) ρῆο, -αῖο, *f.*; (4)
 φαῖο, -ε, *f.*

Varnish, *v.t.*, to gloss over, to give a fair colour to. verbally, (1) *ρναραίμ*, -αὐ; (2) *ρλιοβαίμ*, -αὐ; (3) *ρλιομαίμ*, -αὐ.

Vary, *v.t.* and *i.*, to alter or be altered in any way, (1) *αἰρῦγίμ*, -υῖαὐ; (2) *μαλαρταίμ*, -ταίρτ, also *μαλαρτυγίμ*; (3) *κλαοῦ-τῦγίμ*, -λὸϑ.

Varying, *a.*, tending to vary, (1) *μαλαρταῖ*, -αίγῃ; (2) *κλαοῦτῦ-τεῖ*, -τῖγῃ.

Vassal, *n.*, originally a feudal tenant, now a dependant or servant, (1) *φυρὸρ*, -ὀρῃ, *f.*; (2) *ιοῦτάρᾱν*, -ᾱν, *m.*; (3) *ὀγλαῖ*, (*ὀγλαοῖ*), *pl. id., gen. ᾱίγῃ, m.*

Vassalage, *n.*, the quality or state of being a vassal, (1) *φυρὸρπεᾶτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*; (2) *ιοῦτάρᾱναῖτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*; (3) *ὀγλαῖαρ*, *m.*

Vast, *a.*, (1) of great extent, *φοίρ-τεᾶτᾱν*.

(2) Huge in bulk, immense, enormous, (a) *αὐρὸβῆν*, -ε; (b) *αὐῖατ*, -αίτῃ (*B.L.L.* II. 372); (c) *οὐμῶρ*, -ὀρῃ.

Vat, *n.*, a large tub, (1) *ῥαῖαῖ*, *gen. ῥαῖαῖῃ*, *pl. ῥαῖαῖα*, *f.*; (somet. *m.*); (2) *τοῖᾱν*, -ᾱν, *m.* (*cf. Eng. tub*).

Vaticinate, *v.i.* and *t.*, to foretell, *φᾱίρτινίμ*, -νεᾶϑ.

Vault, *n.*, an arched apartment, esp. subterranean, (1) *βοῖτᾱινῃ*, *f.*; (2) *εαρῖ*, -ᾱ, *f.*; (3) *πρὸκταίρ*, -ε, -εᾱνᾱ, *f.*, *pl. also -εᾶῖα*.

Vaulted, *a.*, arched, *βοῖτᾱ*, *ind.*

Vaulting, *n.*, the act of leaping with the aid of the hands or a pole, *τέμν νᾱ ηειρῥοῖ*.

Vaunt, *v.i.*, to boast, (1) *μαορὸίμ*, -ὀῃᾱν; (2) *βομαναίμ*, -αὐ; (3) *οῖᾱναίμ* *ρῖλέίρ*.

Vaunter, *n.*, one who vaunts or boasts, (1) *μαορὸτεᾶῖ*, -τῖγῃ, *pl. id., m.*; (2) *μαορὸῃαὐὸίρ*, -ὀρᾱ,

-ᾱί, *m.*; (3) *ρῖλέίρῃ*, *gen. id., pl. -ᾱί, m.*; (4) *βομανῖρῖαῖτ*, *ind.*

Vaunting, *n.*, the act of boasting, (1) *μαορὸῃᾱν*, -ὀτε, *m.*; (2) *ρῖλέίρ*, -ε, *f.*; (3) *ρῖλέίρῃπεᾶτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*; (4) *βομανᾶτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*

Vaunting, *a.*, given to vaunting or boasting, (1) *μαορὸτεᾶῖ*, -τῖγῃ; (2) *ρῖλέίρῃπεᾶῖ*, -πῖγῃ; (3) *βομανᾶῖ*, -αίγῃ.

Vauntingly, *ad.*, in a vaunting manner, (1) *σο μαορὸτεᾶῖ*; (2) *σο ρῖλέίρῃπεᾶῖ*.

Veal, *n.*, the flesh of a calf when used as food, *λαοῖγῖφῃόν*, -ὀῖᾱ, *f.* (*ξ* is sounded in *M.*).

Veer, *v.i.*, to change direction, to turn, (1) *τιονντῦγίμ*, -τὸϑ; (2) *καρᾱίμ*, -αὐ.

Vegetables, *n.*, pot-herbs, greens or vegetables to eat, (1) *γῖαρᾱῖ*, -αίγῃ, *f.*; (2) *γῖαρᾱῖρὸ*, -ε, *f.*

Vegetation, *n.*, the act of growing, as a plant, *φᾱίρ*, -ᾱίρ, *m.*

Vehemence, Vehemency, *n.*, (1) impetuosity, violence, (a) *φοίρ-νεαρτ*, -νῖρτ, *m.*; (b) *οῖτῖρνεαρ*, -νῖρ, *m.*; (c) *οᾱρᾶτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*

(2) Violent ardour or fervour, (a) *οῖνε*, *gen. id., f.*; (b) *οῖᾱναρ*, -ᾱίρ, *m.*; (c) *οῖνεαρ*, -νῖρ, *m.*; (d) *οῖνεᾶτ*, -ᾱ, *f.*

Vegetative, *a.*, growing or having the power of growing, (1) *ρο-φᾱίρ*; (2) *φᾱίρᾱίρ*, -αίρῃ.

Vehement, *a.*, (1) violent, impetuous, (a) *φοίρνεαρτᾱίρ*, -αίρῃ; (b) *οᾱρᾶτᾶῖ*, -αίγῃ; (c) *γᾱρῖγ*, -αίρῖγῃ; (d) *οῖᾱνατᾶῖ*, -αίγῃ.

(2) Very ardent, eager or fervent, *οῖᾱν*, *comp. οῖνε* (*cf. Gr. δεινος, vehement*).

Vehemently, *ad.*, in a vehement manner, (1) *σο οῖᾱν*; (2) *σο οᾱρᾶτᾶῖ*.

Vehicle, *n.*, a means of conveyance, (1) coach, *κόρῖτε*, *g. id., pl. -τί*,

m.; (2) car, *cárr*, *m.*, also *carra*, *m.* (*M.*); (3) cart, *carra*, *-e*, *-eáca*, *f.*; (4) a chariot, *carbado*, *-aio*, *m.*; (5) truck or cart, *trucail*, *-leac*, *-lí*, *f.*

Veil, *n.*, commonly a diaphanous covering to protect or hide the face, (1) *caille*, *g. id.*, *pl. -eáca*, *f.*, from which *cailleac* *óub*, a nun; (2) *coáall*, *-aill*, *m.*: she pulled her v. over her face, *‘do éarraigis pí a coáall ar a néadán*; (3) *peall*, *-eill*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. cattle*).

Vein, *n.*, (1) a blood-vessel, (*a*) *cuirte*, *gen. -ean*, *pl. -eanna*, *f.*; (*b*) *féit*, *-e*, *pl. -eanna* and *-eáca*, *f.*; (*c*) *féitleós*, *-óige*, *-a*, *f.*; (*d*) *coll.*, (i) *féiteac*, *-tíg*, *m.*, (ii) *féiteac*, *-tíge*, *f.*; (*e*) (i) *túit*, *-e*, *f.*, (ii) *coll.*, *tútae*, *-aig*, *m.*

(2) A lode, *mianac*, *-aig*, *m.*: surely there is a v. for the silver, *‘u deimín go bfuil mianac as an aigeas* (*Job* 28, 1).

Veined, *a.*, full of veins, (1) *cuirleac*, *-tíge*; (2) *cuirleanac*, *-aige*; (3) *féiteac*, *-tíge*.

Vellum, *n.*, calf's skin prepared for writing on, (1) *meampam*, *-uim*, *m.*; (2) *ršann*, *-anne*, *f.*

Velocity, *n.*, swiftness, speed, *luar*, *gen. and pl. -air*, *m.* = *luatar*.

Velvet, *n.*, a silk fabric having a short close nap, *rióill*, *-óill*, *m.*: and a cloth of v. after that, *‘u b'éio rióill uime iarrm* (24 *R. C.* 65, p. 26). *Spóill* is more commonly applied to *Satin*.

Venal, *a.*, mercenary, *poiceann-ugšte*.

Venality, *n.*, the quality or state of being pardonable, *poiceann-ac*, *-a*, *f.*

Vend, *v.t.*, to sell, (1) *óiotaím*, *v.n.* *óiol*; (2) *peicim*, *v.n.* *peic*.

Vendee, *n.*, a buyer, *ceannurde*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óte*, *m.*

Vender, *n.*, a seller, *óioltóir*, *-óira*, *-óirí*, *m.*

Vendible, *a.*, (1) fit to be sold, *inóiotca*.

(2) Easily sold, *poíóiotca*.

Vendor, *n.*, a seller, *óioltóir*, *-óira*, *-óirí*, *m.*

Venerable, *a.*, deserving honour and respect, (1) *oimhíoneac*, *-nighe*; (2) *cáóarae*, *-aighe*; (3) *ionfómóir*.

Venerableness, *n.*, the quality or state of being venerable, *oimhíoneac*.

Venerate, *v.t.*, (1) to honour, *onóirim*, *-óiraó*.

(2) To respect, *uipnamuigim*, *-uigad*.

Veneration, *n.*, the highest degree of respect and reverence, (1) *onóir*, *-óira*, *f.*; (2) *oimhíon*, *-one*, *f.*; (3) *uipnam*, *-e*, *f.*; (4) *cáóar*, *-air*, *m.*: in the hope that the Irish would have less v. for the cave of Purgatory, *a noóig go mba luigíoe do biaó cáóar as éipeannaéaib ar uaim púigadóira* (*K. Hist.*).

Venereal, *a.*, arising from sexual intercourse, (1) *collaíoe*, *ind.*; (2) *oipíneamail*, *-míla*; (3) *mac-narae*, *-aighe*.

V. pleasures, *pólaíar oipíneamíla*.

Vengeance, *n.*, punishment for an injury, (1) *óiogáitar*, *-air*, *m.*: the v. of God, though slow, is sure, *‘uó mait ‘u oípeac óiogáitar Dé*: v. is mine, (*a*) *‘u liompa an óiogáitar*, (*b*) *‘u liompa báinear an óiogáitar*; (2) *óiogáit*, *-e*, *f.*: in v. for his misdeeds, *‘u óiogáit a migníon* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 42, 29); (3) *oiogáit*, *-aite*, *d. -ail*, *f.*: in v. for their

- own wickedness, *1* *noioḡail* *Δ* *n-uile péin* (*K.*, *Tbb.* 136, 16).
- Vengeful, *a.*, revengeful, vindictive, *noioḡailtác*, *-aige*.
- Venial, *a.*, pardonable, (1) *ro-loḡtá*, *ind.*; (2) *romáitte*: to commit a v. sin, *peacáð roloḡtá do ðéanamh*.
- Veniality, *1* *n.*, the quality or Venialness, *1* state of being venial, *roloḡtáct*, *gen. -a, f.*
- Venison, *n.*, deer's flesh, (1) *fiarð-féoil*, *-óla, f.*; (2) *fiarðác*, *aig, m.*: bring me v., *tabair fiarðác cúgam* (*Gen.* 27, 7).
- Venom, *n.*, (1) poison, *nim*, *-e, f.* (2) Spite, malice, malignity, (*a*) *soim*, *-e, f.*; (*b*) *bimb*, *-e, f.* (*P. O'L.*); (*c*) *nimneáct*, *-a, f.*
- Venomous, *a.*, poisonous, (1) *nimneác*, *-nige*; (2) *nimeamail*, *-míla*; (3) *soimeác*, *-mige*; (4) *naṡarṡáð*, *ind.*
- Venomously, *ad.*, in a venomous manner, *so nimneác*.
- Venomousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being venomous, (1) *nimneáct*, *-a, f.*; (2) *nimeamílact*, *-a, f.*
- Vent, *n.*, a small opening for the escape of air, *ḡaoṡaire g. id., pl., -rí, m.*: like wine which hath no vent, *amail fion aḡ nać bi ḡaoṡaire* (*Job* 22, 19).
- Ventilate, *v.t.*, to open to the free passage of air, (1) *ḡaoṡuirḡim*, *-uḡáð*; (2) *ḡaoṡuirḡim*, *-uḡáð*.
- Ventilation, *n.*, free exposure to air (*f*)*orḡailteáct*, *-a, f.*
- Ventilator, *n.*, a contrivance for the admission of air, *ḡaoṡaire g. id., pl., -rí, m.*
- Ventricle, *n.*, a small cavity in one of the organs of the body, *méaṡal*, *gen. and pl., -ail, m.*
- Ventriloquist, *n.*, one who practises the art of speaking from another source than the voice, *bṡuṡainnteóir*, *-óra, -rí, m.*
- Venture, *n.*, an undertaking of chance or danger, (1) *contabairt*, *-e, -eáca, f.*; (2) *fiúntar*, *-air, m.*
- Venture, *v.t.*, to expose to risk or hazard, (1) *cuirim i ḡcontabairt*: he ventured all he had, *do cuir ré a raib aige i ḡcontabairt*; (2) *cuirim i nḡuair*: he ventured his life, *do cuir ré a anam i nḡuair móir*; *1 bṡfiúntar an anma do cáilleamamṡ*.
- Venturesome, *a.*, (1) inclined to venture, *contabairteác*, *-tice*. (2) Bold, *oána*, *ind.* (3) Fearless, *neimeáḡlac*, *-aige*.
- Venturesomely, *ad.*, in a venturesome manner, (1) *so contabairteáct*; (2) *so oána*; (3) *so neimeáḡlac*.
- Venturous, *a.* See Venturesome.
- Venturously, *ad.* See Venturesomely.
- Venturousness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being venturous, *contabairteáct*, *-a, f.*
- Venus, *n.*, the goddess of beauty and love, *ðénur .i. bainṡia na rḡéime 7 an ḡrṡáð*.
- Venus's basin, *n.*, a plant, the wild teasel, (1) *leaoán móir, m.*; (2) *leaoán fiarðain*.
- Venus's hair, *n.*, a delicate and graceful fern (*Adiantum capill-veneris*) with black stem and branches, (1) *oubcorác*; (2) *ḡarṡlur na móna*.
- Venus's looking-glass. See Lady's Looking-glass.
- Veracious, *a.*, truthful, (1) *fiór*, *-íre*; (2) *incperote*.
- Veracity, *n.*, (1) truth, *fiṡinne*, *gen. id., f.* (2) Truthfulness, *incperoteáct*, *-a, f.*

Verb, *n.*, a word or part of speech which expresses being, doing, or suffering action, *βηματάρ*, *gen. -αίη*, *m.*

Verbal, *a.*, expressed in or relating to words or to verbs, (1) *βηματ-μας*, *-αίη*; (2) *βηματάρῶ*, *ind.*; (3) *φοτᾶς*.

Verbally, *ad.*, orally, *τε φοτὰ βέν*.

Verbatim, *ad.*, word for word, *φοτὰ ἀπὸ φοτὰ*.

Verbose, *a.*, wordy, prolix, (1) *βηματῆς*, *-αίη*; (2) *φοτᾶς*, *-αίη*; (3) *ῥαρότεας*, *-αίη*; (4) *ῥαρότεας*, *-αίη*; (5) *ῥαρότεας*, *-αίη*.

Verbosity, *n.*, the quality or state of being verbose, (1) *βηματῆς*, *gen. -α*, *f.*; (2) *βηματῆς*, *-αίη*, *m.*

Verdant, *a.*, (1) green, *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*. (2) Grassy, *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*.

Verdict, *n.*, decision, judgment, (1) *βρεῖταῖνα*, *-αίη*, *m.*; (2) *βρεῖτ*, *-ε*, *f.*

Verdigris, *n.*, the green rust on copper, (1) *ῥαίη*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαίη*, *f.*

Verdure, *n.*, greenness, (1) *ῥαίη*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *f.*

Verge, *n.*, the edge, margin or border, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *gen. -ῥαίη*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαίη*, *gen. -ῥαίη*, *f.*; (4) *ῥαίη*, *gen. -ῥαίη*, *f.*; (5) *ῥαίη*, *gen. -ῥαίη*, *f.*

Verification, *n.*, the act of verifying, authentication, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*, *m.* (*B.L.L.* V. 144, 2); (2) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*, *m.*

Verify, *v.t.*, to prove to be true, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*: so shall your words be verified, *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη* (*Gen.* 42, 20); (2) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*.

Verily, *ad.*, (1) *ῥαίη*: we are v. guilty, *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη* (*Gen.* 42, 21); (2) *ῥαίη*; (3) *ῥαίη*; (4) *ῥαίη*; (5) *ῥαίη*.

Veritable, *a.*, true, *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*.

Veritably, *ad.*, in a veritable manner, *ῥαίη*.

Verity, *n.*, the quality or state of being true, (1) *ῥαίη*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *f.*

Vermilion, *n.*, a bright red colour or pigment, *ῥαίη*, *g. -αίη*, *m.*

Vermin, *n.*, little insects, as lice, bugs, etc., (1) *ῥαίη*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *pl. m.* (*m. b.*).

Verminous, *a.*, infested with vermin, *ῥαίη*: the v. tailor, *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη*.

Vernacular, *a.*, relating to one's native tongue, *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*.

Vernacular, *n.*, one's mother tongue, (1) *ῥαίη*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *m.*

Vernal, *a.*, of or pertaining to spring, (1) *ῥαίη*, *ind.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*; (3) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη* (*Aisl. M.*).

Versatile, *a.*, turning with ease from one thing to another, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-ε*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*.

Verse, *n.*, a stanza, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *pl. id.*, *m.*: a short v., *ῥαίη*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *pl. -ῥαίη*, *f.*; (3) *ῥαίη*, *g. id.*, *pl. -αί*, *m.*

Versicle, *n.*, a little verse, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *m.*

Versed, *a.*, skilled, practised, (1) *ῥαίη*, *with ἀπ*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-ῥαίη*, *with ἀπ*: he is well v. in books, *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη* *ῥαίη*; (3) *ῥαίη*, *-αίη*, *with ἰ*.

Versification, *n.*, the art or practice of making verses, (1) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *f.*; (2) *ῥαίη*, *-α*, *f.*

-a, f.; (3) ουαναιπεαδτ, -a, f.;
(4) οειδρε, g. id., m.

Versifier, n., one who makes verses,
(1) ουανυρε, m.; (2) παννυρε,
g. id., pl. -οτε, m.; (3) ουαναιπε,
g. id., pl. -ρι, m.; (4) βαρο,
-αιρο, m.

Versify, v.i., to make verses,
παννυρισμ, -υσαο.

Version, n., one account as con-
trasted with another, (1) ιννριπτ,
-e, f., also ιννρεαδτ, -a, f.; (2)
λεγαν, -am, m.: there are
two versions of every story,
(a) βιονν οα ιννριπτ αρ ρσεαλ,
(b) βιονν οα λεγαν αρ ρσεαλ:
there is but one v. of the truth,
εα βιονν αδτ δον λεγαν αρ αν
ριπννε; (3) cantain, -ana, f.:
another v., cantain etle (cf.
B.L.L. II. 6x).

Vertigo, n., a dizziness or swim-
ming of the head, (1) cinnmipe,
f.; (2) ιομσαο, -pta, m.; (3)
ζυαιρσεαν, -am, m.; (4) बुल्ल-
बायिन, m.

Vervain, } n., a plant of the
Verbena, } genus Verbena, cpy-
ba leomam.

Very, a., true, real, actual, veri-
table, (1) ριορ- in composition,
as: v. wickedness, ριορμπεόρο;
(2) ρेम: in that v. day his
thoughts perish, μεαταρο α
ρμυαντρζε an la ροιμ ρेम
(Ps. 1464); the people shall
labour in the very fire, ραοτ-
ρόσαο na οαοιμε ανηρα τεμε
ρεм (Heb. 2, 13); in the v. act,
pa ngniom ρेम (John, 8, 4); the
v. God of peace, οια na ριοτσαna
ρεм (1 Thess. v. 23) [ρεм is
sometimes omitted: to this v.
day, ζυρ an lo mοiu, Ezek. 2, 3];
(3) οαριμυ: whether thou be my
v. son Esau or not, an τυ οαριμυ
mo mac εραυ no nac τυ (Gen.

27, 21); (4) vpeas- in composi-
tion: vpeas-miur, very sweet.

Very, ad., exceedingly, excessively,
extremely, expressed by pre-
fixes or particles before adjec-
tives: v. anxious, ροcypamae;
v. diligent, earnest or zealous,
ροδύτμαεταε, -aige; v. expert,
ροcιpτε; v. loving, ροcean-
amam; v. little, (a) ρipbeas, (b)
ροbeas; v. early, zo moc; v.
well, zo maic; v. strong, an-
lairoi; v. swift, (c) iomluae, (d)
comluae, -aite; v. ready, com-
eapcaro, -e; v. light, uipeao-
tpom; v. low, uipeae; v. good,
papiam; v. sweet or melodious,
papiom; v. desirable, romian-
uige; she is very prudent, ta
pi epionna amae; it is very
cold, ta pe puar amae; he
walked very quickly, piubam pe
zo vpeas-επαο.

V. good, well done, (a) paeo,
paeo; (b) ta zo maic.

It is v. strange, ip mop an
ρσεαλ e.

Vespers, n., evening service in
the Catholic Church, (1) eap-
pait, -e, f.; (2) pearnapam, m.

Vessel, n., (1) a hollow utensil of
any kind, as a barrel, firkin,
bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, jug,
etc., (a) poieae, -eig, -eige, m.:
the v. will only hold its full, ni
comeaoann an poieae aet a
lan; epuae tap a lan ni liontap;
(b) apae, -aig, -aige, m.; (c)
leaptap, -aip, m. (cf. leiptap an
donat, a v. at a fair from
which everyone drank).

(2) A general name for any
hollow structure made to float
upon water, (a) long, g. lunge,
dat. lung, pl. longa, f. (a ship);
(b) apae, -aig, -aige, m.

Vest, *n.*, a waistcoat, βερτ, -e, *pl.* -eanna, *f.*

Vestal, *a.*, chaste, maidenly, μαῖσ-
-θεανάμαι, -μίλ.

Vestal, *n.*, a virgin, μαῖσθεαν, *gen.*
-οίη, *pl.* -α, *f.*

Vestibule, *n.*, a porch, hall or
lobby, (1) πορτοῖον, -αῖ, *m.*;
(2) ιορτοῖον, -αῖ, *m.* (T.P. I.,
314); (3) πόμπε, *g. id.*, *pl.* πῖ, *m.*

Vestige, *n.*, (1) track or trace, (a)
ῥιαν, -αῖ, *m.*; (b) λοῖγς, *gen.*
and *pl.* λυῖγς, *m.*

(2) Footstep, κοῖρτέμ, -e,
-eanna, *f.*

Vestment, *n.*, any priestly gar-
ment, (1) ἐροε, *g. id.*, *m.* (M.),
ἐροεαὶ, -οῖ, *m.* (U.), (*cf.* Gr.
εἶδος, shape, figure); (2) cularò
Διφῦνν).

Vestry, *n.*, a sacristy, (1) ρεόμπα
cularò; (2) ναομήνερτ, -e, *f.*;
(3) ναομήτάρς, -e, *f.*

Vesture, *n.*, dress, clothing, (1)
τλαέτ, -α, *m.*; (2) cularò, *g. id.*,
pl. -εαέα and -ιταα, *m.* and *f.*

Veterinary surgeon, ῥιέρουῖαῖς,
τεαῖα, *m.*

Vetch, *n.*, a leguminous plant
(Vicia sativa), (1) πῖρ οὐβ, *f.*;
(2) πῖρ ἄπαυλ, *f.*; (3) πεαῖρι
ἄπαυλ; (4) πῖρ ῥιέαέῖν; (5)
πῖρ ἰνιονάιν; (6) hairy v., πεα-
αῖρ ἂν ἀρῖαῖρ; (7) horse v.
(Hippocrepis), πῖρ ἄπαυλ; (8)
kidney v. (Anthyllis vulneraria),
cúγς μέαρ ἰλῦπε; μεοῖ ἰλῦπε
ἡεἰμναιοῖν; πῖρεἰν: (9) milk
v. (Astragalus), βιοέτ πῖρεἰν;
(10) tufted v., πεαῖρι λυέ na
coille; πεαῖρι na λυέ; (11) wild
v., μυέόγς; πεαῖρι ῥιαέἰν.

Vetchling, *n.*, a small leguminous
plant; yellow v., πεαῖρι βυρòε;
πῖρ βυρòε.

Veteran, *n.*, an old soldier. (1)
αέτλαοέ, -οῖέ, *m.*; (2) ρεαν-

ῥαῖστοῖν, -ῖν, -πῖ, *m.*; (3)
ρεανέιτεαῖρναέ; (4) ρεανταοέ.

Veto, *n.*, an authoritative pro-
hibition or interdiction, τιοβαὶ,
-αῖ, *m.*; τοβαὶ .i. το-οβαὶ.

Veto, *v.t.*, to prohibit or refuse
assent to, τιοβαῖμ, -αὶ: it was
vetoed, κυῖρεαὶ τιοβαὶ αῖρ.

Vetoing, *n.*, the act of prohibiting,
τιοβαὶ, -βέα, *m.*

Vex, *v.t.*, (1) to plague, to annoy,
βυαῖρῖμ, -ρεἰν and -ρεαὶ.

(2) To make angry, (a) do not
vex me, na κυῖρ κοῖρῖτε οῖμ;
(b) ρεαῖςῖμ, -υῖαὶ.

(3) To harass, ciapaῖμ, -αὶ.

(4) To torment, to annoy,
εῖαέἰμ, *v.n.* εῖαὶ.

Vexation, *n.*, the act of vexing or
the state of being vexed, (1)
βυαῖρῖτ, -θεαῖτ, *f.*; (2) can-
cap, -αῖ, *m.*; (3) κοῖρῖτε, *g.*
id., *f.*; (4) εῖαῖρτεαέτ, -α, *f.*;
(5) εῖαὶ, -αῖ, *m.*; (6) εἰαῖρ,
-e, -εαέα, *f.*; (7) ρυμòρ, -e,
-εαέα, *f.*; (8) τοῖρῖν, -αῖ, *m.*;
(9) ποῖρῖν, -αῖ, *m.*; (10) ρεαν-
ῖν, -αῖ, *m.*

Vexatious, *a.*, causing vexation,
annoying, (1) canncap, -αῖτε;
(2) εῖαῖρτεαέ, -αῖτε; (3) ρυμòρ-
εαέ, -αῖτε; (4) ciapaé, -αῖτε;
(5) τοῖρῖν, -αῖτε; (6) ποῖρῖν-
αέ, -αῖτε; (7) τοῖρῖν, -αῖτε;
(8) εἰαῖρτεαέ, -αῖτε.

Vexatiously, *ad.*, in a vexatious
manner, so canncap.

Vexatiousness, *n.*, the quality or
state of being vexatious, (1)
canncapαέτ, -α, *f.*; (2) εῖαῖρ-
τεαέτ, -α, *f.*

Vexed, *a.*, annoyed, troubled, har-
assed, (1) εῖαῖρτε, *ind.*; (2)
ciapῖτε; (3) βυαῖρῖτ.

Vexer, *n.*, one who vexes or
annoys, (1) εῖαῖρτεαέἰν, *gen.*

- and *pl.* -ám, *m.*; (2) *εἰσπαιπε*, *g. id., pl.* -ρί, *m.*
- Vexingly, *ad.*, in an annoying manner, *σο εἰσπρότεαδ.*
- Vial, Phial, *n.*, a small bottle, *βυρῶéal beas.*
- Viand, *n.*, food, victuals, (1) *βιάδ*, *g. and pl.* *βιῶ*, *m.*; (2) *τόν*, -όμ, *m.*
- Viaticum, *n.*, the Holy Communion when given to persons in danger of death, *τόν ἀνμα*, *m.*
- Vibration, *n.*, (1) oscillation, *λυαρ-ζαδ*, -ζῆα, *m.*
(2) Quivering, *ρονναέριτ.*
- Vibratory, *a.*, causing vibration, *λυαρζαδ*, -αίγε.
- Vicar, *n.*, an ecclesiastical substitute or deputy, (1) *ρεαρ ιοναρό*; (2) *κομαρβα g. id., pl.* -αί, *m.*
- Vicarship, *n.*, the duty or office of a vicar, *κομαρβαέτ*, -α, *f.*
- Vice, *n.*, an instrument for holding work as that used by a smith, (1) *βρόρι*, -e, -εαδ, *f.*; (2) *ρεαρζαοόρι*, -όρ, *ρί*, *m.*; (3) *ζρεαμυρζέορι*, *m.*
- Vice, *n.*, wickedness, (1) *οὐβάλτε*, *g. id., pl.* -cí and -αδ, *f.*: shame and sorrow follow v., *leanann náire asur bñón οὐβάλτε*; (2) *οίε g. uile p. id., m.*; the flesh-worm is not smaller than the mother of wickedness, *ní luḡa rriḡ ná máτair an uile*; (3) *οοιβέαρ*, -α, *pl. id., m.*; (4) *οροιβέαρ*, -α, *pl. id., m.*
- Viceroy, *n.*, one who governs a country as substitute for a king, (1) *λεαρρί*, *m.*; (2) *αίρρί*, *m.*; (3) *ρίοζτάναιρτε*, *gl.* (prorex).
- Vicinity, *n.* See Vicinity.
- Vicinity, *n.*, neighbourhood, (1) *κομζαρεάτ*, -α, *f.*; (2) *κομαρ-παναέτ*, *gen.* -α, *f.*; (3) *αίε*, *gid. f.*; (4) *ζαοβαν*, -αίρ, *m.* (*Or.*).
- Vicious, *a.*, addicted to vice, wicked, (1) *οὐβάλτεαδ*, -αίγε; (2) *νεαμρὐβάλτεαδ*, -αίγε; (3) *μαλλυρζέ*, *ind.*
- Viciously, *ad.*, in a vicious manner, (1) *σο οὐβάλτεαδ*; (2) *σο νεαμρὐβάλτεαδ*; (3) *σο μαλλυρζέ*.
- Viciousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being vicious, *οὐβάλτεαδ*, *g.* -α, *f.*
- Vicissitude, *n.*, change from one thing or state to another, (1) *τερέμρεαδ*, *g.* -α, *f.*; (2) *ρεαλαρό-εαδ*, -α, *f.*
- Victim, *n.*, a living person sacrificed, *ιόρὐβαιρ*, -αίρ, *f.*
- Victor, *n.*, one who conquers or defeats another, *ελαορὐεαοόρι*, -όρ, -όρί, *m.*
- Victorious, *a.*, conquering, triumphant, (1) *βυαδ*, -αίγε; (2) *βυαδμαρ*, -αίρ; (3) *ιολβυαδ*, -αίγε; (4) *κατβυαδ*, -αίγε; (5) *καίτερέμεαδ*, -αίγε; (6) *καίτερέμεαμαί*, -αί; (7) *εαρ-ναδ*, -αίγε (*cf.* *Conall eapnad*).
- Victory, *n.*, the defeat of an enemy or other antagonist, (1) *βυαρό*, -e and -αδ, *pl.* -αδ *f.*: the v. that day was turned to mourning, *ο'iompuirgead an buaró an lárom i zcumaró* (2 *Sam.* 19, 2); O, grave where is thy victory, *a uam zá náit a bpuil oo buaró* (1 *Cor.* 15, 55); (2) *βυαδ*, -αίρ, *m.*; (3) *βυαδ-τάν*, -ά, *f.* (*Con.*); (4) *βυαδ-έαρ*, -αίρ, *m.* (*cf.* *Boadicea = Victoria*).
- Victualler, *n.*, one who furnishes victuals, *βιαρόταδ*; *βαίτε βιαρό-ταίς* is literally victualler's town.
- Victuals, *n.*, cooked food for man, (1) *βιάδ*, *gen.* *βιῶ*, *m.*: we had plenty of victuals, *oo bí παίρ-ρινγε βιῶ asainn* (*Jer.* 44, 17); (2) *τόν*, -όμ, *m.*: take victuals

with you, *beirō lōn tū*, (*Josh. 9, 11*); (3) *tomat̄ar*, -*ar*, *m.*

Videlicet, *ad.*, to wit, (1) *eaōn*; (2) *ir ē rin te pāō*.

Vidette, Vedette, *n.*, a sentinel on the outpost of an army, *for̄-ḡarpe*, *g. id. pe*, -*rī*, *f.*

View, *n.*, (1) that which is seen. (*a*) *paōar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (*b*) *am̄ar*, -*ar*, *m.*

(2) The act or power of seeing, *ḡarcrin*, -*reana*, *f.*

With a view to, (*a*) *o'ḡonn so*; (*b*) *o'ḡonn ir*.

View, *v.t.*, to look at with attention, (1) *inḡiūcam*, -*āō*; (2) *pēācam*, -*cam*(*τ*); (3) *bpeačnuḡim*, -*uḡāō*.

Viewer, *n.*, one who views, *pēāc-oōir*, -*ōra*, -*ōrī*, *m.*

Viewing, *n.*, the act of looking at intently, (1) *inḡiūcāō*, -*čta*, *m.*; (2) *pēācamt*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *bpeačnuḡāō*, -*uḡčte*, *m.*

Viewless, *a.*, *oofarcrionač*.

Vigil, *n.*, the day and night before a religious festival, originally the watch kept on the *night* before, (1) *pēn*, -*e*, *f.*; (2) *peḡn*, -*e*, *f.*; (3) *ḡarčn*, -*e*, *f.*; (4) *ḡarpe g. id. f.*

Vigilance, Vigilancy, *n.*, watchfulness as regards danger, (1) *for̄ḡarpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*; (2) *arpeāčar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (3) *ḡarpe*, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Vigilant, *a.*, wary, watchful, circumspect, (1) *arpeāč* and *ḡarpeāč*, -*ḡe*: a bishop must be *v.*, sober, and of good behaviour, *ir cōir o'earboḡ a beir 'n-a ōume ḡarpeāč, meararōa, māc-ānta* (1 *Tim. 3, 2*); (2) *for̄ḡarpeāč*, -*ḡe*; (3) *ḡarpeāčar*, -*čra* (*P. O'C.*); (4) *arpeačlāč*, -*arḡe* (*m.b.*).

Vigilantly, *ad.*, in a vigilant manner, (1) *so narpeāč*; (2) *so for̄ḡarpeāč*.

Vigorous, *a.*, (1) active, brisk, (*a*) *beōōāč*, -*arḡe*; (*b*) *beōōam̄il*, -*m̄la*.

(2) Strong, forcible, energetic, (*a*) *teann*, -*enne*; (*b*) *lūt̄mar*, -*arpe*; (*c*) *ḡunneam̄āč*, -*arḡe*; (*d*) *ḡriollarāč*, -*arḡe* (*Don.*).

Vigorously, *ad.*, in a vigorous manner, (1) *so teann*; (2) *so lūt̄mar*; (3) *so ḡunneam̄āč*; (4) *so ḡriollarāč* (*Don.*).

Vigour, *n.*, (1) strength of body or mind, (*a*) *lūt̄*, -*a*, *m.*; (*b*) *lūt̄te*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*c*) *lūt̄teāčt*, -*a*, *f.*; (*d*) *ḡreire*, *gen. ind.*, *f.*; (*e*) *talca g. id.*, *m.*; (*f*) *talce*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (*g*) *beōōāčt*, -*a*, *f.*; (*h*) *ḡunneam̄*, -*nīm*, *m.*; (*i*) *ērim*, -*e*, *f.*; (*j*) *luāōar*, -*ar*, *m.*: my vigour has declined, *oō cīaon mo luāōar* (*McD.*); (*k*) *ḡp̄reacāō*, -*čta*, *m.* (*m. b. and Or. and Mayo*); (*l*) *ḡp̄račam*, -*am̄* (*Or.*) (*m.*) *ḡp̄raic*, -*e*, *f.*

(2) Efficacy, potency, *bḡiḡ*, -*e*, *f.*

Vile, *a.*, (1) low, base, worthless, mean, despicable, (*a*) *ḡarpeam̄il*, -*m̄la*; (*b*) *ḡarpeāč*, -*ḡe*; (*c*) *uip̄real*, -*irle*; (*d*) *mīmearta*, *ind.*; (*e*) *oīmearta*, *ind.*; (*f*) *oiblrōe*, *ind.*; (*g*) *caillte*, *ind.*: it is the vilest act, *ir i an beart ir caillte i* (*P. O'L.*).

(2) Morally base or impure, wicked, sinful, bad, (*a*) *cuip̄te*, *ind.*; (*b*) *ḡp̄uallrōe*, *ind.*: behold I am *v.*, what shall I answer thee? *peuc atām ḡp̄uallḡ*, *crēāō ḡpeačōp̄ur mē ōuit?* (*Job 40, 4*); (*c*) *ḡar*, -*e*; (*d*) *ḡḡarḡe-am̄il*, -*m̄la*; (*e*) *oic*, *comp. meara* (bad).

Vilely, *ad.*, in a vile manner, ζο τάρεαμάν, etc.

Vileness, *n.*, the quality or condition of being vile, (1) τάρε, *g. id., f.*; (2) τάρεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (3) τάρεαμλάδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) οἰβιρόεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (5) μίμεαρταδτ, -α, *f.*; (6) ζράρζεαμλάδτ, -α, *f.*

Vilification, *n.*, the act of vilifying, (1) οἰμεαρὰθ, *gen. -pta, m.*; (2) μαρτυζὰθ, *gen. -uizte, m.*

Vilifier, *n.*, one who vilifies, (1) οἰμεαρτόρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*; (2) μαρτυζτεόρ, *m.*; (3) αἰτιρεόρ, *m.*; (4) κάιντεόρ, *m.*

Vilify, *v.t.*, (1) to traduce, οἰμεαρ-αἰμ, -μέαρ.

(2) To defame, μαρτυζίμ, -υζὰθ.

Village, *n.*, a small assemblage of houses in the country, (1) βάιτε, *g. id., pl. -te, m.*; (2) γράροβάιτε, *m.*; (3) φοβάιτε, *g. id., pl. -te, m.*; (4) μιονβάιτε, *m.*; (5) old v., ρεανβάιτε, *m.*; (6) κλαδάν, -άμ, *m.*; (7) κεραδ, -αίγε, -α, *f.*; (8) ζράίς, -ε, -εαδ, *f.*

V. pasture lands, κομίν, *g. id., m.*

Villager, *n.*, an inhabitant of a village, (1) τυατα, *g. id., pl. -άι, m.*; (2) τυαταδ, -αίς, *m.*

Villain, *n.*, a knave, rascal or scamp, (1) κεατζαίρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (2) κλαδαίρε, *gen. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (3) κυρπτεαδ, -τίς, *m.*: you v., α κυρπτείς; (4) ρόζαίρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (5) βίτεαμνάδ, -αίς, *m.*; (6) a murderous v., (a) ποπαίρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*; (b) κροαίρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, m.*

Villainous, *a.*, characteristic of or suited to a villain, (1) κεατζαδ, -αίγε; (2) κκεατζαδ, -αίγε; (3) κλαδαίρεαδ, -πίγε; (4) κλαδαρδα, *ind.*; (5) κυρπτεαδ, -τίγε.

Villainously, *ad.*, in a villainous manner, (1) ζο κκεατζαδ; (2) ζο κυρπτεαδ.

Villainousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being villainous, (1) κκεατζαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) κυρπτεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Villainy, *n.*, the act of a villain, (1) κεατς, *g. cenze, f.*; (2) κκεατς, *gen. κκενζε, f.*; (3) κλαδαίρεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (4) κρκόροεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (5) κυρπτεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (6) ρόζαίρεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (7) δονάρι, -ε, *f.*

Vincible, *a.*, capable of being overcome or conquered, ροκλαοιότε, *ind.*

Vincibility, *n.*, the quality or state of being vincible, ροκλαοιότεαδτ, *gen. -α, f.*

Vindicate, *v.t.*, (1) to defend with success, κορναἰμ, -ναἰμ.

(2) To clear of a charge, ζταναἰμ ó κορ.

Vindication, *n.*, the act of defending with success, κορναἰμ, *gen. κοραντα, m.*

Vindicative, *a.*, tending to vindicate, κορναμάδ, -αίγε.

Vindicator, *n.*, one who defends with success, κοραντόρ, -όρ, -ρί, *m.*

Vindictory, *a.*, tending to vindicate, κορανταδ, -αίγε.

Vindictive, *a.*, revengeful, οἰοζατ-αδ, -αίγε.

Vindictively, *ad.*, revengefully, ζο οἰοζατταδ.

Vindictiveness, *n.*, the quality or state of being vindictive, οἰοζατταρ, -αίρ, *m.*

Vine, *n.*, a woody climbing plant which bears grapes, ρίνεαμάν, *gen. and pl. -μνά, f.*: there shall be no grapes on the v., ní βερό δον τριοπαἰ ἀρ ἀν βρίνεαμάν (*Jer. 8, 13*).

Vine-abounding, *a.*, *pineamnac*, -*aiŕe*.

Vinegar, *n.*, a sour liquid obtained by the fermentation of wine, cider, beer, etc., (1) *reapwóŕion*, -*a*, *m.* (*P. L.* 419); (2) *ŕinéaŕpa*, *g. id.*, *m.*: dip thy morsel in the v., *tum do ſpeim annpa bŕinéaŕpa* (*Ruth* 2, 14); (3) *bínéaŕpa*, *g. id.*, *m.*: as v. to the teeth, *map bínéaŕpa do na ŕiaclaib* (*Prov.* 10, 26); (4) *bínéŕŕpe*, *g. id.*, *m.*: when Jesus therefore had received the v., *ann ŕim ap nŕabáil an bínéŕŕpe o'íora* (*John* 19, 30).

Vine-leaf, *n.*, the leaf of the vine, (1) *ŕionouille*; (2) *ouille na pineamna*.

Vine-tree, *n.*, the plant or tree on which grapes grow, (1) *ŕion-úŕ*, -*úŕa*, -*ŕí*, *f.*; (2) *pineamam*, -*mna*, *f.*.

Vineyard, *n.*, a plantation of grapevines, (1) *ŕionŕop*, -*ŕuŕ*, *m.*; (2) *ŕapóda pineamna* (*Gen.* 9, 20); (3) *ŕiontuŕ*; (4) *pineamam*, -*mna*, *f.*.

Vinous, *a.*, of or pertaining to wine, (1) *ŕionmáŕ*, -*aiŕe*; (2) *ŕionda*, *ind.*; (3) *ŕionac*, -*aiŕe*.

Vintage, *n.*, (1) the produce of wine for one season, *ŕóŕmáŕ an ŕiona*.

(2) The act of making the wine for a season, *ŕáŕŕaó na ŕcaop*.

Vintner, *n.*, a wine merchant, (1) *ŕioltóŕ ŕiona*; (2) *taóaiŕneóŕ ŕiona*.

Violate, *v.t.*, (1) to outrage, to ravish, *ŕáŕuŕim*, -*uŕaó*, *ful. ŕáŕneócaó*: it is not safe to v. these women, *ní ŕlán ŕáŕuŕaó na mban ŕo*; (a) *éŕuŕim*, -*uŕaó*; (b) *ŕuailuŕim*, -*uŕaó*.

(2) To break forcibly, to desecrate, to profane, to infringe: to v. the law, (a) *an ŕuŕe do bŕŕeáó*; (b) *ŕeáct do coilleáó*.

Violation, *n.*, ravishment, rape, outrage, (1) *ŕáŕuŕaó*, *pl. -uŕŕe*, *m.*; (2) *ŕuailuŕaó*, -*ŕe*, *m.*; (3) *milleaó*, -*ŕe*, *m.*; (4) *éŕŕnuŕaó*, -*ŕŕe*, *m.*.

Violator, *n.*, one who violates, *ŕáŕuŕŕeóŕ*, -*óŕa*, -*ŕí*, *m.*.

Violence, *n.*, (1) unjust force, outrage, (a) *(ŕoŕ)éŕŕean*, -*ŕim*, *m.*: do v. to no man, *ná ŕéanaŕo ŕoŕéŕŕean ap ŕuine ap biŕ* (*Luke* 3, 14); (b) *(ŕoŕ)éŕŕim*, -*ŕne*, *f.*; (c) *éŕŕeantap*, -*aiŕ*, *m.*; (d) *ŕoŕneapŕ*, -*niŕ*, *m.*; (e) *ŕéineáct*, -*a*, *f.*; (f) *ŕéineap*, -*niŕ*, *m.* (*cf. Gr. δεινός*, violent; *δεινότης*, violence); (g) *ŕoŕtann*, -*ainn*, *m.*; (h) *ŕaŕpaó*, -*aiŕ*, *m.*; (i) *ŕoŕpán*, -*áim*, *m.*; (k) *ŕoŕpánŕaóct*, -*a*, *f.*; (j) *lám láŕoŕ*, *f.*; (l) *ŕáŕaóct*, -*a*, *f.*.

(2) Ravishment, rape, (a) *ŕuŕaó*, -*aiŕ*, *m.* See under Violation.

Violent, *a.*, (1) characterized by unjust force, outrageous, (a) *ŕoŕneapŕmáŕ*, -*aiŕe*; (b) *ŕáŕuŕŕeáó*, -*ŕŕe*; (c) *éŕŕneáó*, -*niŕe*; (d) *ŕoŕéŕneáó*.

(2) Vehement, impetuous, (a) *ŕian*, *gsf. ŕéine* (*cf. Gr. δεινός*, violent); (b) *ŕoŕpánaó*, -*aiŕe*; (c) *ŕáŕaó*, -*aiŕe*; (d) *ŕáŕaótaó*, -*aiŕe*.

The v., *luóct éŕŕim*.

Violently, *ad.*, in a violent manner, etc., *ŕo ŕoŕéŕneáó*.

Violet, *n.*, a plant or flower of the genus *Viola*, *ŕatcuáó*, -*aiŕe*, -*a*, *f.*.

Purple v., *coŕaŕ ŕoŕim*.

Dog v. (*V. canina*), *bioó a leŕŕo*; *ŕanaŕŕe* (*Hogan*).

Violin, *n.*, a fiddle, (1) *berōlín, g. id., pl. -ní, m. (cf. Ger. violine ; Ital. violino ; Span. violin ; Fr. violon) ; (2) prōil, -ote, pl. -olí, f. ; bíceól prōle ór cionn cláir ann ašur cláirreac óá fíreagairt/ 1r óáiréas óo mñáib mánla aš cur mo šráó seál cum leaptan (Sean-amhrán M.) ; (3) cruít, -e, -eanna, f.*

Violinist, *n.*, one who plays the violin, (1) *beróleasóir, -óir, -ní, m. ; (2) prōléir, -éir, -ní, m.*

Viper, *n.*, a small venomous snake (Pelas berus), (1) *aítro, -e, f. ; (2) načair, -črac, -čraca, f. (cf. L. natrix ; Corn. naddyr ; W. neidr).*

Viper's bugloss, a rough-leaved biennial herb (*Echium vulgare*) with showy purplish blue flowers, (a) *teangá na načrac ; (b) tur na načrac ; (c) tur na teangán.*

Virago, *n.*, a bold, turbulent, mannish woman, *báirreac, -riše, -a, f.*

Virgin, *n.*, a maid, a young woman who has had no sexual intercourse with a man, (1) *óir, gen. -e, pl. -a, f. ; (2) bíróeac, -riše, -a, f. ; (3) bíróeós, -óir, -a, f. ; (4) maíroean, -óine, -a, f. ; (5) ainnir, -e, pl. id., f.*

Virginal, *a.*, of or pertaining to a virgin, (1) *maíroeanamail, -míl, (2) óšóá, ind.*

Virginity, *n.*, the quality or state of being a virgin, maidenhood, (1) *maíroeanar, -air, m. (Ezek. 23, 3) ; (2) óšac, -a, f. : tokens of v., cómarčta óšacra (Deut. 22, 15).*

Virgo pastoris, *pumreós coule.*

Virile, *a.*, having the qualities of a fully developed man, *feapróá, ind.*

Virility, *n.*, the quality or state of being virile, *feapróac.*

Virtue, *n.*, (1) moral excellence, the power of the soul which inclines a person to do good and avoid evil: the soul (*v.*) inclines man to do good and shun evil, *bíróš an anma óo claonar an óuine cum maítear óo óéanam ašur cum an uile óo íeacnáó ; rubáilce, g. id., pl. -cí, f. : there is no nobility without v., ní'l uairleac óan rubáilce ; the theological virtues na rubáilcí óiáóá.*

(2) Excellence, merit, value, worth, (a) *buaró, -aóá, f. : there is no v. in the herb that cannot be found, ní'l buaró ran'luib ná faštar ; (b) bíirš, -e, f. : by the v. of your oath, ar bíirš óo óeapóimóroe ; (c) áil, -e, f. : make a v. of necessity, óéan áil óe'n éirín.*

Virtueless, *a.*, (1) without virtue, (a) *neamrubáilceac ; (b) óan rubáilce.*

(2) Without efficacy or power, *óan bíirš.*

Virtuous, *a.*, possessing virtue, chaste, (1) *rubáilceac, -ciše : a v. woman is a crown to her husband, an bean rubáilceac ir coróim ó'a feap i (Prov. 12, 4) ; who can find a v. woman, cia íeáóar bean rubáilceac ó'fašáil (Prov. 31, 10) ; (2) córac, -arše ; (3) bérac, -arše.*

Virtuously, *ad.*, in a virtuous manner, *óo rubáilceac.*

Virulence, Virulency, *n.*, the quality or state of being virulent, (1) *acar, -e, -eacá, f. (cf. M. R. 294, 15) ; (2) micéaórac, -a, m. ; (3) bímb, -e, f. (P. O'L.) ; (4) šarše, g. id., f. ; (5) nimneac, -a, f.*

Virulent, *a.*, (1) extremely poisonous, *nimmneac*, -*nige*.

(2) Bitter in enmity, (a) *ḡarḡ*, -*arige*; (b) *accarēac*, -*rige*; (c) *micēarēac*, -*arige*.

Virulently, *ad.*, in a virulent manner, (1) *ḡo nacarēac*; (2) *ḡo nimmneac*; (3) *ḡo ḡarḡ*.

Visage, *n.*, face, countenance, look, (1) *aḡarō*, *g.* *aḡce*, *pl.* *id.*, *f.*; (2) *ḡnūr*, -*e*, *pl.* *id.*, *f.*; (3) *ēarōan*, -*ain*, *m.*; (4) *orēac*, *gen.* *orēice*, *dat.* *orēic*, also *orūc an bār*; (5) *rnuarō*, -*a*, *pl.* *id.*, *m.*

Viscid, *a.*, sticking or glutinous, *riḡm*, -*ḡne*.

Viscount, *n.*, a nobleman next below an earl, (1) *biocon*, *m.*; (2) *biocar*, -*ar*, *m.*

Viscountess, *n.*, the wife of a viscount, *banbiocon*.

Visible, *a.*, capable of being seen, (1) *fairiona*, *ind.*; (2) *fairionaac*, -*arige*; (3) *rofairiona*, *ind.*; (4) *rofairionaac*, -*arige*.

Visibleness, } *n.* the quality or
Visibility, } state of being visible, (1) *fairionaac*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *rofairionar*, -*ar*, *m.*; (3) *rofairim*, -*riona*, *f.*

Vision, *n.*, (1) The faculty of seeing, also that which is seen, (a) *riararic*, -*aric*, *m.*; (b) *amraric*, -*aric*, *m.*; (c) *fairim*, -*riona*, *f.*

(2) A supernatural sight, (a) *brionnḡlōrō*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*; (b) *tarbēanarō*, -*nta*, *m.*: but thou knowest that I am accustomed to have visions of every danger, *acṡ ḡur fīor ōuit ḡur ḡnāc liom tarbēanarō o'fāḡāil ar ḡac ḡuar* (*Oss.* IV., 68, 23); (c) *tarōbriarō*, -*rō*, *m.* (2 *Cor.* 12, 1); (d) *tarōbriam*, -*rim*, *m.*; (e) *tarōre*, *g.* *id.*, *pl.*, -*reanna*, -*reaca* and -*ri*. *f.* (*cf.* *Acts* 11, 5);

(f) *rir*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; (*cf.* *L.* visio)

Visionary, *a.*, of or pertaining to visions, (1) *brionnḡlōrēac*, -*orige*; (2) *tarōbriarēac*, -*rige*.

Visionary, *n.*, one who builds castles in the air, a day dreamer, (1) *arlinḡcēac*, -*cis*, *m.*; (2) *brionnḡlōrēac*, -*orig*, *m.*, (3) *tarōbriḡcēoir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*,

Visit, *vt.*, to go or come to see for friendship or business; (1) *ōēanaim cuaric*; (2) ye visited me, *cānḡabdar ōom fēacaim*, (*Matt.* 25, 36).

Visit, *n.*, (1) a brief stay with a friend, (a) *cuaric*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*, also *cuarō*: a short visit is the best, *cuaric ḡēār r i r fēār*; (b) in the evening, *cēlrōe g.* *id.*, *f.*

(2) The act of going to view, inspect or examine, *cuaric*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.*; the visit of a king to his subjects or a bishop to his clergy is *mōricuaric*.

Visiting, *n.*, the act of paying a visit; (1) *cuarōarōeacṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (2) *cēlrōeacṡ*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *aḡ ōul o'fīor*; (4) visiting me, *aḡ teacṡ ōom fēacaimic*; (5) *fīorruḡarō*, -*urḡce*, *m.*

Visitor, *n.*, one who pays a visit, (1) *cuaricēoir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*; (2) *fīorruḡcēoir*, -*ōra*, -*ri*, *m.*

Visor, *n.*, the part of a helmet covering the face which can be lifted or closed at will, (1) *cealltar*, -*tarac*, *p.*, -*taraca*, *f.* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{kelo}}$, to cover; *L.* celo: Eng. conceal; Sc. kilt; (2) *cīoir*, -*e*, -*i*, *f.*

Vital, *a.*, (1) containing life, living, *beōra*, *ind.*

(2) Contributing to life, *beacaimail*, -*mla*.

Vitality, *n.*, the quality or state of being vital, (1) *βεόθαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *βεαταμλαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Vitally, *ad.*, in a vital manner, *σο βεόθα*.

Vitiate, *v.t.*, (1) to destroy, *μιλλιμ*, -*λεαθ*.

(2) To spoil, *τοιτιμ*, *v.n.*, *ιοτ*.

Vitreous, *a.*, glassy, *γλομεαε*, -*νιγε*.

Vitrify, *v.t.*, to convert into glass, *γλομιγμ*, -*ιυγαθ*.

Vitriol, *n.*, sulphuric acid, *υιργε τοιργεαε*.

Vituperation, *n.*, abuse; *να ταθαρι α ευιλλεαθ βεο βεαλ ρομ*.

Vivacious, *a.*, (1) sprightly, *βεόθα*, *ind.*

(2) Lively, *μεαρι*, *gsf.* *νιπε*; *μεανμναε*, -*α**ιγε*.

Vivaciousness, Vivacity, *n.* the quality or state of being vivacious, (1) *βεόθαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ργλονροαρι*, -*αρι*, *m.*; (3) *α**ιγεανταετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *μεανμναετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Vivid, *a.*, bright, intense, (1) *βεαλλιναε*, -*α**ιγε*; (2) *βεαλλινα**ι**γεαε*, -*ε**ιγε*.

Vividness, *n.*, the quality or state of being vivid, *βεαλλινα**ι**γεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*

Vivification, *n.*, the act of vivifying, *βεόθυγαθ*.

Vivify, *v.t.*, to endue with life, to animate, *βεόθυγμ*, -*υγαθ*.

Vixen, *n.*, (1) a female fox, *βαναε*, -*α**ιγε*, *f.*

(2) A cross ill-tempered woman *βα**ι**ν**ρεαε*, -*ριγε*, -*α*, *f.*

Viz., *ad.*, to wit, that is, namely, (1) *εαθόν*; (2) *ιρ ε ριμ* (*ιε ραθ*).

Vizard. See Visor.

Vocabulary, *n.*, a word-book or dictionary, *ροετόρι*, -*όρι*, -*ρι*, *m.*

Vocal, *a.*, of or pertaining to the voice, (1) *ροεταε*, -*α**ιγε*; (2) *γοεταε*, -*α**ιγε*.

Vocation, *n.*, (1) a calling or occupation, (a) *γλαοθαε*, -*α**ιγ*, *m.*; (b) *γαιριμ*, *g.* *γαιριμα*, *pl.* *γαιριμanna*, *f.*

(2) Trade, profession or business, (a) *εέριρ*, -*ε*, *pl. id.*, *f.*; (b) *εεάριρ*, -*έριρ**ε*, *pl. id.*, *f.*

Vocative, *a.* and *n.* (*Gram.*), appellative, *γαιριμεαε*, -*νιγε*.

Vociferate, *v.i.*, to bawl, to shout, (1) *βέιριμ*, -*εαθ*; (2) *ργα**ι**ρι**τιμ*, *v.n.* *ργα**ι**ρι**τ*.

Vociferous, *a.*, clamorous, (1) *ργα**ι**ρι**τεαε*, -*τιγε*; (2) *βέι**ε**αε*, -*ε**ιγε*.

Vociferation, *n.*, a violent outcry, (1) *βέι**ε**αετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ργα**ι**ρι**τεαετ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *βα**ρ**ι**γ**λόρι*, -*όρι*, *m.*

Vogue, *n.*, temporary mode, custom or practice, (1) *ελεαετ*, -*α*, *m.*; (2) *γναε*, -*α* and -*άιε*, *m.*; (3) *μοθ νό μεαρι* *κοιτεεανν*.

Voice, *n.*, sound produced in talking or singing, (1) *γλόρι*, -*όρι*, -*ριεα*, *m.*: it is like my mother's voice, *ιρ κορμα**ι* *ε* *ιε* *γλόρι* *μο* *ν**ά**τα**ρι*; (2) *γυε*, *gen.* and *pl. pl.* *γοεα*, *pl.* also *γοεanna*, *m.*: voices in unison, *κομγυε*, -*γοεα*, *m.*; to change my v., *ε**υμ* *μο* *γοεα* *ο**α**ε**ρ**υ**γαθ* (*Gal.* 4, 20); (3) *ραορ*, -*ε*, *f.*

Voiced, *a.*, expressed by the voice, (1) *γλόριαε*, -*α**ιγε*; (2) *γοεαε*, -*α**ιγε*.

Voiceful, *a.*, having a loud voice, *γλόριαε*, -*α**ιγε*.

Voiceless, *a.*, having no voice, (1) *νεανγλόριαε*; (2) *γαν* *γυε*.

Void, *a.*, (1) empty, (a) *ροεαμ*, *comp.* *ροιυμ*: the earth was without form and v., *ρο* *βι* *αν*

ταλαμή ζαν φοίημ 7 πολαμή (*Gen.* 1, 2); (b) ζαν έίφεαδτ; (c) φαον, -ομε.

(2) Being without guile: v. of deceit, ζαν έετγ.

(3) Ineffectual: the contract is v., τά αν connήαθ όιομάοιν; τά αν κοινγεαλλ ζαν περόμ, τά αν ναρόμ ζαν πόζναμ.

Void, *v.t.*, (1) to remove the contents of, πολμυζήμ, -υζαθ.

(2) To throw or send out, to discharge: as urine, ρζάηρομ, -θεαθ; as excrement, cacaμ, *v.n.* cac.

(3) To nullify, κυρημ αρ νεμνήθ.

Volant, *a.*, flying, (1) ειτιότταδ, -αζε; (2) ειτεόζαδ, -αζε.

Volatile, *a.*, airy, light and hence changeable, fickle, (1) τυαμνεαδ, -νηζε; (2) πολυαμνεαδ, -νηζε (*Æn.* 1687); (3) τυαζαζεανταδ.

Volatileness, Volatility, *n.*, the quality or condition of being volatile, (1) τυαμνεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) πολυαμνεαδτ, -α, *f.*

Volition, *n.*, the will, τοιτ, -e and -οτα, *f.*

Volley, *n.*, the simultaneous discharge of a number of small arms, ρύηρ, -e, -εαδα, *f.*

Volubility, *n.*, glibness of speech, (1) θεαρηαβηρτ, -βαρηα, *f.*; (2) τυαρ εαμντε, *m.*; (3) τυαρ τεανζαν.

Voluble, *a.*, glib or rapid of speech, (1) θεαρηαβηραδ, -αζε; (2) ζποοφοταδ, -αζε.

Volubly, *ad.*, in a voluble manner, ζο θεαρηαβηραδ.

Volume, *n.*, (1) a written document rolled up, κυαηρηζε, *f.*

(2) Hence a collection of printed sheets bound together, a book, a tome, ιλλεαβαρ, -αηρ, *m.*, also ιμλεαβαρ.

(3) Dimensions, bulk, τοηρτ, -e, *f.*

Voluminous, *a.*, (1) of great volume or bulk, large, τοηρτεαμναιτ, -μτα.

(2) Consisting of many folds, κυαηρηζεαδ, -ζηζε.

Voluntarily, *ad.*, of one's own will, spontaneously, ζο τοιττεαναδ.

Voluntariness, *n.*, the quality or state of being voluntary, τοιττεαναδτ, -α, *f.*

Voluntary, *a.*, (1) proceeding from the will, (a) τοιτεαμναιτ, -μτα; (b) τοιτεαδ, -ηζε; (c) τοιττεαδ, -ηζε; (d) τοιττεαναδ, -αζε.

(2) Done on one's own accord, αοντυηζεαδ, -ηζε.

(3) Not prompted by or constrained by another, ραορηαδαδ, -αζε.

Volunteer, *n.*, (1) one who enters into any service of his own free will, ραορηαδναδ, -αηζ, *pl. id., m.*

(2) One who enters as a member of a volunteer corps, (a) ραηζτοιύηρ τοιτεαμναιτ; (b) ραηζτοιύηρ τοιττεαναδ.

Voluptuary, *n.*, a sensualist, ορηύρηαδ, -ρηζ, *pl. id., m.*

Voluptuous, *a.*, sensual, (1) ορηύρηεαμναιτ, -μτα; (2) υαυλημναναδ, -αζε.

Voluptuously, *ad.*, in a voluptuous manner, ζο ορηύρηεαμναιτ.

Voluptuousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being voluptuous, (1) ορηύρηεαμναδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) υαυλημναναδτ, -α, *f.*

Vomit, *n.*, matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth, (1) αρηεαζ, -ρηζ, *m.*; (2) μύρη, -e, *f.* (*Arat.*): κυρηεαθ ρε ρονν μύρηζε οηρ; υί ρε αζ κυρ μύρηζε αρ; υο κυρ ρε μύρηζ μαιτ αρ; (3) ρζεατρηαδ, -αζε, -α, *f.*: as a drunken man staggereth in his v., αμναιτ τυιτεαρ ρεαρ μεηρηζε

iona r̥seact̥maĩs (Isa. 19, 14); (4) iompóð na soile; (5) úrlacan, -ain, *m.*; (6) aitr̥seact̥maĩc, -aĩse, *f.*: the dog is turned to his own v. again, o'f̥n̥l̥ an maot̥maĩð tap̥ a aĩr̥ cum̥ a aĩt̥-r̥seact̥maĩse (2 Pet. 2, 22).

Vomit, *v.i.*, to eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth, to puke, to spew, (1) úrlacaim, -að̥ and -an; (2) r̥seáit̥im, -t̥eas̥ð̥, r̥seáit̥ and r̥seáit̥-eac̥aim̥t̥.

Vomit, *v.t.*, to throw up, to spew out, (1) r̥seáit̥im, -t̥eas̥ð̥: and he vomited out Jonah upon the dry land, asur̥ oo r̥seáit̥ ré ionah amas̥ ar̥ an o'talam̥ t̥im̥ (Jonah 2, 10); (2) caĩt̥im, -t̥eam̥, with ruar̥; (3) aĩreas̥aim̥, *v.n.* aĩreas̥; (4) r̥seact̥maĩs̥im̥, -uśas̥ð̥; (5) aitr̥seact̥maĩs̥im̥, -uśas̥ð̥.

Vomiter, *n.*, one who vomits, (1) r̥seact̥maĩe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -r̥í, *m.*; (2) úrlac̥ánas̥, -aĩs̥, *m.*

Vomiting, *n.*, the throwing up of matter from the stomach through the mouth, (1) aĩreas̥, -r̥is̥, *m.*; (2) caĩt̥eam̥ ruar̥, *m.*; (3) r̥seáit̥, -e, *m.*; (4) r̥seact̥maĩc, -aĩse, -a, *f.*; (5) cl̥is̥im̥t̥, -e, *f.* (from cl̥is̥im̥ = t̥eĩs̥im̥); (6) úrlac̥án, -áin, *m.*; (7) m̥úĩr̥s̥, -e, *f.*; (8) uĩr̥t̥eĩs̥ean̥, -s̥im̥, *m.*

Voracious, *a.*, greedy in eating, (1) c̥maor̥as̥, -aĩse; (2) cíoc̥maĩc, -aĩse; (3) am̥plaĩc, -aĩse; (4) s̥ionas̥, -aĩse; (5) f̥lor̥s̥as̥, -aĩse.

Voraciously, *ad.*, in a voracious manner, (1) so c̥maor̥as̥; (2) so cíoc̥maĩc.

Voraciousness, } *n.*, the quality or
Voracity, } state of being voracious, (1) c̥maor̥as̥t̥, -a, *f.*; (2) cíoc̥maĩc̥t̥, -a, *f.*; (3) am̥plaĩ, *m.*; (4) s̥ionas̥t̥, -a, *f.*; (5)

f̥lor̥s̥, -a, *m.*; (6) c̥maor̥, -or̥, *m.*, gluttony; (7) aĩr̥c̥, -e, *f.*

Vortex, *n.*, a whirlpool, an eddy, r̥aob̥coĩpe, *m.*

Votaress, *n.*, a woman consecrated by a vow, bean̥ móroe.

Votary, *n.*, one consecrated by a vow, (1) móroeas̥, -or̥s̥, *m.*, .i. r̥ear̥ móroe nó bean̥ móroe; (2) maot̥, -ot̥, *m.*; a votary of Mary, maot̥ m̥uĩpe.

Vote, *n.*, a voice or ballot in an election, s̥ut̥ *g.*, s̥ot̥a *pl. id.*, and s̥ot̥anna, *m.*

Voting, *n.*, the act of giving or recording one's vote for, tośas̥ð̥, -s̥t̥a, *m.*: open voting, tośas̥ð̥ f̥or̥s̥ail̥te.

Votive, *a.*, consecrated by vow, móroeas̥, -or̥se.

Vouch, *v.t.*, to affirm or maintain by affirmation, (1) o̥ear̥b̥aim̥, -að̥; (2) o̥eĩm̥n̥is̥im̥, -uśas̥ð̥.

Voucher, *n.*, (1) a receipt showing the payment of a debt, aom̥áit̥, -áĩa, *f.*

(2) Surety, uĩr̥maĩð̥, -aĩð̥ *pl.*, -aĩð̥e, *m.*

Vouchsafe, *v.t.* and *i.*, to condescend, o̥eón̥is̥im̥, -uśas̥ð̥.

Vow, *n.*, a solemn promise made to God, (1) móro, -e, *pl. id.* -eanna; *f.*: on thy first vow turn not thy back, no tab̥aĩr̥ c̥úl̥ oo̥o̥ c̥eas̥ð̥ móro (O'Gr. Cat., 402, 7); a v. of chastity, móro s̥ean̥m̥nar̥o̥eas̥t̥a, son of my vows, a m̥ic̥ mo móroeann̥ (Prov. 31, 4); when thou vowest a vow to the Lord thy God thou shalt not slack to pay it, an uaiĩr̥ oo̥o̥ b̥ear̥fḁḁ t̥ú móro oo̥o̥ t̥is̥ear̥nḁ o̥ia ná cuĩr̥ ar̥ cáĩr̥oe a coĩm̥t̥ion̥as̥ð̥ (Deut. 23, 21); this day I have paid my v., a m̥uĩs̥ o'íoc̥ mé mo móroe (Prov. 7, 14);

(2) mórogeallað, *g.* and *pl.*,
-ιτα, *m.*

Vow, *v.t.*, to promise solemnly,
(1) móroim, -ðeað : he vowed,
túg ré a móro ; (2) móroiğim,
-iugað : where thou vowedst a *v.*
untome, map ar móroiğ tú
móro ðampra (*Gen.* 31, 13); (3)
mórogeallaim : I *v.* to God,
geallaim oo Òia.

Vowel, *n.*, a vocal sound and the
letter representing it, gucharðe,
gen. id., *pl.*, -ðte, *m.*

Vowing, *n.*, the act of making a
solemn promise, (1) geallamaim,
g. -mna, *f.*; (2) móroiugað, -iğte,
m.; (3) mórogeallað, -ιτα, *m.*

Vox Dei, the voice of God, guct
ðé.

Vox humana, the human voice,
guct ðaonna.

Vox populi, the voice of the people,
guct an pobail.

Voyage, *n.*, a passage by water,
(1) tairteal, -til, *m.*; (2) turpar,
-uir, *m.*; (3) turpar mapa; (4)
airtear ar fairrige; (5) iomramh,
-a, *m.*; (6) loingreópaçt, -a, *f.*;
having finished our voyage, ar
gcpioçnuğað ar loingreópaçta
óuin (*Acts* 21, 7).

Voyage, *v.i.*, go take a voyage
or journey especially by water,
(1) tairtealam, *v.n.*, tairteal;
(2) triallaim, *v.n.*, triall.

Voyager, *n.*, one who takes many
voyages, tairtealaç, -aig, *m.*

Voyaging, *n.*, journeying by sea,
loingreóipeaçt, -a, *f.*

Vulcan, *n.*, the god of fire who
presided over the working of
metals, botcán, -ám, *m.*

Vulgar, *a.*, lacking in cultivation
or refinement, (1) coðarmánaç,
-aig; (2) coðarmánata, *ind.*;
(3) gpiarreamail, -míla; (4) mío-
mòðamail, -míla; (5) uipíreal,

-rle : *v.* thoughts, rmuamti
uipíre.

Vulgar (The), *n.*, the common
people, an pobal coitceann.

Vulgarity, *n.*, grossness or coarse-
ness of manners or language, (1)
oiorçapaçt, -a, *f.*; (2) gpiarç-
eamlaçt.

Vulgarly, *ad.*, in a vulgar manner,
so gpiarçeamail.

Vulnerable, *a.*, capable of being
wounded, (1) roçointe; (2) poi-
teónta, *ind.*

Vulture, *n.*, a rapacious bird, (1)
pionnós, -óige, -a, *f.*; (2) baðb,
-aðbe, -a, *f.*; (3) ppeácán
ingneac.

Vulva, *n.*, the external parts of
the female genital organs, (1)
pír, -e, *f.*; (2) píç, -e, *f.*

Vying, *n.*, striving for superiority,
(1) pormao, -aro, *m.* : he was
v. with her, bí ré ağ pormao
léi; (2) they were *v.* with each
other, (*coll.*), ağ bainc na gcor
ðá céile.

W

W, there is no character in the
Irish language for w, but its
sound is represented by v and
m before broad vowels : ar bárr
(same as war in civil war), on
top; mo mac (wák), my son.

Wad, *n.*, a tuft of some soft
flexible material used for various
purposes, as in loading a gun,
turpán, -am, *m.*

Wadded, *a.*, filled with wads,
turpánta.

Wadding, *n.*, any soft stuff used
for padding garments, (1) arçapç,
-aipç, *m.*; (2) arçapçac, -aig, *m.*

Waddle, *v.i.*, to walk like a duck,
piuðlaim map laçaim.

Wade, *v.i.*, to walk in water, sand or mud, (1) *riublaím i n-uirge*, *i n-ḡaínní nó i laíctis*; (2) *ṛḡaíribim*, -aṛbáð.

Wading, *n.*, the act of walking through water, mud, etc., (1) *ṛḡaírbáð*, -bḡa, *m.*; (2) *laṛaṛnað*, -aṛḡe, *f.*; (3) *ṛlaṛaípeaðt*, -a, *f.*

Wafer, *n.*, a thin cake, esp. the kind used for the Blessed Eucharist, *ablaínn*, -aínn, -a, *f.*: wafers unleavened anointed with oil, *ablaínnna ḡan laíbín unḡa le nola* (*Ex.* 29, 2).

Waft, *v.t.*, to cause to move: the wind wafted us to shore, *o'iom-cúir an ḡaoḡ ṛinn cum ṛaḡḡa*.

Wag, *n.*, a humorist, a man full of sport and humour, (1) *aíṛteóir*, -óṛa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *oúine aṛteáð*; (3) *cleaṛurðe*, *g.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*; (4) *oúlað*, -aṛḡ, *m.* (*oeólað*, *Don.*); (5) *áilteóir*, -óṛa, -rí, *m.*

Wag, *v.t.*, to move or shake to and fro, (1) *croḡaím nó cṛaḡaím*, -að: every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished and wag his head, *berð ḡaḡ aon oúine o'a nḡeabða ṛe na ṛaoḡ lán o'ionḡnað ḡ croíṛṛo a céann* (*Jer.* 18, 16); they wag their heads at the daughter of Jerusalem, *croíṛro a ḡcinn aṛ inḡm Ierupatem* (*Lam.* 2, 15); they that passed by reviled him wagging their heads, *an oṛeam oo ḡabáð ṛaíṛ oo beṛroíṛ aíṛ oó, aḡ cṛaḡað a ḡceann* (*Mark* 15, 29); (2) *copṛuḡim*, -ḡe: a dog shall not wag his tongue, *ní copṛócað maṛpað a ṛeannḡa* (*cf. Ex.* 11, 7).

Wag, *n.*, the act of wagging, a shake as of the head, *ḡoḡ*, *g.* *ḡuḡ*, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*

Wage, *v.t.*, to carry on, as war, (1) *oéannaím coḡað*; (2) *ṛeaṛaím*, -að: a battle was waged, *ṛeaṛað caḡ*.

Wage, *n.*, hire. See Wages.

Wager, *n.*, a bet, a stake, *ḡeall*, *gen.* and *pl. ḡuill*, *m.*: to lay a w., *ḡeall oo cúṛ*.

Wager, *v.t.*, to bet, to stake, (1) *ḡeallaim*, -að; (2) *cúṛim ḡeall*.

Wager, *v.i.*, to lay a wager, to make a bet, *cúṛim ḡeall*: I bet on that horse, *cúṛear ḡeall aṛ an ḡcapall ṛm*.

Wages, Wage, *n.*, hire, pay, *ṛuaṛaṛtaí*, -aí, *m.* (*cf. B.L.L. V. 310, 6*): earning comes before wages, *ṛ túṛḡe ṛuilléam ná ṛuaṛaṛtaí*; thou hast changed my wages ten times, *o'aḡṛuḡ tú mo ṛuaṛaṛoal oéic n-uáṛe* (*Gen.* 31, 41); for the wages of sin is death, *óṛi ṛ é ṛuaṛaṛtaí oo'n ṛeacað, báṛ* (*Rom.* 6, 23).

Waggery, *n.*, sportive tricks or merriment, (1) *aíṛteóípeaðt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *cleaṛaṛoéaðt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (3) *áilteóípeaðt*, -a, *f.*

Waggish, *a.*, roguish in merriment or good humour, (1) *aṛteáð*, -ṛḡe; (2) *cleaṛað*, -aṛḡe; (3) *áilteóípeað*, -ṛḡe.

Waggishly, *ad.*, in a waggish manner, (1) *ḡo cleaṛað*; (2) *ḡo haíṛteáð*.

Waggishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being waggish, (1) *cleaṛaðt*, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) *aṛteáðt*, -a, *f.*; (3) *aíṛear*, -ṛṛ, *m.*; (4) *áilteóípeaðt*, -a, *f.*

Waggle, *v.t.*, to move frequently one way and the other, *uaṛḡaím*, -að.

Wagon, *n.*, a vehicle on four wheels, (1) *caíṛt*, -e, *f.*; (2) *cáṛṛ*, *g.* -áíṛṛ, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. B.L.L. I. 122y*); (3) *caíṛa* *g. id.*, *pl.*

-αι, *m.*; (4) τρυκαῖ, -λεᾶς, -τί, *f.*; (5) καρβάς, -ας, *m.*; a wagon for two of the princes, καρβάς το ὄϊρ το να βρποννηρῶ (Numb. 7, 3).

Wagoner, *n.*, one who drives a wagon, καριτεῖ, -ῶρα, -ῶρι, *m.*

Wagtail, *n.*, a small bird of the genus Motacilla: (1) ῥαρόξ, -ῶξε, -α, *f.*; (2) ριοβάν ῥαῖ (3) βρεᾶς ἀν τριῖ; (4) ριοβάν ἀν ἑαριν-δοιῖξ; (5) ριοβάνιν ἀν βόταρι.

Waif, *n.*, a homeless child; a castaway, εἰσλαῖ, -ανα, *f.*

Wail, *v.t.*, to lament, to bewail, (1) καοῖμ, -νεᾶς; (2) ῥεᾶ-καοῖμ, -νεᾶς, and -νε; (3) ἑᾶσκαοῖμ, -νεᾶς and -νε: all the tribes of the earth shall w. him, καοῖμρὸ ντε ἑρεᾶβα να ταῖμᾶν ἑ: let them wail for us, τὸςαῖρ καοῖμᾶς ὀύμν; (4) καοῖμ, *v.n.*, καοῖ: wailing her husband, ᾶς καοῖ ᾶ ρι.

Wail, *v.i.*, to express sorrow audibly, (1) καοῖμ, *v.n.*, καοῖ: therefore I will wail and howl, νιμ ρι, καοῖμρὸ μέ ἡ νυαῖ-μρὸ μέ (Micah. 1, 8); (2) καοῖμ, -νεᾶς; (3) ῥυῖμ, *v.n.* ῥυῖ.

Wail, Wailing, *n.*, loud weeping, (1) ῥεᾶκαοῖμ, *id.*, *f.*; (2) wail for the dead, (a) καοῖμᾶς, -ντε, *m.*, (b) ἑᾶσκαοῖμ, *g. id.*, *f.*, (c) οἰᾶσόν, -όν, *m.*; (d) ντε-νιῖξ (*cf.* L. ululatus); (e) νυῖ, -ε, *f.*: she uttered a wail that was pitiful to hear, νεῖ ρι νυῖ βα τρυᾶς νε νεῖρεᾶς (D.E. 19).

Wain, *n.*, a four-wheeled vehicle, a wagon, καρι, -ε, *f.* For derivation of wain *cf.* O.I. ⁷ pēn, a wain, or wagon.

Wainscot, *n.*, the boarding of the walls of apartments, (1) κῆρ-οβαῖ, *f.*; (2) κῆρ-οβαῖ, *f.*

Waist, *n.*, the small part of the human body between the ribs and the hips, (1) κομ, *gen.* and *pl.* κομ, *m.*; (2) καοῖ, -οῖ, *pl.* -τα, *m.*; (3) καοῖτε, *gen. id.*, *f.*

Waistcoat. See Vest.

Wait, *n.*, the act of waiting, delay, halt, (1) ρανῖμ, -ε, *f.*; (2) ρανᾶς, -α, *f.*; (3) ρταῖ, -ας, *m.*

Wait, *v.i.*, (1) to stay or rest till the arrival of some person or event, (a) ρανῖμ, -νῖμ(τ), ρανᾶς(τ), (*Con.* and *U.*): w. for me, ραν νιμ; he considers that he must wait, νι ρυῖν νε ρανῖμ; wait till she takes off her shoes, ραν ῥο μβαῖμρὸ ρι ᾶ βρῶςα ὀῖ; we only wait for a good wind, νιμῖρὸ ᾶς ᾶς ρανῖμ νε κοῖν ῥαοῖτε; (b) ρυῖμ -νεᾶς: all the day of my appointed time will I wait till my change come, ρυῖ-ὀκαρὸ μέ νε νυῖ νεῖν μ' ᾶμῖν νιντε νὸ ῥο ὀῖ μὸ νῖν (Job. 14 14); (c) ρεῖμ, -τεᾶν with νε: when I waited for the light darkness came, ἀν νυῖ το βῖ μέ ᾶς ρεῖτε νε ροῖν ᾶνῖν ἑᾶνῖς ὀρῶκαρ (Job 30, 26): wait patiently ὀῖν ρεῖτε νε ροῖν (Ps. 37, 7).

(2) To wait on or upon, to attend, (a) ρεῖν, -ας; (b) ρεῖμ, -τεᾶν, with ᾶ.

Wait awhile, (a) ραν ῥα ρῶν; (b) νεῖ ᾶ ῥο ρῶν.

Waiter, *n.*, a servant in attendance at table, (1) ρεῖν, -νῖς, *m.*; (2) ρεῖν, -ῶρα, -νῖ, *m.*; (3) ρεῖν, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ῶτε, *m.*;

(4) *veōg̃bairne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nī, m.*;

(5) *peaōmanac*, *-ais*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Waiting, *n.*, (1) the act of waiting, delaying, (a) *peiteam*: w. till morning, *as peiteam so marom*; w. for wind, *as f. le saoit*; w. on the master, *as f. ar an maig̃irtir*; (b) *panmainc*, *-e, f.*; (c) *panac̃t*, *-a, f.*; (d) *panmain*, *-mna, f.*

(2) Attending on, (a) *preartat*, *-ail, m.*; (b) *ppioctalam*, *-ailte, m.*; (c) *preartalaac̃t*, *-a, f.*; (d) *pupeac̃*, *-ta, m.*

Waive, *v.t.*, to relinquish, to forego, (1) *tabraim*, *v.n. -bairt*, with *ruar*: I waived my right, *oo tugar ruar mo ceart*; (2) *treisim*, *-gean*: this time I will w. my own opinion, *treispeao mo baramail fein an uair peo.*

Wake (for the dead), *n.*, (1) *toram*, *-aim, m. (M.)*; (2) *raime*, *g. id.*, *f. (U.)*; (3) *bponfleao*, *-eroe, -a, f.*

The necessities for a w., (a) *cōir toram (M.)*; (b) *comgar raime (Ul.)*.

Wake, *n.*, the track of a ship in the water, *lois luinge, m.*

Wake, *v.t.*, (1) to rouse from sleep, to awake, *ōur̃isim*, *-reac̃t* and *-ūr̃sao*: the angel . . . came again and waked me, *tāmis an t-aingeal . . . ar̃ir 7 oo ōur̃is ré mé (Zech. 4, 1).*

(2) To rouse, to put in motion, *mūr̃slaim*, *-sailc*: w. your courage or spirit, O Banba, *mūr̃sail oo m̃r̃neac̃ a Banba.*

(3) To watch or sit up at night with a dead body, *raime ar toram.*

Wake, *v.i.*, to awake, to cease to sleep, to be awakened, (1) *ōur̃isim*, *-reac̃t* and *-ūr̃sao*: as a man that is wakened out of his

sleep, *amail ouine ōur̃is̃cear ar a cōisao (Zech. 4, 1)*; (2) *mūr̃slaim*, *-sailc*: I will make them drunk that they may rejoice and sleep a perpetual sleep and not w., *cuir̃r̃o mé ar meir̃se iao cōir so ñs̃air̃o-eōc̃aro 7 so s̃cōir̃eōl̃aro cōisao p̃ioct̃buan 7 nac̃ mūr̃s̃eōl̃aro r̃iao (Jer. 51, 39).*

Wakeful, *a.*, watchful, vigilant, (1) *mūr̃s̃ailac̃*, *-ais̃e*; (2) *ōūr̃s̃ac̃*, *-ais̃e.*

Wakefulness, *n.*, the state or condition of not sleeping, (1) *mūr̃s̃ailac̃t*, *-a, f.*; (2) *fas̃ōūr̃s̃ac̃t*, *-a, f.*

Waken, *v.t.* and *i.*, same as Wake, *v.t.* and *i.*, (1) and (2) in each case.

Wake-robin, *n.*, the cuckoopoint (*Arum maculatum*), (1) *cluar cōim*; (2) *s̃aoc̃in cut̃ais̃*; (3) *seac̃ar (s̃air̃in), m.*

Wale, *n.*, the mark left on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip, (1) *rpuaic*, *-e, f.*; (2) *pearb*, *-eir̃be, f.*; (3) *buinne*, *g. id.*, *pl. -nī, m.*

Walk, *n.*, (1) the act of walking, *riubal*, *-ail, m.*

(2) A walk for exercise or recreation: morning w., *riubal na marone.*

(3) Manner of walking: I shall know him from his w., *ait̃neōc̃ao é ar a riubal.*

(4) Usual walk or beat: the milkman's w., *riubal f̃ir̃ an b̃ainne.*

Walk, *v.i.*, (1) to move along on foot for business or pleasure, to advance by steps, (a) *riub̃laim*, *-bal*: he walked on the water, *oo riub̃ail ré ar na h̃uir̃sr̃oib̃ (Mat. 14, 29)*; (b) *ōéanam r̃par̃teōr̃eac̃t*: he walked in

the palace of the kingdom of Babylon, *ṣo bī rē aš rparṣeōr-eaēt 1 bpaḏār rīoḡaēṣa ḡabī-lōme* (*Dan.* 4, 29); (c) *ṣrīaḏaīm*, *v.n. ṣrīaḏl.*

(2) To walk about, *īmcēm-nīḡīm*, *-īuḡaṣ.*

(3) To walk in a stately manner, *ṣrīcēm-nīḡīm*, *-īuḡaṣ.*

(4) To behave, to conduct one's self: and Enoch walked with God, *ašur ṣo rīuḡaḏl Enoch le ḡōa.*

(5) Idiom: we walked home together, *ṣo buaḏeamaṣr aḡaile 1 ṣṣeannṣa a cēile*; they walked on, *ṣo buaḏeasṣar oṣṣa.*

Walk, *v.t.*, to pass through, over or upon, *rīuḡaīm*, *-ḡaḏl*: he walked the streets, *ṣo rīuḡaḏl rē na rīāṣe.*

Walker, *n.*, one who walks, a pedestrian, (1) *ṣrīṣṣe*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ṣṣe, m.*; (2) *ṣrīṣṣeāc*, *-ṣṣḡ, m.*; (3) *rīuḡaḏaṣōṣr*, *-ṣṣa, -rī, m.*

Walking, *n.*, the act of one who walks, (1) *rīuḡaḏl*, *-aḏl, m.*; (2) *rparṣeōr-eaēt*, *-a, f.*: w. in the garden, *aš r. annṣa nḡāṣrōin* (*Gen.* 3, 8); (3) *ṣrīṣṣeāc*, *-a, f.*: riding on a goat is better than the best w., *īr ṣeapṣr maṣṣaḡeāc aṣ ḡaḡar nā ṣrīṣṣeāc ṣā ṣeasṣar*; you are good at w. or running, *ṣā ṣrīṣṣeāc māt cāṣa*; (4) *ṣe cōṣr.*

W. for pleasure, (a) *rīuḡlōṣo*, *-e, f.*; (b) *rīuḡlōṣeāc*, *-a, f.*

W. the road, (a) *aš buaḏaṣ an beaḏaḡ*; (b) *aš ḡaḡaḏl an ḡōṣaṣr.*

He was w. along, *bī rē aš rīuḡaḏl poimṣr.*

Wall, *n.*, (1) a structure of stone, brick or other material forming part of a building, a fence, a defence or security, etc., (a)

ḡaḏl, g. id., *pl. -aḏl, m.*: the plaster of the w. of the king's palace, *ṣōḡaḏl ḡaḏl paḏaṣr an rīḡ* (*Dan.* 4, 5), also *M. ṣaḏl, gen. id.*, *m.*; (b) *mūr*, *-ūr*, *-ṣa, m.* (*cf. L. murus*).

(2) A defence, a rampart: the waters were a w. to them on their right hand and their left, *ṣo ḡōṣaṣr na huṣṣṣe 'n-a mḡaḏl ṣōṣ aṣ a ḡām ṣeṣ 7 aṣ a ḡcḡe* (*Ex.* 14, 22).

Wall, *v.t.*, to enclose with or defend by a wall, *mūrmaīm*, *-aṣ*, (*m.B.L.* 884, *Chron. Scot.* 286).

Walled in, (1) *mūrṣa*, *ind.*; (2) *cāṣeḏaṣa*, *ind.*

Wallet, *n.*, a bag for carrying about the person, (1) *ṣaṣ*, *ṣeṣe*, *pl.*, *-a, f.* (*cf. Gr. θηκη* or theca), *māḏa, m.*; (2) *ṣaṣaṣ*, *-aḡe, -a, f.*; (3) *māḏlīn, m.*; (4) *meaḡōḡ, -ṣḡe, -a, f.*

Wall-barley, *n.* (*Hordeum murinum*), also called Squirrel grass, *cūṣeḡ ṣionn, f.*

Wall-eye, *n.*, an eye with a whitish iris, in horses, *bānṣūn*, *-e, -ī, f.*

Wall-eyed, *a.*, having an eye with a whitish iris, (1) *ṣaḡbān*, *-āme*, (2) *bānṣūneāc*, *-ṣḡe*; (3) *rḡaṣṣūneāc*, *-ṣḡe*: a wall-eyed horse, *capaḏl rḡaṣṣūneāc*.

Wall-fern, *n.*, (*Polypodium vulgare*), (1) *rḡeam*, *-em, m.*; (2) *rḡeam na ḡcḡe.*

Wall-flower, *n.*, (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), (1) *ṣur an ḡaḏl, m.*; (2) *ṣur leaṣ an ṣaṣṣaṣ.*

Wall-louse, **Wood-louse**, *n.*, a wingless insect of the genus *Psocidae*, *cṣionmīol*, *-a, m.*

Wallow, *v.i.*, to roll one's self about, as in mire, (1) *unṣaṣam*, *-ṣaṣ*, also *unṣaṣṣṣīm*: wallowing in the mire, *aš unṣaṣṣṣṣ rā ḡaṣṣṣ* (2 *Pel.* 2, 22); (2)

ιωμαργαίμ, -λαργ : wallowing in the mire, οά ιωμαργ πέμ ρα λατάρ.

Wallow, *v.t.*, to roll in something unclean : w. thyself in ashes, υπυρτυγς tú πέμ ι λυαίτρεαό (*Jer.* 6, 26).

Wallower, *n.*, one who wallows, υπαρταό, -αίγ, -αίγε, *m.*

Wallowing, *n.*, the act of one who wallows, (1) υπαρτ, -ε, *f.*; (2) οντάρ, -ε, *f.*

Wall-pellitory, *n.*, (*Parietaria officinalis*), μιονταρ καίτλ.

Wall-pepper, *n.*, a low moss-like plant (*Sedum acre*) with yellow flowers, γηαράν να γκλοό.

Walnut, *n.*, the nut or fruit of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, γαλλένό, *g. id.*, *pl.* -έναιο or -αί, *dpl.* -έναιβ, *f.*

Wan, *a.*, having a pale or sickly hue, pallid, sallow, (1) μιλιγέαό, -τίγε; (2) βάνγλαρ, -αίρε; (3) ιαταό, -αίγε; (4) ιατβάν, -άινε; (5) οόαρ, *gen.* ιοόρε; (6) οόαρ-ζορμ, -ζουίρε; (7) γλαρβάν, -άινε.

Wand, *n.*, a rod, a small stick, esp. a staff of authority and the rod used by conjurers, magicians, diviners, etc., (1) φλεαρς, -ειρς, *pl.* -α, *m.*; (2) ρλατ, -αίτε, -α, *f.*, *dim.* ρλατίν, *m.* : fairy or magic w., ρλατίν οηαιορέαότα.

Wander, *v.i.*, (1) to rove or ramble here and there without any certain course or definite object, ρεάόρναίμ, *v.n.* ρεάόρλν : they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, οο βίοοαρ αρ ρεάόρλν ανονν ιρ αναλλ ι γροίονν καορκαό γ γαβδάρ (*Heb.* 11, 37).

(2) To stray off, to go astray, (a) τέροίμ αμυόα, *v.n.* ουλ αμυόα; (b) τέροίμ αρ ρεάόρλν :

O let me not w. from thy commandments, ná cuip αρ ρεάόρλν οο αίτεανταίβ μέ (*Ps.* 119, 10);

(c) ρεάόρλναίμ, *v.n.* ρεάόρλν : they have wandered as blind men in the streets, οο ρεάόρλναοαρ αμάλ οαοίμε οαλλα ανηρνα ρράροιβ (*Lam.* 4, 14).

Wanderer, *n.*, one who wanders, (1) ρεάόρλνυόε *g. id. pl.*, -ότε, *m.*; (2) ράνυόε *g. id. pl.*, -ότε, *m.*; (3) οεόρυόε. *gen. id.*, *m.*; (4) ρεάόρλναό, -αίγ, *m.*; (5) ρεάόμαλλιαό, -αίγ, *m.*

Wandering, *a.*, Given to roaming aimlessly about, (1) ρεάόρλναό, -αίγε : let us reflect on our errors and wanderings from the paths of virtue, τυγαμαιορ πέ νοεαρ αρ ν-εαρράρο γ αρ ριγτε ρεάόρλναόα ο έαρλν να ρυβάντε; (2) ράναό, -αίγε : the homeless poet is always wandering, βίονν ρίτε γαν έομνυόε ι γκομνυόε ράναό; (3) ρεάόόροεαό, -οίγε; (4) a wandering mind, αίγνε μίοφυαίμνεαό.

Wandering, *n.*, (1) the act of roaming aimlessly about, (a) ρεάόρλνταότ, -α, *f.*; (b) αρ ρεάόρλν; (c) αρ ράν; (d) ρεάόόροεαότ -α, *f.*; (e) γυαροαλ, -αλ, *m.*; (f.) ράναόρεαότ, -α, *f.*

(2) Going astray, ουλ αμυόα.

(3) Being delirious or raving,

(a) μεαρβαλλ, -αλλ; (b) αρ μεαρβαλλ; (c) ραοαλλ, -άλα.

Wane, *v.i.*, (1) to decline, to fail, μεαταό, *v.n.* μεατ.

(2) To languish, ρεαρςαίμ, -αό.

Waning, *n.*, the act of waning, (1) μεαταό, *gen.*; (2) μεατ, -τα, *m.*

Wanness, *n.* the quality or state of being wan, (1) μιλιγέαότ, -α; (2) ιαταότ, -α, *f.*

want strength, *teartuigeann neart uaim*; we want a fire in winter, *teartuigeann teme uaimn ra ngeimpead*; I want many things, *ir iomròd può atá as teartáil uaim*; do they want much, *bhuil móráin (nó puinn) as teartáil uata*; they want some money, *tá poinnt aigro as teartáil uata*.

(3) To wish or long for, to desire, (a) what do you want or desire? (i) *cao tá uait*, (ii) *cao doob áil leat*; I want a lot of money, *tá móráin aigro uaim*; I want something to eat, *doob áil liom può le n-ite*; what does she want, *cao tá uaithe*; she wants a candle, *tá coinneall uaithe*; take it away from me and I wanting but it, *tós uaim é 7 san uaim áct é*; (b) I want to go, *ní fuláir liom imteacht*; (c) I want you, *tá gnó asam leat*.

Want, *v.i.*, to be deficient or lacking, to fall or come short: (1) when I wanted, *an tan do bí earbarò oim*; (2) what is wanting cannot be numbered, *an nìò tá o'uirearbarò ní féorir a áiréam (cf. Eccles 1, 15)*; (3) you were not here when you were most wanted, *cá raib tú annro an tan ba mó a bí feròim leat (Or.)*.

Wanting *a.* lacking. (1) *earbac, -aige*; (2) *uirearbac, -aige*.

Wanton, *a.*, lascivious, lecherous, lewd, libidinous, lustful, (1) *garraimail, -míla*; (2) *macnarpac, -aige*; (3) *orúipeac, -rige*; (4) *orúipeamail, -míla*; (5) *ainmíanaic*; (6) *te (T.P., I., 686)*.

W. gaze, claoiféadaint, cf.

Wanton, *n.*, a lewd person, man or woman, (1) *bramaire, g. id.*,

pl., -rí, m.; (2) *rcuapac, gen. -aige, -a, f.*

Wantonly, *ad.*, in a wanton manner, *so garraimail*: to talk w., *labairt so barbaròd nó so neamnáipeac*.

Wantonness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wanton, (1) *garre, g. id., f.*; (2) *garraimlaic, -a, f.*; (3) *macnar, -air, m.*; (4) *ainmian, -méme, f.*; (5) *tearbac, -aige, f.*

War, *n.*, a contest between nations or States, *coḡarò, -arò, -ḡta, m.*: in a council of war, *i noáil coḡarò*; the war of friends does not last long, *ní buan coḡarò na ḡcapao*; a man of war, *raḡoiúir*; a man-of-war, *long coḡarò*; a war-horse, *eac coḡarò nó capall coḡarò*.

The Goddess of War, Baob, -aròbe, f.

War, *v.i.*, to make war, (1) *coḡarò do d'éanam*: how he warred and reigned, *mar do rinne ré coḡarò 7 mar do maḡluis ré (cf. Ir. Æn. 2480)*; (2) *caḡuigim, -uḡarò*: they warred against the Midi-anites, *do caḡuigeadar i n-aḡarò na Mroianaic (cf. Numb. 31, 7)*.

Warble, *v.t. and i.*, to trill as birds, *ceileabram, -arò*.

Warbling, *n.*, the act of singing in a trilling manner, (1) *ceileabair, -bpac, f.*: *ceileabair na n-éan*; (2) *ceileabair, -air, m.*; (3) *ceileabpac, -barḡa, m.*

Warbling, *a.*, given to warbling, *ceileabpac, -aige*.

War-cry, *n.*, a battle-shout, (1) *ḡáir caḡa*; (2) *aobó*.

Ward, *n.*, (1) one who or that which guards, (a) *forḡaire, g. id., f.*; (b) *forcoimeadó, g. -ta, m.*

(2) The state of being under guard or guardianship, custody, υπότρον, -ε, f.

(3) One who or that which is guarded: specifically, (a) a minor, $\tau\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha$, *g. id.*, *pl.* -i, *m.*; (b) a division or quarter of a town or city, $\tau\mu\iota\alpha\kappa$, -a, *m.* (*cf. Reeves An. Ch. of Armagh*, p. 19).

Ward, *v.t.*, (1) to watch, $\pi\alpha\iota\pi\mu\mu$,
- $\pi\epsilon$.

(2) To guard, *coimeádaim*, *v.n.*
coimeádo.

(3) To defend, to protect, copnam, -nam, -nadò and -pamnt: to w. off a blow, 'buckle to copnam.

Warden, *n.*, a keeper, a guardian,
κοιμέσθουρòε, *gen. id.*, *m.*

Wardenship, *n.*, the office or jurisdiction of a warden, κοινεαυτορε, *g.* and *pl. id.*, *m.*

Wardrobe, *n.*, a portable piece of furniture in which to keep clothes, (1) *κελυτάν, -άν, m.*; (2) *ῥατῆλιον, -λεῖρα, m.*; (3) *λοτᾶν, -αιῖ, m.*

Wardship, *n.*, guardianship, πορ-
 φαίηεαδάρ, -αίη, *m.*

Ware, *n.*, εαρηαῖο, -αῖο, -αῖοε, *m.* :
good w. makes quick markets,
ἔσιβεανν εαρηαῖοε μαῖτε ceann-
αῖ εαρηαῖο.

Warehouse, *n.*, a storehouse for
wares or goods, (1) *τελὲς ἱστῶν*,
m.; (2) *τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*, *m.*

Warehouse, *v.t.*, to place in a
warehouse, κυμαίνω ἰσχυρῶς ὑποθήκῃ.

Wares. *See* Ware.

Warfare, *n.*, war, hostilities, *coṣarō*,
g. -arō, *m.*: the Philistines
gathered armies for w., *ēpunnis*
na ḡitirṭinis a rōrōste i ṣcionn
a cēte cum coṣarō (1 *Sam.*
28, 1).

Warily, *ad.*, in a wary manner,
 50 *naipesá*.

Wariness, *n.*, the quality or state
of being wary, ἀρεσάαρ, *g.* -αρ,
m.

War-like, *a.*, belonging to or relating to war, (1) *coṣamān*, -*mā*; (2) *coṣāc*, -*āṣe*; (3) *bāṣāc*, -*āṣe*.

Warlock, *n.*, a sprite, an imp,
 ζαπλᾶς, -αῖζε, -αῖς, *f.*

Warm, *u.*, (1) having heat in a moderate degree, not cold and *fig.* ardent, fervent, excited, excitable, *τε*, *comp.* *τεο* and sometimes *τεοροε* instead of *νιορ τεο*, as: the blanket is the warmer of being doubled, *ιρ τεοροε το'ν μβηατ α ούβλαδ* (*U. prov.*); w. weather, *ριον τε*; when they get w. in their drink, *αν ταν το βιοδαρ τε*; how can one be w. alone? *cionnur πέδαρ ουινε ι η-α δοναρ α βειτ τε* (*Eccles.* 4, 11).

(2) *Fig.*, not cool, indifferent, or lukewarm in spirit or temper, (a) *τεσπαρόε*, *ind.*; (b) *βλάιτ*, -e, (U.); (c) *ράρόν*, -e.

(3) Being in good circumstances, relatively rich, (a) *ρεῖς*αι, -e; (b) *κλυτᾶ*ι, -αιε; (c) *τέδῃ*αδ, -αιε; (d) *τέδῃ*ατδ, *ind.*; (e) *τεόλα*οε.

Warm, *v.t.*, to make warm, (1) *ἥλιος*, -*ἥσται* and -*ἥσεται*: the sun warms the earth, *ἥλιος ἥσται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς*; (2) *σοφάω*, -*σάω* (*cf.* $\sqrt{\text{ghar}}$; Skr. *gharma*): for he will take thereof [the ash] and w. himself, *οὐκ ἔλατται τῶν ἡμῶν ἵνα ἑαυτὸν ἥσται* (*Isa.* 44, 15); he warmeth himself, *ὁ θεὸς ἑαυτὸν ἥσται* (*Isa.* 44, 16).

Warm, *v.i.*, (1) to become warm,
(a) *terĩm*, -*ṣeām*, -*ṣeāb*: the

earth soon warms on a fine summer's day, *céigeann an talamh go héargad lár breáḡ rannaró*; (b) *ḡoraim, -ad*: the little fire that warms is better than the big fire that scorches, *ḡ rannar tene beas a ḡorar na tene mór a torḡar*; there shall not be a coal to warm you at, *ní beó rmeáiríó cum do ḡorad leir* (*Isa*, 47, 14).

(2) To become ardent or animated, (a) when he warmed to his subject, *nuair baim ré amac 'ra ḡcainnt* (*M. b.*); (b) he warmed to the work, *do céig ré cum na hoibre*.

Warmer, *n.*, one who or that which warms, (1) *teapacán, -ám, m.*; (2) *teótaacán, -ám, m.*

Warming, *n.*, the act of heating moderately, (1) *céigeam, -ḡte, m.*; (2) *ḡorad, -rta, m.*

Warmly, *ad.*, in a warm manner, (1) *ḡo te*; (2) *ḡo clutap.*

Warmth, *n.*, the quality or state of being warm, (1) *teap, -a, m.*; (2) *taóóáct, -a, f.*

Warn, *v.t.*, (1) to give notice to, *róḡraim, -ḡairt*: I warned him off, *o'róḡrar uaim é*; as God warned Moses, *amail o'róḡair Dia do Máoiré*.

(2) To give notice of approaching danger, (a) *roirróḡraim, -ad*; (b) *raḡaim, -ad*.

Warned, *a.*, cautioned, *róḡarcta, ind.*

Warning, *n.*, caution against danger, (1) *róḡrad, gen. and pl. -ḡarcta, m.*: do not forget the doctor's warning, *ná deapmad róḡrad an doctúra*; (2) *róḡairt, -arcta, f.*; (3) *raḡad, gen. -aró, m.* (*cf. W. rhybydd*): if he will not take w., *muna nḡlacfaró ré raḡad*; give them w. for me,

taḡair raḡad oóib uaimri (*Ezek.* 3, 17); (4) *rupáileam, -lím, m.*

A w. fire, *raḡacán, -ám, m.*

Warp, *n.*, the threads which are stretched lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof, *olút, -út, m.*: whether it be in the warp or the woof, *má'r i nolút nó i n-inneac bíor*, (*Lev.* 13, 48). Warp, *v.t. and i.*, to prepare yarn for the loom, (1) *dealbaim, -ad*; (2) *olútuḡim, -uḡad*.

Warping pins, *uairní dealba*.

Warp, *v.t. and i.*, to twist or turn out of shape, (1) *riapaim, -ad* (2) *criapaim* (shrink), *-ad*.

Warped, *a.*, prepared for the loom, (1) *dealbta, ind.*; (2) *dealtuḡte, ind.*

Warper, *n.*, *olútaoóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Warping, *n.*, (1) the act of turning or twisting out of shape, (a) *riapad, -rta, m.*; (b) *criapad, -rta* (shrinking).

(2) The act of preparing warps for the weaver, (a) *olútaáct, -a, f.*; (b) *dealbááct, -a, f.*

Warping frame, *n.*, a frame used in warping yarn, (1) *criann dealba* (*prond. dealú*); (2) *deitbín, g. id., m.*: last peg in the w. f., *cuaille cnir*.

Warrant, *n.*, (1) that which warrants or authorises, as a warrant for arrest, *barántap, -air, m.*

(2) A guarantee or security, *urruóap, -air, m.*

(3) Authority, *uḡoapár, -ár, m.*

Warrant, *v.t.*, (1) to give power to *taḡraim barántap*.

(2) To secure or guarantee, (a) *taḡraim urruóap*; (b) *ḡaḡaim-re oim, I warrant*.

(3) To authorise, *taḡraim uḡoapár*.

is a lonesome w. that has not got a shirt in it, *ir uaigneac an nigeacán naó mbróeann iéme ann*; (b) *nigteán, -áin, m. (U.)*.

Wash-staff, *n.*, a staff used for beating clothes in washing, *ruir, gen. -e, pl. -eanna, f.*

Washy, *a.*, wanting in strength, weak, *tiáct, -áite*.

Wasp, *n.*, a stinging insect of the genus *Vespa*, (1) *connrpeac, -eice, -a, f. (cf. Sc. connrpeac)*; (2) *beacán, -áin, m.*; (3) *beac capail, m.*; (4) *earc, -a, pl. id., f.*; (5) *dearphoac, -oil, m. (Con.)*; (6) *eircbeac, f.*; (7) *meac capail*; (8) *ruaróbeac*; (9) *reanánac, -aís, -aíse, m.*; (10) *teileán, -áin, m.*: the w. is flying about, *tá an t. aís 'oul éarct*; (11) *garpeacóán, -áin, m. (P. O'C.)*; (12) *foicé (T.P., I., 715)*.

Waspish, *a.*, snappish, petulant, (1) *aicrpeac, -oíse*; (2) *nimneac, -níse (P. L. 349)*.

Waspishly, *ad.*, snappishly, *so naicrpeac*.

Waspishness, *n.*, the quality or state of being snappish, *aicrpeac, gen. -a, f.*

Waste, *v.i.*, to lose bulk, substance, strength, etc., (1) *cnaoiríom, v.n. cnaoi*; (2) *meacáim, v.n. meac*; (3) *reirísim, -seacó*.

Waste, *v.t.*, (1) spend recklessly, (a) *ršairím, -peacó*; (b) *óiombaílím, v.n. óiombaíl*: he wasted his substance, *so óiombaíl ré a maoin (cf. Luke 15, 13)*; (c) *caicím gan tairbe*.

(2) To cause to be lost, *cuirim amuóda*: going to w., *aís 'oul amuóda*; *oul éum bápta*.

(3) To wear away by degrees, *leagáim, -acó*: till your carcasses be wasted in the wilderness, *nó*

so leagáiró buir scuirp anna bápác (Numb. 14, 33).

Waste, *n.*, (1) refuse, worthless remnants, (a) *opabóirgeall, -šil, m.*; (b) *óiombaíl, -aíca, f.*; (c) *óiombaícact, -a, f.*; (d) *cuflair, -e, f.*; (e) *cuirúr, -úir, m.*; (f) *creuir, -e, f.*; (g) *ršeanfairc, -airca, f.*

(2) Useless consumption or expenditure, *óiombaíl*: to what purpose is this w.? *créac pá nóeantair an óiombaíl rí?* (*Mark 14, 4*); *opoblar, -air, m.*

(3) A wilderness, (a) *pápác, -aís, -aíse, m.*; (b) *criacpác, -aís, m.*

W. ground, n., *calam gan tairbe*.

W. paper, n., *páirpéar caicte*.

Wasted, *a.*, worn away gradually, *cnaoiríte, ind.*

Wasteful, *a.*, given to waste, (1) *opoblarac*; (2) *caicmeac, -níse*; (3) *óiombaícact, -aíse (Con.)*; (4) *óiombaílteac, -cise*.

Wastefully, *ad.*, in a wasteful manner, (1) *so opoblarac*; (2) *so óiombaílteac*.

Wastefulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wasteful, (1) *riobóroear, gen. -oir, m.*; (2) *opoblarac, g. -a, f.*

Waster, *n.*, one who wastes, (1) *caicteoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*; (2) *ruaircéir, -e, m.*; (3) *millteoir, -ópa, -rí, m.*: he is brother to the great w., *ir dearbóráctair é don millteoir móir*; (4) *ršeanfairc, -aís, -aíse, m.*

Wasting, *n.*, (1) the act of wearing away by degrees, (a) *cnaoi, g. id., m.*; (b) *páménaoi, m. (Prov. 18, 9)*; (c) *cnaoiríteac, -a*; (d) *rnoíse, -šte, m.*

(2) Ruining or destroying, *tomairšáim, -airšue, f.*

W. time, (a) *ῥιωμαδοῖρα* εἰς, -α, *f.* (*m. b.*); (b) *μουλεαδοῖρα* εἰς, -α, *f.* (*m. b.*).

Watch, n., (1) the act of watching, (a) *ῥαῖε*, *g. id.*, *f.*: so shall ye keep the watch of the house, that it be not broken down, *μαρ ῥιν κοιμέατορὺν ῥαῖε ἀν τῆς, ὅς νὰς βῆρτεαρ ῥιὸρ ἐ*, (2 *Kings* 11, 6); (b) *ῥυαῶαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*: watch in the watch-tower, *ὁἰαναρὸ ῥυαῶαρ ἄ ὅτορ νὰ ῥαῖε* (*Isa.* 21, 5).

(2) A watchman or body of watchmen, a sentry, (a) *ῥαῖε* *g. id.*, *f.*: in the beginning of the middle watch, and they had but newly set the watch, *ἰ ὅτορὰς νὰ ῥαῖε μεαῶναῖς, ἡ νὶ μὸ νὰ ῥαῖρο ῥοῖμε ὅο ἐμπεαῶαρ ἀν ῥαῖε ἀμας* (*Judg.* 7, 19); set a watch on him, *εὐρ ῥαῖε ἀν*; (b) *εἰαῖαρ*, -ε, *f.*; (c) *λυῖτ ῥαῖεαῶαῖν*.

(3) The period of the night when a guard does duty and hence a division of the night, *ῥαῖε*, *g. id.*, *f.*, in the fourth watch of the night, *ἰ ῥσιονν νὰ εἰαῖραῖα ῥαῖε ὅο'ν ὀρῶε* (*Mat.* 14, 25).

(4) A small timepiece carried on the person, (a) *υαῖρεαῶοῖρ*, -ὀρα, -ῖ, *m.*; (b) *υαῖρεαῶν*, -ἄν, *m.*.

Watch, v.t., (1) to observe the actions or motions of for any purpose, *ῥαῖμ*, *v.n.* *ῥαῖε*, (*cf.* *√vero*, to ward, guard, perceive; *cf.* *Gr.* *Ῥοράω*, I see; *cf.* *Eng.*, ware, aware, warn): to watch an opportunity, *ῥαῖε ὅο ὁἰανὰν ἀρ υαῖν ὀ'ῥαῖαῖν*; he sent a man to watch him, *ὅο ἐμρ ῥε ῥεαρ ὀά ῥαῖε*; watch him well, *ῥαῖρ ἀρ ὅο μαῖτ*; the wicked watcheth the righteous, *βὶ (βιονν)*

ἀν ὀροῶοῖνε ἄς ῥαῖε ἀρ ἀν βῆρῖεαν, (*Ps.* 37, 32).

(2) To tend, to have in keeping, *ῥεῖτῖν*, -ῖεαῖν.

Watch, v.i., (1) to be awake, to keep awake, (a) *ῥαῖμ*, -ῖε; (b) *ὁἰανὰν ῥαῖε*: couldst thou not watch one hour, *ἀν ἐ νὰρ β'ῆροῖρ ἰεατ ῥαῖε ἀον υαῖε ὅο ὁἰανὰν* (*cf.* *Mark* 14, 37).

(2) To be attentive or vigilant, to keep guard, (a) *ὁἰανὰν ῥαῖε*: watch and pray, *ὁἰαναρὸ ῥαῖε ἡ ὑρῖνῖς* (*Mark* 13, 33); the Lord watch between thee and me, *ὁἰανὰν ἀν τῆςεαῖνα ῥαῖε εαῶρῖν ἄςῖρ τῷ* (*Gen.* 31, 49); (b) *ῥεῖτῖν*, -ῖεαῖν, (*cf.* *√vego*, I am awake, L. vigil).

(3) To look with expectation, to wait, *ὁἰανὰν ῥαῖε*: more than they that watch for the morning, *νὶ ῥα μὸ νὰ ἰεῖτ ῥαῖε ἀρ ἀν μαῖοῖν* (*Ps.* 130, 6).

Watcher, n., one who watches, (1) *ῥοῖῥαῖεαῶ*, -ῖς, *m.*; (2) *ῥεαρ ῥαῖε*, *m.*; (3) *ῥεαρ ῥαῖεαῶαῖν*, -ἄν, *m.*; (4) *pl.* *λυῖτ ῥαῖε*.

Watchful, a., vigilant, attentive, (1) *ῥυαῶαῖρ*, -ῖρα; (2) *(ῥ)αῖεαῶ*, -ῖς; (3) *ῥεῖτῖεαῶ*, -ῖς.

Watchfully, ad., in a watchful manner, *ὅς ἡαῖεαῶ*.

Watchfulness, n., the quality or state of being watchful, (1) *αῖεαῶαρ*, -αιρ, *m.*; (2) *ῥεῖεαῖν*, -αῖρ, *m.*.

Watching at night, n., (1) *ἄῖνεαῖν*, -ἄν, *m.*; (2) *ἄῖνε*, *g. id.*, *f.*, (*cf.* *R.C.* xi. 131, 70); (3) *ῥαῶοῖρῖαῶ*, -ῖς, *m.*; (4) *ῥοῖρ-εοῖεαῶ*, -τα, *m.*; (5) *ῥαῖρῖ-ῖεαῶ*, -α, *f.*.

Watchman, *n.*, one who watches or keeps guard, (1) *féacádoir*, -ópa, -óirí, *m.*; (2) *féar fáire*, *m.*, also *féar fáireacáin*: the w. cried, *o'fuaḡair an féar fáire* (2 *Sam.*, 18, 25); (3) *fáirḡfeóir*, *m.*; (4) *pl.*, *luēt fáire*.

Watch-tower, *n.*, a tower on which a sentinel is set to watch the enemy, *tóir na fáire*; *fáireós*, -óise, -a., *f.*

Watchword, *n.*, a countersign, a pass-word, (1) *foeat na fáire*; (2) *rlánfoeat*, -aí, *m.*

Water, *n.*, (1) the fluid which descends from the clouds as rain and forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc., *uirge*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ḡí, *m.*, and the gathering of the waters called He seas, *asur do épuinnuḡad na nuirge do ḡoir Sé fáirḡse* (*Gen.* 1, 10): that is putting water in the lake or salt in the sea = that is carrying coals to Newcastle, *ir uirge do toč é rim*, *nó bé rim falann do cup ra mur*; foul water, *uirge falač*; running water, *uirge peačta*; holy water, *uirge corpeaḡčta* (also *corpuḡčte*); to swim under water, *rnám fé uirge*; 'tis high water, (a) *tá ré 'n-a lán mair*; (b) *tá an mur lán*. (2) There are several other words in Irish signifying water which are now obsolete except in composition and poetry, as, (a) *án anbhuic*, broth; *anglar*, an (*cf.* worthless drink, *lit.* "grey water"); (b) *burr* (*cf.* *biop-rór*, the water lily); (c) *buat* (*cf.* *Corm. Gl.* 26; *cf.* *biolar*, water-cress); (d) *oobair* (*cf.* *oobaircú*, otter, *lit.* water-hound; *cf.* *W. dwr. Bret. and Corn. dour*); (e) *earc*, -a, *f.*; (f) *ló*: there is no fish in the water,

ní'l éirḡ ar an ló (*Seagán O Neacáin*; *Hard.* II. 20).

Water, *v.t.*, (1) to wet or supply with water, to moisten, to irrigate, (a) *uirḡḡim*, -iuḡad; (b) *flučaim*, -ad: a river went out of Eden to water the garden, *do cuaró abainn amac ar Eoen do flučad an ḡairóin* (*Gen.* 2, 10).

(2) To supply with water for drink, *tabḡaim* (*nó do beirim*) *uirge do*: out of that well they watered their flocks, *ar an oobair rim do beiróir uirge o'a oiréaduib* (*Gen.* 29, 2).

Water, *v.i.*, to shed, secrete, or fill with water, *flučaim*, -ad: my eyes watered, *do fluč mo fúite*; his mouth watered for the food, *do fluč a béat le tóin do'n bíad*.

Water-adder, *n.*, a kind of snake, *ḡilnimeós*, -óise, -a, *f.*

Water-bailiff, *n.*, an officer who protects rivers from fish-poachers *báirfeóir*, -ópa, -rí, *m.*: the occupation or duties of a w.-b., *báirfeóirpeacč*, -a, *f.*

Waterbrash, *n.*, an affection of the stomach accompanied by the rising of a watery liquid into the mouth, pyrosis, (1) *bpučt puad*, *f.*; (2) *ḡlar reite* (Mayo); (3) *ait ar époróe* (*f.l.*); (4) *uonn buróe*, *m.* (*Tyr.*).

Water-closet, *n.*, a privy, cabinet d'aisance, (1) *camra*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *fuaiteoḡ*, -óise, -a, *f.*; (3) *fuaiteac*, *m.*; (4) *teac comḡair*, *m.*

Water-cress, *n.*, *Nasturtium officinale*, the leaves of which are used as a salad, *biolar*, -air, *m.* (*cf.* *O.I. biror*; *W. berior*; *Corn. and Bret. beler*).

Water-dropwort or Water-hemlock, *n.*, *Ceanothe fistulosa*, *τρéαντυρ*.

Waterfall, *n.*, a cascade, a cataract, (1) *εαρ*, -*α*, *m.*; (2) *ρζαρωάν*, -*άιν*, *m.* (*Or.*); (3) *ρζεάιρθεάν*, -*άιν*, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Water-fern, *n.*, the Osmund or Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), *ράρνεαδ ριόζαμάι*.

Water-flag, *n.* (*Iris pseudacorus*) having bright yellow flowers, (1) *(ρ)ειλεαρτμωμ*, *m.*; (2) *ρειλεαρταρ*; (3) *ρλεώτρειαδ*, -*ριζ*, -*ριζε*, *m.*; (4) *ρειλεαρταρ*, -*τριάδ*, *f.*; (5) *ρειλιρτμωμ*, -*ε*, *f.*

Waterfowl, *n.*, any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., *έαν υρζε*.

Watergrass, *n.*, a plant of the genus *Myosotis*, (1) *κοτάριαδ*; (2) *κοτάρνιαδ*. See Scorpion-grass.

Water-hen, *n.*, the common coot, *εεαρ υρζε*, *f.*

Water-horehound, *n.* See Gipsywort.

Wateriness, *n.*, the quality or state of being watery, *υρζεαμίλαδ*, -*α*, *f.*

Waterish, *a.*, somewhat watery, *υρζεαμίλ*, -*μίλ*.

Waterishness. See Wateriness.

Water-lily, *n.*, a blossom or plant of the genus *Nymphaea*, (1) *νιλλεός βάρωτε*, *f.*; (2) *νιλλεός βάρωτε*, *f.*; (3) *νιρ-ρός*, -*ός*, *m.*

White *w.-l.*, (a) *ευρρμίν βάν*; (b) *νιλλεός βάρωτε βάν*; (c) *ριδάζαδ*.

Yellow *w.-l.*, (a) *εαβαν αβανν*; (b) *νιλλεός βάρωτε βάρωτε*; (c) *νιλλεός βάρωτε βάρωτε*; (d) *νιλλεός βάρωτε βάρωτε*; (e) *νιλλεός βάρωτε βάρωτε*.

Water-mill, *n.*, a mill worked by water, *νιλλεανν υρζε*.

Water-mint, *n.*, a kind of sweet-smelling mint (*Mentha aquatica*)

growing in moist places, *μυρμίν θεαρς*, *m.*

Water-newt, *n.*, an aquatic salamander (*Hemisalamandra cristata*), *νιρ νιρβάν*.

Water-ousel, *n.*, a small bird (*Cinclus aquaticus*), (1) *ζαβδ υρζε*, *m.*; (2) *ζαβδαλαδ*, *f.*

Water-parsnip, *n.*, any plant of the aquatic genus *Sium*, (1) *ρολαδ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *ρολαδταρ*, -*αρ*, *m.*

Water-pepper. See Smartweed.

Water-pipe, *n.*, a pipe for conveying water, *ριρ υρζε*.

Water-spider, *n.*, an aquatic spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), *τιοπαλ*, -*αίε*, *f.* (*gl. tipula*).

Water-tight, *a.*, not leaky, *νιοναδ*, -*αίε*.

Water-vole or Water-rat, *n.*, (*Arvicola amphibius*), *νιρβάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*

Water-wagtail. See Wagtail.

Water-wheel, *n.*, any wheel worked by water, *ρωτ υρζε*.

Water-work, *n.*, works for the supply of water to cities and towns, *οβαρ υρζε*.

Watery, *a.*, abounding with water, wet, (1) *υρζεαμίλ*, -*μίλ*; (2) *ριλλε*, -*ίε*: *w. eyes*, *ριλλε ριλλε*.

Wattle, *n.*, a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch, *ειαδ*, -*είε*, -*α*, *f.*

Wave, *n.*, an advancing ridge or swell, as of the sea, (1) *τωμ*, *g. τωμνε*, *pl. -α*, also *τωμντα* and *τωμνταδ*, *f.*: a ship tossed by the waves, *ιωνς αρ ν-α νιρζα τε τωμναι*; (2) *ρωτ*, -*ωτ*, *m.*: the *w.* is coming, *τά αν ρωτ ας τεαδ* (*Clew Bay*).

A sudden *w.*, *νιλλε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ννα*, *m.*

-αιρ, *pl.* -όιτρε, *m.*: the Milky Way, ὁδὸν τοῦ ὕμνου; Σίος καὶ Σπέμε (Ἀν. Κριαοίρ. Θεάμαν); (e) conair, -e, *f.*: the right way to go to heaven, ἡ conair cōir le cūall ar neam (K., Tbb. 255, 8); (f) carán, -áin, *m.*; (g) leirís, -e, *pl.* -i and -eáca, *f.*; (h) idiom, (i) take her and go thy way, ῥάδ cūḡat i ḡ imcís rómāt (Gen. 12, 19); (ii) they are giving way .i. losing heart, τὰ ριὰδ ἄς τὰδαιρτ uáca; (iii) that is exactly the way it is, rín map atá an rḡeal ḡo úipeac; (iv) I lost my way, ὅο cáilleap m'eólar (U.); (v) take the roundabout way, ῥάδ an tim-éall; (vi) we are but a little way from the top, i ḡeáir uáinn an mulla; (vii) this is a thing that is out of my way, ἄς ro nío ná fuil im cōmáctra.

(2) The means by which anything is reached or accomplished, (a) rúḡe, *g. id.* and -aó, *pl.* -ḡce, *f.*: the way of the fool is right in his own eyes, bíonn rúḡe an amaóáin úipeac i n-a rúilú fém (Prov. 12, 15); (b) caoi, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ce, *f.*: I have no way out of it, ní'l aon caoi ar ḡsam (also ní'l aon out ar ḡsam); in the same way, ar an caoi céadona; (c) úóirḡ, -e, *f.*: that is the way, rín an úóirḡ; another way, úóirḡ eite; a way that would save him, úóirḡ a rábáilpeaó é.

(3) Manner, mode, fashion, style, (a) moó, -a, *m.* (*cf.* L. modus): in a more perfect way, ar moó níor foirḡe (P. L. 431): by way of, i moó; in that way, ar an moó rín; (b) cuma, *g. id.*, *pl.* -mca, *f.*: in that way, ar an ḡcuma rán; in some way,

ar cuma éirḡin; (c) treó, *g. id.*, *m.*: in some way, i útreó éirḡin.

(4) A resolved mode of action or conduct, (a) úóirḡ, -e, *f.*: everyone has his own way but our Ned has two ways, τὰ a úóirḡ fém ḡḡ ῥáδ úume áct τὰ úá úóirḡ ḡḡ éamonn ro ḡḡainne; (b) ceao cinn: he gave her her own way, cūḡ ré ceao a cinn úí; (c) rúḡe fém, *f.*: her own way, a rúḡe fém.

Wayfarer, *n.*, one who travels, (1) cairtealaic, -aíḡ, *m.*; (2) cūall-airé, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (3) fear riubail, *m.*; (4) airteánaic, -aíḡ, -aíḡe, *m.*; (5) raonuróe, *g. id.*, *pl.* -úce, *m.*

Wayfaring, *a.*, given to travelling. riublóroeaic, -úḡe.

Waylayer, *n.*, one who waylays another, foitceapán, -áin, *m.*

Wayward, *a.*, (1) perverse, froward, cporca, *ind.*

(2) Taking one's own way, reácmallaic, -aíḡe.

Waywardly, *ad.*, in a wayward manner, (1) ḡo cporca; (2) ḡo reácmallaic.

Waywardness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wayward, (1) cporcaic, -a, *f.*; (2) reácmall, -aill, *m.*

We, the *pl. nom.* case of the pronoun of the 1st person, inn, rinn, *emph.* inne, rinne: both we and our fathers, inn fém aráon ḡḡur áir n-aíḡe (Gen. 46, 34); they are stronger than we, i lárore iáto ná rinn (Numb. 13, 31); that people is greater than we, i mó ná raóme úto ná rinne (Deut. 1, 28); we will be with thee, beró rinne map aon teat (Ezra 10, 4); art thou not also become weak as we,

náir laḡað ṡúra fōr mar inne
(Isa. 14, 10).

Weak, *a.*, (1) wanting in physical strength: specifically, (a) deficient in strength of body, (i) laḡ, *comp.* laḡe; (ii) airmneartmar, -aḡe (not strong); (iii) éḡlroḡe, *ind.* (frail); (iv) ḡan bḡiḡ; (v) ḡan tapa; (vi) fann, *comp.* fainne (infirm); (b) lacking ability for an appropriate function or office, (i) fann, -ainne: a w. stomach, ḡone fann; (ii) failiḡṡeac, -ṡiḡe: a w. remembrance, cuimne failiḡṡeac; (iii) laḡ, -aḡe: a w. memory, meabair laḡ; weak-eyed, laḡfúiteac, -uḡe; weak-sighted, laḡraḡaricac, -aḡe; weak-voiced, laḡḡlórac, -aḡe; (c) frail, soft, (i) cláir, -e; (ii) maot, -oite; (d) not able to sustain any great weight, pressure or strain, laḡ, -aḡe: a w. board, cláir laḡ; a w. rope, téao laḡ; (e) not firmly united or adhesive, easily broken to pieces, eḡlunneac, -nḡe; (f) not able to resist external force or onset, éaoainḡean, -ḡne: a w. fortress, cairleán éaoainḡean; a w. barricade, corḡ éaoainḡean; (g) low, feeble, faint, (i) caol, -oite: a w. voice, ḡuṡ caol; (ii) faon, -oine: he answered weakly and tremblingly, ṡo fḡeaḡair ré ḡo faon cḡiṡeaḡlac (T. E. S. 108).

(2) Not showing mental strength, (a) feeble of mind, spiritless, ruarac, -aḡe; (b) indicating lack of judgment, hence foolish, (i) baot, -oite, (ii) érotreórac, -aḡe; (c) not decided or confirmed, luaimneac, -nḡe; (d) not able to withstand temptation, persuasion, etc., (i) laḡ, -aḡe: guard thy heart on

this w. side, reacain ṡo époroḡe ar an ṡtaoḡ laḡ ro; (ii) ruair-eac, -riḡe; (e) wanting in power to influence, (i) neimḡriḡeac, -ḡiḡe; (ii) neimḡriḡḡmarac, -aḡe; (iii) ḡan. éiḡeacṡ; (f) wanting in point or vigour of expression, laḡbḡioḡac, -aḡe; (g) not potent or effective, feeble, laḡ, -aḡe: w. prayers, uḡinaḡṡe laḡa.

Weaken, *v.i.*, to become weak, to lose strength or spirit, meac luḡim, -uḡað.

Weaken, *v.t.*, to make weak, (1) laḡuḡim -uḡað; (2) laḡaim, -að; (3) ṡéanaim laḡ; (4) ṡineartuḡim, -uḡað.

Weakling, *u.*, a weak or feeble creature, (1) ṡonán, áin, *m.*; (2) ṡearóil, *g. id., pl. -e, m.*; (3) ṡeḡeaimain, -mna, *f.*; (4) ṡácraán, *m. (Don.)*; (5) báirín, *m. (M.) lit. small death* (also báir naomṡa; (6) riobḡar, -ar, -arḡe, *m.*; (7) réiṡleac, -uḡ, -uḡe, *m.*; (8) fairpín, *m.*; (9) mionḡac, aḡ *m.*; (10) meacán, áin, *m.*; (11) *pl., doir fann m.*; (12) ṡeópurḡe, *m. (Arm. and Tyr.)*.

Weakness, *n.*, the quality or state of being weak; (1) laḡe *g. id., f.*; (2) laḡeacṡ, -a, *f.*; (3) inḡiṡe, *f.*; (4) laḡbḡiḡ, *f.*; (5) laḡacair, -air, *m.*; (6) laḡair, -air, *m.*; (7) airmneart, *m.*; (8) anḡfainne, *f.*; (9) fainne, *ḡ. id., f. (Æn. 77)*; (10) meirḡe, *g. id., f.*; (11) meirḡeacṡ, -a, *f.*; (12) meirṡneacair, -air, *m.*; (13) miṡreóir, *f.*; (14) fannṡair, -e, *f.*; (15) tḡeṡeacṡ, -a, *f.*; (16) cláir, -áir, *m. (S.R., 3315)*, also cláirṡe, *f. (S.R., 5351)*; (17) maioirṡe, *g. id., f.*; (18) eḡlunn, *g. id. f.*; (19) neimḡriḡ, -e, *f.*

Weak-spirited, *a.*, without courage or life, (1) *τλάιτ*, -*e*; (2) *ινιρ-τεαδ*, -*τιγε*.

Weal, Wale, *n.*, the mark of a stroke as of a whip, (1) *ρρואιc*, -*e*, -*εαννα*, *f.*; (2) *ρεαρβ*, -*ειρβε*, *pl.*, -*αδα*, *f.*

Weal, *n.*, prosperity, welfare, (1) *μαίτεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*: the public weal, the common weal, *αν μαίτεαρ πuiblōe*; (2) *τεαρ*, -*α*, *m.*, with *πuiblōe*.

Wealth, *n.*, large possessions, affluence, riches, actual and *fig.*, (1) *παρόβρεαρ*, -*ιρ*, *m.*: *σο n-άρουιγρō Cpioρτ ι γεέim ιαο te παρόβρεαρ na ηγράρ* (*D. D. 1*); (2) *conác*, *m.*, fame is better than wealth, *ιρ πεάρι ciú ná conác*; (3) *παέμαρ*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (4) *μαοim*, -*e*, *f.*, *τις αν μαοim ι n-αιτ na céille/ιρ αν éiall ι n-αιτ na μαοime/rim é βειρ αν óimhro pona/ιρ αν ουme οona cpioinna*; (5) *innme*, *g. id.*, *f.*; contentment is the greatest wealth, *intinn páruigēte poša zac innme*; (6) *ionnmur*, -*uir*, *m.*; (7) *ppré*, *g. id. f.*: where there is wealth there is misfortune, *αν áιτ a mbíonn ppRé bíonn tubairte* (*U.*); (8) *rtór*, -*óir*, *m.*; (9) *cirte*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (10) *roáar*, -*αιρ*, *m.*; (11) *ταργε*, *g. -αο*, *dat. -γiρ. f.*

Wealthy, *a.*, having wealth, (1) *παρόβιρ*, -*βρε*; *αν ουme παρόβιρ ας τέανάm ηγimn/ιρ binn te zac áon a γlōp*; / *αé ιρ peirβε ná epann ηγafainne ι ηγορτ/αν ουme βοét ας τέανάm ppóιρτ* (*U. prov.*); (2) *μαοimeac*, -*niγε*; (3) *παέmurac*, -*aiγε*.

Wean, *v.t.*, to gradually deprive a child of its mother's milk, (1) *θεαυιγim ó éic*; (2) *coiγim ó éic*: to wean a child, *teanō*

οο coiγs ó éicóaim; the day that Isaac was weaned, *αν ιά οο coiγσεαδ ιηaac ó éic*, (*Gen. 21, 8*); (3) he was weaned, (*a*) *βαιμεαδ αν éicó oe*; (*b*) *βαιμεαδ oe'n éic é*.

Weapon, *n.*, an implement to fight with, (1) *αρm*, *g. αιpm*, *pl. id.*, *m.* (*cf. L. arma*, *Eng. arms*, and *W. arf.*), a hand weapon, *αρm láime*: guns, pistols, etc., *αρm láimte*; (2) military weapons, *τρεαλλam caáa*.

Weaponless, *a.*, without weapons, *neamarmta*.

Wear. See Weir.

Wear, *n.*, clothes, *éaoac cuip*.

Wear, *v.t.*, (1) to carry on one's person, as an article of clothing, ornament, warfare, etc., *caitim*, -*team*: if the cap does not suit you, do not w. it, *μαpa n-οιρεann αν caipín ουιτ ná caié é*.

(2) To consume by use, *caitim*, -*team*: may you live to w. it, *σο μαιρō ιρ σο γεαίtrō tú é*.

(3) To impair by waste, attrition, percussion, scraping, etc., *caitim*, -*team*: waters w. stones, *caíteann na huirgeaδa na cloca* (*Job 14, 19*); a drop that is continually falling will w. a hole in the grey stone, *αν βραon a bíor ι γεóimurōe ας tuitim caíteprō pé poll 'pan éloic γlair*.

To w. out, (1) to harass, to tire, (*a*) *caitim*, -*team*: he shall w. out the saints, *caíteprō pé amac na nam* (*Dan. 7, 25*); (*b*) *τραoóaim*, -*αδ*; (2) to outlive, *maim*, -*ream*.

Wear, *v.i.*, (1) to last, *maim*, -*ream*: your clothes w. well, *maireann οο éuro éaoais σο μαιé*.

(2) To decay, *enaoróm*, *v.n.* *enaoi*: thou wilt surely w. away

both thou and this people that is with thee, *cnaoíodó tú ar go deimhin tú féin 7 an pobal-ra do' focaíar* (*Ex.* 18, 18).

Wearable, *a.*, fit to be worn, *ioncaíte*.

Wearer, *n.*, one who wears or carries: the w. best knows where the shoe pinches, *ir é an duine ar a mbíonn an bprós ir fearr pior cá lugeann sí ar*.

Wearied, *a.*, tired, exhausted, fatigued, *rgíteac, -tíge*: w. from work, (*a*) *rgíteac ó obair* (*cf. Ir. Gl.* 614); (*b*) *tnáíte*.

Weariness, *n.*, the quality or state of being weary or tired, (1) *tuippe(ac), f.*; (2) *rgít, -e, f.*; (3) *rgíor, -ire, f. (Or.)*; (4) *atuippe, g. id., f. (mental)*; (5) excessive w., *támčiuippe, f.*

Wearing, *n.*, the act of wearing or carrying, as clothes, *caíteam, -íte, m.*: w. constantly, *pior-caíteam, m.*; w. cast-off clothes, *aécaíteam, m.*

Wearisome, *a.*, tiresome, *tuippeac, -ríge*.

Wearisomely, *ad.*, in a wearisome manner, *go tuippeac*.

Wearisomeness, *n.*, the state or quality of being weary, *tuippe-ac, -a, f.*

Weary, *v.t.*, to tire, to fatigue, (1) *tuippríim, -iuḡad*: she wearied herself with lies, *do tuipprí sí í féin le bpréḡad* (*Ezek.* 24, 12); (2) *tnácaim, -ad*.

Weary, *v.i.*, to grow tired, to become exhausted, *rgítíim, -iuḡad*.

Weary, *a.*, tired, fatigued, (1) *tuippeac, -ríge*; (2) *támčiuippeac, -ríge*; (3) *corca, ind.*; (4) *tnácaac, -aríge*; (5) *ruaróte, ind.*; (6) *traocta*.

Weasand, *n.*, the windpipe, (1) *rgóinnac, -arí, m.*, also *g. -aríge, pl. -a, f.*; (2) *ḡaoctán, -án, m.*

Weasel, *n.*, a small carnivorous animal of the genus *Putorius*, (1) *earós, -óige, -a, f.*; (2) *iarós, f.*

Weather, *n.*, the state of the atmosphere, (1) *ríon, -íne, -nta, f.*: it is bad w. that is not good for someone, *ir otc an tríon nac maíť do dom* (*D. E.* 142); the worst of every w. is frost, but even frost is better than continual rain, *oioḡa ḡac ríne ríoc acť ir fearr ríoc ná ríor-báirteac*; good w., *romeann*; bad w., *doimeann*; hard dry w., *cruaróríon, f.*; rough w., *ḡairb-ríon, f.*; tempestuous w., *ḡail-ríon, f.*; (2) *aimpear, -rípe, f.*: we have fine w. now, *tá aimpear bpréḡa ḡḡaimn anoir*; I do not think the w. is settled yet, *ní oóḡ uíom ḡo bpuil an aimpear rocair fóř*; (3) *uain, -e, f.*: we are having wet w., *tá uain flúac ḡḡaimn*; bad, inclement w., *opocúaim*.

W. side of a ship, *bóřo na ḡaoite*.

Wet w., (1) *flúclac, -arí, m.*; (2) *flúcar, -air, m.*; (3) *flúcra, m.*; (4) *flúcán, m.*; (5) *boḡlac, -arí, m. (Don.)*.

Weather-beaten, *a.*, worn by exposure to the weather, *ríon-buanťe, ind.*

Weathercock, *n.*, a vane, *coileac ḡaoite*.

Weatherglass (Poor man's), *n.*, the red-flowered pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), *řalcairpe, g. id., m.*

Weave, *v.t.*, to intertwine threads so as to make cloth, *říim, -ḡe* (*cf. ř véḡo, I wind*).

in a w., *i* gceann reáctmáine; he has been here a w., *tá ré annro le reáctmáin*; we shall have enough in another w., *berò ár nóbáin ašáinn i gceionn reáctmáine eile*; last w., *an tr. réo šab tóramn*.

Week-day, *n.*, any day of the week except Sunday, *óálač -aig m.*: w.-d. and Sunday are the same for me, *ir mar a céile ašam-ra Óomnac ir óálač*.

Weekly, *a.*, happening once a week, *šac reáctmáin*.

Weep, *v.i.*, to shed tears, to cry, (1) *šuitim, v.n. šul*; (2) *caoinim, -neab*; (3) *caoróim, v.n. caoi*.

Weeping, *n.*, the act of crying, (1) *šul, g. šuil and šola, m.*: w. you would not be the better of hearing, *šul náir fearroé óuit éirteačt leir*; (2) *caoi, g. id., f.*: w. for her spouse, *aš caoi a céile*; w. bitterly, *óéarčaoimeab, -nte, m.*

Weft. *See* Woof.

Weigh, *v.t.*, to ascertain the weight of, (1) *meabáim, v.n. meab* (*cf. √ mé, mēdó, to measure*; L. metior, I measure; Skr. ma, to measure; Eng. mete); (2) *meapáim, v.n. meap*; (3) *léirméapáim*; (4) *tómáirim, -már*: let him weigh me in an even balance, *tóimreabó ré mé i meabó cočpom* (*Job* 31, 6); (5) *cočpomáim, -ab*: they w. silver in the balance, *cočpomáro aigšeoó annra meab* (*Isa.* 46, 6); to w. down, *trómáim, -ab*.

Weigh-bridge, *n.*, a weighing machine on which loaded carts may be weighed, *ópoíceabó tóim-áirce*.

Weighing, *n.*, the act of ascertaining the weight of a thing, (1)

meabácam, -ana, f., also *meab-ácamt, f.*; (2) *cočpomabó, -mčta, m.*; (3) *meap, -ta, m.*; (4) *léirméap, -ta, m.*

Weighing machine, *n.*, *ilmeabó, -eróe, -a, f.*

Weight, *n.*, the result found by the act of weighing, (1) *cočpom, -ruim and -pomá, m.*: just weights, *cočruim cočpomá* (*Lev.* 19, 36); she is worth her own w. in gold, *ir riú a cočpom réim ó'ór i*; (2) *meabáčan, -áin, m.*; (3) *tómáir, g. toimre, f.*, also *m.*; a name of weight, *áim toimre* (*T.P. II.*, 119; *cf.* taking his measure, as a tailor, *tóšáimč a toimre*); (4) *truime, g. id., f.*; (5) *troimeabčt, -a, f.*; (6) weight, as in a clock, *trómán, -áin, m.*; (7) weights and measures, *cočpom 7 tómar*.

Weigher, *n.*, one who weighs, *meabóčóir, -óra, -rí, m.*

Weightily, *ad.*, in a weighty manner, *šo tróm*.

Weightiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being weighty, *truime, g. id., f.*

Weightless, *a.*, without weight, *šan truime*.

Weighty, *a.*, having weight, (1) *tróm, comp. truime and troimroe*:

*Ni troimroe loč an tača,
Ni troimroe eac an rruan,
Ni troimroe caora a holann,
Ni troimroe colann ciall.*

(2) *trómóda, ind.*

Weir, *n.*, a dam in a river for various purposes, (1) *copa, gen. -ab, d. -aró, pl. -abóda, f.* (*cf.* Ceann Copabó, Kincora; *cf.* Baile na Copabó, Ballinacurra, *gen.* also *córamn*; *cf.* W. cornio to

dam. Μαιμηττιη να Κορμάν = Midleton, Co. Cork); (2) αἶρε, *g. id., pl. -ρί, f. (Ker.)*; (3) βιορξοῖν, -ξοῖα, *f.*

Weird, *a.*, unearthly, supernatural, αορᾶς, -αῖξε.

Welcome, *n.*, salutation to a new-comer, (1) ράιτε, *g. id., pl. -τί* and -τεᾶθ, *f.*: ράιτε ρόματ; ράιτε ἡ ρίε ρόματ; céad míle ράιτε ρόματ; (2) Όια το βεᾶτα: w. to pleasure every time it comes, Όέ βεᾶτα ἀν ῥυαῖρε ζᾶς υαῖρ ἃ ὀτιοεᾶρὸ ρί (*Or.*); also Sé το βεᾶτα; never w. you, νάραβ é το βεᾶτα; also νάρα Όέ το βεᾶτα.

Welcome, *a.*, received with gladness, ράιτεᾶς, -τιξε.

Welcoming, *n.*, the act of saluting with kindness, as a new-comer, ράιτιυζᾶθ, -ιξε, *m.*: w. us to their own country, ἄς ράιτιυζᾶθ ρόμαῖνν ὅ'α ὀτίρ ρέιν.

Weld, *n.*, an herb (*Reseda luteola*) called also dyer's broom, dyer's rocket, dyer's weed, wild woad. It is used by dyers to give a yellow colour, (1) burðe móρ: as yellow as weld, cóm burðe leῖρ ἀν mburðe móρ; (2) lur burðe móρ.

Weld, *v.t.*, to join as two pieces of iron when red-hot, (1) τᾶτᾶιμ, -αῶ; (2) τᾶτῡῖμ, -υζᾶθ.

Weld, *n.*, the joint made by welding, τᾶτ, -α, *pl.*, -anna, *m.*

Welder, *n.*, one who welds, (1) τᾶτόη, *gen.* -όρα, *pl.* -όρη, *m.*; (2) τᾶταῖρε, *g. id., pl.*, -ρί *m.*

Welding, *n.*, the act of one who welds, (1) τᾶτᾶθ, -ᾶίτε, *m.*; (2) τᾶτῡζᾶθ, -υῖξε, *m.*

Welfare, *n.*, prosperity, (1) ροναρ -αρ, *m.*; (2) μαῖτεαρ, -α, *m.*; (3) λεαρ, -α, *m.*

Well, *n.*, (1) a spring, a fountain, (a) τοβαρ, -αῖρ, *pl. id.*, τοιβρεᾶς, *m.*, also τοιβρυο, -ε, -ι, *f.*; (b) ροῖννε, *pl. -ρί f.*; (c) (ρ)υαράν, -ᾶν, *m.* (*cf.* Oranmore near Galway).

(2) A pit or hole dug deep enough to reach water, τοβαρ, -αῖρ, *pl. id.*, and τοιβρεᾶς, *m.*: all the wells which his father's servants had digged, ἀν ἡτε τοβαρ ὅ'αρ τοῦτᾶτοαρ μῡννῡτῡρ ἃ ᾶτᾶρ (*Gen.* 26, 15).

(3) *Fig.*, A source of supply, fountain, well-spring, τοβαρ, -αῖρ, *pl. id.*, *f.*, τοιβρεᾶς, *m.*: the well of grace, τοβαρ να ηζράρ; the well of life, τοβαρ να βεᾶτᾶθ.

Well, *ad.*, (1) in a good or proper manner, justly, rightly, ζο μαῖτ: if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door, muna νοεαῖνα tú ζο μαῖτ ᾶτά ἀν πεᾶςᾶθ ἡ-α λῡῖξε ἄς ἀν ὀορῡρ (*Gen.* 4, 7); say little but say it well, ἀβαῖρ ζο βεᾶζᾶν ᾶτ ἀβαῖρ ζο μαῖτ é.

(2) Suitably to the occasion, adequately, fully, thoroughly: she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness, ρεᾶςᾶρ ρί ζο μαῖτ το ρῡῖξτίῡ ἃ μῡννῡτῡρ ἡ ἡῖ ἡτέᾶν ρί ᾶῖᾶν ἀν ὀιοῖᾶοῖμῡρ (*Prov.* 31, 27); 'tis well for you that you met him, ἡ μαῖτ ὀῡῡτῡρε μαῖρ το τᾶῖᾶρὸ ρé οῖτ; well in front. ζο μαῖτ ᾶρ τοῖᾶς; I know well. τᾶ ῑοῖρ ᾶζᾶμ ζο μαῖτ (νό ζο ρόῖᾶῖτ); well done! τᾶ ζο μαῖτ!; ἡ μαῖτ ἀν ᾶῖτ ἃ ρᾶβαῖρ! μαῖτ ἀν ρεᾶρ! ἡ μαῖτ é ῑᾡ; ζο ρᾶῖ-ᾡᾶῖτ.

(3) In such a manner as is desirable or as could be wished. ζο μαῖτ: how are you? (i)

cionnur ταιοι? (M.), (ii) cia
 ταιοι ὅπου τῷ? (Con.), (iii)
 σοροέ μαρ ἀτά τῷ? (U.); I am
 well, τάμ σο μαίτ; very well,
 τά σο μαίτ (be it so).

Well, *a.*, (1) In good condition or
 circumstances, fortunate, happy,
 advantageous, convenient; (a)
 μαίτ, -e: it was well with us in
 Egypt, ἡ μαίτ το ὁδῶν ἀγαπῶν
 ῥαν Ἑγύπτ (Numb. 11, 18);
 ἡ μαίτ ἀτάτῃ ἀς ἀν λυέτ τοῖς
 ἀν ἐοί το; (b) σο μαίτ: are
 things well with you, ὅπου ἡ
 ῥω σο μαίτ ἀγατῃ; may it
 be well with him (the dead per-
 son), ὑμῶν μαίτ ἀν ἡμερῶ ὅ ἔ.

(2) Being in health, sound in
 body; (a) σο μαίτ: is your
 father well, the old man of
 whom you spoke, ἀν ὅπου ὁ
 ν-ἀτῇ σο μαίτ, ἀν ῥαντοῦ
 ἀρ ἀρ λαβῶν (Gen. 43, 27).
 He is not well but he still lives,
 νίλ ῥέ σο μαίτ ἀτ τά ῥέ βεῶ
 ῥόρ: he is not very well, νίλ
 ῥέ σο ῥόμαίτ; (b) ἀρ ῥόγναμ;
 is he well, ὅπου ῥέ ἀρ ῥόγναμ;
 he is not well, νίλ ῥέ ἀρ ῥόγναμ;
 he was not well yesterday, νί
 ῥαῖρε ἀρ ῥόγναμ ἡμέρῃ; ὅ ἔ
 ῥαν βεῖτ ἀρ ῥόγναμ ἡμέρῃ; (c)
 ῥλάν-ἀμε: may they be alive
 and well, ῥλάν βεῶ σο ῥαῖρα;
 may you be well (in answering a
 salutation), ῥλάν ἀ βεῖν (M.);
 ῥλάν ἀ βεῖρα τῷ (Con.); (d)
 μέανῃ, *ind.*, also, μέανῃ and
 μέανῃ: it is well for him, ἡ
 μ. ὅ; (e) ἀοῖν, -ῥνε: it is
 well for you, ἡ ἀοῖν τοῦ; (f)
 ἀρ ῥεῖρα; (g) ἀρ ὁδῷ.

Well, *interj.*, ἀνοδῷ.

Well-adapted, *a.*, κοῖνῶν, -ῥεῖ.

Welladay, *interj.*, alas! (1) μονῶν;
 (2) μο λέαν; (3) ῥόραον; (4)
 ὁόν; (5) ἡμερῃ, ἡμερῃ.

Well-behaved, *a.*, (1) ἡμῶν,
 -ῥε, also, ῥεῖνῶν, *ind.*;
 (2) νόρα, -ῥε; (3) μοῦαν,
 -ῥε; (4) ῥοῖρα, -ῥε; (5)
 ῥαῖρα, -ῥε; (6) σο ῥεῖ-
 ἡμῶν.

Well-done! *interj.*, βουῶν λέατ!

Well-bred, *a.*, cultivated, polite,
 (1) ῥεῖνῶν; (2) οἷν, *ind.*;
 (3) ῥαῖν, *ind.*

Well-favoured, *a.*, handsome, (1)
 ῥε, -ῥε; (2) ῥεῖνῶν, -ῥε;
 (3) ῥεῖν-ῥεῖν, -ῥε.

Well-fed, *a.*, fat, (1) βεῖνῶν; (2)
 κοῖνῶν.

Well-flavoured, *a.*, agreeable to
 the taste, (1) ῥοῖρα, *ind.*; (2)
 ῥεῖνῶν, *ind.*

Well-groomed, *a.*, trim, ῥλῃ, -e.

Well-mannered, *a.*, courteous,
 polite, (1) ῥοῖρα, -ῥε; (2)
 ῥαῖρα, -ῥε.

Well-nigh, *ad.*, almost, nearly,
 ὁ ῥοῖρα. *See* Almost.

Well-ordered, *a.*, neatly arranged,
 ὁ ῥε, -ῥε.

Well-set, *a.*, well put together, (1)
 ῥεῖν; (2) ῥαῖν.

Well-shaped, *a.*, (1) ῥεῖνῶν,
ind.; (2) ὁ ῥε, -ῥε; (3) ἡ-
 ῥεῖν, -ῥε.

Well-spoken, *a.*, speaking well or
 kindly, (1) ῥεῖνῶν, -ῥε;
 (2) ῥεῖνῶν, -ῥε.

Well-tasted, *a.*, having an agree-
 able taste, ῥοῖρα, *ind.*

Welsh, *a.*, of or pertaining to Wales
 or its inhabitants, ῥεῖνῶν.

Welshman, *n.*, a native of Wales,
 ῥεῖνῶν, -ῥε, *m.*

Welt, *n.*, (1) the mark of a blow,
 (a) λέα, -ῥε, *pl.* -ῥ, *m.*; (b)
 ῥεῖν, -e, -ῥε, *f.*; (c) ῥεῖν,
 -ῥε, -ῥε, *f.*; (d) ῥεῖν, *g.*
 ῥεῖν, -ῥ, *f.*

(2) A cord covered with cloth,
 ῥεῖν, -ῥ, -ῥε, *f.*

(3) A narrow strip of leather between the upper and the sole, buinne, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*: the w. of a shoe, b. b'róige.

Wen, *n.*, a sebaceous cyst, (1) *pluít, -úit, m.*; (2) *rine, g. id., pl. -ní, f.*; (3) *rineac, -nig, -nighe, m.*

Wench, *n.*, a low vicious young woman, (1) *preabós, -óige, -a, f.*; (2) *toice, g. id., pl. -cí, m.*

Wend, *v.i.*, to go, *iméigim, -teacét.*

Went, *imp. of Go*: I w. home, *do éuaðar abáile*; he w. away, *do éuaró ré cum riubail*; they w. backward, *do éuaðar i noiaró a gcúit*; till we w. across the sea, *go noeacamar anonn tar ráile*; they w. their way, *o' iméigeadar rómpa*; *do gluair-eaðar oirca*; *do buaileaðar rómpa*; *an bealaic rim do gába-aðar.*

Wept, *imp. of Weep*: he w., *do gnu ré.*

Were, the *imp. indic. pl.*, and subjunctive *sing.* and *pl.* of To Be: we w., *bíomar-ne*; as it w., (i) *mar do beaó*, (ii) *mar a beaó*; w. I rich, *oá mbeinn-re rarbóir*; if it w. so, *oá mbeaó ré mar rim*; if you w. an honest man, *oá mbeiceá-ra aó' óime macánta*; and the evening and the morning w. the second day, *asur do buó i an nóm 7 an mhardean an dara lá (Gen. 1, 8)*; as they w. not there, *de b'píg ná raib riao ann*; if you w. not a fool, *muna (nó mara) mbeaó turra aó amaoán*; w. it not for the drink, *amar (=mar) b'é an t-ól (Or.)*.

West, *n.*, the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox, (1) *iar*; (2) *iartar, -air, m.*: from w. to east . . . of

Munster, *ó iartar go noirtar . . . muman (A. McC. 57, 14)*;

(3) *ruineaó, -nro, m.*; motion to the w., *riar*; rest in the w., *tiar*; motion from the w. to here, *anar*; in the w., *leartiar* and *lartiar*.

West, *a.*, (1) lying toward or situated in the west, *tiar*: the w. boundary, *an teorann tiar*.

(2) Proceeding towards the west, *riar*: a w. course, *cúrra riar*.

(3) Coming from the west, *anar*: the w. wind, *an gaoic anar*.

West, *ad.*, westward, *riar*.

Westerly, *a.*, relating to the west, *iartar, ind.*

Westerly, *ad.*, towards the west, *riar*.

Western, *a.*, of or pertaining to the west, in the west, *tiar*.

Western part, *iartar, -air, m.*

Westward, *ad.*, toward the west, *riar*: I turned w., *éusar m' aóaró riar*.

Wet, *v.t.*, to make moist with water, etc., (1) *pluicaim, -aó*: let it be wet with the dew of heaven, *pluictar é le oirúic neime*; (2) wet the tea, *cuir an té ar maor*.

Wet, *a.*, moist, *pluic, comp. plice*: my clothes are all wet, *tá m'éaóac go léir pluic*; wet weather, *amrur pluic*; wet ground, *talam pluic*. Note.—The form of an adjective is not changed when it is the predicate of a sentence, and the noun is the subject (*O'D. Gram. 349*).

Wet, *n.*, moisture in a considerable degree, (1) *plice, g. id., f.*; (2) *plicroeacét, -a, f.*; (3) *pluicán, -ám, m.*: the wet sticks to my

very skin, *tá an fliucán le mo éiríceann-ra*.

Wether, *n.*, a castrated ram, (1) *molt*, *gen. and pl. muilt*, *m.*; (2) *moltacán*, *-áin*, *m.* (*moltacán*, *W. Lim. and Cork*), *dims. molt-án*, *m.*, and *moltín*, *m.* (*Mayo*).

Wetness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wet, *flúeáct*, *-a*, *f.*

Wetting, *n.*, the act of making or becoming wet, *flúeáð*, *-éta*, *m.*

Whack, *n.*, a resounding blow, (1) *palitós*, *-óise*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *pleanisc*, *-a*, *m.*

Whale, *n.*, a very large aquatic animal of the genus Cetacea, (1) *míol móir*; (2) *blaoç*, *-oic*, *m.*: not equal, a w. and a minnow, *ní raib blaoç ir mašar* (*D. K. 85*); (3) *blerómíol*, *m.*; (4) *lapadóan*, *-áin*, *m.*

Wharf, *n.*, a quay, a pier, *céað*, *g. céirð*, *pl. céaðanna*, *m.* (*céirð*, *Con.*).

What, *pron. and a.*, (1) an interrog. *pron.*, (a) *créao*: what hast thou done? *créao do rinne tú* (*Gen. 4, 10*); what good shall I do? *créao í an maic do déanfaró mé?* (*Mat. 19, 16*); what else? *créao eile?*; what from? *créao ar?*; (b) *cao*, (*cf. √ kos*, *m.*; *ka*, *f.*; *kod*, *neut*; *cf. L. qui, quae, quod*, and *Ir. cia, cé, cao*): what is that? *cao é rin?*; what does he say? *cao deir ré?*; what is the reason? *cao é an cúir?*; what is that to me? *cao é rin dom-ra?*; what have I to do with you? *cao tá ašam-ra le déanamlibre?*; what is wisdom? *cao ir eašna ann?*; what ails him, *cao ta air?*; what for? what reason? *cao fáct*; (c) *šoroé*, sometimes *caróé*: what

happened to you, *šoroé o'eiurš ouit* (*nó leat*)?; what age are you? (d) *caróé an doir atá ašat?* (*Don.*); (e) *šoroé an doir atá ašat?* (*Or.*); (f) *cá*: *cf. W. pa.*, what price? *cá méro?*; what hour? *cá huair?*; what was the necessity for running, *cá móir ouit iur?*; what age are you, *cá harir tú* (*Or.*); (g) *cia* (*cf. W. pwy*; *Corn. pyse*; *Bret. piu*; *cé*; what place, *cé áir*; (h) *céir'o*, (*cé iur*); what is that *céir'o é rin*; (i) *Idiom*: what have I to do with that? *cionnur a báineann rin dom*.

(2) As an exclamation, (a) *Independently*, *ciro*: what, my son? and what, son of my womb? and what, son of my vows? *ciro*, a *míc*? *γ ciro a mic mo bponn?* *γ ciro, a mic mo móroionn?* (*Prov. 31, 2*); (b) *Adjectively* meaning how great, how remarkable, *cao é nó caróé* also *šoroé*: what folly, *caoé mar amadóantaçt*; what rain, *šoroé mar fearčaimn*; what a fright he would give her, *caoé mar šer a bainfeað ré airčí*.

What a pity! (a) *ir truaš*: Holy virgin what a pity, a *múipe ir truaš*! (b) *raipe*!

(3) As a relative pronoun, a which eclipses, (a) *used substantively*: what I say is true, *ir fíor a n-abraim*; it is to them he left what (or all) he had, *ir oóib o'fáš ré a raib aise*; (b) *Adjectively*: what hostages Creevan brought with him, a *otus Cnuimčan do šiallaib leir*; he would forego what rent he (the tenant) owed, *do maic-feað ré a raib de cíor air*.

(4) Used substantively meaning *the thing or a thing which*, (a) *an ruo*: what is collected meanly goes badly, *an ruo do bauiſt̃ear ſo boct imt̃iſeann ré ſo notc*; (b) *ruo*: I will have a smoke now at my ease, what I have not had since morning, *berò reáç aſam anoir ar mo iocraçt ruo naç raib aſam ó marom*.

Whatever, Whatsoever, *pron.*, anything soever which, (1) *ſrò b'é*; (2) *ſiorò b'é (M.)*; (3) *cibe*; (4) *ſibé*; (5) *pé*: whatever person, *pé oume*; whatsoever thou hast in the city, *ſrò b'é ar biç aca aſat annra çat̃raſç (Gen. 19, 12)*.

Wheat, *n.*, a cereal grass (*triticum vulgare*) and the grain it produces, *cpuit̃neáçt*, -a, *f.*; the w. and the rye were not smitten, *nior buateáð an çpuit̃neáçt ná an reáſat (Ex. 9, 32)*.

Wheatgrass, *n.*, (1) *Agropyrum caninum*, *bpuimféar*, -féir, *m.*

(2) *Panicum virgatum*, *pior-çan*, -ám, *m.*

(3) Dwarf, *coiçce áðaiç*.

Wheatear, *n.*, a small singing bird (*Saxicola ænanthe*), (1) *cloçarán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *bpuſgeal*, *f.*; (3) *boſaçán*, *m.*; (4) *boſ an loçám*.

Wheedle, *v.t.*, to cajole, flatter or coax, (1) *meallaim*, -að; (2) *blaðraim*, *v.n.* *blaðar*, and -ðaireáçt; (3) *bleáçtaim*, -að; (4) *bpreáſnuſim*, -uſað.

Wheedler, *n.*, one who wheedles, (1) *blaðaire*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (2) *bleroir*, *gen. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (3) *bleáçtaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*; (4) *cluanròe*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -òçe, *m.*; (5) *cluanaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -rí, *m.*

Wheedling, *a.*, cajoling, coaxing, (1) *blaðaireáç*, -riſe; (2) *bleroir*, -riſe.

Wheedling, *n.*, the act of one who wheedles, (1) *blaðaireáçt*, -a, *f.*; (2) *bpreáſnuſað*, -uſçe, *m.*; (3) *blerò*, -e, *f.*; (4) *meallað*, -ica: the girl trying to wheedle money from the old man, *an cailín aſ iarrarò ariſro do meallað ó'n tpeanroume*; (5) *cluanaireáçt*, -a, *f.*

Wheel, *n.*, (1) as of a coach, *poç*, *gen.* -a, *pl.* -anna and -aí, *m.*: the wheels of a coach, *poçái cóirte*.

(2) Small, as (a) *poit̃leóſ*, -óſe, -a, *f.*; (b) *poçán*, -ám, *m.* (*cf.* W. rhod; Bret. rod; L. rota; G. rad).

(3) A spinning w., *túrna*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -aí, *m.* (*túrne*, *Don.* and *Mayo*).

(4) Potter's w., *poit̃leán*, -ám, *m.*: I went down to the potter's house and behold he wrought a work on the wheels, *do çuarò mé rior ſo tiſ an çéirò-çré 7 feuç o'oirpuiſ ré obair ar na poit̃leánaib (Jer. 18, 3)*.

Wheelbarrow, *n.*, a light vehicle with two handles and one wheel, (1) *barra poça*; (2) *çairteóſ*, -óſe, -a, *f.*; (3) *poit̃leóir* *iom-çair*.

Wheel-wright, *n.*, a man who makes wheels, (1) *poçaðóir*, -óira, -rí, *m.*; (2) *poit̃leóir*, *m.*

Wheezing, *n.*, the act of breathing with a whistling sound, (1) *rrannán*, -ám, *m.*; (2) *çairán*, -ám, *m.* (also *çairpeán*, -ám, *m.*); (3) *réaðán*, -ám, *m.*; (4) *ſloçar*, -air, *m.*; (5) *piorán*, -ám, *m.*

Wheezing, *a.*, breathing with a whistling sound, (1) *çairpánáç*, -aiſe; (2) *rrannánáç*, -aiſe.

Whelk, *n.*, a large marine gastropod (*Buccinum undatum*) much used as food, ραοός, -ός, -α, *f.*: dog-whelk, (a) ραοός μαύρα, (b) ραοός καραύι.

Whelp, *n.*, a cub, a puppy, κοιτέαν, -άν, *m.* (*cf.* W. colwyn; Corn. coloin; Bret. kolenn, young quadrupeds; Gr. κύλα, whelp).

When, *ad.*, (1) at, during, the time that, (a) αν υαιρ, νυαιρ: w. we have the book we have not the learning, νυαιρ βιονν αν ιεαβαρ αζαινν νι βιονν αν ιεζεανν αζαινν; (b) αν τράτ: w. two or three shall gather together in my name, αν τράτ ερουνν-εόκαρò οίρ νό τριύρ ι ζεεανν α εέιτε ιμ αινμ-ρε; w. I slept in the Glen of the Wind, αν τράτ εοοιαρ ι ηζεανν να ζαοιτε; (c) αν ταν (*cf.* Skr. tana, continually): w. he dies he will take nothing with him, αν ταν εαζεκαρò ρε νι βεαρεκαρò ρε δον νιò ιειρ; (d) idiom: I knew him w. I was a child, βι αιτνε αζαμ αιρ η με ιμ' ράιρρε; (e) w. you please, αν τ-αμ ιρ τοι ιεατ.

(2) After the time that, (a) ιαρ, now αρ, both of which eclipse: and w. he had so said he showed them his hands and his side, αζυρ αρ η-α ράò ρο οò, οο ταιρβεάιν ρε α ιάμα η α ταοβ (*John* 20, 20); w. therefore they were come hither, αρ αν άòβαρ ριν αρ οτεαετ ανηρò οοιò (*Acts* 25, 17); w. we are in power, αρ ηβειτ ούιννε ι ζευμαετα; (b) οείρ: he it is to whom I shall give a sop w. I have dipped it, ιρ ε αν τε ο'α οτιοβρα ηιρε ζρειμ αράιν οείρ α εumετα (*John* 13, 26).

(3) At, at what time (used interrogatively), (a) cá ηυαιρ νό ζά ηυαιρ: w. shall these things be? ζά ηυαιρ ειοεφαρò να ηειτε ρεο εum εριεε (*Mat.* 24, 3); (b) κατοιν (cá ροιν): w. shall he be here? κατοιν α βερò ρε ανη-ρò?; it is indifferent to me w., ιρ euma ιοιμ-ρα κατοιν.

Whence, *ad.*, (1) from what place and hence from what source, origin, etc. (used interrogatively) (a) cia αρ: w. camest thou? cia αρ α οτάμης tú? (*Gen.* 16, 8); (b) cá ηαρ νό ζά ηαρ: w. be ye? ζά ηαρ οιβ-ρε (*Gen.* 29, 4); (c) καο αρ: whence are you? καο αρ ουιτ?

(2) From what or which place, source, etc. (used relatively), (a) αρ α: I will return to my house w. I came out, ριιιρò με οομ εις αρ α οτάμης με (*Mat.* 12, 44); (b) αρ αρ: look to the rock w. ye are hewn, ρευκαρò αρ αν ζκαρμας αρ αρ ρνοιζεαò ριβ (*Isa.* 51, 1); (c) ο: w. is said, ο η-αβαρεταρ.

Whenever, } *ad.*, at whatever
Whensoever, } time, (1) υαιρ αρ βιτ: whenever you like, υαιρ αρ βιτ ιρ μαιτ ιεατ; (2) δον υαιρ: whenever you please, δον υαιρ ιρ τοι ιεατ; (3) αν ταν; (4) αν τ-αμ; (5) ζρò β'ε ηυαιρ: whensoever ye will ye may do them good, ζρò β'ε ηυαιρ βυρ τοι ιιβ ιρ ρεροιρ οιβ μαιτ οο οέαναο οοιò (*Mark* 14, 7).

Where, *ad.*, (1) at or in what place (used interrogatively), (a) cáιτ= cá άιτ νό cia άιτ: w. art thou? cáιτ α βρuiτ tú? (*Gen.* 3, 9), now generally cá βρuiτ tú? (b) canao = cá ιοναο; cáρ in past: cáρ ράζαιρ ε? where did you leave it?

W. are you from? (a) *εαο αρ ουιτ?* (M.); (b) *εά ηαρ εū?* (U.); (c) *εε 'ηυ αρ εū?* (Con.).

It matters not w., η cūma εάιτ.

(2) At or in which place, at the place in which (used relatively), (a) *μαρ*: for God hath heard the voice of the lad w. he is, *οη το εαλαιό Όια ζυτ αν ιεινυ μαρ α υφουλ πέ* (Gen. 21, 17); a place w. I was well known, *άιτ μαρ α ηαιυ αιτνε ηαιε. οημ*; it would be fitter for you to be in the middle of the field w. there is work to be done, *βα εόηα ουιτ α υειε ι λάρ ηα πάηεε μαρ α υφουλ οβαιη ιε οέαναη*; I shall remain w. I am, *ηανηαο μαρ α υφουλμ*; (b) idiom: till it came and stood over w. the young child was, *νό ζο οτάμης πέ η ζυη εόμνυς ηε όρ ειονη αν ιοναο ανη α (= 'η-α) ηαιυ αν ηαοιόεανάν* (Mat. 2, 9).

(3) To what or which place, (a) used interrogatively, *εά*: w. are you going? *εά υφουλ τύ ας ουι?*; (b) relatively, meaning *whither*, *'ηαν άιτ*: w. cold winds come not, *'ηαν άιτ ηά τιγεανη (νό ηαε οτιγεανη) ζαοεα ηυαηα.*

Whereabout, ad., near what or which place, εά ηάιτ.

Whereas, ad., (1) considering that οε υηίς ζο (ζυη for past tense).

(2) It being the case that, since, *ό εάρηα*; whereas, heretofore, *ό εάρηα εεανα.*

Whereby, ad., (1) by which, ιειη.

(2) By what, how, *ειοννυ*: whereby shall I know this, *ειοννυ α υιαη α ηίοη ηο αζαμ- ηα* (Luke 1, 18).

Wherefore, ad., (1) for which reason, so, (a) αρ αν άόυαη ημ; (b) *οά υηίς ημ*; (c) *υιμε ημ.*

(2) For what reason? why? *εηέαο ηά*; *εαο ηά*: wherefore should I fast, *εηέαο ηά οηηοης- ημν* (2 Sam. 12, 23).

Wheresoever, ad., in whatever place, (1) εά ηάιτ αρ υιε; (2) *πέ άιτ αρ υιε* (M.).

Whereupon, ad., after which, ιαη ημ.

Wherever, ad., at or in whatever place, (1) ειβε άιτ, πέ άιτ (M.); (2) *πέ βαυ* (M.).

Wherewith, ad., (1) with which ιε αρ (ιε'η): the love w. thou hast loved me, *αν ηηάό ιε'η ηηάόυης τύ μηε* (1 John 17, 26); (2) with what? *εηέαο ιε?*; *εαο ιε* (M.); w. shall I save Israel, *εηέαο ιε οεαηηόεα[ιό] μέ ηηεα?* (Judg. 6, 15).

Wherry, n., a long narrow light boat sharp at both ends, (1) υιηηιης, -e, ηι., -ε, f.; (2) εοιτε, g. ιδ., ηι., -τι, m.

Whet, v.t., to make sharp, (1) ευημ ηαουαη αρ; *v.n. ευη ηαουαη*; (2) *ηαουαημ, -αό*; (3) *ζεαηηίςμ, -υςαό*; (4) *ζεηηίςμ, -ιυςαό*; (5) *ιιόμαιμ, -αό* (cf. L. limo); (6) *ζοημαό.*

Whether, conj., in the case, if, μάη: therefore, whether we live or die we are the Lord's, *υιμε ημ μάη υεό νό μαηυ ούμν η ηειη αν Τιγεαηηα ημν* (Rom. 14, 8); wives must be had whether good or bad, *η είγεαν μμά ο'ηαζάιτ μάη μαιε νό μάη οιε ιαο.*

Whetstone, n., a stone for sharpening tools, (1) ειοε ηαουαη, f.; (2) οιαητ, -αητ, m. (oil stone).

Whetter, n., one who whets, ιιόμαοάη, -όηα, -ηι, m.

Whey, n., the serum or watery part of milk, μεαός, gen., and

pl., merōs, *m.* (*M.*), méasōs (*Don.*). It is also *fem. g.* merōge. Wheyey, Wheyish, *a.*, of the nature of whey, (1) merōgeamail, -mīa; (2) merōgeac, -sige.

Which, *pron.*, (1) an interrogative *pron.* cia, cé: which of you, cé oībre; which is the best, cia oīob īr fearr (*cf.* L. qui, quae).

(2) A relative *pron.*, (a) a: the bread which supports you, an τ-αράν a cōtuirgear rīb; every word which they used to say, sác focat aoieirōir; (b) nōc: a place which is unwholesome, áit nōc atá mīfolláin.

(3) A compound relative, whichever, any one, which, (a) cia aca (ciaca): take which you please, beir leat ciaca īr toil leat; (b) pé aca (*M.*).

Whichever, Whichsoever, *pron.*, (1) ciaca; (2) pé aca (*M.*).

Whiff, *n.*, a puff as of smoke, (1) riobōs, -óige, -a, *f.*; sál, *gen.* -ail, *m.* and -aile, *f.*; (2) toit, -e, *f.*

Whiffler, *n.*, one who frequently changes his opinions or course, rsonnaire, *g. id.*, *pl.* -ri, *m.*

While, *n.*, space of time especially when short, (1) real, -a, *pl. id.*, *m.*, mo léan san mé ós real apir; (2) realao, -aro, *m.*: we were a while gazing at the clouds, realao oúinn as amarc na néall; a little while, realao beas (*John* 7, 33); (3) rpeat, -a, *m.*; (4) tamall, -ail, *m.*; (5) beasán amirpe: for a little while, (a) le beasán amirpe (*Isa.* 63, 18); (b) ar fear tamail (*Job.* 24, 24); (c) ar fear tamail bīs; (6) srear, -a, *m.*: a lengthy while bestowing gold, srear mōr as bronnao

an oīr (*Oss.* IV. 12); (7) acar, -air, *m.* (space of time); worth while: it was worth your while, oo b'fíu é oo faochar.

While Whilst, *ad.*, as long as, during the time that, (1) an faro: while I live, an faro īr beo mé; (2) an faro: while he yet lived, an faro oo bī pé fōr beo; com faro īr; (3) an fearo: and while he yet spoke to them asur an fearo oo bī pé as camnt leo (*Gen.* 29, 9); (4) le linn: while he was saying those words, le linn na bpcat ran oo rāo oó; (5) while hunting, as reus oúinn; (6) I'll go there after a while, facaro mé ann ar bail (*Or.*); (7) a while ago, ó cianai; (8) wait a while, ran so fóil; (9) (a) an fearo: all the while David was in the hold, an fearo oo bī Oaibī ran uamais (1 *Sam.* 22, 4); all the while my breath is in me, an fearo bīar m'anál ionnamra (*Job.* 27, 3); (b) ar faro: so shall be his manner all the time he dwelleth, īr mar rin bīar a snáitbēar ar faro na hamirpe comneócur pé (1 *Sam.* 27, 11).

Whim, *n.*, a capricious notion, a caprice, (1) raobnór, -oir, *m.*, (2) meón, -óin, *m.*; (3) taom, -a, *pl. id. f.*, -anna, *m.*; (4) rpanz, -aingē, -a, *f.*

Whimper, *v.i.*, to whine, fuar-caoim, -neao.

Whimpering, *n.*, the act of whining, fuarcaoineao, -nte, *m.*

Whimsical, *a.*, having peculiar notions, (1) raobnórac, -aige; (2) suasac, -aige; (3) taom-annac, -aige; (4) rpanzac, -aige.

Whimsicality, Whimsicalness, *n.*, the quality or state of being

- whimsical, (1) *ῥαοὐνόρᾱς*, -α, *f.*; (2) *ζυαζᾱς*.
- Whimsically, *ad.*, in a whimsical manner; *ζο ῥαοὐνόρᾱς*.
- Whin, *n.*, furze, gorse, *αἰτεανν*, *g. αἰτῖνν*, *m.*, in *U.*, *g. -τῖννε*, *f.*
- Whinchat, *n.*, a small song-bird (*Pratincola rubetra*), *ζοcάν*, -άν, *m.*
- Whine, *v.i.*, (1) to complain of distress, *ζεαρᾱναιμ*, *v.n.*, *ζεαρᾱν*; (2) to utter a plaintive cry as some animals, *οἰεαναιμ ζρῖνζῖλ*.
- Whiner, *n.*, one who whines, *πυρᾱcάν*, -άν, *m.*
- Whining, *n.*, the act of uttering a plaintive cry as an animal, (1) *ζρῖνζῖλ*, -e, *f.* (*m. b.*); (2) made by a horse before running away, *cutᾱḡῖλ*, -e, *f.* (*m. b.*)
- Whinny, *v.i.*, to neigh, *ρεῖτρῖζῖμ*, -ρεᾱc.
- Whinny, *n.*, a neigh, *ρεῖτρεᾱc*, -ῖζε, -α, *f.*
- Whinnying, *n.* the act of neighing, *αζ ρεῖτρῖζ*.
- Whip, *n.*, an instrument for driving horses, (1) *εᾱcῖλᾱρς*, -αῖζε, -α, *f.*; (2) *ζερεᾱοῶς*, -οῖζε, -α, *f.*; (3) *ματόρο*, -e, -εᾱcα, *f.*: a w. for the horse and a rod for the fool's back, *ματόρο οο'n εᾱc αζυρ ῖλατ οο ὀρῖμῖμ ᾱν ᾱμαοᾱν* (*Prov.* 26, 3); (4) made by children of plaited rushes, *βαρτῖν*, -ῖν, *m.*; (5) *ῖζῖνῖρρε*, *f.* .i. a scourge.
- Whip, *v.t.*, to beat with a whip, (1) *λαρζᾱμ*, -αῶ; (2) *ματόροῖμ*, *v.n.*, *ματόρο*; (3) *ζερεᾱοᾱμ*, -αῶ; (4) *λέρᾱμ*, -αῶ; (5) *ῖζῖνῖρᾱμ*, -αῶ.
- Whiphand, *n.*, mastery, advantage, *ᾱν λᾱν ῖαcταῖρ*.
- Whipping, *n.*, the act of beating with a whip, (1) *λαρζᾱῶ*, -ῖcα, *m.*; (2) *ζερεᾱοᾱῶ*, -οῖcα, *m.*; (3)

- ζρῖορᾱν*, -ᾱῖα, *f.*; (4) *ῖζῖνῖρρεᾱν*, -ᾱῖα, *f.*
- Whipping-post, *n.*, a post to which offenders were tied to be whipped according to law, *βεῖμcεαρ*, -cῖρ, *m.*
- Whirl, *v.i.*, to turn or rotate rapidly. *ζυαῖρῖνῖμ*, -νεᾱῶ.
- Whirl, *n.*, quick gyration, *ζυαῖρνε*, *g. id.*, *f.*
- Whirlpool, *n.*, a body of water with a circular motion, (1) *ῖλῖζαῖρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖῖ*, *m.*; (2) *ζυαῖρνεᾱν*, -εῖν, *m.*; (3) *ζῖομᾱcᾱν*, -ᾱν, *m.*, also *ζρῖομᾱcᾱν*, *m.* (both *gl. scylla*); (4) (*ῥαοῦ*)-*κοῖρε*, *m.* (*ῥαοῦcοῖρε*, *T.P. II.*, 24); (5) *κοῖρε τυαῖcᾱλ*, *m.*; (6) *ῖλῖζαρο*, -e, -ῖ, *f.*; (7) *ποῖλ ῖλῖζα*, *m.*; (8) *ῖλῖζποῖλ*, -ῖνῖλ, *m.*; (9) *ποῖλ τυαῖcᾱλ*, *m.*; (10) *κυῖλῖc ζυαῖρνεῖμ*, *m. (M.)*; (11) *ῖλῖζμαῖρε*, *g. id.*, *pl. -ῖῖ*, *m.*
- Whirlwind, *n.*, a wind-storm with a spiral motion, (1) *ῖροε ζαοῖτε*, *f.* (*fairy w.*, *W. Lim.*); (2) *ζαοῖc ζυαῖρνεῖμ*, *f.*; (3) *ζαοῖc ζυαῖρτοεᾱν*; (4) *ῖονᾱν κυαρᾱḡ*, *m.* (*m. b.*); (5) *cᾱνῖρcοῦcᾱμ*, -ᾱᾱ, *f.* (*W. Ker.*); (6) *τῖομᾱν ζαοῖτε*; (7) *ῖομḡαοῖc*, *f.*
- Whisk, *v.t.*, to sweep or brush with a rapid motion, *ῖζυαḡᾱμ*, -αῶ.
- Whisker, *n.*, the beard, (1) *ῖεᾱρῶς*, *gen. -οῖζε*, *pl. -α*, *f.*; (2) *ῖῖcα*, *n. pl. -ῖᾱᾱ*, *f.*
- Whiskered, *a.*, having a beard, (1) *ῖεᾱρῶζᾱc*, -αῖζε; (2) *ῖῖcᾱc*, -αῖζε.
- Whiskey, Whisky, *n.*, an intoxicating liquor, (1) *ῖῖζε βεᾱcα*, *m.*: undiluted w., *u. b. ζᾱν βαῖρτεᾱῶ*; there is no cure for what w. will not cure, *ᾱν ῖυτο ῖα λεῖζεαρῖαῶ ῖῖζε βεᾱcα ῖῖ'ῖ λεῖζεαρ ᾱῖρ*; (2) *βεᾱcῖῖῖζε*, *m.*; (3) *ῖῖῖḡῖ*, *m.*; (4) *βῖοcᾱῖῖῖc*, *f.*; (5) *βῖοcᾱῖῖτε*, *f.* (*U.*); (6)

bad w., *ringitín, m.*; (7) "mountain dew," (a) *ṛpúictín rléibe*, (b) *poitín, m.*, (c) *rúg na heórnán*, (d) *butcán, -ám, m.* (*Hard. I. 162*).

Whisper, *n.*, anything said in a low soft voice, (1) *coṣar, gen. and pl. -air, m.*: the alewife's w., *coṣar bean a' leanna* (it soon gets loud); (2) *riorós, -óige, -a, f.*

Whisper, *v.i.*, to speak under the breath, (1) *riorapnuigim, v.n. riorapnac*; (2) *coṣaim, -ṣar*.

Whisperer, *n.*, one who whispers, (1) *coṣarnac, -aig, -aige, m.*; (2) *coṣarctóir, -óra, -óirí, m.*; (3) *riorair, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Whispering, *n.*, the act of speaking under one's breath, (1) *coṣarnac, -aige, f.*: "ear for hearing," who would hear the grass growing and the stones w., *cluar le héirteact a clumpead an fear as fear 7 na cloca as coṣarnais*, (2) *riorapnac, -aige, f.*; (3) *riorairpeact, -a, f.*

Whispering, *a.*, given to talking in whispers, *coṣrac, -aige*.

Whistle, *v.i.*, to make a kind of musical sound with the mouth, with a wind or steam instrument, or to sound shrill like the wind or a bullet, *véanam fearṣail*: to w. like a bird, *feaoṣail do véanam mar éan*; like the wind, *mar an ṣaoit*; like a bullet, *mar pitéar*.

Whistle, *v.t.*, (1) to utter by whistling, *feaoaim, -oṣail*: you cannot eat meal and w. a jig, *ní féorir leat a beit as ite mine 7 as feaoṣail púirt*.

(2) To call by a whistle: he whistled up the hound, *do leig ré fead ar an cú*.

Whistle, *n.*, (1) a sharp, shrill musical sound made with the mouth or the beak of a bird, *feao, -a, pl. id., m.*, also *f.*: *noeipe na ferde*, at the "last gasp": she is a bad hound that is not worth a w., *ir oic an cú nac riú i feao a leigean uirt*.

(2) An instrument for whistling, *feaoṣ, -óige, -a, f.*

Whistler, *n.*, one who whistles, (1) *feap feaoṣaire*; (2) *feaoaire, g. id., pl. -rí, m.*

Whistling, *n.*, the act of one who whistles, *feaoṣail, -e, f.*

White, *a.*, (1) of the colour of snow, snowy, (a) *bán, -áine (cf. Skr. Bhāna=lumen)*: ye that ride on w. asses, *ribrí do ṣnro mar-curṣeacdo ar araluib bāna* (*Judg. 5, 10*); (b) *ṣeal, gsf. ṣile*: his teeth shall be w. with milk, *beró a ṣiacta ṣeal ó bainne* (*Gen. 49, 12*); if I am yellow I have a w. heart, *má táim buróe cá cporóe ṣeal asam*; wash me and I shall be whiter than snow, *nig mé asur buó ṣile mé ná rneacda* (*Ps. 51, 7*); as w. as snow, *com ṣeal le rneacta*; pure w., *ṣlégeal, -ṣile*.

(2) Destitute of colour, pale, pallid, *militac, -tíge*.

(3) Pure, free from spot or blemish, *ṣlan, -áine*.

(4) Grey from age, hoary, *uat, gsf. léite*.

(5) Regarded with especial favour, favourite, darling, *ṣionn, gsf. rinne*.

W. meats, báimbíad, -bíó, m.

White, *n.*, (1) the colour of snow, (a) *bán, -ám, m.*: he made the w. to show, *cuṣ ré ar an mbán a cairbeánao* (*Gen. 30, 37*); (b) he was clad in w., *bí ré i n-éaoac bán*; (c) they shall

walk with me in w. for they are worthy, *riubóluro* (*riubálparo*) *riao* *map* *don* *liom-ra* *i* *n-éao-uigib* *glégeala*, *óir* *ir* *riú* *rin* *iao*. (*Rev.* 3, 4).

(2) The white of an egg, (*a*) *gealán*, *-ám*, *m.*: is there any taste in the w. of an egg? *an* *ópuil* *blar* *ar* *bic* *a* *ngealán* *na* *nurce*? (*Job* 6, 6); (*b*) *gealacán*, *-ám*, *m.*

(3) The white of the eyes, *gealán* *na* *rúl*.

White, *v.t.*, (1) to make white, to whiten, to bleach, *gealam*, *-ao*: so that no fuller on earth can w. them, *a* *scpué* *naé* *éioir* (*féioir*) *le* *hao* *glanadóir* *ar* *an* *ócalam* *a* *ngealaó* (*Mark* 9, 3).

(2) To whitewash, *fionnaolam*, *-ao*: God shall smite thee thou whited wall, *bualpró* *óia* *ópa* *a* *balla* *fionnaolta* (*Acts* 23, 3).

Whiten, *v.t.* and *i.*, to make or become white, (1) *gealuigim*, *-uigao*; (2) *gealam*, *-ao* (*Mark* 9, 3).

Whiteness, *n.*, the quality or state of being white, (1) *gile*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (2) *báme*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (3) *bámear*, *-uir*, *m.*; (4) *gléigile*, *g. id.*, *f.*

White-thorn, *n.*, the hawthorn, (1) *rgeac* *geal*, *f.*; (2) *uat*, *-a*, *m.*

White-toothed, *a.*, having white teeth, *óéogeal*, *-gile*.

White-trout, *n.*, the salmon trout, *bneac* *geal*, *m.*

Whitewash, *n.*, a mixture of lime and water for whitewashing, *aol*, *-oil*, *m.*

Whitewash, *v.t.*, to apply whitewash, *aoluigim*, *-ge*.

Whitewashed, *a.*, made white with whitewash, (1) *aolta*, *ind.*; (2) *aolta*, *ind.*; (3) *aoluigte*; (4) *fionnaolta*, *ind.*

Whither, *ad.*, (1) to what place (used interrogatively), *cia* *ait*, *cá* *háit*, *cáit*: whence comest thou and w. wilt thou go? *cia* *ar* *a* *ócalmiz* *tú* *7* *cáit* *a* *ócéro* *tú*? (*Gen.* 16, 8).

(2) To what or which place (used relatively), *cia* *ait*, *cá* *háit*, *cáit*: he went out not knowing w. he went, *óo* *ópuail* *ré* *poime* *gan* *a* *fiór* *aise* *cá* *háit* *ann* *a* *raib* *ré* *as* *óul* (*Heb.* 11, 8).

Whiting, *n.*, a common food fish (*Melangus vulgaris*), (1) *feannós*, *-óise*, *-a*, *f.*; (2) *blašan*, *-ain*, *m.*; (3) *mongac*, *-ais*, *-aise*, *m.*; (4) *óúiteacán*, *-ám*, *m.*; (5) *paig-tín*, *m.* (*Mayo*); (6) *paicitín*, *m.*

Whitlow, *n.*, an inflammation of the fingers or toes, (1) *sup* *pá* *iongam*; (2) *soi* *pá* *iongam*; (3) *anabiorac*, *-ais*, *pl. id.*, *m.*

Whitsunday, *n.*, the seventh Sunday after Easter, *óomnac* *Cing-círe*.

Whitsuntide, *n.*, the week commencing with Whitsunday, *Cing-cír*, *-e*, *f.*

Whittle, *n.*, a small knife, (1) *ršian* *beas*, *f.*; (2) *cuirc*, *-e*, *-í*, *f.*

Whittle, *v.t.*, to pare with a small knife, *geapaim* *le* *cuirc*.

Whizzing, *n.*, a hissing sound, *riorán*, *-ám*, *m.*

Who, *pron.*, (1) as interrogative pronouns *who* and its objective case *whom* ask the question which or what person or persons, *cia*, *cé* (*cf.* *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*), who is there? *cia* *atá* *ann* *púo*?; who art thou my son? *cia* *ópa* *a* *mic*? (*Gen.* 27, 18); who are those with thee? *cia* *hi* *iao* *púo* *asac*? (*Gen.* 33, 5); who was the young girl? *cé* *'i* *óioó* *an* *caitín*

ός. Note.—An interrogative pron. with pers. pron. can ask a question without the aid of the assertive verb *is*, as: who is Daniel? *cia hé 'Domnall?*; but the substantive verb can never be left understood: where is Daniel? *cá bfuil 'Domnall?*; whom should I serve? *cia o'a noéanfuinn reirbír* (2 *Sam.* 16, 19); on whom is all the desire of Israel? *cia ar a bfuil uile fonn Iſraeſ?* (1 *Sam.* 9, 20); to whom shall he go up? *cia cuige a paſaró ré ruar?* (1 *Sam.* 6, 20); to whom will ye flee for help? *cia ſur a paſtaoi ar caſdair?* (*Iſa.* 10, 3).

(2) As relatives *who* and *whom* strictly speaking refer to persons, and *which* to things, (a) *a*: the man who strikes, *an fear a buaitear*; sometimes the relative is understood: he who believes, *an té éireoeaſ*; is that the man who was talking to you? *an é rin an fear a bí aſ camnt leat?*; is that the man to whom you were talking? *an é rin an fear lena raib tú aſ camnt?*; *an fear ſo raſdair aſ camnt leſ*; the man who came, *an fear a táinig*; all who came, *a o'táinig*; (b) *ar* (= *a ro*): God is faithful, by whom ye were called, *a'tá Dia o'iteaſ, tréſ ar ſoirſeó ríó* (1 *Cor.* 1, 9); (c) *noć*: the Lord who appeared unto him, *an Tſigearna noć oo ſairbeáin é féin oó* (*Gen.* 12, 7); (d) *oo* has sometimes the force of a relative: the English who wrote on Ireland, *na hua-ſail oo ſſſíob ar éirinn* (*K. Hist.*); the relatives of the man whom he killed, *muinntir an fíſ oo mairſó ré* (*K. Hist.*); one whom

they met on the way, *o'ine oo tárla oóib ſan trſge*.

Whoever, *pron.*, any person who, (1) *cibé*; (2) *pé*; (3) *ſibé*; (4) *cipé* (*Fel. Œn.*, cf. *Skr.* *Kó 'pi*, from the interrogative *baſe Ka*); (5) *ſrò b'é*.

Whole, *a.*, (1) containing the total number, amount, etc.; all, total, entire, (a) *uile*, after nouns the *w.* world, *an ooman uile* (sometimes *uillrò* and *uillſ*); let us hear the end of the *w.* matter, *clunimír cſíoc na cúre uile*; (b) *ſo léir*: the *w.* world, *an ooman ſo léir*.

(2) Complete, integral, entire, not imperfect or defective, (a) *iomlán*, *-áine* (*iomſlan*, *Œn.* 301): that is the *w.* duty of man, *ré rin cúſam nó o'ualſur iomlán an o'ine*; the *w.* year, *an bliadóin iomlán*; he would eat a *w.* ox, *o'iorſaó ré oam ſo hionlán*; because my life is yet *w.* in me, *oe bſíſ ſo bfuil m'anam fſr ſo hionlán ionnam*; (b) *ar ſaó*; the *w.* year, *an bliadóin ar ſaó*.

(3) Healthy, sound, well, *rlán*, *-áine*: they that be *w.* need not a physician, *ní aſ an muinntir a'tá rlán a'tá ſerſm ar an liaſ* (*Mat.* 9, 12); *w.* and sound, *rlán ſollán*.

Whole, *n.*, the entire thing, totality, *an t-iomlán*, *-áin*, *m.*

Wholemeal-bread, *n.*, *carſſín*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Wholesale, *a.*, in large quantities, *iomláineac*, *-niſe*.

Wholesome, *a.*, tending to promote health, (1) *ſollán*, *-e*; (2) *rlán*, *-áine*; (3) *rlánteamail*, *-míla*.

Wholesomely, *a.*, in a wholesome manner, *ſo ſollán*.

Wholesomeness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wholesome, *poll-áine, gen. id., f.*

Wholly, *a.*, entirely, (1) *go momlán*; (2) *go huile* (sometimes *pron. huilrō and huilg*); (3) *go léir*.

Whom, *acc. sing. and pl. of Who*, *a*: on *w.* he worked treachery, *ar a nōeápnarō ré feall. See Who.*

Whomsoever. *See Whosoever.*

Whoop, *n.*, a hunting shout, *liúg fíadaiḡ, rḡnéac, gen. rḡnéice, pl. rḡnéaca, f.*

Whoop, *v.i.*, to utter a hunting cry or war-whoop, *rḡnéacaim, -aō.*

Whooping-cough, *n.*, a violent convulsive cough, *triuḡ, g. id., pl. -anna, m. (pron. triup, Con.).*

Whore, *n.*, a harlot, a prostitute, (1) *rtiapaḡ, gen. -aiḡe, pl. -aiḡ, f.*; (2) *méirtopeac, gen. -riḡe, d. -riḡ, pl. -a, f. (cf. L. meretrix)*; (3) *bean coitḡeann, f.*

Whoredom, *n.*, fornication, lewdness, *méirtopeacar, -air.*

Whorl, *n.*, the whorl of a spindle *trómán, -áin, m.*; wheel and whorl spindles and spool, *túrna, trómán, maróí, iteán.*

Whortle-berry, *n.*, the fruit of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus* and the plant itself, (1) *fíaoḡán, -áin, m.*; (2) *fíaoḡós, -óḡe, -a, f.*; (3) *bpeileḡs, f.*

Whose, *pron.*, the possessive case of who: whose daughter art thou? (a) *cé o'arab' inḡean tú?* (*Gen. 24, 23*); (b) *cé leir tú*; the man whose house was burned last night, *an fear sup oḡḡaō a ḡiḡ aréir.*

Whosoever, Whose, *pron.*, (1) *pe uime ar biḡ*; (2) *cibé ar biḡ*; (3) *an té*: to whomsoever he

will, *o'o'n té ir áil leir (Dan. 4, 17).*

Why, *ad.*, for what cause, reason, or purpose, (1) *cao éirḡe*: why don't you come, *cao éirḡe ná ḡaḡann tú*; why did you say, *cao éirḡe uuit a ríáō*; (2) *cao 'na ḡaōb*: why are you so late to-day, *cao 'na ḡaōb go bḡuil riḡ com bérḡeanaḡ inoiu*; *cao fá oḡaōib go bḡuil riḡ com mall inoiu (Don.)*: why were you not here early, *cao 'na ḡaōb ná rabaḡir annro go moḡ*; (3) *créao nó cao fá(ḡ)*: why did you deceive me, *créao fá'ri meall tú mé*; why I did it, *an fáḡ ar ḡemear é*; why did you do that, *cao fá rinne tú rin (Con.)*; (4) *cao fá nḡeara*: why did she go, *cao fé nḡeara oí imḡeaḡḡ*; = *cao 'na ḡaōb sup imḡiḡ rí*; (5) *créao ar nó cao ar*: why should ye die, *créao ar a néaḡfaō riḡ (cf. Ez. 33, 11)*; why not, *cao ar nac*; (6) *créao nó cao uime rin*: why so, *créao uime rin (Don. 58, 14).*

Wick, *n.*, of a candle, (1) *buaicear, cir, m.*, also *buaicir, -e, -í, f.*; (2) *buaic, -e, f.*

Wicked, *a.*, (1) evil, (a) *oic, comp. meara*; (b) *upḡóroeaḡ, riḡe*; (c) *miḡniomaḡ, -aiḡe*; (d) *fíaca, ind. (Tyr.).*

(2) Accursed, *malluḡḡe, ind.*: a wicked man, *uime malluḡḡe.*

(3) Profligate, corrupt, *ind.*, and *corrupteaḡ, -ḡiḡe*: a wicked action, *ḡniom corripe.*

A wicked person, *corrupteaḡ, -ḡiḡ, m.*

Wickedly, *ad.*, in a wicked manner, (1) *go holc*; (2) *go malluḡḡe*; (3) *go corrupteaḡ.*

Wickedness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wicked, (1) *otcap -air, m.*; (2) *upcōro, -e, -eācā, f.*; (3) *col, -a, m.*: three most wicked things, .i. the devil, the world, and woman, *trí neithe ir mó col, .i. deamán, doimán 7 bean.*

Wicker, *n.*, a small pliant twig, *ppuor, -rir, m.*, also *ppreap, -rir, m.*

Wicker-work, *n.*, basket work, *caoladóiríeāc, -a, f.* A wicker basket especially one to fit on a cart for carrying turf, *cir, -e, -eanna, f.*

Wicket, *n.*, a small gate or door, (1) *foruorap*; (2) *uorap cum-anis*; (3) *foruorap, -air, m.*; (4) *mionuorap, -air, m.*; (5) *min-geata, g. id., pl., -aí, m.*; (6) *puirtín, g. id., pl., -ní, m. (Con.).*

Wide, *a.*, having considerable distance from side to side, *leathan, gsf., leitne, (cf. W. llydan; L. latus).*

(2) Having a great extent every way, extended, extensive, (a) *forpleathan, -leitne*; (b) *amleathan, -leitne.*

(3) Spacious, roomy, *fairrim, -e*: it is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house, *ir fearr áitíeāb 1 gctúro 1 n-uācāp an tige ná 1 bpoāir báiririge mnā 1 otis fairrim, (cf. Prov. 21, 9)*; a small house has a wide (.i. hospitable) door, *ir fairrim uorap an tige bīs.*

(4) Of a certain measure between the sides, a table three feet wide, *bōro trī troigēte ap leiteāo.*

Wide-awake, *a.*, knowing, keen, alert, (1) *geapcūireāc, -rige*; (2) *rúlaibis (P. O'L.).*

Widely, *ad.*, in a wide manner, *so leathan.*

Widen, *v.t.*, to make wide, *leat-nuigim, -uḡāb.*

Widening, *n.*, the act of making wide, *leatnuḡāb, -uigēte, m.*

Wideness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wide, *leitne g. id., f.*

Wide-mouthed, *a.*, *clabac, -aige.*

Widgeon, *n.*, a kind of duck (Anas penelope), *pparīācā, -an, -am, f.*; *ḡarīācā, f.*

Widow, *n.*, a woman whose husband is dead, (1) *baintíeābāc, -rige, -a, f.*; (2) *feāb, g., -erōbe and -a, pl. -a, f. (T.F., I., 685)*: the son of the widow, *mac na feābā (cf. C. M. fo. 97, 6; cf. √ vidhēvā; Skr. vidhāvā; L. vidua; O.I. feob).*

Widow, *v.t.*, to deprive of a husband, *baintíeābāc do dēanam oí.*

Widower, *n.*, a man whose wife is dead, (1) *donīācān, -ām, m.*; (2) *baintíeābāc fir.*

Widowhood, *n.*, the state of being a widow, *baintíeācāp, -air.*

Width, *n.*, breadth from side to side, (1) *leiteāo, -tro, m.*; (2) *leitne g. id. ef.*; (3) *leitneāc, -a, f.*; (4) *leatāoāc, -a f.*; (5) *leite, g. id., f.*

Wield, *v.t.*, to handle, (1) *beap-tuigim*; (2) *lāmāim, -āb*: he is able to wield a sword, *tā ré cumapāc ap clārdēam do lāmāb*; to wield a sceptre, *rlat pīoḡōa do lāmāb*; (3) *lāimīréalāim, réalit.*

Wife, *n.*, (1) A woman, now only used in compound words, as

alewife, bean an leanna; fish-wife, bean an éirg; goodwife, bean an tige.

(2) A married woman, the correlative of *husband*, (a) bean *g.* mná *d.* mnaoi *npl.* mná *grl.* ban *dpl.* mnáib *f.*: why didst thou not tell me that she was thy wife, créao [fá] nár innir tú óam suir bí do bean í; take a wife, gáib éugat bean; the husband is head of the wife, ir é an fear ceann na mná; the husband of one wife, fear don mná; she can go and be another man's wife, ir féoir leí imteáct 7 beir n-a mnaoi ag fear eile (*Deut.* 24, 2); O wife, a bean; O wives, a mná; (b) céile *g. id.*, *f.*: was it your wife that left you, an é do céile o'imtígh uait; (c) baincéile, *f.*; (d) ronuácar, -air, *m.* (*cf.* O. Slav. snocha, daughter-in-law; Skr. snusha): the daughter of the active woman makes a bad wife, ir oic an ronuácar (*pron.* rnuácar) mgean na mácar éar-garóe; may you get a good wife, ronuácar maic éugat; ronuácar means husband or wife; (e) comhaim, -e, *f.* (*pron.* cóim).

A bad wife, oíochmuiréann; a wife who is an encumbrance, iarlair mná.

Wig, *n.*, a covering for the head in imitation of the natural hair or according to tradition, as worn by barristers and judges, (1) bréigcáib, -céibe, -a, *f.*; (2) peiribic, -e, -í, *f.*; (3) bparfóit, -fuit, *m.*

Wig-maker, *n.*, one who manufactures wigs. bréigcáibadóir, -óir, -í, *m.*

Wild, *a.*, (1) living in a state of nature, not tamed or domesticated, (a) allta, *ind.*: a w. dog, maopa allta; a w. ox, óam allta; (b) faol, -oile; (c) fiaóam, -e: w. goose, fiaóge; w. duck, fiaólaáa.

(2) Growing by nature and without the aid of man, fiaóam, -e: the olive tree that was w. by nature, an crann ola do bí fiaóam ó náóuir (*Rom.* 11, 24).

(3) Desert, not inhabited, fárac, -aige.

(4) Turbulent, violent, ungoverned, (a) fiaóta, *ind.*: he will be a w. man, his hand will be against everyone and everyone's hand against him, beró pé 'n-a óuine fiaóta, beró a lám n-a-garó gac don óuine agur lám gac don óuine 'n-a agaró (*Gen.* 16, 12); (b) fiaótamail, -má; (c) fapánta, *ind.*; (d) raobac, -aige.

(5) Indicating fright, excitement or bewilderment, rgeón-amail, -má.

Wild boar, *n.*, the male of the wild pig (*Sus scrofa*), collac fiaóam, *m.*

Wild bull, *n.*, the male of the wild cow, óam allta, *m.*

Wild cat, *n.*, *Felis catus*, fiaóac, *gen.* and *pl.* fiaócuir, *m.*

Wild-chervil, *n.*, a plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), cor uirge, *m.*

Wilderness, *n.*, a pathless waste of any kind, a desert, (1) fárac, -aig, -aige, *m.*: by a fountain of water in the w., lám le tobac uirge ran bfárac (*Gen.* 16, 7); (2) oitread, -eibe, -a, *f.* (uninhabited desert); (3) lumphac gannróe, *m.* (sandy desert).

Wild-fire, *n.*, a skin disease. erysipelas, (1) teme óe; (2) teme

Δοῦδα [it is supposed that the male members of the Clann Δοῦδα (Hughes) can charm it away by rubbing gold to the affected part], (*Or.*).

Wild goat, *n.*, ζάβρα ριαῶμ.

Wild goose, *n.*, the European goose (*Anser segetum*), (1) καῶαν, -ῶνα, *pl.* -ῶαντα, *f.*; (2) ζέ ριαῶμ, *m.*

Wilding, *n.*, the crab-apple, (1) υῦαλλ ριαῶμ, *m.*; (2) ριαῶ-αῦαλλ, *m.*

Wildly, *ad.*, in a wild manner, ζο ριαῶμ.

Wild mustard, *n.*, a cruciferous plant (*Brassica sinapistrum*), (1) βαρρῖαυτε (*m.*), also βαρρ-αυτε *burde, m.*; (2) ρζεαλλζαδ, *m.*

Wildness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wild, (1) ριαῶανταρ, *gen. -αρ, m.*; (2) αλλταρ, *gen. -αρ, m.*; (3) αλλταδτ, *gen. -α, f.*; (4) ραοιτε, *g. id., f.*

Wild oats, *n.*, a soft oat-like grass (*Arrhenatherum Avenaceum*), *coiuce* ριαῶμ.

Wile, *n.*, a sly trick or stratagem, (1) ζαρτόζ, -όζε, -α, *f.*; (2) ριζεαῶοῖρεαδτ, -α, *f.*: that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, ιοννυρ ζό μαῶ ρέοιρ λιῶ ρεαρᾶμ ι n-αζαῖῶ ριζεαῶοῖρεαδτ αν οιαῦαλλ (*Eph.* 6, 11); (3) ceatz, -eize, -α, *f.*: they vex you with their wiles, ατάρo-ριον ῶοῦ buaῖῶρεαῶ-ρα le n-α ζceatzaiῶ (*Numb.* 25, 18); (4) ceatzaiῦn, -iῦn, *m.*; (5) λάζαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Wilful, *a.*, governed by the will, (1) τοιττεαδ, -τιζε; (2) τοιττεαναδ, -αζε; (3) τοιτεαμᾶι, -ᾶι.

Wilfully, *ad.*, in a wilful manner, (1) ζο τοιττεαδ; (2) ζο τοιτ-

τεαναδ; (3) ζο τοιτεαμᾶι; (4) ῶ'αον τοιρζ; for if we sin w., ὁμῶδ᾽ ἔπρεαυῖζεαμ ῶ'αον τοιρζ (*Heb.* 10, 26).

Wilfulness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wilful, (1) τοιττεαδτ, -α, *f.*; (2) τοιττεαναδτ, -α, *f.*; (3) τοιτεαμᾶιτ, -α, *f.*

Wiliness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wily, ζιιοκαρ, -αρ, *m.*

Will, *n.*, (1) The power of the mind by which we determine how to act, τοιτ, *g.* -e, and -οια, *pl.* -οια and -εαμμα, *f.* (*cf.* L. *tollo*): where the will is ready the feet are light, nuaiῖr a bionn an τοιτ uilaῖm bionn na coῖra éarζarῶ.

(2) The choice made, τοιτ, *see* (1): according to his own will, ῶο ρέιρ a ῶοια ρέιμ.

(3) The choice of one who has authority, a decree, a command, τοιτ, *see* (1): thy will be done on earth, ζο noéanταρ ῶο ῶοιτ αρ an ῶοταλαμ; that do after the will of your God, ῶéanaiῶ ριν ῶο ρέιρ ῶοιτε buiῖr n'ῶé (*Ezra*, 7, 18); it is God's will, (a) ιρ τοιτ le ῶοια; (b) ιρ τοιτ ῶé é.

(4) Strong inclination, desire or purpose, (a) τοιτ, *see* (1): fulfilling the wills of the flesh, αζ ταῦαυτε a τοια ρειν ῶο'n ῶοιαιμ (*Ephes*, 2, 3): it is his will, ιρ τοιτ leiῖr; (b) ριαρ *g.* ρέιρε *f.*, also ρέιρ, -e, *f.*: follow your own will, tean ῶο ρέιρ ρέιμ; according to my will, ῶο mo ρέιρ nῶ ῶoom' ρέιρ.

(5) That which is strongly desired, (a) τοιτ, *see* (1): what is your will, good sir, caῶ é ῶο ῶοιτ, a ῶuine ῶóμ; if it is your will, i. if you please, mā'ῖr é ῶο ῶοιτ é; a man's life is his will, beaῶa ῶuine a ῶοιτ; (b) miantoiτ, *f.*

(6) Power to control or determine, (a) *toil*, see (1): I have delivered thee to the will of them that hate thee, *cuḡ mé tū ar toil na nḡaoinne o'fuaḡuḡ tū* (*Ezek.* 16, 27); I carried out the will of my superiors, *oo cōmḡlḡnar toil m'uḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*; (b) *ruar g. péire f.*; may we do thy will O King, *ḡo nḡearnam oo ruar a ríḡ*, (*C. M.* 5, 6); also *péir*, -e, *f.*

(7) A written declaration of a person's wishes to take effect on his death; (a) *uaḡḡḡḡ*, -a, *pl.*, -anna, *f.*; (b) *tiomna*, *g. id.*, *f.*, -manḡa, *pl.*, -aí, *m.*

Free will, *ruarḡtoil*, *g.* -e, and -oia, *f.*: hast thou not promised of thy own free will, *nár ḡeallar le oo ruarḡtoil péin*.

Good will, (a) *ár* -e, *f.*: with one's good will or by force, *ar ár nḡ ar éḡm*; (b) *ḡeóm*, *f.*; with the good will of, *oo ḡeóm* (*K.*, *Tbb.*, *Vocab.*); of my own good will, *oom ḡeóm péin*; (c) *ḡeaḡtoil*, *f.*: the good will of him that dwelt in the bush, *ḡeaḡtoil an té o'áitḡeaḡ annra oor* (*Deut.* 33, 16).

Will, v.t., (1) to wish, to desire: Caleb said unto her, what wilt thou, *ḡouḡairḡ Caleb léi, cḡeaḡ ir áil leat* (*Judg.* 1, 14); they would none of my counsel, *níor b'áil leó mo cōmaḡḡle re* (*Prov.* 1, 30). He has it as he wills it, (a) *tá ré ar a toil péin aḡe*; (b) *tá ré ar a cōmaḡḡle péin aḡe*.

(2) The auxiliary verb Will is expressed in Irish by certain terminations. In the first person sing., willingness, consent, or promise is denoted

according to the subject of the verb, I will return to you again if God will; *má'r toil le Dia é rḡḡḡrḡ mé cḡḡaibre árír* (*Acts.* 18, 21); I will come to you shortly, *tiocḡarḡ mé cḡḡaib ḡo haiḡḡearḡ* (*1 Cor.* 4, 19). In the second and third persons will simply foretells a future event with little or no idea of volition as, you will go, *imḡeócaḡ*, he will go, *imḡeócarḡ ré*; should Donn-bo go with you I will go, *oá nḡeaḡarḡ Donn-bó leat ruḡḡara leat* (*Y. B. L.*; cf. 24 *R. C.* 44, where the spelling *ruḡar* is the same as is used in *M.* to this day).

Would, as the imperf. of Will, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive and optative senses: he w. go if he could, *ruḡarḡ ré oá bḡeaḡarḡ ré*; he could go if he w., *oá mb'áil leir o'ḡeaḡarḡ ré imḡeaḡḡ*; he said he w. go, *ouḡairḡ ré ḡo ruḡarḡ ré*; whatsoever ye w. that men should do to you, *ḡaḡ uile níḡ buḡ mian lib ḡaoinne oo ḡéanaḡ oib* (*Mat.* 7, 12); I w. that I were young again, (a) *oo b'áil uom ḡo mbeinn óḡ árír*, (b) *mó léan ḡan mé óḡ árír*; w. God we had died when our brethren died, *ḡruaḡ a Oé nár éaḡamar an tan o'éaḡarḡ ar nḡearḡráitḡe* (*Numb.* 20, 3). Would is used conditionally for both present and future time, as: I w. go now if I were ready, *ruḡamḡ leat anoir oá mbeinn ullamḡ*; if it should rain he w. not go, *oá nḡeanḡarḡ ré rḡarḡamḡ ní imḡeócarḡ ré*.

Will, v.i., to be willing or inclined, to wish or desire, (1) *ir toil uom*; (2) *ir áil uom*; (3) *ir*

ré a mbain amac do féin (2 *Chron.* 32, 1); (c) bainim ar; he won that shilling from me, do bain ré an rḡillings rin orm; (d) bainim, *v.n.* bain(τ): the horse will win or lose the bridle, bainfrò an capall nó caillfrò ré an tḡruan (*cf.* √ veno, to desire, to win); (e) beirim ar: we won the goal, rḡḡamar an báire oḡta; to win a place by assault, áit do bain amac le foirneart.

(2) To allure to kindness, to bring to compliance, ḡnóḡuḡim, -uḡaḡ: she is a woman, therefore to be won, ir bean í ḡ oá bḡiḡ rin atá ri le ḡnóḡuḡaḡ.

(3) To gain over to one's side or party, ḡnóḡuḡim, -uḡaḡ: he that winneth souls is wise, an té ḡnóḡuḡior anmanna ir cḡionna é (*Prov.* 11, 30); that I may win Christ, ionnur ḡo ḡnḡóḡócainn Cḡiorc (*Phil.* 3, 8). Win, *v.i.*, to gain the victory, to triumph, buaḡaim, -ócaint and -óactain: he won by cleverness alone, do buaḡo ré le ḡuocar amáin.

Wince, *v.i.*, to flinch, to shrink, as from a blow, rḡaonaim, -aḡ: a man that never winced, fear náir rḡaon riam.

Wincing, *n.*, the act of shrinking, as from a blow. rḡaonaḡ, -nta, *m.*

Wind, *n.*, (1) air naturally in motion: ḡaoḡ. -aoḡte, -a, *f.*: the w. is cold, tá an ḡaoḡ fuar (*see* note under Wet); what comes with the stream goes with the w., a oḡḡear leir an tḡpuḡ imḡḡeann leir an ḡḡaoḡ; black is the point of the w., ir oúḡ bun na ḡaoḡte; against the w., i mbéal na ḡaoḡte; blasting w.,

ḡaoḡ rḡaḡo; whirlwind, rḡoe ḡaoḡte; we had w. and tide with us, bi ḡaoḡ aḡur muḡlionaḡo linn; it is an ill w. that blows nobody good, ir oic an ḡaoḡ ná rḡoeann maḡt do oúme éḡin; to sail near the w., rḡólaḡo olúḡ leir an ḡḡaoḡ; between w. and water, roir ḡaoḡ aḡur uirḡe.

ḡaoḡ a nḡear tear ir toḡaḡo (crops)

ḡaoḡ amair iarḡ ir bainne ḡaoḡ a oḡuaḡo rḡaḡt ir rḡeannaḡo (flaying)

ir ḡaoḡ anoḡi mear ar cran-naḡ. (*H. M.* 1185).

An ḡaoḡ anoḡi bíonn rí tḡrim ir cuirḡeann rí bḡuit ar caoḡuḡ. An ḡaoḡ anḡear bíonn rí tair ir cuirḡeann rí rḡat ar ríol-taḡ.

An ḡaoḡ amair bíonn rí ríal ir cuirḡeann rí iarḡ i linnḡo

An ḡaoḡ aḡuaḡo bíonn rí cḡuaḡo ir cuirḡeann rí rḡaḡt ar oáoinḡ.

ḡaoḡ an earḡaḡ anoḡi aḡuaḡo ḡaoḡ an rḡḡmaḡ taḡo ó oear ḡaoḡ an ḡeimḡo ar ḡac áirḡo ḡaoḡ an tḡamḡaḡo ir cuma ann nó ar. (*H. M.* 1177).

(2) Air artificially put in motion. ḡaoḡ, -oḡte, -a, *f.*: the w. of a bellows, ḡaoḡ an buḡḡ.

(3) Power of respiration, breath, anál, -aite, *f.*, *g.* also -áta(c).

(4) Air or gas generated in or ejected from the stomach, (a) in the stomach, flatulence, colicum, *m.*; (b) crepitus ventris, bḡeim, *g.* -eama, *pl.* -eamanna, *m.*: do máirḡo ré laḡa le bḡeim.

(5) A direction from which the wind may blow : come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live, *ταρι ο να ceire* *ζαοταιβ, α αναλ, γ ρερο αρ να μαρβυιρι, κορ ζο μαριρρο* (*Ezek.* 37, 9).

Wind, *v.t.*, to blow, to sound by blowing, *ρεροim, -δεαδ* : to w. a horn, *αδαρε το ρεροεαδ*.

Wind, *v.t.*, (1) to coil, to fold, to roll up, (a) *κορναim, -αδ* ; (b) *ροιτεαζaim, -αδ*.

(2) Specifically : to w. thread or yarn, *τοειραιim, -ραι*.

(3) Wind up, to bring to a conclusion : to w. up a discourse, *κομπαδ το εριοεनुडाद* ; to w. up all in one word, *αν τ-ιοmλान το εριοेनुडाद १ न-ाon* *फocal*.

Wind, *v.i.*, to move this way and that, *ριtim anonn ιr αναll* : a river that winds between fruitful valleys, *αδα το ριτεαρ anonn ιr αναll* *ερε ζλεαννταιβ τοριεαmλα*.

Windbag, *n.*, a very talkative person, (1) *ρζαοεταire g. id. pl., -ρι, m.* ; (2) *ζαοεtan, -ain, m.*

Wind flower, *n.*, the anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), *ιur na* *ζαοιτε*.

Windgall, *n.*, a swelling in the hands, or feet from cold and wind, *ρuaεtan, gen. and pl., -ain, m.* : a windgall scar, *μειρ-ρζε, g. id. pl., -ρι, f.*, also *μειρ-ζε, f.*

Windiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being windy or tempestuous, tendency to generate wind of gas, *ζαοεmαpαετ, -α, f.*

Winding, *a.*, circuitous, (1) *ιubac, -αιze* ; (2) *peannac, -αιze* ; (3) *campeac, -ριze*.

Winding-sheet, *n.*, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped, (1) *αιρ-ιeine, g. id., f.*, and *ειρ-ιeine, f.* ; (2) *ρacoll, -oill, m.* ; (3) *ρζαοι-τεος, -οιze, -α, f.* ; (4) *ταιρεαοαε, -αιze, -αιze, m.*

Winding yarn, τοειραι, -αιρ, m.

Windlass, *n.*, a machine for raising weights, (1) *untar, -αιρ, m., sl. trochlea* ; (2) *ερann τοζαλαε, g. εpαnn τοζαλαιζ pl. εpαnna τοζαλαεα, m.*

Windle, *n.*, the redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), also called the redwing thrush, (1) *ρiocan, -ain, m.* ; (2) *ρiocan pneaεta*.

This bird generally makes its appearance in frosty weather.

Windmill, *n.*, a mill worked by wind, *muτεann ζαοιτε, m.*

Window, *n.* an opening in a wall, fitted with a frame and panes, for the admission of light and air, *ρuinneoz, -οιze, -α, f.*, (*cf. L. fenestra, a window, and ventus, wind* ; *cf. Eng. wind, winnow, window, windy, √ vé Skr. va, vati to blow*) ; I shall make thy windows of agates, and all thy borders of pleasant stones, *οεανpαρο με ε'ρuiinneozα* *οε αζατιυβ, αζur ε'imte* (usually written *imill*) *uile οε ελοεαιβ* *βεαζα* (*Isa. 54, 12*).

Window-blind, *n.*, a shade for a window, *ρopρuinneoz, -οιze, -α, f.*, also window-lattice and window-shutter.

Window-sill, *n.*, the stone on which a window frame stands, *ρλαερuiinneoz, f.*

Windpipe, *n.*, the trachea, (1) *πιopan (ζαpυ), m.*, also *πιoban* ; (2) *ρταροζ, -e, -εαεα, f.* ; (3) *ρζοpναε, -αιze, -α, f.* (also *-αιz, m.* ; (4) *ζεoc, -οice, -α, f.*

Windy, *a.*, accompanied by wind,
(1) ὑαοῦμαρ, -αιρε; (2) ὑαοῦαῖ,
-αιρε.

Wine, *n.*, the expressed juice of
the grape when fermented, ριον,
-α, *pl.*, -τα, *m.* (*cf.* L. *vinum*);
they are drunk but not with
wine, τάρω ἀρ μεῖρε δέτ νί τε
ρῖον (*Isa.* 29, 9); look not on
the wine when it is red, νά
ρεῦρα ἀρ ἀν ὅρῖον ἀν υαῖρ
ὅιρ ρε ὁεαρε (*Prov.* 23, 31).

Wine-bibber, *n.*, one who drinks
much wine, ρόταρε ρίονα, *m.*
(*Prov.* 23, 20).

Wine-cellar, *n.*, a cellar for storing
wine, κύτ ρίονα (*T.P.*, II. 89).

Wine-press, *n.*, an instrument for
pressing juice out of grapes,
(1) ριονῆαρρεάν, -άμ, *m.*; (2)
ριοντοράν, -άμ, *m.*; (3) καν-
ταοῖρ ρίονα.

Wing, *n.*, the limbs which enable a
bird to fly, (1) ργιατάν, -άμ,
m.; one cannot fly without
wings, νί πέροιρ εἰτῖτ ὁ
ὁεανὰν ὑαν ργιατάν; (2) εἰτε,
g. id. pl. -τί, *f.*; εἰτεός, -όρε,
-α, *f.*

Wing, *v.t.*, to fly, εἰτεαλλαι, *v.n.*
εἰτεατ.

Winged, *a.*, furnished with wings,
(1) ργιατάναῖ, -αιρε; (2) εἰτεαῖ,
-αιρε.

Wingless, *a.*, without wings, ὑαν
ργιατάν.

Wink, *n.*, the act of closing and
opening the eyelids quickly, (1)
ρμέρο, *gen.* -ε, *pl.* -εαῖα, *f.*; (2)
ρμέροεαῖ, -ότε, *m.*; (3) αοῖ, *f.*
(*f. l.*).

W. of sleep, n., νέατ κοτοατα:
I did not sleep a w. all night,
νίορ κοτατ μέ νέατ ἀρ ρεαῖ
να ὁρόε.

Wink, *v.i.*, to shut and open the
eyes quickly, ρμέρομ, -οεαῖ (*cf.*

✓ smēyō, I smile; Skr. smi,
smayatē, to smile): a wicked
man winketh with his eyes,
ρμέροῖ [ορκοῦμε] τε 'n-α
ρῖντῖ (*Prov.* 10, 10); αοῖαμ,
-αῖ.

Winkers, *n.*, the part of the harness
on a horse's head to which the
reins are attached, (1) εανηαῖ,
gen. -αιρε, *pl.* -αῖα, *f.*, *m.*; (2)
ρῖαν ργιάτα.

Winkingly, *ad.*, in a winking
manner, ὁ ρμέροεαῖ.

Winner, *n.*, one who wins or gains,
(1) βιαῖτεοῖρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*;
(2) βιαῖτοῖρ, -όρα, -πί, *m.*:
winners and losers, ἀν ὁρῖον
βιαῖαρ γ ἀν ὁρῖον εαῖτεαρ.

Winning, *n.*, the act of gaining
something (as money) in a
contest or competition, (1) βιαῖ-
εαμ, -αα, *f.*; (2) βιαῖεαμ,
-αα, *f.*; (3) βιαῖεατάν, -άα, *f.*
(*Con.*); (4) βιατ, -ε: are you
w. or losing? ὅρῖν τῖ αῖ βιατ
νό αῖ εαῖτεαμ; (5) βιαῖ-
εατ, -ε, *f.*: the hope of w.
ruins the gambler, ρῖν τε βιαῖ-
εατ α εαῖτεαν ἀν εαῖρῖαῖ
(*Prov.*); (6) ρόατ, -αιρ, *m.* (win-
nings).

Winnow, *v.t.*, to separate chaff
from grain by means of wind,
εαῖτμ, -αῖ.

Winnowing, *n.*, the act of separat-
ing grain from chaff, εαῖταῖ *gen.*
and *pl.* εαῖτε *m.*

Winsome, *a.*, pleasant, gladsome,
ταῖτεαμ, -αιρε.

Winter, *n.*, the coldest season of
the year, ὑεμπεαῖ. *gen.* and *pl.*
-πῖ, *m.* (*cf.* O.I. ὑεμπεο and
ὑεμπεο; O.W. gaem; W.
gauaf; Corn. goyf; Bret. goam,
winter; a hard w., ὑεμπεαῖ
εῖαῖ ρῖαρ ὁμεαντα).

Winter, *v.t.*, to pass the winter, (1) *ḡeimrim*, -*peað*; (2) *caitim* an *ḡeimpeað*: for there I have determined to w., *oir ip annran* *oo cuip mé iómmam an ḡeimpeað* *oo caiteam* (*Tit.* 3, 12).

Wintercress, *n.*, a yellow-flowered cruciferous plant (*Barbarea vulgaris*), (1) *treabac*, -*ais*, *m.*; (2) *treabac*, -*ais*, *m.*

Winterly, *a.*, like winter, cold, *ḡeimpearmail*, -*mla*.

Winter night, *n.*, *oróce ḡeimpró*.

Winter-solstice, *n.*, the 21st of December, *ḡuamḡamrtao*.

Wintry, *a.*, like winter, cold, stormy, (1) *ḡeimpeac*, -*ruge*; (2) *doimeannta*, *ind.*; (3) *doimeannac*, -*ais*; (4) *ḡeimpeata*, *ind.*

Winy, *a.*, resembling wine in taste or quality, *pionac*, -*ais*.

Wipe, *v.t.*, to clean or dry by rubbing with something soft, (1) *cumtim*, -*mit*; (2) *ḡlanam*, -*aó*: w. your hands, *ḡlan oo láma*; to w. one's shoes, *briḡa* *duine oo ḡlanaó*; (3) *riabaim*, -*aó*.

Wiper, *n.*, one who or that which wipes, *cumilteoir*, -*ópa*, -*í*, *m.*

Wire, *n.*, (1) a slender cord or thread of metal, (a) a cord, *rpeang*, -*einge*, -*a*, *f.*; (b) a thread, *pnát*, -*ait*, *m.*; *pnát nó téao de mhotai ar bit*; made of w., *deanta de rpeangaió mhotail*; gold w., *óipnát*; silver w., *aisḡeao ipnát*; w. strings, *téao mhotail cupḡar i ḡcláiprḡ, ḡpl*.

(2) A telegraphic message. See Telegram.

Wiredraw, *n.*, (1) to draw metal into wire, *téao iapaim oo ḡarraig*.

(2) To draw by artifice, to wiredraw a person, *an méio ip péioip o'ḡaḡail ó duine*.

(3) To spin out to a great length, to wiredraw work, *ḡnó oo ipnóim amaó i noiaó a céile*.

Wire-drawer, *n.*, one who draws metal into wire, *duine oo ḡarraigḡear téao mhotailac*.

Wisdom, *n.* (1) knowledge of the best means towards the best ends, (a) *eagna*, *g. id. f.*, the fear of God, is the beginning of wisdom, *ip túr na heagna eagla Dé*; (b) *eagnaóct*, -*a*, *f.*; (c) *eagnaróeac*, -*a*, *f.* (d) *cpionnaóct*, -*a*, *f.*: behold the fear of the Lord that is wisdom and to depart from evil is understanding, *amairc, eagla an Tigearna ip im an cpionnaóct*; *ḡsur oic oo ḡeacna ip tuigri im*, (*Job.* 28, 28); no one is too old to learn wisdom, *níl éinne ró-aorta le ḡḡluim cpionnaócta*; *ḡliocar*, -*air*, *m.*: speak not in the ears of a fool, for he will despise the w., of thy words, *ná labair a ccluaraió amaoáin, oip oirbeaḡfuró ré ḡliocar oo briacair*. (*Prov.* 23, 9).

(2) Acquired knowledge, learning, *eagna g. id. f.*: Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and was mighty in words and in deeds, *oo bí Maoire ḡḡlomta ran uile eagna na neigirteac ḡsur oo bí ré cumacóac i mbriacpuió ḡ a nḡnómarcpuió* (*Acts* 7, 22).

Wise, *a.*, (1) choosing the best means towards the best ends; (a) *cpionna*, *ind.*: the wise man will hear and will increase learning, *éircpó an duine cpionna ip méroéócaró ré ḡḡluim* (*Prov.* 1, 5); (b) *eagnaó*, -*ais*: no wiser [man] than Solomon, *ní heagnaíḡe ná Solám*, a sage is not wise every

time, *ῥαὶ ἄμ νί εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι*; (c) *εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι* *ind.*: from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, *ὁ βί τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ ῥαὶ εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι ἵνα ῥῥησιν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ ἵνα ῥῥησιν τῷ ἄνθρωπῳ* (2 *Tim.* 3, 15).

(2) Knowing, enlightened, *ῥαὶ* -e: they are wise to do evil but to do good they have no knowledge, *ἄνθρωπος ῥαὶ ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος* (Jer. 4. 22); a wise man, *ῥαὶ* *ῥαὶ* *ῥαὶ*; a wise man may be caught by a fool, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wise man, *εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι*, *g. id., m.*
Wise, *n.*, manner, mode, *ῥαὶ*: in this wise, *ῥαὶ ἄν ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

In that wise, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wisely, *ad.*, in a wise manner, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*;

Wish, *n.*, (1) desire or longing, (a) *ῥαὶ g. même pl., -a, f.*, also *g. -a, pl., id. m.*: according to my wishes, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; a wife to your wish, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (b) *ῥαὶ*. -e, *f.*

(2) The expression of a desire *ῥαὶ g. and pl. id., f.*: any three wishes you desire, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wish, *v.i.*, to have a desire, to long, to hanker, (1) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (2) do not say everything you would wish, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (3) I wish, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; they wished for the day, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* (Acts 27, 29)); I wished for your company, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*;

I wish to God you had done it, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; a thing to be wished, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wish, *v.t.*, (1) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, -a: to wish one dead, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (2) I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* (cf. 3 *John* 2); (3) I did not wish for it, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (4) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (5) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (6) I wish to go there, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (7) I do not wish it, (a) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (b) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (8) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (9) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, -e: *In a good sense*. He did not forget to wish me long life, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; *In a bad sense*. He wished me ill luck, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* *Generally*. *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, -a, *f.* = wishing evil.

Wisher, *n.*, one who wishes, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wishful, *a.*, having desire, (1) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; (2) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wishfully, *ad.*, longingly, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*
Wisp, *n.*, a small quantity of straw, hay, etc., *ῥαὶ g. and pl. ῥαὶ*, *m.*, *dim.* *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *f.*, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *m.*, *losing the bundles and collecting the wisps*, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* *na ῥαὶ*; in the w. of rushes, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* (Y. B. L. 941); (2) *ῥαὶ g. ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *pl. -anna, m.*: *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ* *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*.

Wit, *n.*, (1) sense, (a) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *gen. -a, f.*; (b) *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*, *f.*: she has a great deal of wit, *ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ ῥαὶ*; when wine

is in wit is out, nuair bíonn an fíon iriú bíonn an ciall amuig; bought wit is best, ní'l ciall ir fear na ciall ceannuig; where did you learn so much wit, cáit ar fogluim tuar an oiread rom céille; your tongue runs before your wit, ir luaithe do theanga ná do ciall; he sends me out of my wits, cuiréann ré m'pe ar mo céill .i. cuiréann ré ar m'pe mé.

(2) Mind, meabair, -bhaic, f.

(3) Intellect, inntleacht, -a, f.

(4) Understanding, tuigim, -riona, f.

(5) A faculty of the mind, easna, g. *id.*, f.: they are at their wits' end, atáir as críoch a n-easnaó (*Ps.* 107, 27, ed. 1852).

Wit, *n.*, a man of humour, one who has bright and facetious fancies, one who is quick at repartee, (1) ollam le spreann; (2) duine dearbhealaic.

Wit (to), viz., namely, eadon: ré rin le ráó.

Witch, *n.*, a woman who practises the black art or magic, (1) banríaoi; (2) bean earairleádeá, f.; (3) upróis, -óise, -a, f.; (4) bhríochóis, f.; (5) bhríochóis, f.; (6) caitleac na luibheann.

Witchcraft, *n.*, sorcery, magic, (1) píreóis, -óise, -a, f.; (2) pírréóis, f. (*Aran and Mayo*); also pírréóis, f.; (3) píreóisáct, -a, f.; (4) ríairleáct, f.; (5) deamhnoirleáct, f.; (6) earairleáct, -a, f.; (7) ríairleáct, f.; (8) upráirleáct, -a, f.; (9) ciapóis, (*Don.*).

With, *prep.* With expresses relation or situation of proximity, connection, association, etc., (1) to denote a close relation of

opposition or hostility, i.e., old form *re*, used after the verbs fight, contend, struggle, etc.: thy servant will go and fight w. this Philistine, raicáir do fearbheac asur trioróir ré leir an ríairleac ro (*1 Sam.* 17, 32); I shall be even w. him yet, beiré mé cúiteac leir fóir; I will not let it go w. him, ní leigfir do mé leir é.

(2) To denote association in respect of situation or environment, hence among, (a) *ie*, *re*: I will buy w. you, sell w. you, talk w. you, walk w. you . . . but I will not eat w. you, drink w. you nor pray w. you, ceannóicáir lib, díolrao lib, labrao lib, ríubrao lib . . . áct ní iorrao lib, ní dírao lib 7 ní surórao lib; he took up w. her, do gab ré léite; give me leave to speak a word w. you, tabair ceao dam focal do labair leat; I know not what to do w. him, ní fearair mé cao do déanrao leir; I am satisfied w. him, táim rára leir; (b) imear: throw in your lot w. us, teir irleac do éannúir 1 n-ár mear; (c) 1 bhróair: stay w. me, ran 1 m'bróair; I will not walk w. them, ní ríubrao 'n-a bhróair; (d) 1 ríairleac: w. me, im' ríairleac; w. them, 'n-a ríairleac; (e) 1 bhráir; but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier, áct tuaró ceao do ríol beir ríir (leir) réim a bhráir ráiróir (*Acts*, 28, 16); (f) idioms, (i) it is not so w. me, ní mar rin dom-ra; it was not so w. me, níor mar rin dom-ra; it is not so w. other people, ní mar rin do daoimib eile; (ii)

he finds fault w. it, *geirbeann ré toct ar*; (iii) with all my heart, *óm éiríde amac*.

W. regard or respect to, (a) *oála*; (b) *maroir le*; (c) *uime*.

(3) On the side of, (a) *le*, formerly *maile le*: fear not for I am w. thee and will bless thee, *ná bíod eadla oir óir atáim-fe maile ríot (leat) 7 beinneócaró mé tú (Gen. 26, 24)*; we had the wind w. us, *oo bí an gaoth linn*; to agree w. one another, *péróteac le céile*.

(4) To denote the means or instrument, sometimes equivalent to *by*, *le*, *pe*: what shall I do it w.? *cao leir a nóeanparó mé é?*; strike him w. a stick, *buaile le bata é*; I have nothing to do it w., *ní'l don puo agam leir a nóeanpáinn é*; he killed Daniel w. a sword, *oo mairb pé Dómnall le clárdeam*; and took his sword and cut off his head therewith (w. it), *oo glac a clárdeam agus oo bain a ceann oe leir (1 Sam. 17, 51)*; to cut w. a knife, *gearrad le rgin*; to write w. a pen, *rgníobad le peann*; w. his own hand, *le n-a lám féin*; to cure a disease w. fasting, *aicíoo oo leigear le tioragad*; w. a loud voice, *le guct áro*; w. much ado, *le raochar móir*; w. tears in his eyes, *le deóirib 'n-a fúitib*; to be angry w. one, *beir i bfeirg le duine*; to swear w. a safe conscience, *dearbad le coguar fábáita*.

(5) To denote association in thought or for comparison or contrast, *le*, *pe*: w. her white skin the snow cannot compare, *ní'l pneaéta i gcomparó le 'n-a báiméneap*: they are worth

a crown apiece one w. another, *ir ríu comóin gac don oíob le n-a céile*; to compare one w. another, *níoo oo comórad le níoo eile*; things do not go well w. them, *ní'l ag eirge leo*; they are made of the same elements w. you, *oo déinead iad oe na helemeintib céadna leat-ra*.

(6) To denote simultaneous happening or consequence, *le*, *pe*: w. that he told the truth, *le rin o'innir pé an fírinne*.

(7) To denote possession, *ag*: a handsome girl w. a big fortune, *caitín deap ag a bfeul rppé móir*.

Pronominal combinations of *ag* and *le* *nó pe*: w. her, *aici, léi, léite, léi-pe*; *rria, la*; w. him, *aise, leir, fíur, rir*; w. me, *liom, agam, rium, fíuom*; w. my, *liom, ríom*; w. thee, *agac, leat, fíuot, ríot*; w. them, *aca, leo, riu*; w. us, *agamn, linn, rinn*; w. you, *agair, lib, riú*.

Withdraw, *v.i.*, to retire, to go away, (1) *cúiliméigim, -imteac*; (2) *arcéimnigim, -iugad*; (3) *o'puroim ó*: two that never withdrew from the conflict of spears, *o'iar náir o'puro ó gleo na lann (Oss. IV. 46, 2)*; (4) *térom, v.n.* out, with *ar*.

Withdraw, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to retire or move away: he withdrew his forces, *oo tarrpáing pé a fíuaréte ar*.

(2) To draw back, (a) if God will not w. His anger, *muna bfeilfró Dia a fearg (Job 9, 13)*; (b) w. thine hand far from me, *tarrpáing oo lám adbad uaim (Job 13, 21)*.

Withe, *n.*, a flexible slender twig used for binding when softened and twisted, *gao, -aro, m.*: an

osier w., $\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\rho\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$ (*B.L.L.* I. 174, 10); it is time to be softening the withes, η $\mu\iota\tau\tau\omicron$ $\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$ $\alpha\zeta$ $\beta\omicron\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$; cut first the w. nearest the throat, $\zeta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\tau\acute{\upsilon}\rho$ $\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\alpha\theta$ η $\zeta\iota\omicron\eta\eta\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\eta$ $\rho\zeta\omicron\eta\mu\alpha\delta$; may I be hanged with a w., $\zeta\omicron$ $\zeta\rho\omicron\epsilon\tau\alpha\eta$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ $\iota\epsilon$ $\zeta\alpha\theta$; a fistful of a man is better than a withe-full of a woman, η $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$ $\iota\lambda\eta$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta$ $\tau\omicron\prime$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\iota\lambda\eta$ $\zeta\alpha\theta$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon$ $\mu\eta\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$.

Wither, *v.i.*, (1) to fade, to become sapless, to dry or wither up, (a) $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$: it shall w. . . without . . . many people to pull it up by the roots, $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\mu\epsilon\alpha\theta$ $\rho\acute{\iota}$. . . $\zeta\alpha\eta$. . . $\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\prime$ α $\tau\alpha\eta\eta\mu\alpha\eta\zeta$ $\alpha\eta\iota\omicron\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ α $\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\iota\theta$ (*Ezek.* 17, 9); when the rod withers it is hard to twist it, $\eta\upsilon\alpha\eta$ α $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\alpha\eta\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\eta\iota\alpha\tau$ η $\tau\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta$ α $\rho\eta\iota\omicron\mu$; the briar is said to be only three years of age .i. a year growing, a year in bloom and a year withering, $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\beta\iota\omicron\eta\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\eta\mu\epsilon\omicron\zeta$ $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\rho\epsilon\eta$ $\mu\alpha\eta$ α $\tau\omicron\epsilon\eta$ $\rho\iota\alpha\theta$ $\alpha\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\eta\iota$ $\beta\iota\alpha\theta\eta\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\prime$ $\alpha\omicron\eta$.i. $\beta\iota\alpha\theta\alpha\mu$ $\alpha\zeta$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho$, $\beta\iota\alpha\theta\alpha\mu$ ι $\mu\beta\iota\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$ γ $\beta\iota\alpha\theta\alpha\mu$ $\alpha\zeta$ $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\alpha\theta$ (*P. L.*).

(2) To waste, to pine away, (a) $\rho\epsilon\eta\zeta\mu$, - $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\theta$: there was a man who had his hand withered, $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\beta\iota$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta\eta$ $\alpha\zeta$ α $\rho\iota\alpha\theta$ $\iota\lambda\eta$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\mu\epsilon\zeta\epsilon$ (*Mat.* 12, 10); (b) $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\mu$, *v.n.* $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau$ and - $\alpha\theta$.

(3) To lose vigour or power, to languish, $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta\alpha\mu$, *v.n.* $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta$ (*cf.* *W. gwywo*): states w., $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta\alpha\eta\eta$ $\eta\alpha$ $\rho\iota\omicron\zeta\alpha\epsilon\tau\alpha$.

Wither, *v.t.*, (1) to cause to fade or become dry, (a) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$: as the sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it withereth the grass, $\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$;

$\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\mu$ $\alpha\eta$ $\zeta\eta\mu\alpha\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ η - $\epsilon\eta\zeta\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\iota\upsilon\theta$ $\iota\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\eta$ (*Jas.* 1, 11); (b) $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$.

(2) To cause to shrink, wrinkle or decay for want of animal moisture, (a) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\alpha\mu$, - $\alpha\theta$: age cannot wither her, $\eta\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta\alpha\eta\eta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\alpha\omicron\eta$ ι $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$; (b) $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\mu$ *v.n.* $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau$ and - $\alpha\theta$.

(3) To cause to languish or perish, to blight, $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta\alpha\mu$, *v.n.* $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta$.

Withered, *a.*, decayed, (1) $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta$, - $\eta\eta$: burned is the fresh and the withered, $\iota\omicron\eta\zeta\alpha\eta\eta$ $\acute{\upsilon}\rho$ γ $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta$; (2) $\rho\epsilon\omicron\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *ind.*; (3) $\rho\epsilon\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon$; (4) $\rho\epsilon\eta\zeta\epsilon$; (5) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\epsilon$.

Withering, *n.*, the act of fading, drying up or shrivelling, (1) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$, - $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *m.*; (2) $\epsilon\pi\iota\omicron\eta\eta\alpha\theta$, - $\alpha\theta$, *m.*; (3) $\mu\epsilon\alpha\tau$, - $\tau\alpha$, *m.*; (4) $\rho\epsilon\omicron\theta\eta\zeta\alpha\theta$, - $\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon$, *m.*; (5) $\rho\epsilon\omicron\epsilon\alpha\theta$, - $\epsilon\tau\alpha$, *m.*

Withhold, *v.t.*, to keep back, (1) $\beta\alpha\epsilon\alpha\mu$, *v.n.* $\beta\alpha\epsilon$ with \omicron ; (2) $\text{cong}\beta\alpha\mu$, *v.n.*, $\text{cong}\beta\alpha\iota$ with \omicron ; to withhold from a thing, $\text{cong}\beta\alpha\iota$ \omicron $\eta\eta\theta$; and who withhold them from the poor, $\alpha\zeta\upsilon\eta$ $\epsilon\text{cong}\beta\alpha\eta$ \omicron $\beta\omicron\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\theta$ $\iota\alpha\theta$ (*K. Tob.* 276, 30).

Within, *prep.*, (1) in the inner or interior part of, (a) ι ; therefore Sarah laughed within herself, $\upsilon\eta\mu\epsilon$ $\rho\eta\eta$ $\tau\omicron\omicron$ $\rho\eta\eta\eta\eta$ *Sarah* $\zeta\alpha\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\mu\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\eta$; (b) $\tau\alpha\omicron\theta$ $\eta\tau\iota\zeta$.

(2) In the limits or compass of: not further in length than within a week, $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$ $\rho\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\tau\text{-}\mu\alpha\eta\eta$; within a year, $\rho\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta$ $\beta\iota\alpha\theta\eta\alpha$; within a mile of the place, ι $\eta\zeta\iota\omicron\eta\eta\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau$ $\mu\iota\lambda\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\eta$ $\acute{\alpha}\tau$; within an inch of it, ι $\beta\eta\upsilon\eta\zeta\mu\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\omicron$; within a few days, ι $\mu\beta\epsilon\alpha\zeta\alpha\eta$ $\iota\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon$; to keep within the trench, $\rho\alpha\eta\mu\alpha\eta\tau$ $\eta\tau\iota\zeta$ $\rho\alpha\eta$ $\tau\omicron\tau\eta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\theta$

ran ois; within an inch of the ground, i ngoine opolais don totalam; within cannon shot, i ngoine upcain gunna móir; within a while after, i gcionn tamail na diairó rin; he was within an ace of being killed, bí pé i gcontabairt a marbhad.

(3) Hence inside the limits reach or influence of: this crime is within the statute, tá an coir seo fá 'n nollige; that is not within my reach or power, ní'l pé rin fá mo cumar.

Within, *ad.*, (1) in the inner part, inwardly, internally, leatirtis; irtis.

(2) In the house, indoors, irtis.

Without, *ad.*, (1) in or at the outside, outwardly, externally, taob amuis learmuis: without were fightings, within were fears, compaic do'n taob amuis. dinn 7 easla do'n taob irtis (2 Cor. 7, 5).

(2) Outside of the house, out of doors, amuis; wherefore standest thou without for I have prepared the house, cao fá fearann tú amuis óir do gléar miir an tris (Gen. 24, 31). Note.—Amuis is used with verbs of rest, amac with verbs of motion: he went out, do cuaró pé amac; he remained without or outside, o'fan pé amuis; he is without, tá pé amuis; look for him without, tois é taob amuis don nroipar.

Without, *prep.*, (1) at or on the outside of, not within, taob amuis; outside the gate, taob amuis de'n geata.

(2) Not with, in the absence of, independently of, exclusively of,

(a) san: without food or drink, without gold or silver, san biaó san deoc; san ór san airgead; without harm to any one, san dochar o'aoimne; without fail, san contabairt (1 Sam. 30, 8); without the king's orders, san órourste an rís; without doubt, san amhar; I cannot live without a wife, ní féadaim beir beó san bean; he will come without an invitation, tiocfaid pé san cuiread san iarrad; you cannot do it without a breach of the laws, ní féadann tú a déanam san bpiread na nollige; to learn a thing without a book, nio o'foglum san leabap nó ó béalordear; he will not do it without your leave, ní déanfaid pé san do ceao. é.

[Note.—San does not usually asp. mas. nouns, but in the modern spoken language the tendency is to asp. with san.] (b) i n-éagmar: though bad the guide it would be worse without him, dá olcap é an siolla ba méara beir 'n-a éagmar; (c) i bpoipar=i néagmar (Con.); (d) i miongnar: it is better to sit with it than without it, ir fearp puró ina aice ná ina iongnar (M.); (e) i nuirparbaró: have a thing yourself or be without it, bíod puró asat féim nó bí dá uirparbaró; (f) i neapbaró: better the leavings than to be without them, ir fearp furgeall ná beir i neapbaró.

Withstand, *v.t.*, to stand against, to oppose, (1) fearpam i naçaró nó i gcomne: (2) you withstand your own good, cuireann tú i naçaró do maiteara féim

(3) to withstand reason, cup :
 scoinne réarúin.

Witless, *a.*, without art, sense,
 (1) neim̃glic, -e; (2) maol,
 -oile; (3) boḡbéalac. -aḡe;

A witless person, ceann círce.

Witlessly, *ad.*, in a witless manner,
 so neim̃glic.

Witness, *n.*, (1) Testimony: ríad-
 naire, *g. id., pl., -rí, f. (cf.*
 ✓ veid-, voida, vidmé; I, we
 know; L. video, I see; Gr.
 Foida, I know; Fideu, to see;
 Skr. vēda, I know); if I bear
 witness of myself my witness is
 not true, má ḡnime ríadnaire
 óam péin ní'l m'fíadnaire fír-
 inneac (John 5, 31).

(2) A person who sees or has
 personal knowledge of a thing.
 ríadnaire, *f.*: eyewitness, ríad-
 naire rúl; an ear-witness,
 ríadnaire cluair.

(3) One who testifies in a
 cause, (a) ríadnaire: to hear
 the witnesses, na ríadnairí
 o'éirceact; I take God to
 witness, tóḡbaim 'Dia mar
 fíadnaire; in witness whereof
 I have set my hand to this
 writing, o'fíadnaire air rin 'oo
 cúirear mo lám ar an rḡrúbm-
 neo; (b) ríonéro, -e, -te, *f. (M.)*.

Witness, *v.t.*, to testify, oéanam
 ríadnaire: behold the many
 things they witness against thee,
 réac ḡá méro a noeunaro ro
 ríadnuirí do' aḡaró (Mark
 15, 4).

Witness, *v.i.*, to give evidence,
 ríadnuḡim, -uḡaró: I witnessed
 against him, o'fíadnuḡear i n-a
 aḡaró.

Witness-table, *n.*, the place where
 witnesses stand while giving
 evidence, bóro na monn.

Wittily, *ad.*, in a witty manner,
 so ḡrinn.

Witty, *a.*, possessing wit or hu-
 mour, (1) airceac, -aḡe; (2)
 aḡaríca, *ind.*; (3) oeirbéalac,
 -aḡe; (4) ḡreannmar, -aire;
 (5) comḡarac, -aḡe: the lan-
 guage was exact, acute and w.,
 bí an cáinnt so crum so
 sunta ḡ so comḡarac (Eiríre
 20).

Wizard, *n.*, a magician, (1) oḡaró,
gen. id. and oḡaró, pl. oḡaróite,
gpl. oḡaró, m.; (2) fear feara;
 (3) *pl. luḡt píreḡs*.

Wizened, *a.*, dried, shrivelled up,
 withered, shrunken, crannóda,
ind. A wizened child is called
 a reanoḡaró, *lit.* old wizard.

Woad, *n.*, (1) a cruciferous plant
 (Isatis tinctoria), buróe móir.

(2) The blue dye stuff derived
 from its powdered and fermented
 leaves, ḡuirmin, *g. id., m.* Now
 superseded by indigo, also called
 ḡuirmin.

Wild w. See Weld.

Woe, *n.*, (1) grief, sorrow, misery,
 (a) cruasḡ, -aḡe, *f.*: my woe,
 mo cruasḡ; (b) léir, -e, *f.*: woe
 to you, léir ort; (c) léan, *g.*
 léin, *m.*; (d) oiaḡair, -cra, *f.*:
 my woe, mo oiaḡair (M.).

(2) A curse, a malediction,
 mairḡ, -e, *f.*: woe to him who
 reveals his secret to a woman,
 ir mairḡ a leḡeann a rún le
 mnaoi; woe to the listener, ir
 mairḡ a bair aḡ éirceact (Ir.
 Tex. I. 30); woe unto him that
 striveth with his Maker, a mairḡ
 'oo'n té croróear le 'n-a cruturḡ-
 teóir (Isa. 45, 9); woe is me,
 monuar; mo cḡeac ir mo
 léir; mo cḡeac ir mo cráó;
 mo léan; a mḡirpe ir cruasḡ.

Woful, *a.*, sorrowful, (1) *τρυαῖς-μήλεαδ*, -*ιῖζε*; (2) *ἀναοῖμν*, -*ε*; (3) *σοῖστῆμνεαδ*, -*νιῖζε*; (4) *μαῖρζεαδ*, -*ῖρζε*.

Wolf, *n.*, a wild savage animal (*Canis lupus*) closely allied to the dog, (1) *μας τίπε*; (2) *εἰαδ*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; (3) *εἰμν*, -*ῖμ*, *m.*; (4) *εὐ αἰτα* (T.P., II., 347); (5) *μαῖρμα αἰτα*: like lambs among wolves, *μαῖρ uana imearῖς μαῖρμαδ αἰτα* (*Luke* 10, 3); (6) *φαοῖεῦ*, *g.* -*εῖον*, *d.* -*εῖον*, *pl.* -*εῖονα*, *f.*: to hold a w. by the ears, *μαςτίπε το εῖονδῖαι* *le n-a εἰταρα*; a she-wolf, *ραῖς μαςτίπε*.

Wolfdog, *n.*, the Irish greyhound, *ονεῦ*, *g.* -*εῖον*, *pl.* -*εῖονα*, *f.*

Wolf's-bane, *n.*, a poisonous plant (*Aconitum lycoctonum*), *φασ μαῖρμαδ*.

Wolf's-claw, *n.*, a kind of clubmoss, *ῖαρβός ρεῖβε*.

Woman, *n.*, an adult female, *βαν*, *gen.* *μνά*, *dat.* *μναοῖ*, *dat. pl.* *μνάιβ*, *gen. pl.* *βαν*, *nom. pl.* *μνά*, *f.*: she is a fine woman, *ῖρ βρεῖς αν βαν ἰ* (*cf.* *W. bun*, *benyw*; *Corn.* *benen*, wife); a young w., *βαν ὄς*; *βέ*, *g.* -*εῖτε*, *pl. id.*, *f.*, *fig.* *ῖεας*, -*εῖτε*, -*α*, *f.*; a dangerous w., *βαν μῖλτεαδ*; to love a w., *ῖρῖαδ το εἰαδῖαι το μναοῖ*; affectionate w., *εἰομὸς*, -*ὀῖτε*, -*α*, *f.*; awkward w., *βρεατ-λὸς*, *f.*; a foreign w., *ῖαιτρεαδ*, -*ῖῖτε*, -*α*, *f.*; a hoity-toity w., *πρῖνταδ*, -*αῖτε*, -*α*, *f.* (*Con.*); a manly w., (*a*) *βαν φοῖρῖαντα*; (*b*) *ῖαμαῖτε*, *m.*; (*c*) *εἰμν*, -*ῖμ*, *m.*; old w., *εἰαδ*, -*ιῖτε*, -*α*, *f.*; a heavenly w., *ρῖεῖρβαν*, *f.*; queenly w., *ρῖῖβαν*, *f.*; a rough corpulent w., *ῖεαδός*, *f.*, *ρῖαδός*, *f.*; a sharp, pecking w., *ῖοβανταδ*, *f.* A vile name for

a w., (*a*) *βῖρρεός*, *f.*; (*b*) *ῖαρο*, -*ε*, *f.*; (*c*) women's talk, *βανῖαδ*, *m.* (T.P., I., 686).

Woman-hater, *n.*, a misogynist, *φασταδὸῖρ βαν*.

Womanhood, *n.*, the state of being a woman, *βανεανναρ*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*

Womanish, *a.*, weak-spirited, effeminate, (1) *εἰστῖοῖαρρεαδ*, -*οῖτε*; (2) *βανῖαιτ*, -*ῖτα*.

Womankind, *n.*, women collectively, (1) *βαντῖαδ*, -*α*, *f.* (*somet. m.* in *Keat.*); (2) *βανῖαδ*, -*ῖτα*, *f.*

Woman-like, *a.*, like a woman, (1) *βανῖαιτ*, -*ῖτα*; (2) *μνά-ῖαιτ*, -*ῖτα*.

Womanly, *a.*, becoming to a woman, (1) *βαντα*, *ind.*; (2) *βανῖαιτ*, -*ῖτα*; (3) *μνάῖαιτ*, -*ῖτα*.

Womb, *n.*, the uterus, (1) *βῖν*, *gen.* *βῖονν*, *dal.* *βῖοιιν*, *pl.* *βῖοννα*, *f.* (*cf.* *Gr.* *ἔμβρυον*); (2) *ρῖρῖς*: last born, *lit.* scraping of the womb, *ῖρῖοβα ρῖρῖῖν*; (3) *εἰ-αἰτ*, -*ε*, -*εαδ*, *f.*

Wonder, *n.*, (1) surprise, astonishment, amazement, (*a*) *ῖονῖναδ*, *g.* -*αδ* and -*ῖαντα*, *pl.* -*ῖαντα*, *m.*: and no w., *νῖο ναδ ῖονῖναδ*; I w., *ῖρ ῖονῖναδ ῖομ* (*ῖονῖναδ* = O.I. *ῖ-ῖνάδ*, not usual, unwanted); (*b*) *ῖονῖανταρ*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*: they were filled with w. and amazement, *το ῖονῖαδ ῖαδ ο' ῖονῖανταρ ῖ ο'ῖαδῖαρ* (*Acts* 3, 10); (*c*) I wonder, *ῖρ μαδτναδ ῖομ* (O.I. *μαςταδ*).

(2) That which excites surprise, astonishment or amazement, *ῖονῖανταρ*, -*αῖρ*, *m.*: to do wonders, *ῖονῖανταρ το ῖεαν-αῖ*; he makes a w. of it, *το ῖνῖ ῖε ῖονῖανταρ το*; this is the subject of my w., (*a*) *ας ῖο αδῖαρ ῖ'ῖονῖανταρ*; (*b*) *ῖονῖναδ* as above: I was a w. unto many,

Woodlark, *n.*, a small lark (*Alauda arborea*) which perches on trees, (1) μαυρός *coille*; (2) πυρεός *coille*.

Wood-louse, *n.*, a wingless insect of the genus *Psocidæ*, (1) μίολ *coille*; (2) πεσώδν, -άιν, *m.*; (3) κρίνμιολ, -α, -τα, *m.* See Wall-louse.

Woodman, *n.*, a forester, περπ *coille*

Woodpecker, *n.*, a bird of the family *Picidæ*, (1) ρναξ ὄαρπας, *m.*; (2) κναγμαίε, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*; (3) λαρπιν *coille, f.*

Wood-pigeon, *n.*, the wild pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), colúp *coille*.

Woodruff, *n.*, a small herb (*Asperula odorata*) used in flavouring wine, (1) μοτάρ, *m.*; (2) τυρ μοτάρ, *m.*

Wood-shavings, *n. pl.*, shavings taken off with a plane, ρυρνεάς, *gen. -νγ, pl. id., and -α, m.*

Wood-sorrel, *n.*, a plant (*Oxalis acetosella*), (1) ραμαθ *coille*; (2) ρεαμρός, -όριε, *f.*; (3) ρεαμράν, -άιν, *m.*; (4) ρεαμαρ γεηρρ-φιαρθ; (5) βιλλεός να ν-έαν; (6) coilleteamail, -μίτα; (7) ριοθβάς, -αίγε.

Woodstack, *n.*, a pile of wood, clampa, *g. id., pl. -αί, m. (gl. strues).*

Woody, *a.*, abounding with woods, (1) coilleteas, -τιγε; (2) λάν οε coilleτιθ.

Woodyard, *n.*, a yard in which wood is stored, ολúčán αόμεαρο.

Wool, *n.*, the threads that cross the warp in weaving, inneas, -νγ, *m.*: whether it be in the warp or w., μά'ρ ι notút nó ι n-inneas b'ior.

Woing, *n.*, the act of making love, courting, (1) ρυργε, *g.*

id., f.; (2) ρυργεαςτ, -α, *f.*; (3) céιρθεαςτ, -α, *f.*; (4) τοέμαρ, *m.*

Wool, *n.*, the soft hair which grows on sheep, otann, *gen. otna, f.* (*cf. L. lana*; *cf. √ vlna*; *Skr. urna*; *Slav. vluna*; *Lith. vilna*; *Goth. vulla*).

Woollen, *a.*, made of wool, otnac, -αίγε.

Wool-merchant, *n.*, one who deals in wool, otname, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

Woollen cloth, *n.*, cloth made of wool, έαοας otna.

Woolpack, } *n.*, a pack, bag or
Woolsack, } sack of wool, pacα otna.

Word, *n.*, (1) a single part of speech, (a) ρocal, -αί, *pl. -αί, or -cia, m.* (*cf. L. vocula*, a little word, and *vocalis*, a vowel): w. for w., ρocal αρ ρocal; proper words, ρocal oipeamnac; I'll write him a w. or two about it, ργρίοβραθ ρocal nó ὁό έυριε ὁά έαοιθ ριν; is that your last w.? αν έ ριν ὁ' ρocal οειρεανnac?; I take you at your w., γαυαίμ αρ ὁ' ρocal έύ; the killing of a man is [often] between two words, βίονν μαρθαθ ουμε εαοαρ ὁά ρocal; take my w. for it, γλας μ' ρocal τερ; I will not listen to a w. from you, ní έιρτρεαο τε ρocal υαιτ; many words about nothing, μόράν ρocal ρά nemmíθ. nó ρα νίθ γαν τάβαςτ (a trifle); (b) βματαρ, *g. βρείτρε, pl. id., and -τρα, f.*: words would not support the monks, ní coiteoéαθ να βματρα να βράίτρε (*prov.*); apply thine heart unto instruction and thine ears to the words of knowledge, ταβαρ ὁο έρπορε ὁο έεαγας γ ὁο έιυαρ ὁο βματραιθ εόλαρ

(*Prov.* 23, 12); on my w., *im' bhuatair*; *ar m'focal* (*Con.*); the words of the pure are pleasant words, *ir bhuatna miltre bhuatna an fionglain* (*Prov.* 15, 26).

(2) Account, information, message, tidings; in the sing. only, (a) *fior g. feara m.*: he sent me word, *do cuir ré fior cúgam*; (b) *rḡéal, -éil, m.*: send him word, *cuir rḡéal cúige*.

(3) *pl.* talk, discourse, speech, (a) *labrao, -bairca, m.*; (b) *glór, -óir, m.*: if you will not stand by your words, *muna rearfaró tú ar do glór*, (c) *bhuatair* (*see* 1b) bow down thine ear to the words of the wise, *claoir fíor do cluar asur éirt bhuatna an duine ḡlic* (*Prov.* 22, 17).

(4) A statement, affirmation or declaration, (a) *ráo g. -áró, pl. -áróte, m.*; what has any one but his word, *cao tá as doinne áct ráo a béil*; those are my very words, *rin iao mo ráróte-re*; (b) *focal, -ail, pl. id. and -cia m.*: on my word, *ar m'focal*; the worst word in his mouth, *an focal ir meara 'na béal*; (c) *bhuatair g. bhréire pl. id., and -tina, f.*: on my solemn word, on my word of honour, *ar mo bhuatair móroe*; *im' bhuatair móroe*: on my word, *im bhuatair*. All the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, *coimlíontar an reacht uile a naomhbhréir amáin, annro ḡráduig do cómarra mar tú féim* (*Gal.* 5, 14).

Wordy, *a.*, (1) verbose, *caimnteac -tíge*.

(2) Full of words, *bhuatnac, -aíge*.

Work, *v.*, (1) effort directed to an end or purpose, (a) *obair, gen. oibre, gpl. oibreac, pl. oibreaca* and *oibre, f. (cf. L. opera, a work)*, the work of our salvation, *obair ár rlanuigte*; concerning the works of my hands, *i otaob oibreac mo lám*; the work of his hand, *obair a láime*; the work of a siege, *oibreaca forlongspuir*; a good beginning is half the work, *túr maic leat na hoibre*; looking for work and praying God not to find it, *as cuairtuḡao oibre 7 as guróe Dé ḡan i faḡail*; it is time for you to go to work, *tá ré i n-am uuit uil i ḡcionn o'oibre* (*nó cum o'oibre*); the work is being done, *tá an obair 'ḡá óéanam*; (b) *raochar, -air, m.* It usually means hard work; (c) *perom g. -eaoḡa, pl. -eanna, f.*

(2) The matter on which one works; (a) *obair*: (b) in every work that he began . . . he did it with all his heart and prospered, *ann ḡac uile obair o'ar cionnrḡain ré . . . do rinne ré é le n-a époróe iomlán 7 do bí ré rona* (2 *Chrom.* 31, 21); (c) *ḡnó, -ta, pl. id., m.*; in that way he did his work, *ar an móo rin do óeim ré a ḡnó*.

(3) Manner of working: as (a) bad .i. wicked work or work badly done (i) *oioe-obair*; (ii) *oioe-ḡnó*; (b) so that they might find a way to work treachery on him, *ionnur ḡo bpuigóir rúige ceitḡ o'imirt ar* (*D. I.* 81); (c) working by candlelight (i) *áinneán, -ám, m.*; (ii) *raḡairneac, -a, f.*; (iii) *raḡobair, -oibre, f.*

Work, *v.i.*, (1) to exert one's self for a purpose, to labour, (a) οιβρυγim, -ιυζαθ : he is working, τὰ ρέ ας οβαρι; the Holy Ghost works in our souls, οιβρυγεανν αν Spioparo Naoim i n-άρι n-αν-mannaiθ; the fire works upon our eyes, οιβρυγεανν αν teime αρ άρι rúitθ; (b) go therefore now and work, for there shall be no straw given to you, imtiγrò anoir uime rin 7 oéanarò paoτap, óri ní tiuθapitap tuiγe αρ bit θaoiθ (*Ex.* 5, 18); (c) imrim, -mipit : to w. deceit, ceatγ o'imipit; (d) *idiom*, (i) all things work that way, τὰ ζαc níθ ας teacτ αρ αν puiγe rin, (ii) to w. upon the humours, na claohta oo coippuròe nó oo gluaipeacτ, (iii) women and children are worked upon by menaces, tuiγtap mná 7 leanθai pé pmacτ le baγapitaiγe, (iv) he has been working at it during the week, τὰ ρέ ας ζαθáiθ oo αρ peatθ na peacτmame.

(2) Hence in a general sense to act, to operate, as : the shears w. well, τὰ αν oeiméap ας oβαρι zo maiτ.

(3) Hence, *fig.* to conduce, to have effect or influence, com-οιβρυγim, -ιυζαθ : we know that all things w. together for good, τὰ α fíor αςainn zo ζcom-οιβρυγεανν ζαc uile níθ cum maiτeapa (*Rom.* 8, 28).

(4) To be engaged or employed constantly, as : they that w. in fine flax, αν oponγ oιβρυγιop i lion mín (*Isa.* 19, 9).

Work, *v.t.*, (1) to labour upon : he worked them at the same time, o'οιβρυγ pé ιαθ 'pan am céaθona.

(2) To accomplish, to effect : each herb he knew that works for good or ill, o'aitin pé ζαc luiθ οιβρυγεap maiτ nó oic; he worked great miracles, o' οιβρυγ pé mioipθailte mópa.

(3) To set in motion or action, to direct the action of, to keep at work : the sailor worked the ropes, o'οιβρυγ αν maiπnéaiac na téaθα.

Workable, *a.*, (1) fit to be worked, (a) .ionoιβρυγτε; (b) ioncipaoτ-puiγτε.

(2) Capable of being worked, po-οιβρυγτε.

Worker, *n.*, one who works, (1) οιβρυγτεóip, -ópa, -ópi, *m.*; (2) paoτipuròe, *g. id., pl. -òte, m.*

Work-horse, *n.*, a hack, (1) ζeapián, -án, *m.*; (2) capún, *gen. -ún, pl. id., m.*

Workhouse, *n.*, the poorhouse, τiγ na mboct.

Working, *n.*, the act of doing something, (1) οιβρυγζαθ, -γτε, *m.*; (2) paoτipuzαθ : the w. of physic, éipeacτ leiγip.

Workman, *n.*, a man employed at any labour, (1) οιβipròe, *g. id., pl. -òte, m.*; (2) οιβρυγτεóip, -ópa, -pi, *m.*; (3) fear οibpe; (4) οibpin, *g. id., pl. -ní, m.*; (5) *pl.*, (a) iuct paoτap, (b) iuct οibpe, (c) θaoime οibpe.

Workmanship, *n.*, the art or skill of a workman, ceapiθamlact, -a, *f.*

Workshop, *n.*, a shop where any manufacture is carried on, (1) monapiá, *g. -can, dat. and n. pl. -cain, pl. also -anna, f.* (from monapi, work); (2) ceapiθca, *g. -can, dat. and n. pl. -cain, pl. also ai and -anna, f.* (a forge).

Work-woman, *n.*, a woman who works, bean οibpe.

World, *n.*, (1) the Universe, the earth, (*a*) *uoman*, -*ain*, *m.*: from the creation of the w., *ó épuṭ-uṣað an uomain* (*Rom.* 1, 20); since the beginning of the w., *ó tūr an uomain*; he is the fittest man in the w. for that employment, *ī é an uume ī oipeamṇaiṣe ran uoman uon cúram rín*; he is known the w. over, *tá aiṭne aī aī feað an uomain*; he has seen the w., *úo connaiṣe ré an uoman*; I do not know from the w., *ní feaðar uon uoman*; (*b*) *cruinne. g. id.*, *f.*; *ní't anī an ſcruinne don cumar nó ſleann* (Dr. MacHale's translation of "The Meeting of the Waters.")

(2) The earth and its affairs, esp. as distinguished from heaven *raoṣal*, -*ail*, *m.* (*cf.* L. *sæculum*): it shall not be forgiven him in this w. or in the w. to come, *ní maiṭṣrōṭear úó é anīra traoṣal-ro ná anīra traoṣal atá aṣ teaðo* (*Mat.* 12, 32); to renounce the world, *uquim uo cúp leī an traoṣal*; to love the w., *ṣrāó uo tábaīṣe uon traoṣal*; he cares for nothing in the w. *ní cúīeann ré tábaṭt* *i n-don ruo ran traoṣal-ro*; it is known to the w., *ī fear uo'n traoṣal*; it is a queer w., *ī aī an raoṣal é*; to come into the w., *teaṭt aī an raoṣal*; to go out of the w., *bār u'ṣaṣ-ail*

(3) The world, existence, *bit*, *g. beaṭa*, *m.* (*cf.* W. *byd*; Bret. *bed*; *cf.* $\sqrt{\text{bhu}}$, to be, to dwell; Skr. *bu*, to be): who in the w. *i.* who at all, *cīa aī bit*; I have nothing in the w. *i.* nothing at all, *ní't ruo aī bit aṣam*.

Worldliness, *n.*, the quality of being worldly or devoted to this life, *raoṣaltacṭ*, *gen.* -*a*, *f.*

Worldling, *n.*, one whose soul is set on this world and its enjoyments, *raoṣaltánaṭ*, -*aīṣ*, *m.*

Worldly, *a.*, devoted to this life and its enjoyments, *raoṣalta*, *ind.*

W. goods, *maom raoṣalta*.

Worm, *n.*, any small creeping animal without feet or with very short ones, (1) *cnuim*, -*e*, -*uma*, *f.*; (2) *cnuimeós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*; (3) *cruim*, -*e*, *pl.* *cruima*, *f.*; (4) *cruimeós*, *f.* (*cf.* O. Slav. *cruvi*, worm; W. *pryv*; Corn. *prev*; Skr. *krimi*); (5) *péirt*, -*e*, *pl. id.*, and -*eanna*, *f.*; (6) *péirteós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*: tread upon a w. and it will turn, *raṭtaī aī éaroeóīṣ aṣur ionntócaro rí*; silk-worm, *péirt ríota*.

Worm-eaten, *a.*, eaten by worms, *uieóīṣte*: w.-e. timber, *aómao uieóīṣte*.

Worm-like, *a.*, resembling a worm, *péirteamail*, -*mla*.

Wormwood, *n.*, a plant (*Artemisia absinthium*), (1) *moṣmónṭa*, *g. id.*, *m.*; (2) *boṣmónṭa*, *g. id.*, *m.*

Wormy, *a.*, abounding with worms, (1) *cnuimeac*, -*mige*; (2) *cruimeac*, -*mige*; (3) *péirteósac*, -*aige*.

Worn, *imp.* of Wear, *caītte*: it is w. out, *tá ré caītte amac*; fit to be w., *ioncaītte*.

Worried, *a.*, annoyed or vexed, (1) *tnáite* and (2) *cṣárōte*.

Worry, *v.t.*, to vex, annoy, or tease, (1) *buarōṣum*, -*ream* and -*ream*; (2) *cṣárōim*, *v.n.*, *cṣáó*; (3) *ciapaīm*, -*aó*.

Worry, *n.*, vexation, anxiety, trouble, (1) *buarōṣit*, -*dearṭa*, *f.*; (2) *cṣáó*, -*árō*, -*árōte*, *m.*; (u) *coraṣuaīṣ*, -*e*, *f.*

Worse, *a.*, comp. of bad (etc), níor meapa, ní ba meapa: he is worse than ever he was, τὰ ρέ níor meapa ná map do bí ρέ nam; you are worse than your word, τὰ τῷ níor meapa ná o'focal, .i. ní comhionanu τῷ o'focal; the cure is worse than the disease, ir meapa an leigear ná an galair; thank God, our story is no worse, molaó le Dia nac bfuil an rgeal níor meapa aghainn; though bad the master the servant was worse, oá olcar (or donaect) é an maistririr ba meapa an buacaili ainirre; I remember one year that was worse, ir cuimhin liom don buaóain aináin do bí ní ba meapa.

Worship, *n.*, (1) the adoration of God, (a) aópaó, *gen.* -aópa *m.*; (b) onóir, -ópa, *f.*: divine worship, an t-aópaó oiaóa, an onóir ir dual do Dia.

(2) A title of honour, onóir, -ópa, *f.*: your worship, o'onóir, .i. tiobal do bheann oame do gúiririr ríotcána.

Worship, *v.t.*, to pay divine honour to, to adore God, (1) aópaím, -aó: thou shalt worship no other God, ní aópaó[aó] τῷ Dia ar bí eite (*Ex.* 34, 14); they w. the work of their own hands, aópaio oibeaóa a lám pém (*Isa.* 2, 8); (2) onóipim, -aó also onóipuisim, -uáaó. and beipim onóir do; they w. him that liveth for ever and ever, tuáaóar onóir do'n té maigear so paógal na paógal (*Rev.* 4, 10).

Worship, *v.t.*, to perform acts of adoration, (1) aópaím, -aó; the people of the land shall w. at the door, aópaio munirir na típe

aó an oopur, (*Ezek.* 46, 3); (2) oéanaim aópaó; he shall worship at the threshold of the gate, oéanpa[ró] aópaó aó tairirir an geata (*Ezek.* 46, 2); (3) ríeáctaim, -aó; all nations shall come and w. before thee, tiucparó na huile cineadóaó 7 ríeuctopuro ao fiaónuire (*Rev.* 15, 4).

Worshipful, *a.*, entitled to respect, onópac, -aige.

Worshipper, *n.*, one who worships, (1) aópaóóóir, -ópa, -rí, *m.*; (2) *pl.* luét aóapá: so that he might destroy the worshippers of Baal, ionnur so rímuorpaó ré luét aóapá óáan (*2 Kings* 10, 19).

Worst, *n.*, that which is most bad or evil, (1) oioá, *gen.* id., *m.*: the worst of all weathers is frost, oioá áac ríne ríoc; I will bring the worst of the heathens, beapá mipe oioá na ngeinteáó (*Ezek.* 7, 24); (2) Idiom: do your worst, I don't fear you, oéan do oíceall. ní'l eaála oim; (3) the worst is past, do éuaró an éuro ir meapa óópaím; the worst is yet to come, tá an éuro ir meapa le teaect fóp.

Worst, *a.*, bad or evil in the highest degree, ir meapa: a man of the worst reputation in Ireland, fear ir meapa cáil i nÉirinn.

Wort, *n.*, malt in the act of fermentation, bpaictir, -e. *f.*

Worth, *a.*, equal in value to, (1) ríú: that horse is not w. ten pounds, ní ríú oeré bpúnt an capall rín; it is not w. a pin, ní ríú bioipám é; for as much money as it is w., ar iomlán an airíro ir ríú é (*Gen.* 23, 9);

(2) idiom: you are not w. feet water, ní fíú uirge na gcor tú.

Worth, *n.*, (1) value, price, (a) luac, -aig, *pl.* -a, *m.*: I will give you the w. of it, tabairfao a luac dúit; (b) fíú: it is of little w., ir beas ir fíú é; the heart of the wicked is little w., ir beas ir fíú cioróe an tpoctóime (*Prov.* 10, 20).

(2) Moral value, excellence, merit, (a) luaroedact, -a, *f.*; (b) fíúgantair, -air, *m.*; (c) feabair, -air, *m.* and -bra, *m.*

Woe *w. the day*, a máirg do'n lá (*Ezek.* 30, 1).

Worthily, *ad.*, in a worthy manner, go fíúntac.

Worthiness, *n.*, the quality or state of being worthy, fíúntair, -air, *m.*

Worthless, *a.*, (1) valueless, useless, (a) gan tairbe; (b) neamhtairbeac, -bige.

(2) Mean, vile, oiblróe.

Worthlessness, *n.*, the quality or state of being worthless, (1) oiblróeact, *gen.* -a, *f.*; (2) neimfíúntair, -air, *m.*

Worthy, *a.*, (1) having worth, deserving, excellent, (a) fíúnta(c): if he is a w. man, már óime fíúntac é; (b) fíú: the wedding is ready but they which were bidden were not w., tá an bairir ullam gróeas an tpeam fuair an cupeas níor bfuí ias é (*Mat.* 22, 8).

(2) Entitled to, meriting, fíú, (a) the workman is w. of his meat, ir fíú an fear oibre a euro; (b) whose shoes I am not w. to bear, ní fíú mire a bpoísa o'iomcas (*Mat.* 3, 11).

W. of credit, cperdeamnac.

Would, *imp.* of Will (*which see*):

I could do it if I would, oo b'féirir liom a déanam dá mb' áil liom é; what w. you like me to do, eas doob áil leat oo déanfainn; I w. not do it for all the world, ní déanfainn é ar an domhan go léir; he thought no one w. find out, oo fáoil ré ná fuigeas éinne amac é; he w. not find water in the river, ní bfuigeas ré uirge 'ran abainn; w. he were married, oo b'féair liom go mbeas ré póirta; great talk w. be made about it if I noticed him, ir móir an éainnt déanfáirde de dá tcurfainn faoi noeara é.

Wound, *n.*, a hurt or injury caused by a cut, stab, etc., (1) creact, -a, *f.*; (2) goim, -e, *pl.* -ona, *f.*; (3) cneas, -eróe, *pl.* -a, *f.*; (4) lot, *g.* luir, *pl.* id., *m.*, also loir, -e, -eanna, *f.*; (5) gearrao, -ra, *m.*

Severe w., tromgoim, *f.*

Wound, *v.t.*, to injure by cutting, stabbing, etc., (1) goimim, -onaó and goim; (2) creactnuigim, -uás; (3) goirtuigim, -uás; (4) deapraim ar; (5) bapraim, -as.

Wound, *a.*, rolled up, (1) pille; (2) carpa; (3) tocruirte.

Wounded, *a.*, injured by cutting or stabbing, (1) gonta, *ind.*; (2) goirtuigte; (3) loirtigte, *ind.*; (4) bapruigte; (5) creacta, *ind.*

Wounding, *a.*, tending to wound, (1) gontac, -aige; (2) creactac.

Wounding, *n.*, the act of cutting or stabbing, (1) gonaó, -nta; (2) goirtuas, -uigte, *m.*; (3) baprao, -guigte, *m.*

Woundwort, *n.*, a plant of the genus Stachys, the soft downy

leaves of which have been used for dressing wounds, *créac̃tur*, *m.*

Wrack, *n.* See under Seaweed.

Wrangle, *n.*, a noisy dispute or quarrel, (1) *cap̃aoro*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; (2) *cullóro*, -e, -eac̃a, *f.*; (3) *círeíb*, -e, -í, *f.*; (4) *coñpporo*, -e, -í, *f.*; (5) *clampar*, -aí, *m.*

Wrangle, *v.i.*, to dispute angrily and noisily, *oéanaím cap̃aoro nó cullóro nó círeíb nó coñppóro*.

Wrangler, *n.*, one who wrangles, (1) *callóroeać*, -oíř, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (2) *coñppóroeać*, -oíř, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (3) *círeíbroe*, *gen. id.*, *pl. -óče*, *m.*

Wrangling, *a.*, given to wrangle, (1) *cap̃aoroeać*, -oíře; (2) *clamparać*, -aíře.

Wrangling, *n.*, the act of disputing angrily. See Wrangle, *n.*

Wrap, *v.t.*, to fold together, to arrange in folds, (1) *řillim*, -leaó: Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together, *oo řlac Euař a řallamř 7 o'řill ař a cēte í* (2 *Kings* 2, 8); so they w. it up, *mař poim řillro řuař é* (*Mic.* 7, 3); (2) *cap̃aim*, -aó: it is here wrapped in a cloth, *ťá řé annro cap̃oa í n-éaóac* (1 *Sam.* 21, 9); (3) *cuairřřim*, -řeaó.

Wrapper, *n.*, (1) that in which anything is wrapped, *cuairřřeann*, -řim, *m.*

(2) A loose outer garment, (a) *řócán*, *gen.* and *pl. -ám*, *m.*; (b) *řřaóilteós*, -óíře, -a, *f.*

Wrath, *n.*, violent anger, rage, fury, (1) *oib̃peařř*, -eířře, *f.*; (2) *řoppán*, -ám, *m.*; (3) *řioc*, -a, *m.*; (4) *buir̃be*, *g. id.*, *f.*; (5) *řuařaoro*, -e, *f.*; (6) *řeařř*, -eířře, *f.*: let not the sun go down upon your w., *ná maireaó*

buir̃ beařř řo ʔul na řřeime řaóí (*Ephes.* 4, 26).

Wrathful, *a.*, full of wrath, very angry, (1) *řoppánta*, *ind.*; (2) *řioc̃mař*, -aíře; (3) *oib̃peařřać*, -aíře; (4) *řeařřać*, -aíře.

Wrathfulness, *n.*, the quality of being wrathful, *oib̃peařřaćť*, *gen. -a*, *f.*

Wreak, *v.t.*, to execute vengeance, *oiořłaim*, *v.n. -řaít*, with *ař*.

Wreath, *n.*, a garland, a chaplet, (1) *řleařř*, -eířř, *pl. id.*, and -a, *m.*; (2) *bláitřleařř*, -eířř, *pl. id.* and -a, *m.*; (3) *řřeac̃án*, -ám, *m.*: on each w., *ař řać řřeac̃án* (2 *Chron.* 4, 13); (4) *aťán*, -ám, *m.*

Wreathe, *v.t.*, (1) to wind one about another, *řillim řim̃ceall*.

(2) To intertwine or twist together, *řřim*, -ře: wreathed work of pure gold, *obař řřeťe o'óř řiořřłan* (*Ex.* 28, 22).

Wreck, *v.t.*, (1) to destroy or seriously damage, as a ship; to shipwreck, *buřřim łonř*.

(2) To bring wreck or ruin of any kind, (a) *millim*, -leaó; (b) *řřuopaim*, *v.n. řřuor*.

Wreck, *n.*, shipwreck, *łonř-buřřeaó*, -řťe, *m.*

Wrecker, *n.*, one who causes shipwreck as by false lights, *łonř-buřřťeóř*, -óřa, -ří, *m.*

Wren, *n.*, a small bird (*Troglodytes aëdon*) or house wren, (1) *opeółín*, *g. id.*, *pl.*, -ní, *m.* (for *opeółín*); (2) *opeán*, -én, *m.* (from *oair̃-éan* or *ooir̃e-éan*); (3) gold crested, *opeán a' émn buřře*.

Wrench, *n.* (1) a sprain, (a) *łeónaó*, *gen.* and *pl. łeónťa*, *m.*; (b) *enám̃řeabaó*, -bťa, *m.*

(2) A violent twist, *řeabaó*, -bťa, *m.*

(3) An instrument for turning nuts, screws, etc., *ῥμαῖκτιν* *g. id. pl.*, -*νί, m.*

Wrench, *v.t.*, (1) to wrest or twist with violence, *ῥέαβαιμ. -αὐ*; (2) to sprain, to strain, *τεόναιμ, -αὐ*: to wrench one's foot, *κορ το τεόναὐ*

Wrest, *v.t.* (1) to pull or force away with violence, *ῥῥιοβαιμ, -αὐ*.

(2) To turn from truth: to prevent, *κοιμέρῃνῃσμ, -ιυῖαὐ*; thou shalt not wrest judgment, *νί κοιμέρῃνεόκαρὸ τῷ βπειτ-εάμναρ (Ex. 23, 6)*

Wrestle, *v.i.*, (1) to grapple with and endeavour to throw down an opponent, (a) *ἰμπεαρῖαῖλ το δέανάμ*; (b) *ῥῥαῖνιμ, v.n. ῥῥαῖν*: with great wrestling I wrestled with my sister, *το ῥῥαῖν μέ μαῖτε τε ῥῥαῖνι-όεαῖτ μοῖρ τεμ ὀειρῖβῖρῖρ (Gen. 30, 8)*; (c) *ῥεακαῖμ, v.n. ῥεαῖ*; and there wrestled a man with him till the breaking of the day, *αῖῥ το βί ὀυμε αῖ ῥεαῖ ῥῖρ (τεῖρ) νό ῥο ὀτάμῃς εῖρῃε να μαῖνε (Gen. 32, 24)*.

(2) Hence to strive earnestly, (a) *ῥῥαῖνιμ, v.n., ῥῥαῖν*; (b) *ὀέανάμ ῥῥαῖν*: for we wrestle not against flesh and blood, *ὀῖρ νί ῥε (τε) ῥῖτ αῖῥ ῥε ῥεῖλ το ῥνίόμῡρο ῥβαῖν (Ephes 6, 12.)*.

Wrestler, *n.*, one who practises wrestling, (1) *ἰμπεαρῖαῖλῡρε, gen. id., pl., -ὀτε, m.*; (2) *ῥῥαῖνῡρε, g. id. pl. -ὀτε, m.*; (3) *ῥεακῡρε, g. id. pl. -ὀτε, m.*; (4) *ῥεακαῖρε, g. id. pl. -ῖ, m.*

Wrestling, *n.*, the act of people who wrestle, (1) *ἰμπεαρῖαῖλ, gen. -αῖα, f.*; (2) *ῥῥαῖν, -αῖνα,*

pl. id., f.; (3) *ῥῥαῖνῖαῖλ, -e, f.*; (4) *ῥῥαῖνῡρεαῖτ, -α, f.*; (5) *ῥεαῖ, -e, f.*; (6) *ῥεακαῖ-όεαῖτ, -α, f.*; (7) *κοῖαρῡεαῖτ, -α, f.*; (8) bout at wrestling, *κοῖ, g. κοῖρ, pl. id., m.*

Wretch, *n.*, (1) a miserable person, (a) *αῖνὀειρεῖρ, -ὀρα, -ῖ, m.*; (b) *τῖρῡ, gen. τῖρε, m. (cf. W. tru)*; (c) *βοῖτάν, g. and pl. -άν, m.*; (d) *τῖραῖῖάν, gen. pl. -άν, m.*: ye grudge a poor wretch, *ῖρ μοῖρ ῡβ το ῖραῖῖάν βοῖτ (Oss. iv., 126, 15)*.

(2) A vicious, despicable person, (a) *κοῖρῖτρεαῖ, -ῖρῃ, m.*; (b) *τῖραῖῖτεάναῖ, -αῖρῃ, m.*

(3) A low knave, *ῖριόμánaῖ, -αῖρῃ, pl. id., m.*

Wretched, *a.*, (1) very miserable or distressed, (a) *ὀοῖῥαῖννεαῖ, -νῖρῃ*; (b) *τῖραῖῖάναῖ, -e*; (c) *ὀιανῖῥάῖρε*; (d) *ὀοναῖρε, ind.*

Wretched person, *ὀυμε ὀοναῖ.*

(2) Worthless, paltry, (a) *ῖραῖαῖ, -αῖρῃ*; (b) *ὀῖβῖρε*; (c) *ὀεαῖρεῖλ, -e*.

(3) Contemptibly wicked, (a) *κοῖρῖτρεαῖ, -ῖρῃ*; (b) *τῖραῖῖτεάναῖ.*

Wretchedly, *ad.*, in a wretched manner, (1) *ῥο ὀοναῖρε*; (2) *ῥο τῖραῖῖάναῖ*; (3) *ῥο ὀοῖῥαῖννεαῖ.*

Wretchedness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wretched, (1) *ὀεαῖρεῖλ, g. id., f.*; (2) *ὀεαῖρεῖλ-εαῖτ, -α, f.*; (3) *ὀῖβῖρεαῖτ, -α, f.*; (4) *τῖραῖρῃ, g. id., f.*; (5) *τῖραῖῖ-άναῖτ, -α, f.*

Wriggle, *v.t.*, and *i.*, to move the body to and fro like a worm or a serpent, (1) *ῖομῡαῖρῃσμ, -αῖρῖαὐ*; (2) *ῡβαῖρῖνῃσμ, -ναῖ, -αῖρῖλ, and αῖ ῡβαῖρῖναῖρῃ.*

Wriggling, *n.*, the act of twisting and squirming like a worm, (1)

iomluarṣaḡ, -ṣṡa, *m.*; (2) lúb-
arṇaḡ, -aṣṡe; (3) aṣ lúb-arṇaṣ;
(4) lúb-arṇaṣil, -e, *f.*

Wring, *v.t.*, (1) to twist and squeeze
hard, fáirṡim, -árṡaḡ: the priest
shall bring it [a dove] unto the
altar and w. off his head, to
beurrarḡ an rṡarṡe é cum na
halṡora aṡur fáirṡeḡ a ceann
oe (*Lev.* 1, 15); [Gideon]
wringed the dew out of the
fleece, a bowl full of water,
o'fáirṡ [Ṣroeon] to o'púḡ ar
an lomraḡ, lán rṡála o'uirṡe
(*Judg.* 6, 38).

(2) To writhe or twist, as in
anguish or great sorrow, (a)
ṡreaoaim mo lámā nó mo bapa;
and wrung her hands, ṡ to
ṡreao a bapa (*Oss.* IV. 160, 18);
(b) buaitim mo lámā nó mo
bapa.

Wringer, *n.*, One who wrings,
a machine for pressing water
out of clothes, fáirṡime, *g. id.*,
pl. -rí, *m.*

Wringing, *n.*, (1) the act of twist-
ing and of squeezing, fáirṡaḡ,
gen. -ṡṡa, *m.*

(2) The act of writhing in
anguish, sorrow or grief, wring-
ing the hands in grief, aṣ
ṡreaoaḡ lám nó bap.

Wrinkle, *n.*, a crease, corrugation
or slight fold, (1) roc, *g. ruc*,
pl. id., *m.* (*cf.* L. *ruga*): she
is wrinkled, tá rí rṡoi ruc;
(2) rocán, -ám, *m.*; (3) capaḡ,
-rṡa, *m.*: not having spot or
wrinkle, ṡan cároe ṡan capaḡ
(*Ephes.* 5, 27); (4) carṡumín,
g. id. pl., -ní, *m.*; (5) carṡeós,
-óise, -a, *f.*; (6) ṡásṡ, -áṡṡ, *pl.*
id., *f.*, -a, *m.*; (7) cnaṡṡ, -aṡṡ, *pl.*
id. and -a, *m.*: thou hast filled
me with wrinkles, to líon tú
to cnaṡuib mé (*Job.* 16. 8); (8)

ṡanṡ, -a, *m.*; (9) ṡeanṡ, -a, -aḡa,
f.; (10) comṡeanṡ, *f.*; (11)
ṡruṡṡ, -urṡ, *pl. id.*, *m.*; (12)
cruopós nó cruopós, *f.*

Wrinkle, *v.t.* and *i.*, to shrink or
cause to shrink into furrows
or ridges, rocaim, -aḡ.

Wrinkled, *a.*, full of wrinkles,
rinkly, (1) ṡruṡaḡ, -aṡṡe;
(2) rocáḡ, -aṡṡe; (3) carṡeósáḡ,
-aṡṡe; (4) ṡanṡaḡ, -aṡṡe; (5)
comṡanṡaḡ, -aṡṡe.

Wrist, *n.*, the carpus or joint
between the hand and the arm,
(1) caol na láime; (2) cruábn,
-ám, *m.*

Wrist-stiffness from overwork,
(1) cruálaḡ, -aṡṡ, *m.*; (2) tálaḡ,
aṡṡ, *m.*; (3) caólaḡ, -aṡṡ, *m.*

Writ, *n.*, a legal document under
the seal of the court, as a writ
of mandamus, error, injunction,
etc., (1) rṡríobinn, -bne, *pl. id.*,
and -beanna, *f.*: to issue a
writ, rṡríobinn to cṡarṡe amaḡ;
a writ to arrest one, rṡríobinn
cum ouine to ṡabáil; the Holy
Writ, an Ṣṡríobinn Oiaḡa; (2)
ṡeapṡa, *m. Con.*

Write, *v.t.*, to set down in legible
characters, (1) rṡríobaim, -aḡ (*cf.*
L. *Scribo*, I write): write it in
their sight, rṡríob i na rṡoapṡe é,
(*Ezek.* 43, 11); thou writest
bitter things against me, rṡríob-
ann tú neite rṡarṡa am' aṡarḡ
(*Job.* 13, 26); to write a good
hand, lám máit to rṡríobaḡ;
to write a book, leabap to
rṡríobaḡ; to rewrite a thing,
nío o'airṡríobaḡ; (2) ṡrapaim,
-aḡ.

Write, *v.i.*, to form letters or
characters to express words:
I was about to write, to bí
me ar tí rṡríobaḡ (*Rev.* 10, 4).

Wroth, *a.*, angry, *pearsac*, -*aise* ; why art thou wroth, *ciot pá bpuil tú pearsac* (*Gen.* 4, 6).

Wrought, *a.*, worked, elaborated, *oibrisce*.

Wry, *a.*, (1) turned to one side, twisted, distorted, *cam*, -*aim* ; a wry mouth, *béal cam* ; a wry neck, *muméal cam*.

(2) Deviating from the right direction, *piar gsf.*, *féipe*.

(3) Perverted, *clao*, -*oine*.

Wry-eyed, *a.*, squint-eyed, (1) *rpeangfúileac*, -*lige* ; (2) *rpa-fúileac*, -*lige*.

Wrylegged, bandy-legged, *cam-corpac*, -*aise*.

Wry-look, *n.*, a squint-like stare, *rtairféacain*, -*ana*, *f.*

Wry-mouth, *n.*, a distorted mouth, (1) *bpeall*, -*eill*, *m.* ; (2) *oparo*, -*e* and -*eanna*, *f.* ; (3) *beal cam* ; (4) *caimbéal*, -*éil*, *m.* ; (5) *méról*, (*e*, *f.* ; (6) *peann*, -*a*, *m.*

Wrynecked, *a.*, having a crooked neck, *cam-muinéalaic*.

Wryness, *n.*, the quality or state of being wry or distorted, (1) *caime*, *gen. id.*, *f.* ; (2) *féipe*, *g. id.*, *f.*

Y.

Y, there is no character in the Irish alphabet to represent y, but its sound is accurately represented by that of *ó*, and *é*, at the beginning of words, followed by a slender vowel—both letters in this position being pronounced exactly alike when aspirated.

Yacht, *n.*, a light vessel used for racing on voyages of pleasure, *tuam*, -*aim*, *m.* (*T.P.* II., 125).

Yachtsman, *n.*, one who sails or owns a yacht, *tuamaire*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*rí*, *m.*

Yankee, *n.*, a native of the United States of America, *punnacán*, -*áin*, *m.*

Yankee, *a.*, of, pertaining to a characteristic of Yankees, *punn-cánsac*, -*aise*.

Yard, *n.*, (1) an enclosure, generally in front of or round a house (*cf.* *ῥαρόα*, a garden), (a) *bann-rac*, -*ais*, *m.* ; (b) *olúacán*, -*áin*, *m.* ; (c) *cúlait*, -*e*, -*eanna*, *f.* ; (d) *cúlmača*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* (*Con.*) ; (e) *bán*, -*áin*, *m.* ; (f) *uplann*, -*aimne*, -*a*, *f.* ; (g) *mača*, *g. id.*, *pl.* -*ái*, *m.* ; (h) *clór*, *m.* (*M.*).

(2) A measure = 3 ft., *rlac*, -*ait*, -*a*, *f.* ; a yard = 3 ft. = 4 quarters = 8 fingers, *rlac* = *trí tpoisce* = *ceitpe ceatramna* = *oet ῥcpom-ao* (finger) ; yard square, *rlac ceapnac* : I did not see the like since a yard made a coat for me. *ní páca mé a leitéro rin ó oem rlac capós dam*.

(3) The penis, *an trlac* ; *ap cuma rlait* *fir* (*O'Beg. sub voce Dildo*).

Yarn, *n.*, (*cf.* *iaῖna*, a hank of thread), woollen and other thread, (1) *rnát*, *gen.* -*áit*, *m.* King Solomon had linen yarn out of Egypt, *oo tigeao cum Solum rnát lín ap an Egipt.* (1 *Kings*, 10, 28) ; (2) *ápar*, -*air*, *m.*

Ball of yarn, *ceitpe*, *g. id.*, *f.* ; *ceitpín*, *g. id.*, *pl. ní*, *m.*

Yarrow, *n.*, a plant, (*Achillea Millefolium*), (1) *atair talman*, *m.* ; (2) *lur na fóla* ; (3) *lur coῖῥao na fóla*.

Yawl, *n.*, a small boat for fishing, *ῥiotós*, -*óige*, -*a*, *f.*, *ῥleóiteós*, *f.*

amail coilem leóman (*Jer.* 51, 38).

Yelling, *n.*, the act of shrieking with agony or horror; (1) béiceaó, -cte, *m.*; (2) rṡpeaoaó, -oṡa *m.*; (3) rṡpeaoṡail, -e, *f.*; (4) uallṡairṡ, -airṡa, *f.*; (5) nuallao, -lṡa, *m.*; (6) uúṡṡeac, -ṡe, *f.*, *dat.* aṡ uúṡṡeṡ.

Yelling, *a.*, given to hideous shrieking, (1) rṡpeaoaó, -aṡe; (2) uallṡairṡaó, -aṡe; (3) núallao, -aṡe.

Yellow, *a.*, of the colour of saffron, gold or brass, buróe: if I am yellow I have a white heart, má táim buróe tá cporóe ṡeal aṡam; if it is a sin to be yellow thousands are damned, mār peacaó beṡ buróe tá na mílte oamanta; let not the priest seek for yellow hair, ná mairṡao an raṡairṡ ṡruaṡ buróe (*Lov.* 13, 36); gold-yellow, óṡburóe, saffron, or copper-coloured; cṡón. -óine; cṡónburóe.

Yellow-fever, *n.*, jaundice, an ṡataṡ buróe. See Jaundice.

Yellow-hammer, *n.*, species of Finch (*Emberiza citrinella*); also called yellow bunting, (1) buróean, -éim, *m.*; (2) ṡealbān buróe; (3) buróeṡ, -óṡe. -a, *f.*

Yellowing, *n.*, the act of turning yellow, buróeaṡtam, -ana, *f.*

Yellow jaundice, *n.*, a kind, of disease. See Jaundice, (1) ṡataṡ buróe; (2) buróeapáct, -a, *f.*

Yellowness, *n.*, the quality or state of being yellow, buróeaṡt, *gen.*, -a, *f.*

Yellow-root, *n.*, a plant, of the genus *Euphorbia*, (1) meacan buróe; (2) buróe na n-mṡean.

Yelp, *v.i.*, to bark shrilly as with pain, fear or eagerness, (1)

rṡeamṡail oo óéanam; (2) rṡeamaim, -ao and -mṡail; (3) rṡeamluṡim, -lao.

Yelp at, tapnam, -pann with ar.

Yelp, *n.*, the bark of a dog or fox, rṡeam, -eim, -a, *m.*

Yelping, *n.*, the act of barking shrilly, (1) rṡeamṡail, -e, *f.* (*M*); (2) rṡeamlao, -aṡe (*U.*); (3) ṡlamṡail, -e, *f.*

Yeoman, *n.*, (1) a farmer, a freeholder, bṡuṡaró *g. id., pl.* -óroé, *m.*; (2) a cavalry volunteer; (a) ceṡeapnaó, -aṡ, *m.*; (3) com-laoó, -oic, *m.*

Yeomanry, *n.*, Volunteer cavalry, ceṡapna, -aṡne, -a, *f.*; com-laoópa, *m.*

Yes, *ad.*, ay, yea, reao, (ṡe ao, *cf.* ní heao, no) yes, truly, reao ṡo oeim; the verb is usually repeated to signify *yes* and *no*; did you come? ar tánaṡair; tánaṡ = yes; ní tánaṡ = no.

Yesterday, *n.*, the day last past, moé, (a)nae; an lá moé; the day before yesterday, aṡruṡao moé; for we are but of y. and know nothing, óṡ ní aóo ó ané rinne aṡur ṡan ṡior don neṡe aṡuinn (*Job.* 8, 9); yesterday, to-day, and for ever, ané anuṡ aṡur ṡo ṡioṡpuróe (*Heb.* 13, 8).

Yesterday, *ad.*, on the day last past, moé; (a)né.

Yesternight, *ad.*, the night last past, apéṡ.

Yet, *ad.*, (1) still, a little longer, (a) ṡo fóit; do not go yet, ná imṡis ṡo fóit; we see not yet all the things put under him, ní ṡeicimíṡo ṡo fóit na huite neṡe pá umlaoṡ oó (*Heb.* 2, 8); (b) fóṡ: and he stayed yet seven days, aṡur oṡan ré fóṡ reaoṡ lá (*Gen.* 8, 10).

(2) At the same time, still, *pór*: he was yet in the loins of his father, *bí ré pór i learrac a ačar* (*Heb.* 7, 10); while he was yet speaking *an reab* *oo bíré pór as labairt* (*Job.* 1, 16) when I was yet in my country, *an tan oo bíor pór ann mo tír* (*Jonah* 4, 2).

(3) Until now, up to the present time, (a) *pór*: but the end is not yet, *ac ní'í veireab ann pór* (*Mat.* 24, 6); he has not come yet, *níor éainis ré pór*; (b) *so fóill*: I have never yet made love to anyone, *níor deáinar cumann céile le duine nam so fóill*. E. T. T. 289 (Or.) the people did (acted) yet corruptly, *oo rinneabair an pobal so truaillis* (2 *Chron.* 27, 2); (c) *so reo*; *so rea* (U.); the dogs have not yet eaten up the end of the year .i. there is still time for good things to come, *car it na maobab veireab na bliabna so reo*.

(4) Eventually, in time, *pór*: he will be hanged yet, *cročair é pór*.

(5) Even then, even so, *pór*; she is ugly yet he loves her, *tá rí gránua asur pór tá gráb aise ví*.

Yet, *conj.*, (1) nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, (a) *gréab*: yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, *gréab doeirum-re úb nac raib Solom péin so n-a uile glóir ar n-a éabuasab mar don víob ro* (*Mat.* 6, 29); (b) *čairp rin*: though he slay me yet will I trust in him, *rá mbeab so muirpeab ré mé*,

čairp rin cuirpó mé mo víis ann (*Job.* 13, 15).; (c) *má reab*: though I cast them far from me, yet they were not afraid, *bíob sur čenš mé abpao uaim iao má reab, ní raib easla orča*; yet shall he come to his end, *má reab tiocparó ré cum a čpice*.

(2) For all that, *mar rin péin*: though he should swear he was right yet I could not agree with him, (a) *cé so mionn-pab ré so raib an ceairt aise*, *mar rin péin níor bferoir uiom dontušab leir*; (b) *ac čeana*: yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, *ac čeana o'fás mire asam péin reabó mile i n-irrael* (1 *Kings* 19, 18); thou hast played the harlot with many lovers yet return again to me, *oo rinne tura méirpoeabair le móran ve lučt grába*. *ac čeana fill čušam-ra arir* (*Jer.* 3, 1).

Yew, *n.*, an evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*), (1) *uabair, -air, m.*, which enters largely into place-names as Newry, Knockanure; (2) *eó, f.*, which also enters into place names as in Eočaitl, Youghal; *áčab rá eó* = Aghadoe (the field of the two yew trees) near Killarney (*cf.* W. yw).

Yield, *v.i.*, (1) to surrender, to give way, (a) *šéllim, -leab*; (b) *rtiucaim, -ab*; (c) *rtaconaim, -ab*, a man that yielded never, *pear nár rtakon nam*; (d) *paomaim, -ab*.

(2) To assent (a) *dontušim, -ušab*: with her much fair speech she caused him to yield *le móran ve čainnt blarua čuš rí air dontušab* (*Prov.* 7, 21); (b) *čabram donč*: do

not yield unto them, *ná τὰ δαί-
ρε δοντα ὁοῖθ*, (*Acts*, 23, 21);

(3) To give as a cow does milk,
τάλαμ, *v.n.* *τάλ*: yielding freely,
ας τάλ σο ρυρθεαδ.

Yield, *v.t.*, (1) to give in return for
labour expended, to pay as
money invested, *ταβραμ -θαίρε*;
when thou tillest the ground it
shall not henceforth yield to
thee her strength, *αν υαιρ
ῥαοτῖόεαρ τῷ αν ταλαμ ní
τιυῖρα ρεαρθα α νεαρτ ουιτ*
(*Gen.* 4. 12);

(2) To furnish to give forth,
οο βειρμ, *v.n.* *ταβαιρε*: a tree
yielding fruit, *εραμν ὀοβειρ
τοῖαθ* (*Gen.* 1. 12); the wilder-
ness yieldeth food for them
and for their children, *οο βειρ
αν ράραδ βεατα ὀοῖθ ρέιν
αςυρ ὀ'α ῥεοιμν* (*Job.* 24, 5).

(3) To give up what is claimed
or demanded, to relinquish, re-
sign or surrender, *ταβραμ ρυαρ*,
v.n. *ταβαιρε ρυαρ*, I will make
him yield the crown, *ειρρεαθ-
ρα ὀ'φιαεαῖθ αιρ αν εορῖοιν οο
ταβαιρε ρυαρ*.

(4) To admit to be true; to
concede, *ῥέιτμ*, *-λεαθ*: I admit
that it is true, *ῥέιτμ ῥυρ
ρῖορ ε*.

(5) To permit, to grant, to
give way to the wish of another,
(a) *λεῖσμ*, *-ῥεαν* with *τε*: I
yielded the road to them, *οο
λεῖρεαρ αν βοταρ τεο*; (b)
ῥῥαοιτμ, *-λεαθ*, with *τε*: I
yielded it to him, *οο ῥῥαοιτεαρ
τερ ε*.

(6) To give as a cow does milk,
τάλαμ, *v.n.* *τάλ*: she is yielding
her milk well, *τά ρί ας τάλ α
βαινε σο μαίτ*.

Yielding, *n.*, the act of one who
yields, (1) *ῥέιτλεαθ*, *-τε*, *m.*; (2)

ῥεαοναθ, *-ντα*, *m.*; (3) *δον-
τεῖαθ*, *-νιῖτε*, *m.*; (4) *ταβαιρε
ρυαρ*.

Yoke, *n.*, (1) a bar or frame of
wood by which two oxen are
joined together, for working,
ειμῥ, *-ε*, *f.*; (2) bondage, sla-
very, servitude: and my burden
is light, my yoke is easy *ατά μο
ειμῥε ροι-ιουεμειρ αςυρ ατά
μ'υαλαδ εαοτῖομ* (*Mat.* 11, 30);
that thou shalt break his yoke
from off thy neck, *σο μβιρρῖο
τῷ α εμῥεαν ὀοθ' μινεάλ*
(*Gen.* 27, 40); these have al-
together broken the yoke and
burst the bonds, *οο βιρρεαοαρ ρο
σο μιοτλάν αν εμῥ γ οο ρεαθ-
αοαρ να ειυῖρεαδ* (*Jer.* 5, 5).

(3) Two animals yoked to-
gether, also that which binds
them, (a) *ειμῥιρ*, *-ῥεαδ*, *-ῥεαδ*
f.; (b) *ειμῥεαλ*, *-ῥιτ*, *m.*, I have
bought five yoke of oxen, and
I go to prove them *οο εεαννιῥῥ*,
*μέ ειῥς ειμῥεαλνῥ οο ὀαμνιῖθ
αςυρ ατάμ ας ουτ ὀ'α ηοεαῖθαθ*
(*Luke*, 14, 19); (c) *ειμῥιάν*,
-άν, *m.*; (d) *εονῥιάν*, *-άν* *m.*;
ploughing with twelve yoke of
oxen before him, *ας τρεαθαθ
αςυρ ὀά εονῥιάν ὀεας ὀαμ
ρῖομ* (1 *Kings*, 19, 19).

Yoke, *v.t.* (1) to couple, to join
with another, (a) *ειμῥμ*,
-ρεαθ; (b) be not unequally
yoked with unbelievers, *ná
μιοεμῥνῥς ειμῥ μῖοεοτῖομ ι
βρῖοεαρ ὀαοιμ ῥαν εῖρεαμν*
(2 *Cor.* 6, 14).

(2) To enslave, *ειμῥμ* *ρά
ειμῥ* (W.).

Yoked, *a.*, *ειμῥνῥτε*, *ind.*, *ῥαθτα*,
ind.

Yoke-fellow, *n.*, an associate or
companion, *εοπάναδ*, *-ας*: I

entreat thee also true yoke-fellow, *q̄im̄m* ḏ'atcunge oṛt-*ra* map̄ an ṡcēaḏna ḏ cōmpānais̄ cāṛṡanais̄ (*Phil.* 4, 3).

Yolk, *n.*, the yellow part of an egg, *bur̄deac̄án*, -*án m.*

Yon, **Yond**, **Yonder**, (1) being at a distance but in sight; (a) *ṡall*: yonder man, an *ṡeap̄ ṡall*; (b) *ṡall* (*Aran*, *Copca* Ḑuib̄ne); (2) that or those there, *ṡúḏ*, *úḏ*.

Yon, **yond**, **yonder**, *ad.*, at a distance but within view, (a) *ṡall*, *ṡall* (*Aran*); *ṡall*=at rest, yonder; *ṡall*, *anonn*=motion from speaker to yonder; *anall*=motion from yonder to speaker; look yonder, *ṡeac̄ ṡall*; (b) *ṡṡṡ*; (c) *anṡṡṡ*: I and the lad will go yonder, *ṡac̄ar̄ḏ mṡe ṡṡur̄ an leaḏḏ anṡṡṡṡ* (*Gen.* 22, 5).

Yore, *ad.*, long ago, of yore, *i n-allḏḏ*.

You, *pron.*, *ṡú*; *ṡib̄*; *ṡib̄-re*: I love you, *ṡṡár̄ḏim-re ṡura nḓ ṡib̄-re*; *ṡá ṡṡár̄ḏ ṡṡamṡa ḏuit re*, *nḓ ṡib̄-re*; not judging you, *ní ṡṡ ḏṡeic̄ ḏṡeic̄e oṛt é*; I do not know you, *ní ṡic̄nim ṡú*.

After you, *ṡḏ' ḏiṡar̄ḏ*, *pl. ḏap̄ nḏiṡar̄ḏ*.

Against you, *ṡḏ' ṡṡar̄ḏ*, *pl. ḏap̄ n-ṡṡar̄ḏ*.

Before you, *ṡḓm̄at*, *pl. ṡḓm̄aiḏ*.

By you, *leat*, *pl. lib̄*, *lib̄re*, *concerning you*, *ṡḏ ṡaḏḏ*, *pl. ḏap̄ ḏṡaḏḏ*, *ḏ'a ḏap̄ ḏṡaḏḏ*.

From you, *uṡit*, *pl. uṡiḏ*; *in you*, *iounat*, *pl. ionnaiḏ*; *one of you*, *ḏon ṡṡaiḏ*; *both of you*, *ṡib̄ ṡṡaḏḏ*; *of you*, *uṡit*, *pl. uṡiḏ*; *as many of you*, *an mēaḏ ṡṡaiḏ*; *every one of you*, *ṡac̄ ḏon ṡṡaiḏ*; *over you*, *ḓṛ ḏḓ c̄ionn*, *pl. ḓṛ ḏap̄ ṡc̄ionn*; *to you*, *ḏuit*, *pl.*

ḏib̄, *ḏib̄re*; *with you*, *leat*, *pl. lib̄*, *lib̄re*.

Young, *a.*, *ḓṡ*, *gsf. ḓiṡe*; it would make you young again, *ḏēan-ṡar̄ḏ ṡé ḓṡ ṡṡir̄ ṡu*.

Young, *n.*, those who are not old (1) the young (a) *an ṡ-ḓṡ*, (*cf. ṡir̄ na n-ḓṡ*); what the young see they do, *an ṡur̄ ḏ c̄iḏeann an ṡ-ḓṡ ṡṛ é ḏ ṡṡiḏeann ṡiṡḏ*.

(2) *An ṡ-ṡṡ*, I [Death] take to their eternal rest the young and the old, and the child from the breast to, *ṡḓṡaim c̄um ḏ ṡuam ṡiḓṡur̄ḏe liom*, *an ṡ-ṡṡ ṡṛ an c̄ṡion ṡṛ an leaḏḏ ḏen c̄ic liom*.

(3) *An ṡ-ṡṡ ḓṡ*.

(4) *ṡla nḓaḓome ḓṡa*.

(5) The young of an animal, (a) *nuaḏ-ḏṡeic̄*; (b) *ṡl*, *g. -ṡl*, *m.*, the sow and her young, *an c̄ṡiṡm ṡṡur̄ ḏ ṡál*; the hen and her young, *an c̄eap̄c̄ ṡṡur̄ ḏ ṡál*.

Younger, *n.*, an inferior in age, (1) *ṡṡap̄*; to give the younger before the first born, *an ṡṡap̄ ḏḓ ṡaḏaiṡt ṡḓim̄ an ṡ-ṡim̄ṡṡṡ*; from the eldest to the youngest, *ḓ'n ṡṡim̄ṡeap̄ ṡur̄ an ṡṡṡap̄*, also *ṡṡṡeap̄*.

(2) *An ṡé ṡṛ ḓiṡe*, or for past time, *an ṡé ḏḓ ḓiṡe*; the firstborn said unto the younger, *ḏuḏaiṡt an ṡi ḏa ṡime leiṡ an ṡi ḏḓ ḓiṡe* (*Gen.* 19, 33.)

(3) *ṡṡṡiḓ ḏṡim̄ṡṡin*, *m.*, also *iḓṡap̄ neriḓin*, the last born and, therefore, youngest.

Youngster, *n.*, a young lad, a youth, *ḓṡánac̄*, -*ais̄*, *m.*

Your, *pron.*, *poss.* of you, (1) *siug. ḏḓ*: I regret your sad plight, *ṡṛ olc liom ḏḓ c̄ár*; (2) *pl. ḏap̄: ḏur̄* (*cf. √ bus*): run for your lives, *ṡiṡ ṡṛ ṡon ḏur̄ n-anam*.

Yours, *poss. pron.* (1) sing., this is yours, *ἡ λεατρά ἐ π σο*; (2) *pl.*, for the good of all the land of Egypt is yours, *ὅτι μαίτεαί ἐρίε να ηεσίπε uite ἡ ὑβρε* (*Gen.* 45, 20); the battle is not yours, but God's, *νί ὑβρε αν κατ ἀτθ ιε θια* (2 *Chron.* 20, 15).

Yourself, *pron.* (1) emphasized, *τυρά*; (2) reflexive, *τὺ πέιν*: take care of yourself, *ταύαιη ἀψε οὐιτ πέιν*: do not praise or dispraise yourself, *νά μοι γ να cām τὺ πέιν*,

Yourselves, *pron.*, (1) emphasized, *πῖβρε*; (2) reflexive, *πῖβ πέιν*.

Youth, (1) the quality or state of being young, *ὄγε*: in the flower of youth, *ι μβλάτ να ηόγε*; youth sheds many skins, *.ι. changes often*, *ἡ ιομβόα ερῖοεανν α εῖρεανν αν ὄγε θί*.

(2) The early part of life, from childhood to manhood, *ὄγε*, *g. id., f.*, youth is a fine thing, but it never comes twice. *ἡ θεαί αν ηυθ αν ὄγε ἀτ νί εῖρεανν πί εοιόθε πά θό*.

(3) A young man, (a) *ὄζάναδ*, -*αῖς*; (b) *εοράναδ*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; (c) *πλεαῖναδ*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; (d) *μαεαοή*, -*οή*, *m.*; (e) *μαῖναδ*, -*αῖς*; *m.*; (f) *ζαρ*, -*αῖ*, *m.*; (g) stout, strong, (i) *βοιτεαλλαδ*, -*αῖς*, *m.*; (ii) *ζαρταίρε*, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*

(4) Young persons collectively, (a) *ὄζπαρό*, -*ε*, *f.*; (b) *μαεναρό*, -*ε*, *f.*; (c) *ζαρπαρό*, -*α*, *f.*; (d) *μαῖπαρό*, -*ε*, *f.*; (e) *πάρλαδ*, -*αῖς*, *m.*

Youthful, *a.*, (1) younger, *ὄς*, *gsf. ὄγε*; (2) *ὄζάντα*, *ind*; (3) *ὄζμαί*, -*αίρε*; (4) *ὄζίμεαδ*, -*νίγε*; (5) *νεαν-άηρα*.

Youthfully, *ad.*, in a youthful manner, *ζο ηόζάντα*; *ζο ηόζ-ίμεαδ*.

Youthfulness, *n.*, the state or quality of being youthful, *ὄζάνταδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Youth-wort, *n.*, an herb from which was distilled the elixir of youth, *ορμύετιν μόνα*.

Yule, *n.*, Christmas, *ηοοταῖς*, *gen. ηοοταῖς*, *f.*

Yule-block, *n.*, a large block put on the fire on Christmas Eve, *ημυτάν να ηοοταῖς*, *m.*

Yuletide, *n.* See Yule.

Z.

Z. There is no character in the Irish alphabet for Z.

Zany, *n.*, a buffoon, a foolish person, *βαοταίρε*, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.* (Foley).

Zeal, *n.*, great ardour in trying to attain an end or object; ardent, interest in favour of a person or cause, enthusiasm, fervour, (1) *τεαρζήαδ*, -*α*, *m.*: where is thy zeal and thy strength, *εάιτ α βφuit το τεαρζήαδ αζυρ το νεαίτ* (*Isa.* 63, 15); (2) *εαονουέτραδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (3) *ουέτραδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (4) *ζλανουέτραδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (5) *οιοζήαρ*, -*αίρε*, *f.*; (6) *οιοζήαρ*, -*αῖ*, *m.*; (7) *ζηονηζαλ*, -*αῖ*, *m.*; (8) *λαραδ*, -*ιτα*, *m.*

Zealot, *n.*, One who has zeal, (1) *ιμέαοαίρε*, *g. id., pl. -πί, m.*; (2) *τηνύτάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*

Zealotry, *n.*, fanatical devotion to a cause, (1) *ιμέαοαίρεαδτ*, -*α*, *f.*; (2) *τηνύτάναδτ*, -*α*, *f.*

Zealous, *a.*, ardent in behalf of a cause or person, (1) οἰοξήρατος, -ήρης; (2) οἰοήρας, -ήρης; (3) εἰσπορευόμενος, -ήρης; (4) τελεξήρας, -ήρης.

Zealously, *ad.*, in a zealous manner, (1) οἰοξήρατος; (2) οἰοήρας.

Zealousness, *n.*, the quality or state of being zealous, (1) οἰοξήρατος, -ας, *f.*; (2) τελεξήρας, -ας, *f.*

Zenith, *n.*, the point of the heavens directly over our heads, ἀπὸ μέσθου.

Zephyr, Zephyrus, *n.*, the west wind, (1) ἰαφῆος, -οῖς, *pl.* -ας, *f.*; (2) ἀν ἑλίου ἀνέμος.

Zetetic, *a.*, proceeding by inquiry, ἱστορευόμενος, -ήρης.

Zodiac, *n.*, an imaginary belt in the heavens which marks the sun's course, (1) ἡλιοδρομὸς, -οῖς, *m.*; (2) κυρτὸς καὶ κυρτὸς; (3) ἡλιοδρομὸς, -οῖς, *f.*

Zone, *n.*, a girdle or belt (poetic) (1) κυρτὸς, *gen.*, κυρτός, *pl.* κυρτοῖς, *f.*; (2) κυρτός, -ος, *pl.* *id.*, *f.*

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 Smythe, Mrs. Tobbercooran, Belfast.
 Springfield (Mass.) Irish Language Society.
 Stack, D., Midleton, Co. Cork.

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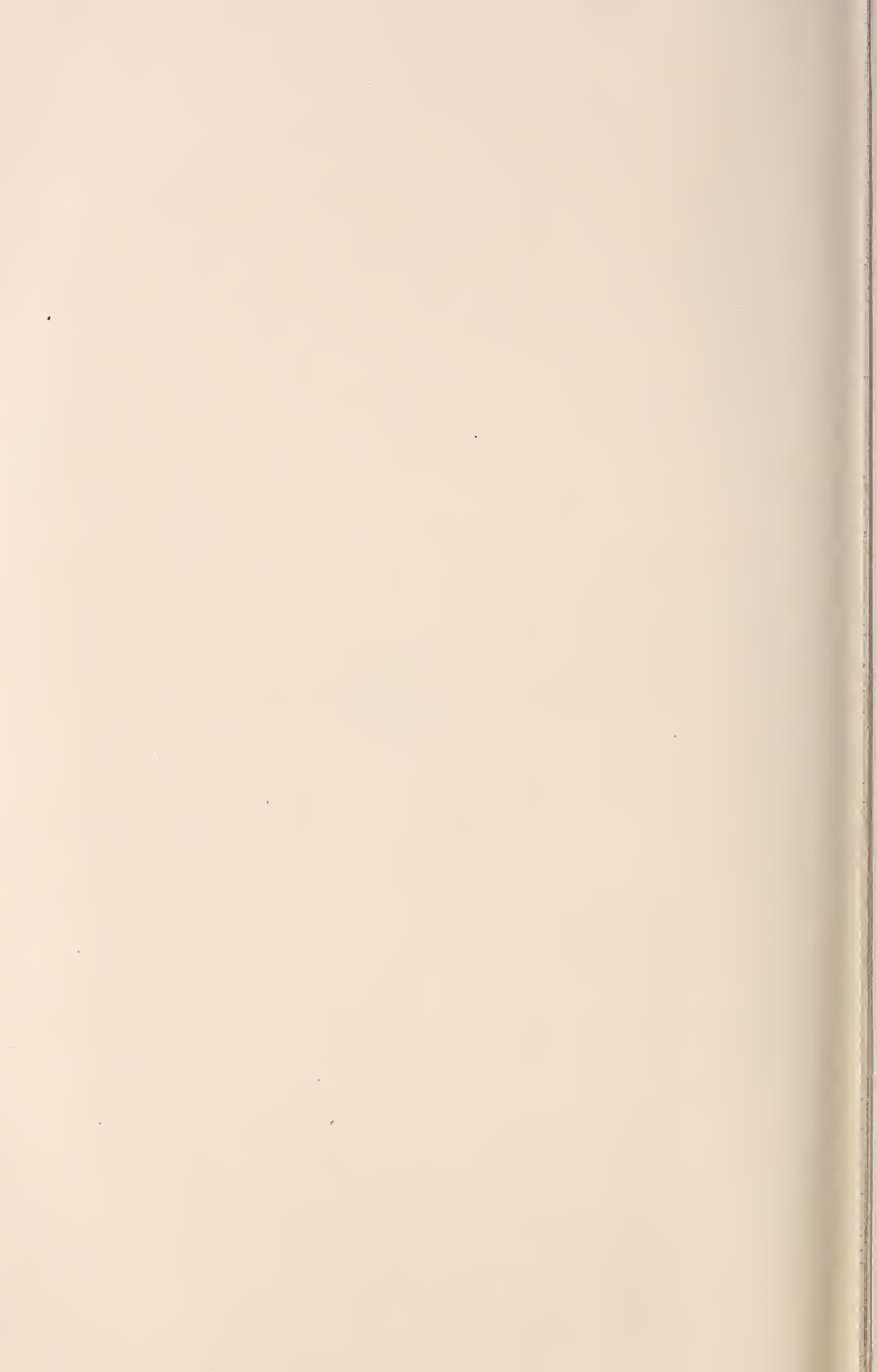
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